



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**RYMUR
(JONESTOWN)**

BUFILE NUMBER : 89-4286 (BULKY 2233)

MM - 1 CONGRESS

MM - 2 U.S. CUSTOMS

MM - 3 H.E.W.

MM - 4 F.C.C.

MM - 5 I.R.S.

MM - 6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MM - 7 PRESIDENT

MM - 8 STATE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT RYMUR

FILE NUMBER BUFILE 89-4286

SECTION NUMBER

SERIALS BULKY 2233

TOTAL PAGES 150

PAGES RELEASED 150

EXEMPTION(S) USED b7c

MM-1 U.S. GOVERNMENT - CONGRESS

1. Congress

①
Congress

M. H. 1

150 pages

372 or less

November 16, 1976

Senator John C. Stennis
United States Senator
205 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stennis:

In the atmosphere following the debacle of the Nixon administration, the public was led to believe that the compilation of "enemy lists," the collection of dossiers, the web of intrigue and investigation surrounding private citizens that characterized those unfortunate years was coming to an end. However, a series of peculiar events last week led to a rather unusual discovery, one which seems to belie the promise of the post-Watergate climate, and one in which I am sure you will be interested. I hope that you will bear with me if this letter seems overly long, but details are necessary to fully grasp the impact of the situation.

As you are perhaps aware, Peoples Temple Christian Church, of the Disciples of Christ, a denomination numbering upwards of 2 million whose members include FBI Director Clarence Kelly and many congresspersons, is a multi-ethnic church whose theological emphasis is upon the social gospel of Jesus Christ. We stress the value of a life of human service, and to this end the church has a large variety of programs that serve the needs of people from every racial and socio-economic background. Central to our philosophy is a deep commitment to the principles of democracy as embodied in our Bill of Rights--foremost among these being freedom of speech, press, religion, and peaceful assembly. Equally important is the concomitant right to privacy. We do not believe that it is possible to maintain a viable democracy without a vigilant and spirited dedication to liberty. So it is not unusual for our congregations to invite speakers from all walks of life and every phase of the philosophical spectrum to discuss their views. John Birchers, moderate Republicans, liberals and progressives alike have spoken at our churches. We like to think of ourselves as an open forum for a free exchange of ideas.

Thus, when Ms. Unita Blackwell Wright, Mayor of Meyersville, Miss., offered to address several thousand members of our San Francisco congregation at one of our services on Sunday, November 7, the congregation gladly accepted. No doubt you are familiar with Ms. Wright, as she has been actively involved in the civil rights movement for many years, and was among the first American women to visit China with actress Shirley MacLaine in 1973. We think that an exposure to a variety of life's experiences

can only serve to sharpen one's ability to separate the wheat from the chaff, and, as we have never had a speaker who could give an eyewitness view of China, we were interested in hearing her perspective.

Ms. Wright gave a humorous, down to earth, sincere talk on her ideas for peaceful, positive social change. I am basically a political moderate, cynical of all Utopian solutions. I can say that Ms. Wright at no time advocated the adoption of China's ideological structure; she merely pointed out some of the positive aspects of Chinese society, such as the absence of the need for locked doors and the safety of the streets at night, and suggested how America could emulate these characteristics to strengthen our own nation. (Even moderate members of Congress recognize that some kinds of changes are necessary within the framework of our democratic system.) She was hardly a "wild-eyed radical" and we are not starry-eyed idealists about China or any other foreign country. Certainly we would never support a dictatorial regime of whatever political label. Honestly, it is difficult for us to see how mature, responsible people can seriously believe that complex social ills can be eradicated by Utopian panaceas.

However, this innocuous exercise in one of our basic constitutional guarantees--freedom of speech--did not go by unnoticed by those who, it seems, would want to deny us this fundamental liberty.

Senator Stennis, there were other, uninvited guests that Sunday. Outside two men sat in a parked car which later proved to be rented from Sacramento. One of them reportedly had a tape recorder and was seen skulking about the side of our building eavesdropping. He was followed to the parked vehicle some distance away from the church.

Naturally, their covert interest in a Sunday church service aroused the curiosity of the over 4,000 of our members who were present for this second morning service, among them several reporters who decided to do their own investigation. It appears that the car was rented by a Mr. Thomas Dawsey. Mr. Dawsey is one of your constituents from Biloxi. Apparently, Mr. Dawsey, having been picked up at the airport Saturday by the rental agency, drove to San Francisco Sunday morning and parked some distance from our building. The car was returned Monday morning.

Some of Mr. Dawsey's relatives and friends furnished additional information that sheds a bizarre light on the picture. According to these contacts, Mr. Dawsey is an electronics expert working

for a governmental agency that is guided by yourself. This particular point was told by one relative and confirmed by another source. Although we are not in agreement with your point of view, at times, nevertheless, as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, as well as the Central Intelligence and Preparedness Subcommittees, you are a Senator who has obviously been dedicated to the interests of our country for many years. These are facts that seem to corroborate the accuracy of all that Mr. Dawsey's relatives and friends said about the nature of his work. Supposedly, Mr. Dawsey is a very high ranking member of a communications "team" (I believe that his rating is EMC 13) whose activities you are primarily responsible for. Allegedly, the activities of these select groups (one source said that there are also teams in Missouri and California) are connected with the Air Force and Kessler Base in Mississippi, near Biloxi. One relative did say that the team members were concerned with checking out possible interference with radar communication that could jeopardize our national defense, a purpose that cannot be relevant to the clandestine scrutiny of a Christian Church service, or the cloak of secrecy.

Precipitate judgments can prove faulty, of course, but when electronics experts sit outside our church, clearly trying to hear what is going on inside, we begin to wonder. After all, if their motive was innocent, why didn't they just come inside and identify the organization they represented? It would have saved them, and us, a great deal of trouble.

Latin America is alive with rumors that our government has been cooperating with efforts to introduce communications experts along the Guyanese border as part of some destabilization attempt. We have an agricultural mission on several thousand acres in that country and heretofore have not believed these rumors, passing them off as a hypersensitivity to U.S. influence in Latin America. Now we begin to wonder.

Peoples Temple is not interested in becoming enmeshed in a public campaign against mushrooming government surveillance. In fact, we are asking those who receive copies of this letter not to make its contents public, because we adhere to the principle that one is innocent of a wrong-doing until proven guilty. Moreover, we cannot see what purpose would be served either in creating further division among the American people, or presenting a false image of America as a police state to the world at large. We still have great faith in America, but in the event that it becomes evident that the First Amendment is being challenged in any segment of American life and society to an intolerable degree,

several prominent journalists have been given both this letter and the supporting documentation and have agreed to go ahead with a story only upon our direct request. However, we require some clarification as to the nature of an operation that sends personnel all the way from Biloxi, Mississippi to "spy out our liberty," to quote a Scripture. One Congressman told us that it bore the earmarks of CIA involvement. Our privacy and that of Ms. Unita Wright have been grossly invaded, and we feel that to sit quietly by and tolerate its continued violation would denigrate our self-respect and moral integrity.

Sunday's incident was not the first time our church has been subjected to harassment. A brief look at just a few of the incidents we have experienced will, I think, serve to put our present concern in perspective, although they are not necessarily connected with Sunday's incident.

1. Some time ago, one of our churches was burned down. The Fire Inspector said that it was clearly the work of a professional arsonist.
2. On numerous occasions we have received harassing phone calls. One incident particularly stands out in my mind because it was so cruel. A person mimicked the voice of one of our ministers, and he said he was going to commit suicide. Another time a caller said that our Pastor had been killed. Some of the recipients of these calls were senior citizens whose health could have been jeopardized by the shock.
3. At other times, strangers have called our church offices, saying that church officials had called and insulted them rudely, and not one of our members had ever even heard of the person making the complaint!
4. We were sent what was, from outward appearances, authentic newspaper copy of a story that allegedly was to be printed about us--a very negative "article." The object was to alienate us from the paper in question, a newspaper with whom we were, and continue to be, on excellent terms. Since that time both the establishment and alternative press have been more than favorable to our work.
5. Our Pastor was sent a bouquet of flowers and a sympathy card--with his "death" given as a date in the very near future. One of his children received it.
6. A bomb was placed underneath the bus our Pastor was to ride on one night. The Bomb Squad came to dismantle the device. Many children and seniors would have been riding that bus as well.

84

MM-1-1d

7. Finally, several years ago we found out that some telephone operators were monitoring our office calls for days at a stretch. (This occurred in a rural community at a time when our attorney's office phones did not yet have the direct dialing system.) Having found nothing nefarious to report, they finally discontinued the activity. One operator stepped forward and told us what was happening. The telephone company investigated and said her information appeared correct but her testimony would be required at a hearing. She told us, in tears, that if she were to testify, she would be unbearably pressured by racist elements within her department. One of the investigators said this was probably so and it was likely that the woman would lose her job. Our Pastor and the majority of the Board of Trustees felt that we had a primary obligation to see that she did not suffer for her honesty and, as our sole interest that this invasion of privacy be stopped had been achieved, we decided not to publicize the matter.

8. Just the other evening a person who refused to identify himself came by our headquarters asking information regarding our Pastor's travel schedule, specifically, what bus he regularly rode. He also was insistent about knowing the Pastor's home address.

Our aim, Senator Stennis, is not to raise a cry of "persecution." That kind of crusade is against our nature entirely. But we thought that this latest incident required a response on our part so that we can be on record as opposing this harassment, in the event we are bothered in the future. Until this time we had no concern about government interference with our privacy. As a result of these events, however, we now do intend to make disclosure requests to all appropriate government agencies under the Privacy Act of 1974 and the Freedom of Information Act.

Peoples Temple has taken youth from militant backgrounds and made them once again believe that it is possible to work for change within the system. Many conservative leaders in both the political and business spheres, together with liberals, support our church as one of the most effective deterrents to Communism or tyranny in any form. Our programs have rescued literally hundreds from lives of crime and drugs, and we know of no actively participating young person having any difficulty with the law.

We also arrange for free medical care for those in need. Just last week, in one morning alone, over 1000 people were given inoculations against several strains of influenza by doctors working in our church. (Governmental officials say these strains of

flu are threatening our nation's health. Each year we always follow their guidelines and see that every member is provided with the medical care recommended.) The program of inoculations was continued daily. Peoples Temple paid the bill.

Repeated harassment can only serve to undermine the respect for our democratic system that the church has helped to foster in embittered young people. If it were not for the calm, controlled, and understanding leadership of our Pastor, no doubt many of these youths would be encouraged to return to a life of crime and militant activity by this kind of surveillance.

Peoples Temple has found that no group has a corner on truth or a franchise on reality. We have learned to listen although we may thoroughly disapprove. But we are tired of being annoyed and spied upon just because we choose to exercise our civil liberties. When relatives openly brag that government personnel are responsible to you and that you are accountable only to the President, it raises serious questions. Out of respect for you and your office, we decided to solicit your reply. One friend remarked that you are a powerful man who is organizing these groups for special undisclosed reasons that would serve the nation. Frankly, I do not see how eavesdropping on 4-5,000 people exercising their First Amendment rights in a Sunday church service will preserve the nation from destruction. Please enlighten us. In the meantime, Peoples Temple will continue to maintain our rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and religion, and we will defend these rights with our lives, if necessary.

Sincerely,

Jean Brown

Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, California 94115

88

MM-1-16

75 Form 3811, Jan. 1973

● SENDER Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one):

☐ Show to whom and date delivered..... 15¢

☐ Show to whom, date, & address of delivery... 35¢

☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY. Show to whom and date delivered..... 65¢

☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY. Show to whom, date, and address of delivery 85¢

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:

Senator Stennis

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.

186834

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.

SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent

annie m. jenkins

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE

WASHINGTON NOV 23 1976

CLEARING INITIALS

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

RETURN RECEIPT RECEIVED FROM SENATOR STENNIS' OFFICE VERIFYING
 THAT HE RECEIVED THE LETTER WE ADDRESSED TO HIM
 HE HAS FAILED TO REPLY TO THIS
 DATE.

90

MM-1-2

PHILLIP BURTON
8th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

854 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

ENTRANCE OFFICE
430 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
PHONE: 415-396-6863

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

EXHIBIT C

CHAIRMAN
2ND VICE CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC
STEERING AND POLICY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

December 2, 1976

Ms. Jean Brown
Peoples Temple Staff
P.O. BOX 15157
San Francisco, Ca. 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

I am in receipt of your recent letter regarding
the surveillance of Peoples Temple by persons
affiliated with the Air Force.

In Order to be of assistance to you in this
matter I have contacted the Department of the Air Force.

I will be in immediate contact with you upon
receiving a response from the Department of the Air Force.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Phil Burton
PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:tmn

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

92

MM-1-3

PHILLIP BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2401 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

EXHIBIT
E
INTERIOR SECURITY

CONTACT OFFICE
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE 398-4752

February 8, 1977

Ms. Jean Brown
People's Temple
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

In reference to your letter regarding the activities of Mr. Tommy Dawsey, I am enclosing letters I received from the Department of the Air Force in response to my inquiries on this matter.

The enclosed letters are self-explanatory and forwarded for your information.

If you have any further information, or if I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:why

9x MM-1-4a

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 18 1977

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your most recent inquiry in behalf of Ms. Jean Brown of Peoples Temple Christian Church.

We regret that we were, and still are, unable to investigate the private matters which may have involved the Peoples Temple and Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey. We are sure you can appreciate the legal aspects of the Air Force getting involved in the personal lives of private citizens.

As we previously mentioned, Mr. Dawsey is a civil service employee assigned to the 1839 Electronics Installation Group (EIG) at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. He is an electronic engineer responsible for providing electromagnetic compatibility engineering services. His duties involve checking interference between communications/electronics equipment.

The mission of the 1839 EIG is to install and maintain electronic and communication systems for the Air Force, and to provide electromagnetic compatibility engineering services. No aspect of that mission involves the surveillance of private citizens or organizations, except for possible commercial television or radio stations interfering with base facilities.

Thank you for your interest, and we hope this information is of assistance.

Sincerely,

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives

JOHN W. ... USAF
Chief of ... Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

MM-1-4C

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20331



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 26 1977

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your most recent inquiry in behalf of the Peoples Temple Christian Church concerning the duty status of Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey.

The Commander of the 1839th Electronics Installation Group at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, advises that official records reflect Mr. Dawsey's duty status for the period October 13 to November 22, 1976, was as follows:

October 13 - Departed Keesler AFB, Mississippi, on Temporary Duty. Arrived Mather AFB, California. Purpose: Burroughs 3500 Computer Remote Terminal (CRT) Enhancement Project

October 14-15 - Mather AFB

October 16-17 - Non-duty

October 18-19 - Mather AFB

October 20 - Departed Mather AFB. Arrived Vandenberg AFB, California. Purpose: Communications Circuit Quality Improvement Task

October 21-22 - Vandenberg AFB

October 23 - Departed Vandenberg AFB (Non-duty)

October 24 - Non-duty

October 25 - Arrived March AFB (Non-duty - Veterans Day). Purpose: Burroughs 3500 CRT Project

October 26-29 - March AFB

October 30-31 - Non-duty

November 1-3 - March AFB

November 4 - Departed March AFB. Arrived Mather AFB. Purpose: Burroughs 3500 CRT Project

98

MM-1-4d

November 5 - Mather AFB Friday

* November 6-7 - Non-duty Saturday Sunday

November 8-12 - Mather AFB Monday, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Friday

November 13-14 - Non-duty ~~XXXXX~~ Sat, Sun.

November 15-16 - Mather AFB Monday, Tues

November 17 - Departed Mather AFB. Arrived Reesler AFB. (Mission Complete). Weds

November 18-19 - Reesler AFB Thurs, Fri

November 20-21 - Non-duty Sat, Sunday

November 22 - Reesler AFB Monday

We understand and appreciate your personal concern over this matter and hope the foregoing information will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives

JOHN W. FAIR
Colonel, USAF
Chief of Base

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ANSWER HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE AIR FORCE, MR.
BURTON SENT ANOTHER LETTER ~~TO~~ ASKING DIRECTLY: "WAS MR. DAWSEY INVOLVED
IN THE SURVEILLANCE OF PEOPLES TEMPLE?"

(01

MM-1-46

PHILLIP BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXHIBIT 1

DISTRICT OFFICE
250 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Phone: 331-4912

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

January 10, 1977

Lt. Colonel Thomas S. Collins
Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liaison
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Colonel Collins:

I am in receipt of your letter dated December 17, 1976, in response to my inquiry on the case, Ms. Jean Brown and the People's Temple of San Francisco.

People's Temple of San Francisco has a very legitimate concern in this matter. Either Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey, or some individual using this name, was involved in the surveillance of a People's Temple gathering.

Your reply that the Commander of Keesler Air Force Base "states that his organization is not involved in any type of operation described by Ms. Brown" is not responsive.

Mr. Dawsey, or someone using his name, was involved in this "type of operation". My inquiry is directed at the activities of Mr. Dawsey. Mr. Dawsey was either not involved and therefore his name was used fraudulently, or else he was involved in some capacity. Even if Mr. Dawsey's involvement was in a private rather than professional capacity, this remains a serious matter.

My question still remains, was Mr. Dawsey involved in the surveillance of People's Temple?

Secondly, what are Mr. Dawsey's assigned duties at Keesler Air Force Base and what is the specific mission of the 7839 Electronics Installation Group at Keesler AFB.

Lt. Colonel Thomas S. Collins
January 10, 1977
Page 2

I look forward to your early reply to these questions.

Sincerely,



PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:why

MM-1-56

104

THE AIR FORCE'S SECOND RESPONSE TO MR. BURTON SAID THAT THOUGH MR. DAWSEY
WAS A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED TO AN ELECTRONIC INSTALLATIONS
GROUP, ~~HIS COMMANDER HAD STATED~~ HIS ORGANIZATION WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY
TYPE OF
~~TYPEXREXXIXXK~~ SURVEILLANCE WE HAD DESCRIBED. FURTHER THE AIR FORCE
CALIMED, THE ALLEGED ACTIVITIES ^{WERE} ~~ARE~~ NOT WITHIN THEIR INVESTIGATIVE
JUPISDICTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330



DEC 17 1976

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your inquiry in behalf of Ms. Jean F. Brown of the Peoples Temple Christian Church. Ms. Brown was concerned over the actions of a Mr. Thomas Dawsey.

While a Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey is a civil service employee assigned to 1839 Electronics Installation Group at Reesler AFB, Mississippi, the commander states that his organization is not involved in any type operation as described by Ms. Brown.

Since no military law or directive appears to have been violated, the alleged activities are not within the Air Force's investigative jurisdiction.

We understand your concern and regret we cannot be of more assistance.

Sincerely,

THOMAS S. COLLINS, Lt Colonel, USAF
Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives



MM-1-5d

116

PATRICIA SCHROEDER
1ST DISTRICT, DENVER, COLORADO

DISTRICT OFFICE
DENVER FEDERAL BUILDING
1767 HIGH STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80218
(303) 837-2324

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1131 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4431

EXHIBIT P
ARMED SER
POST OF
SERVICE CON

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

November 30, 1976

Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, CA 94115

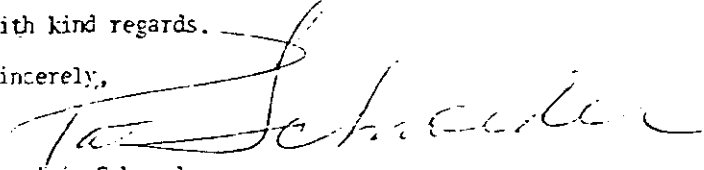
Dear Ms. Brown:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Something does seem awry here. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of Senator Stennis' reply when you receive it. I am very much concerned about this kind of surveillance and would like to be kept informed of further difficulties you experience in this area.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,


Patricia Schroeder
Member of Congress

PS:le

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

102 MM-1-6

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
17th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

201 CONGRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE
305 GARY AVENUE
PALM ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94068
(415) 326-7381

December 9, 1976

Ms. Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

I have contacted Congressman Burton's office regarding some of the allegations you raised and they are presently investigating the matter with the Air Force and, if necessary, the CIA. Their response should determine whether any further action, legal or otherwise, should be taken by your organization.

I would appreciate your keeping me informed of any new developments.

Sincerely,

Paul N. McCloskey
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMcC:Gc

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

110

MM-1-7

MORRIS K. UDALL
20 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

EXHIBIT H
INTERIOR
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
November 30, 1976

Ms. Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

I acknowledge your November 16 letter and thank you for sharing with me what I find is a most moving appeal to Senator Stennis.

I am happy to have this information for my records.

Sincerely,

M. Udall
Morris K. Udall

lmb

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

112

MM-1-8

MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON
5th DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

EXHIBIT

(607) 225-8226

DISTRICT OFFICE:
POST OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS 01970
(617) 745-5500

POST OFFICE BUILDING
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS 01901
(617) 554-7105

December 1, 1976

Ms. Jean Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco
Calif. 94115

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your letter informing me of the harassment
you and your church are undergoing.

At the present time, the only suggestion I have to offer
you is that you follow up on your letter to Senator Stennis.
Then you can proceed from there. If it is possible, please
keep me informed on any progress you are making.

If I can be of any assistance to you, feel free to contact
my office.

Yours sincerely,


Michael J. Harrington

MJH/pes

114

MM-1-9

PEOPLES

PEOPLES FORUM, VOL. 1, NO. 13 1st December Issue, 1976. Published by PEOPLES TEMPLE

INTIMIDATION WON'T SUCCEED

On Sunday, November 7, several thousand people gathered at Peoples Temple to hear a warm, vibrant speaker tell of her experience of traveling to China. Ms. Anita Blackwell Wright, mayor of Mayersville, Mississippi, longtime civil rights activist and one of the first American women to visit China with actress Shirley Maclaine in 1973, gave a down to earth talk on some of the things that she had seen on her journey. She did not advocate the adoption of Chinese political ideology, but pointed out some of the positive aspects of Chinese society such as the absence of hunger, unlocked doors and the safety of streets at night.

Nevertheless, her discussion evidently aroused the interest of people in high levels of government. Two officials connected with a government agency sat outside equipped with what was reported to be a tape recorder. A check has revealed information indicating that the eavesdropping agency is not among the usual ones that the nation has become accustomed to - CIA, FBI, Treasury Dept., and other regulatory agencies. The facts seem to point to a sophisticated operation initiated by one powerful person high in government circles. We do not want to create further division in American society, so at this time, we are not disclosing all the details. But we do have a reasonable basis for this conclusion.

We have received telephone calls from people who are very sophisticated, telling our staff that if we do not refrain from speaking out on certain controversial issues, the name of Peoples Temple and its pastor will be sullied, and ultimately ruined. One of our members, an amateur radio operator who maintains contact with our

agricultural mission abroad, was informed that Peoples Temple would be attacked in that quarter and communication cut off. Assassination threats come with increasing regularity, and have been reported to the police. On one occasion a bomb was found under one of the buses that our pastor always rides. Children and seniors would also have been on it at the intended time of explosion. The police bomb squad dismantled it.

The elements of reaction should know that if such a close brush with death did not stop our voice, then threats of violence and other forms of intimidation will likewise have no effect. They have only caused us to increase security so that it will be that much more difficult to harm any of our members. If necessary, we will employ off-duty police. We will not have our thoughts stifled or our ideas smothered. Those who would flagrantly mock our first amendment liberties have succeeded only in making us that much bolder in our defense of freedom.

Peoples Temple does not glorify any particular government. We think the complex problems facing American society have to find a resolution tailored to America's needs. Our system provides a framework wherein the necessary changes for social justice can be made. Members of Congress and other leaders of our nation have called for changes to avert the danger of a shift to the far right in political orientation. Notwithstanding the gross megalomania that we have seen in certain socialist countries, even Time magazine is forced to admit that far more tortures are perpetrated in right-wing capitalist nations. Far more flagrant abuses of human rights were fostered in corporate states such as Nazi Germany than we have ever seen in socialist democracies.

Continued Page 2

COMMENTS



INTIMIDATION

The terrors of Chile are a prime example. A good man came to our church, Orlando Letelier, and although we did not agree with all of his political philosophy, we felt him to be a sincere spokesperson for freedom in Chile. A few weeks later this courageous man was assassinated in broad daylight on Embassy Row in Washington, D.C. He had been warned in statements to his family (from what we have been able to learn of the case) that he would be killed if he did not stop speaking out for democracy in Chile.

This country must be maintained on the road to social democracy. It is beginning to appear that our corporate state has gotten out of touch with the needs of its people. Massive corporations now own nursing homes that used to be owned by people who understood the individual needs of the patients. Corporations own massive farms where the people who own the land never touch the soil and are squeezing the middle class farmer totally out of existence. Examples of corporate insensitivity would fill volumes. The corporate state is just not the solution, and the American people need to recognize this and respond. We do not hold with China's political philosophy; however, we do not see how Mrs. Wright's visit to China can endanger our country in any conceivable way, nor how it justifies the sending of spies half way across the country to follow her activities at our church.

We wish to notify all persons who think they have a right to circumvent the Constitutional guarantees of

Mrs. Unita Blackwell Wright
freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, that we will not stand idly by while these freedoms are smothered by agencies or organizations using methods of harassment and surveillance. We will continue to sustain and defend our first amendment guarantees and the liberty of Mrs. Wright. We would be prepared to do so even if it meant our death, because we firmly believe that liberty is worth that price.

Strangers Eavesdrop On Temple Speaker

Peoples Temple was privileged recently to have the humble civil rights activist and mayor from Mississippi, Unita Wright, come and address our congregation. It so happens that on this same day we also had some uninvited guests who, we found out later, had high connections. These uninvited guests came all the way from Mississippi to stand outside our walls and do whatever it was they came to do - or whatever it was they were sent to do. When some of our people approached them with friendly greetings, they turned and ran.

By strange coincidence, ever since these uninvited

guests dallied outside our Temple walls, our auditorium microphones and the microphones used by our choir can be heard on the Temple telephone lines. We have absolute proof that even the telephones of some senior citizen homes blocks away are now picking up every word carried out over the Temple sound system.

We don't know what this is, but we are not blind to the meaning of the "coincidence." Since we don't have anything to hide, we have not sought to do anything about it. But the situation is fascinating - as well as paradoxical. Paradoxical that a group such as Peoples

Temple is being investigated for giving information to Russia in exchange for giving information to the Soviet Embassy by phone and asked for a transcript of the conversation. Oswald is said to have contacted the Soviet Embassy and asked for a transcript of the conversation. Kennedy's assassination was made public by the CIA now admits knowing weeks before which the CIA now admits knowing weeks before information on the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. CIA HAD CRITICAL INFORMATION ON OSWALD BEFORE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. Now, he's good and dead. Further, Hampton's companion claims she heard from Panther in the building. The rest were fired by Fred Hampton. Out of 90 shots fired, only one came through it is illegal for U.S. citizenship to be granted to any member of the Iron Guard. Info simply lied under oath.

We have actually contemplated an attack from the news media, because when we defended the press, we knew that they might feel compelled to go to extraordinary lengths to be critical of us in order to dispell any notion that there was some kind of unholy alliance between our church and the interests we have been championing.

Though it is illegal for U.S. citizenship to be granted to any member of the Iron Guard. Info simply lied under oath.

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to injustice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

119

MM-1-10c

MM-1-11a



Congressman

DON CLAUSEN
2ND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

*I'm pleased to respond
to your request...*
Don Clausen

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 PLAYBOY HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
206 ROSENBERG BUILDING
306 MENDOCINO AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95401
PHONE: 545-8844

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

COMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

February 19, 1974

William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief
Hearst Corporation
959 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill,

As you know, I seldom make a request; however, a problem has been growing in my Congressional District for some time that I feel merits your personal attention.

It has come to my attention that some of my constituents on the North Coast of California are being harassed beyond reason by Lester Kinsolving. Reverend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple Christian Church, Disciples of Christ denomination, are committed supporters of community and country. They have reached out with substantial financial support to Jewish refugees, cancer research, the families of police officers slain in the line of duty, and in recent weeks to the families of those citizens victimized by murders in the Bay Area. They were so outraged by the abduction of Patricia Hearst, and so concerned for the life of this young lady, that they recently gave \$2,000.00 to help with the demands for her. Peoples Temple stands with respectable blacks against the violent acts of a few. Their list of contributors is long and speaks decidedly for the emphatic and responsible nature of the pastor and congregation.

I'm personally convinced that the nature of Kinsolving's criticism as regards the Peoples Temple Christian Church is personally motivated and his charges are unfounded. And to the church's dismay, each of Kinsolving's personal assaults has been followed by senseless attacks on their property from small minds and small people in the community. They even had to stand by recently as their community center in San Francisco was destroyed by arson.

Mr. Kinsolving has caused bitterness in many other churches, too. I quote the Bellevue American (June, 1973):

MM-1-116

Lester Kinsolving's column was launched as a probing look and comment upon religion today, and began that way. But it soon deteriorated to little more than vindictive attacks upon persons and institutions.

While there is much room for criticism and comment upon religion and issues facing it, we'd like it to be constructive at least. Unfortunately, Reverend Kinsolving, other than an innocuous column or two, chose not to be constructive, but rather vitriolic. That's why the Bellevue American made its choice to drop him.

These really are decent people trying to serve the community and the nation. They don't want to get involved in a lawsuit. The Hearst Publications in San Francisco have seen fit to discontinue his column, as well. In the name of religious freedom, I would respectfully ask that you consider dropping him from your syndicate and putting a stop to this diatribe --- in the best interest of all.

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:st
cc:Randolph Hearst

MM-1-11c

sends a bit like Mavisel discord - how about in mail - communitie breakfast

Congressman Donald Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE MR. CLAUSEN:

Very best wishes to you and your family from Pastor Jim Jones and the members of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ church. We hope this Bicentennial year will mark the greatest successes for you in your continued career of service to the people of our District.

May I ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ explain to you a situation that has come up with a member of my church and prevail upon you to do what is within your jurisdiction to expedite the matter? Phillip Blakey, a citizen ~~in~~ of Great Britain, married to Debbie Blakey who is a U.S. citizen, was in the process of gaining permanent residence status when he moved temporarily to South America to assist in our denominational missionary project there. Unaware that his stay ~~in~~ would go beyond a year, he did not apply for a "re-entry permit" upon leaving the U.S. Furthermore, through a ^{11.2} communication breakdown ~~with his wife~~, his immigration papers were not filed last year, causing him to lose his several years' credit as a permanent resident towards becoming a U.S. citizen.

His wife has talked to the local Consulate for Guyana who started the process of filing for Phillip a new immigration card. The process is a lengthy one with papers being referred to London, Georgetown, Washington and so on. What would be most helpful

MM-1-12a

at this point would be a letter from you to the State Department,
unlxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx asking that Phillips permanent
residence status be credited ~~xxxx~~ towards his citizenship
rather than cancelled, and that any possible measures which
might expedite his re-establishment as a permanent U.S. resident
be ~~xx~~ urged.

Regainin g his status will relieve his wife and family of
much mental stress and facilitate his work as a ~~xxxxxxxx~~
Christian missionary. Thank you so very much.

With respectful greetings,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-126

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Hand - ~~great~~ read.
Do you have any suggestions?
As to how this can be improved?
Jb

"I also welcome hearing of the fine work of your church, and the many projects which your congregation has undertaken, both on a community and national level."

Senator Henry M. Jackson

"While legislation can be helpful, however, it is only through hard work and commitment of persons like yourself and those in your church that our great social problems will finally be overcome. Let me express my heartiest approval, then, for the efforts you and your friends are making in your community."

Sincerely,

Warren G. Magnuson,
United States Senate

"Reverend Jones sounds like a wonderful man who is truly dedicated to helping other people and I know he must be a source of inspiration to his entire community. I value having the confidence of such a fine person."

Senator William Proxmire
Congress of the United States



MM-1-13~

"I would also like to commend you for the efforts you and your Congregation have made for your community."

Sincerely yours,

Jerome R. Waldie
United States Congressman
Fourteenth District

"... I am quite impressed by your spirit of brotherliness and concern. I only wish that there were more people like the people of People's Temple Christian Church."

Rep. Don Edwards
Member of Congress

MM-1-136

EXCERPT OF LETTER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"Your Church and community endeavors are fine examples of what can be done when dedicated and committed citizens join together to help each other, their community and their country."

**Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the
President of the United States**

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES SENATORS

"I deeply appreciate the encouragement I have received from you and other members of the People's Christian Church. Your concern with good health care is a tribute to your congregation and to your Pastor, Reverend James Jones."

**Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman
Senate Health Subcommittee**

"I certainly wish to commend you and the members of your church for your outstanding humanitarian activities."

**Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Senate Committee on Judiciary**

"The work of Reverend Jones and his congregation is testimony to the positive and truly Christian approach to dealing with the myriad problems confronting our society today."

**Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate**

"You are truly practicing Christians in the finest sense. Keep up the good work."

**Senator Mike Gravel
Congress of the United States**

MM-1-13C

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN

"Let me commend your Pastor, Jim Jones, for the dedication he is showing to his community and surrounding areas and also for the impact he makes on members of his congregation..."

Cong. Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives

"Please pass on my commendation to Pastor Jones and the members of his church for their Christian service to the community and our country. You are all to be congratulated."

Cong. Jonathan B. Bingham
House of Representatives

"May I commend you and the members of the People's Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for your many public-spirited actions.... It is citizen action of this kind demonstrated by your church membership that validates our democracy and all it stands for."

Very truly yours,

Rep. Patsy T. Mink
Member of Congress

"I was most impressed to hear of the good works your church is doing. You are showing the kind of commitment to social justice which our nation so desperately needs."

Yours in peace,

Bella S. Abzug, Representative
Congress of the United States

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the success of the People's Temple Christian Church in the areas of education and drug rehabilitation. Such independent programs are badly needed across the country and I hope yours will serve as an example to other religious institutions."

Rep. Louis Stokes
Member of Congress

MM-1-13 d

PEOPLES TEMPLE IN THE Congressional Record

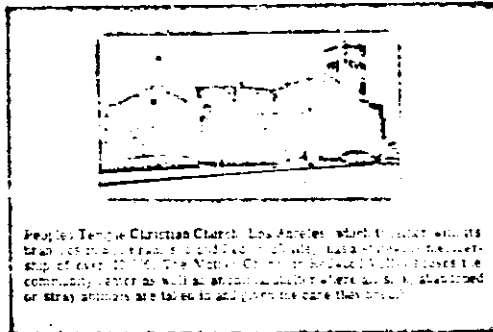


PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93rd CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION MAY, 1973

"Mr. Speaker...

"I would like to commend the Rev. James W. Jones, who is pastor of Peoples Temple Christian Church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

"Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church is best known and highly regarded for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users, and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties."



Peoples Temple Christian Church, Los Angeles, which together with its branches in other areas, is dedicated to the service of the community. The church is a non-sectarian, non-racial, non-ethnic community center as well as an organization where all are accepted or stray sinners are taken in and given the care they need.

SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Pastor Jim Jones is a duly ordained minister of the Disciples of Christ (whose membership has included the late President Lyndon B. Johnson). Having adopted children of all ethnic backgrounds, he feels the necessity of sound law enforcement to serve and protect our communities, both today and in the future. In this light, the church has donated several hundred dollars to each of the following agencies:

UKIAH: Police Drug Abuse Program; Purchase of Reserve Officers' uniforms; Mendocino County Sheriff's Department, for a Public Address System in the County Jail;

SAN FRANCISCO: Drug Prevention Program, Police Summer Youth Fishing Program,

LOS ANGELES: Law Enforcement Community Relations Program.

Inspired by his example, the congregation long ago voted to make substantial contributions to the families of slain policemen.

Pastor JAMES W. JONES, together with the members of Peoples Temple Christian Church, part of the Disciples of Christ denomination of 1.4 million members, hereby:

EXPRESS OUR DEEP APPRECIATION to the Law Enforcement of the San Francisco, Ukiah, and Los Angeles areas who practice with valor the Equal Enforcement of the Laws; and

PROMISE OUR CONTINUED SUPPORT of your vital, unheralded work in protecting the Constitutional Liberties of our American citizens; and

PLEDGE OUR CONTINUED PARTICIPATION in your Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts, Basic Car Plans, Reserve Officer Programs, and Funds to Aid the Families of Police Officers slain in the line of duty.

(Presented by members of Peoples Temple Christian Church in appreciation of their law enforcement work. For further information about this service, contact: Peoples Temple Christian Church, Post Office Box 216, Redwood Valley, California.

REV. JAMES W. JONES,

Many law enforcement people have asked to know more about the life and work of this minister who works so hard to bring about a just society and respect for peace officers. Here, then, are some comments about Pastor Jim Jones by others.

View of Methodist District Superintendent:

"Peoples Temple is a caring community of people of all races and classes. They bear the mark of compassion and justice - compassion for the hungry and jobless, lonely and disturbed, and also for the earth and her offspring."

... Dr. John Moore, Dist. Superintendent of the United Methodist Church for Oakland and the East Bay, Calif. (March 2, 1973).

View of Local Clergy:

"(Progress in meeting) the needs of people... is perhaps seen most dramatically in the seven-day work program of the Peoples Temple with its team of teachers and lawyers, to mention just a few, who strive in the name of Christ, to serve their fellow men."

... Dr. Elmer Schmitt, Pres. of the Ukiah Ministerial Association (in Report on Church Progress, published in Ukiah Daily Journal, 1971).

Epitomizes the Giving of Self:

"The Peoples Temple Church, motivated and inspired by their pastor, Jim Jones, epitomizes giving of one's self for human services."

... Marge Boynton (Prominent state republican leader, in letter that is dated February 22, 1973).

The View of a Medical Doctor:

"I have known Reverend Jim Jones for more than one year and have found him to be a dedicated, trustworthy, sincere person who is endowed with an ability and talent possessed by very few. He practices exactly what he preaches, has helped numerous individuals obtain cures believed impossible and all of the while being a considerate, understanding leader of men. It was with pleasure that I attended his services and witnessed his utter, complete involvement. He has saved many from disaster and started them on a meaningful path of constructive, well adapted behavior."

... J. B. Perkins, M.D. (in a letter "To Whom It May Concern" dated March 2, 1972).

A Family Man:

"The man who pastors this flock of 'brothers' is a cross between a fiery archangel, a humble servant of humanity, an erudite wit, a loving family man with all the usual longings for a 'better life' for his children - and a plain human being who sometimes finds the battle 'heavy going.'"

... Kathy Hunter, wife of Editor, of the Ukiah Daily Journal (June 3, 1968).

MM-1-14

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
15TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

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

205 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE
205 GRANT AVENUE
PALM ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306
(415) 326-7383
(408) 278-7462

March 2, 1978

Ms. Carolyn Thomas
998 Divisadero Apt. 104
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Ms. Thomas:

In response to your letter on behalf of the People's Temple Christian Church, my intervention in the case of John Victor Stoen, age 6, was requested by the District Attorney of San Francisco, Joseph Freitas, who furnished us with a copy of a child custody order from the San Francisco Superior Court dated November 18, 1977.

It is my understanding that John Victor Stoen's birth certificate filed in Sonoma County, California, reflects his birth on January 25, 1972, to Grace Lucy Stoen and Timothy Oliver Stoen at Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

It is apparently uncontested that Mr. and Mrs. Stoen were married at the time of the birth of the boy to Mrs. Stoen. It was my understanding when I practiced law in California for some years, that the presumption that the lawful husband was the father of the child is irrefutable since it is the law's intention that no child be made illegitimate by the claim of third persons that someone else was the father. The purpose behind this law of the state of California is to protect the child's right to legitimacy, rather than to protect the rights of the husband or mother.

Under these circumstances, it seems entirely appropriate for a Superior Court of the State of California to grant custody to a child born in California to the child's natural mother, reserving custody rights to the individual who is listed as the husband on the child's birth certificate.

Should Reverend Jones be indeed the natural father of John Victor Stoen, this would not in any way remove the child's right to the presumption of legitimacy which is given him under California law. As I understand Reverend Jones' position, he is in effect claiming that the child is a bastard; this the California law refuses to accept.

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

MM-1-15a

Ms. Carolyn Thomas
Page Two
March 2, 1978

Under these conditions, I think it entirely appropriate that the United States government seek the assistance of the Guyanese government to prevent the bastardizing of a U.S. citizen, particularly one who is only six years of age. While freedom of religion is a basic right in America and guaranteed by our Constitution, I know of no honorable religion, particularly one headquartered in California, which would deny the right of our courts and our law to determine the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any child born in California.

I can appreciate your sympathies with Reverend Jones particularly if he is indeed the natural father, but the rights of the child in this case are properly protected by the government until such time as the child is old enough to make his own decisions.

Because your letter is only one of a number of others relating to this case, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy to each of the other individuals who have made similar inquiries.

Respectfully,

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMcC:tt

MM-1-156

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1978

Ms. Kathy Richardson
2544 Sutter F
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Richardson:

On behalf of V President Mondale, I want to thank you for your communication concerning the custody case of John Victor Stoen, which is currently in the courts in Guyana.

All the parties to this case are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization which also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side or the other.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Guyana and, indeed, have not been interpreted as such.

While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located

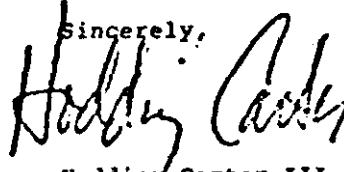
MM-1-16a

- 2 -

outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese Government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Sincerely,



Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

MM-1-166

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

RONALD V. DELLUMS
8TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL
AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1437 LINTHICUM BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20019
(202) 275-2611

DISTRICT OFFICES
281 15TH STREET, ROOM 105
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
(415) 763-0378
2517 MT. DIABLO DRIVE
LAUREL, CALIFORNIA 94549
(415) 253-0125
2496 CUMMINGS WAY, ROOM 202
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704
(415) 848-7767

DOUGLAS R. HODGINS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

March 31, 1978

Mr. Van Furlough
2811 La Quinta "C"
Sacramento, CA 95826

Dear Mr. Furlough:

Please find enclosed a copy of the reply given to our inquiry under the Privacy Act to your request for information. As you can see, the material has listed you as being arrested from bring in opium in 1971. This is the explanation the Customs Office gives for your appearing in their computer, and for justifying a secondary inspection.

I trust that this material is helpful to you and am pleased to have been able to be of assistance. Let me know if there is anything further that you think we can do for you.

Sincerely,



Michael Chao
Administrative Aide

Enclosure

MM-1-17a

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

WASHINGTON

FEB 23 1978

FIG-2-01-0115 DC
X-1-P-9

The Honorable
Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives
2400 Channing Way, Room 202
Berkeley, California 94704

Dear Mr. Dellums:

This is in further reply to your February 27, 1978, letter requesting information and records concerning the Customs inspection of Mr. Van Furlough at Los Angeles on October 13, 1977.

Your request for a copy of the computer record pertaining to Mr. Van Furlough has been processed and a copy of the record is being furnished to you. The record is for personal records under the Privacy Act. The record that you refer to is contained in the system of records identified as the "Treasury Enforcement Communications System."

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the Treasury Enforcement Communications System is exempt from the access provision of the Privacy Act. However, as a matter of administrative discretion we have decided to release this record to you with certain deletions. Deletions have been made to material which:

1. pertains to individuals other than Mr. Furlough, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
2. consists of symbols representing the means of access into the TECS system and line numbers, the disclosure of which would reveal investigative techniques and procedures used in the maintenance, operation and safeguarding of the system. These items do not constitute any personal information relating to Mr. Furlough.

Each deletion has been marked with a number corresponding to one of these bases for withholding information.

REPLY TO: COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20229

MM-1-176

We have thoroughly reviewed the record pertaining to Mr. Furlough. Based on that review, we have taken steps to ensure that he will no longer be subject to any future special attention by Customs upon any future return to this country. While we cannot guarantee that Mr. Furlough or any other traveler will never receive a thorough Customs inspection, he can reasonably expect to receive only routine treatment from Customs in the future.

Customs inspectors will no longer have primary access to the record in the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) concerning Mr. Furlough. TECS is a computerized list of names of known and suspected violators of Customs and related laws. Customs officers use TECS, along with other criteria, to help them determine which travelers may warrant thorough examinations.

A TECS listing without any other cause for suspicion, such as bulky clothing, unusual movements, or travels to narcotics source countries, will generally not result in a thorough follow-up ("secondary") inspection such as Mr. Furlough received. Besides Mr. Furlough, one other person among the 75 passengers on his flight was listed in TECS. This passenger did not, however, receive a secondary inspection.

In addition to the TECS listing, the factors leading to Mr. Furlough's secondary inspection included a his angry reaction to standard preliminary questioning and the fact that he was an unemployed person returning from a short visit to a source country for narcotics.

It is very difficult to draw any valid comparison between the Customs inspections different travelers may receive. The circumstances of any given inspection vary widely with respect to the factors that could result in a more intensive inspection. Customs officers are empowered to conduct as thorough an inspection as is considered necessary to ensure that the Customs and related laws are not being violated. While it may sound desirable from a "democratic" standpoint, it would not make sense, from the standpoint of efficiency and effectiveness, to seek the same degree of thoroughness in all inspections. Accordingly, more thorough inspections are given selectively, based on our enforcement experience and available information. Race is not a factor in determining the thoroughness of a traveler's Customs inspection.

MM-1-17c

Did Mr. Paulough's secondary inspection find further cause for suspicion, his inspection may have been intensified to a pat down search to a strip search, as appropriate. In a very few isolated circumstances, it is even necessary for Customs officers to have a doctor perform a body cavity search.

As we previously stated in our February 28, 1978, letter to you, we regret any misimpressions Mr. Paulough may have had about the reasons for his secondary inspection. We hope this matter has been clarified to your satisfaction. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Re Chasen
 Commissioner of Customs

Enclosure

(1) EMPLOYMENT/VAN (2) 029541
 SEPARATION DATE 01/15/78 1346 PT.
 (1) ACQUISITION CD (2) 1
 NAME SURLOUGH/VAN/H
 RACE SEX M M
 HEIGHT 509
 WEIGHT 160
 HAIR BR
 EYES BR
 CIRTH DATE 01/05/41
 RESIDENCE ADDRESS W/4624 GMS OPTIC SHIPPED FROM INDIA
 ADDRESS 1 1928 10TH AVE/SAN FRANCISCO/CAUS
 CITIZENSHIP US
 (2) BORN 1978 /CAUS/G129308
 SOC SEC 571520661
 DEPORTATION 07/22/71
 ASSOCIATES
 (1)
 CASH NO. CUSTOMS CASE NO. SF06R0596500
 RECEIVED (2)
 RECEIVING STA: DATE, DATE ENTERED: DEC 17, 1971
 LAST ACTION AUG 16, 1973 ACTIVITY COUNT - 01

MM-1-17d

I do not know where this came from?
I assume from Marceline tho I just
saw it today. cl

MM-1-18~

Dear

The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of January 24 concerning the case of John Victor Stoen, currently the subject of a custody dispute in Guyana. Similar expressions of interest have been received from several other Members of Congress.

While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown last August, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's

The Honorable

House of Representatives.

MM-1-186

responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Following a hearing held on January 10, Mr. Stoen's attorney stated that he anticipated a favorable decision at the conclusion of the proceedings. Mr. Stoen himself was guardedly optimistic in conversations with officers at the Department of State on January 27.

The Department will keep you informed on the progress of the case. Should you require further information, please contact Miss Elizabeth A. Powers, in our Office of Special Consular Services, Telephone 202-632-3015.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations

CA/SCS/FLHenneke: :wp
x29461 2/ /78
P01

Clearances: SCS-Ms. Powers
SCS-Mr. Rivera
SCS-Mr. Dobrenchuk
SCS-Mr. Lambert
CA-Ms. Watson
H-Mr. Krizek

MM-1-18c



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
JUNE 1973

3.

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUPPORTS FIRST AMENDMENT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, I was recently made aware of the fact that the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church of Redwood Valley, Calif., has donated a total of \$4,400 for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information. I would like to commend the Rev. James Jones, who is pastor of the church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

I would like to include in the Record at this point a few items which appeared in the press recently about Peoples Temple. The first is an article from the IAPA News, which is published bimonthly by the Inter American Press Association. This item appeared in the February-March edition, and reads as follows:

CHURCH DONATION AIMS FIGHT FOR PRESS FREEDOM

The Inter American Press Association, we all know, operates strictly on dues paid by members and does not solicit outside contributions for its main task of defending and promoting freedom of information in the Americas. Recently, however, we received an unsolicited contribution that moved us deeply. We accepted it with gratitude and full appreciation of the high principles that moved the donors.

The donation of \$250 came from the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church, of Redwood Valley, California, whose pastor, the Reverend James Jones, has sparked a campaign in defense of the First Amendment to the constitution.

"We believe," wrote James R. Pugh, in behalf of the Board of Elders, "that the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

The elders voted the donation after hearing the Rev. Jones read "to an overflow congregation" excerpts from a report on the state of the press in the U.S. made by Brady Black, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and regional vice chairman of the IAPA's Committee on Freedom of the Press at the IAPA's annual meeting last October in Chile. Mr. Black, the covering letter said, "gave a lucid and convincing account of developments in our country constituting a threat to the people's right to know." The letter was addressed to Francis Dale, Publisher of The Enquirer.

Mr. Pugh reported that a grand total of \$4,400 had been contributed by the congregation, made up of "ordinary working people of all backgrounds," for the defense of Wil-

liam Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information.

"No acknowledgement for this contribution is necessary," wrote Mr. Pugh. "We wish simply to demonstrate . . . that there are churches and other groups in society which are not connected with the institutional press who do indeed care about this threat to freedom of speech, press and conscience."

He said the donation was "to be used as you see fit in defense of a free press."

The Peoples Temple Christian Church, under the Rev. Jones does not only take a stand on constitutional rights. The church also has established a drug rehabilitation program, two convalescent homes, a 40-acre home for mentally retarded boys, three senior citizens' homes and an animal shelter.

The next item appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 17 of this year, and without further introduction, I place it in the Record:

A CHURCH GIVES \$4,400 TO THE PRESS

Twelve newspapers—among them The Chronicle—and a newsmagazine and a television station have been awarded grants totaling \$4,400 by Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for use "in the defense of a free press."

Announcement of the grants was made yesterday in Ukiah, Mendocino county, by the board of trustees of the church, which has a statewide membership of more than 7500.

THREAT

Speaking for the board, trustee James R. Pugh said:

"We believe the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

Pugh said the church's pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, had "publicly commended" The Chronicle and its "fine editorial staff" for taking a strong editorial position in defense of the First Amendment and for "the high quality of the newspaper."

"The San Francisco Chronicle has shown itself to be fair, lucid, comprehensive and courageous in confronting many issues head on," trustee Pugh said.

SOCIAL

Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church is best known and highly regarded for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties.

In accepting the grant in behalf of The Chronicle, Charles de Young Thieriot, editor and publisher, expressed his thanks to the Peoples Temple Christian Church.

Thieriot said the \$500 awarded to The Chronicle will be turned over to Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, which is active in defense of freedom of the press.

And next I would like to share with our colleagues the text of a resolution which the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada—Disciples of Christ—passed by an overwhelming margin, on May 19 at their 1973 annual meeting. The resolution was offered by the First Christian Church of San Jose and won broad support from the 230 delegates attending the convention at the First Christian Church of Modesto, Calif. The delegates represented about 16,000 members from 79 congregations.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the church stands for freedom and the free flow of information; and

Whereas, the public media, namely the press, is under increased challenge as to its exercising freedom in news and programming as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution; and

Whereas, one of our congregations, Peoples Temple Christian Church, Redwood Valley, California, has made a financial contribution for use in defense of a free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ), meeting in its Annual Meeting May 18, 19 and 20, 1973 at First Christian Church, Modesto, California, encourage its member congregations to make their voice heard in support of a free and responsible press by either making financial contributions to insure a free and responsible press or by letting our elected officials, representatives of the communications media, and others know that we oppose any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

And be it further resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ), meeting in its Annual Meeting May 18, 19 and 20, 1973 at First Christian Church, Modesto, California, make known to our elected officials, representatives of communications media, and others our support of a free and responsible press and our commitment to that position and our rejection of any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

The Church Board, First Christian Church, San Jose, California.

MM-1-19a

The New York Times

© 1976 The New York Times Company — NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1976 — It costs about 20¢ more to print this New York Times than in other cities. Please don't let us know if you don't like it.

JAILING OF NEWSMEN PROTESTED ON COAST

10 Busloads of Church Members
From San Francisco Picket
Courthouse in Fresno

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

*(Excerpted from New York Times
article which included a photo of
the demonstrators.)*

SAN FRANCISCO, CA. Sept. 10:
Ten busloads of demonstrators from an activist church in a depressed district here will picket the Fresno County Courthouse around the clock this weekend to protest the jailing of four

newsmen on contempt of court charges.

"We feel that the Judeo-Christian tradition's most prominent concern is freedom," said the Rev. Jim Jones, 44 years old. "Where the spirit of God is, there's liberty. We've always been very freedom-conscious."

Two Fresno Bee editors and two reporters were jailed Sept. 3 in an attempt to make them tell the court how they gained access to secret grand jury testimony in an investigation of civic corruption. No public outcry has arisen in Fresno about the treatment of the local paper's staff.

Apathy Scored

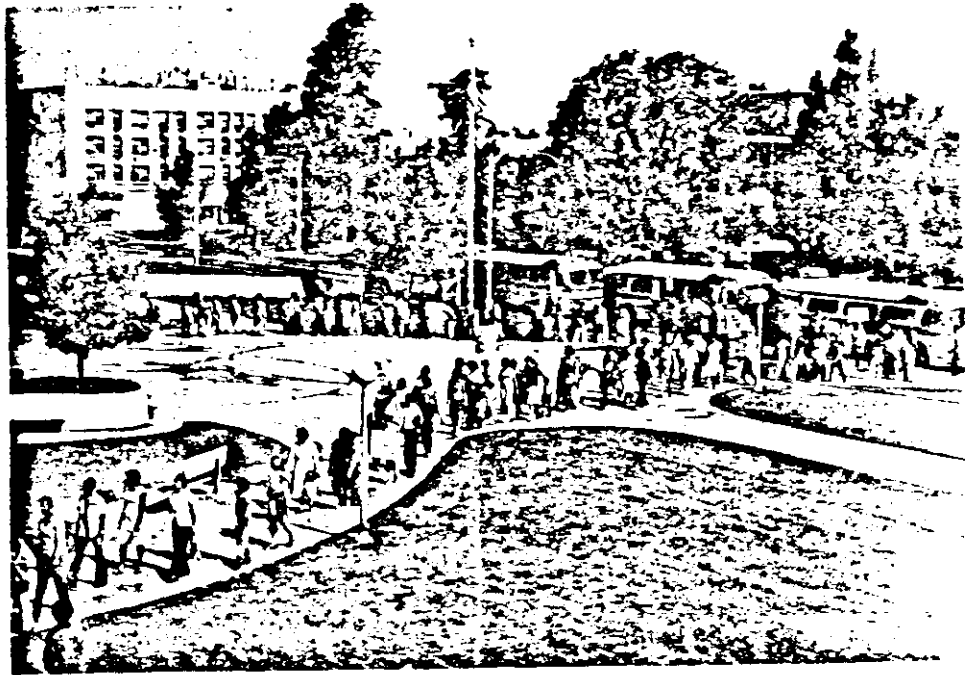
Mr. Jones, the pastor of the San Francisco church group picketing here, said, "The apathy is appalling. Either it's that or

despair. I don't know what to make of it."

He said the pickets walked all night and planned to continue until early Sunday. As they marched, they polled passersby.

"Teachers and social workers had wholesome attitudes," Mr. Jones said. "Some of the lawyers have been more sympathetic to the court's attitude. The most understanding people that we meet are the Chicanos. They hear of things in Mexico City that make them worry about this."

"I was a missionary in Brazil, and I saw a coup d'état," he said. "and the people there were less apathetic than I think we are at this stage in American life. This is not just the press's battle. The least we could do is stand out here and walk."



Members of the Peoples Temple Church of San Francisco picketing the Fresno County Courthouse.

MM-1-196

The Fresno Bee

Fri., Sept. 18, 1976

D1

Peoples Temple was not seeking publicity when the congregation took up a march on behalf of the Fresno Bee Four. Actually, the demonstrators requested that the press not publicize the Temple itself, but convey the seriousness of the issue at stake. The demonstration received the grateful support of the McClatchy family, owners of the Fresno Bee, Sacramento Bee, and Modesto Bee, as well as TV and radio stations in several cities. The New York Times, AP and UPI all covered the event displaying prominent, bold-type headlines. Major TV and radio stations across the nation carried the story as well.

Peoples Forum has reprinted, in this issue, excerpts of articles about the Fresno demonstration in order to impress upon our readers the utter seriousness of the Bee Four issue. The loss of freedom has always started with the demise of freedom of the press.

Defending Others' Rights SF Church Members Demonstrate Support For Newsmen



Rev. Jim Jones holds sign in Bee Four vigil.

Bee Photos by Ralph Throckberry

It is difficult to watch the quiet demonstration of support for the Bee Four in Courthouse Park without having tears of emotion cloud your vision.

They walk somberly and almost silently, courteously stopping the parade from time to time to permit others to pass through their lines.

Sprinkled among the 500 or so demonstrators from Peoples Temple in San Francisco are hand-carried signs with such slogans as "Free Our Newsmen, Now." Most of the demonstrators are women and the majority are black.

They are Americans demonstrating quietly their belief that an injustice is being done in the sentencing of the four Fresno Bee newsmen to indefinite jail terms until they reveal their source of information for a series of news stories.

The strength of their belief is moving and impressive. They have subjected themselves to the elements - heat Thursday and then rain Friday and Friday night - to long, tedious bus rides, to the inconvenience of public toilet facilities, meals prepared on a bus. They could easily have stayed home enjoying far more comforts.

They chose not to. They chose to demonstrate in support of four newsmen none of them had ever met. But they have a solid acquaintanceship with the principles of human rights. One said "In the church...we learn to respect each other's rights and to defend them if necessary."

This is what America is all about - defending each other's rights. Thank you, members of Peoples Temple, for showing it to others.

Jim Jones
Peoples Temple
Courthouse Park
Fresno, California
Dear Rev. Jones:

The four of us have been deeply touched by the remarkable outpouring of good will and support shown by the members of your church the past two days.

It is heartening to know that people like you and your congregation understand the principles we are standing for and that you hold them so dearly that you will take the time and expense to demonstrate your belief in them.

Words cannot adequately express the depth of our feelings. To watch on television that long line of marchers and realize we were the beneficiaries of such a demonstration is something we will hold in our memories for a long time.

We thank you and may God be with you.

The Bee Four

Gene B. [unclear]
William F. [unclear]

MM-1-19C

Media/Gov't. Conspiracy to Silence Black Congressman

A concerted campaign to discredit black elected officials targeted William L. Clay of Missouri as one of its victims. Found innocent of criminal fraud in July after extensive investigation, Clay describes how he was harassed though totally innocent.

In exonerating Clay, the government said that there was "insufficient evidence to start such an investigation in the first place. I believe that the investigation," said Clay, "was a part of an ongoing political plot inspired by those who wish to silence my voice in the community."

"To date, I have been investigated by two grand juries, neither of which produced evidence of wrongdoing. The Justice Department probed allegations of my involvement in narcotics trafficking, which resulted in a letter from the attorney general of complete exoneration. The FBI inquired into my campaign contributions. The Public Integrity Section of the Department of Justice embarked on a lengthy inquiry into my congressional traveling; they learned that the government actually owed me money for trips to my district that I had taken.

"It should not have been surprising then, that the Internal Revenue Service got into the 'circus act.' They, too, became clowns for the sole entertainment of the publisher of the St. Louis Globe Democrat newspaper. One month after a Globe Democrat editorial called for an investigation of my income taxes, the IRS obediently complied and announced I was under criminal investigation for tax fraud. Because I could afford the services of Attorney Stanley Rosenblum, one of the finest tax attorneys in the country, the IRS was unable to treat me with the same contempt that it does the average citizen. This causes me to wonder what happens to the citizen of middle or low income, who cannot afford the services of Mr. Rosenblum—the citizen who will settle his case out of court because he cannot afford to pursue it against the federal government."

Clay went on to say, "This entire experience has convinced me that drastic changes are necessary in our judicial system. Grand juries have degenerated into tools of the prosecutors, who use them to harass, intimidate and persecute those who espouse unpopular causes. I therefore support legislation to either reform or abolish the grand jury system."

Representative Clay said, "It's a sad day for freedom-loving people to see the government admit in open court that the rights of a U.S. citizen were trampled on by agents of the government. It's extremely sad because we know the attorney general will not attempt to determine the culpability of the federal judge, the U.S. attorney, or the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, who were involved in the abuse of power."

MM-1-19 d

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
20 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

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

March 11, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER IN SOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

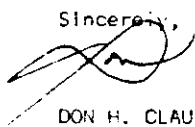
I have enclosed a copy of a letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply to be self-explanatory and would be interested in any comments you may have. If there continue to be difficulties after Mr. Blakey visits the Embassy, please let me know.

It has been a pleasure to be of assistance to you in this matter.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-20

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

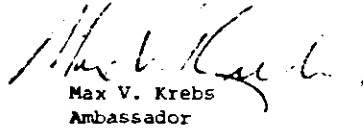
Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-21

DON H. CLAUSEN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
20 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

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

February 19, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Miss Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

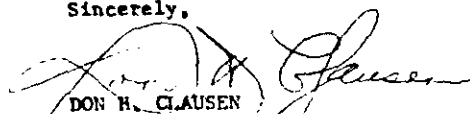
Dear Miss Brown:

As you know I have recently been in contact with the
Department of State.

Enclosed is a copy of their most recent response, and
as you will note, this is merely an interim report.
Just as soon as I have a further report, you may be
sure that I will be back in touch with you.

In the meantime, please be assured that I will continue
to do everything I can to assist, and if you have any
further information or if there have been any changes
in the status of this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:ry
Enclosure: s/s

MM-1-22



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

FEB 13 1976

February 11, 1976

Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22
requesting information for Jean F. Brown about
the visa case of Phillip Blakey.

In view of your interest and so that you will
have a report as quickly as possible, we
have asked the American consul at Georgetown
to look into the case and to reply directly
to you.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

MM-1-23

Congressman Donald Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE MR. CLAUSEN:

Very best wishes to you and your family from Pastor Jim Jones and the members of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ church. We hope this Bicentennial year will mark the greatest successes for you in your continued career of service to the people of our District.

May I ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ explain to you a situation that has come up with a member of my church and prevail upon you to do what is within your jurisdiction to expedite the matter? Phillip Blakey, a citizen ~~in~~ of Great Britain, married to Debbie Blakey who is a U.S. citizen, was in the process of gaining permanent residence status when he moved temporarily to South America to assist in our denominational missionary project there. Unaware that his stay ~~in~~ would go beyond a year, he did not apply for a "re-entry permit" upon leaving the U.S. Furthermore, through a ^(0.3.4) communication breakdown ~~with his wife~~, his immigration papers were not filed last year, causing him to lose his several years' credit as a permanent resident towards becoming a U.S. citizen.

His wife has talked to the local Consulate for Guyana who started the process of filing for Phillip a new immigration card. The process is a lengthy one with papers being referred to London, Georgetown, Washington and so on. What would be most helpful

MM-1-24 a

sounds a bit like Maitland's record - how about in mail communique hereafter

Handwritten notes and stamps in the top right corner, including a date stamp "JAN 24 1977" and some illegible handwritten text.

ayt this point would be a letter from you to the State Deaprtment,
unl~~xxxxxx~~ask~~xxxxxx~~ing that Phillips permanent
residence status be credited ~~xxxxxx~~ towards his citizenship
rather than cancelled, and that any possible measures which
might expedite his re-establishment as a permanent U.S. resident
be ~~xx~~ urged.

Regainin g his status will reliev his wife and family of
much mental stress and facilitate his work as a ~~xxxxxx~~
Christian missionary. Thank you so very much.

With respectful greetings,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-246

United States Senate
**COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN
RELATIONS**

160th
Anniversary
1816-1976

88

94th Congress
2d Session

SENATE

Document
No. 94-209

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

160th Anniversary
1816-1976



August 20, 1976.—Ordered to be printed, with illustrations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

76-209 O

MM-1-252-1

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

JOHN SPARKMAN, Alabama, Chairman

MIKE MANFIELD, Montana	CLIFFORD P. CARK, New Jersey
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho	JOHN K. JAVITS, New York
STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri	BIGH SCOTT, Pennsylvania
CLAIRBORNE KEL, Rhode Island	JAMES H. PEARSON, Kansas
GAIL W. MCGEE, Wyoming	CHARLES H. PERCY, Illinois
GEORGE McGOVERN, South Dakota	ROBERT F. GRIFFIN, Michigan
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Minnesota	
DICK CLARK, Iowa	
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr., Delaware	

PAT H. HOLY, Chief of Staff
ARTHUR M. KOHL, Chief Clerk

(11)

a-2

S. Con Res. 115—Agreed to August 30, 1976

**NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE SECOND SESSION**

*Passed and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six*

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),
That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document back-
ground information relating to the history of the Senate Committee
on Foreign Relations in connection with its one hundred and sixtieth
anniversary (1816-1976); and that there be printed for the use of
that committee seven thousand five hundred additional copies of such
document.*

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALBO,
Secretary of the Senate.
By DANIEL ST. CLARK,
Assistant Secretary.

Attest:

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
(11)

a-3

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
1816-1976

a-4

a-5



Senator John Sparkman, Chairman, 1975-

a-6



Senator Clifford P. Case, Ranking Minority Member, 1975-

a-7

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	xi
Origins of the committee	1
Membership	2
Nise	2
Election	3
Chairman	4
Jurisdiction	5
Consecutive referrals	5
Joint referrals	6
Simultaneous referrals	7
Informal methods	7
CIA oversight	8
Transfer of jurisdiction	8
Committee powers and responsibilities	9
Treaties and other international agreements	9
(1) Treaties	12
(2) Other international agreements	14
Nominations	16
Rills and resolutions	17
Legislative oversight activities	20
Interparliamentary activities	22
Committee procedure	23
Rules of the Committee on Foreign Relations	25
Meetings and hearings	27
Subcommittees	27
Standing subcommittees	29
Study or oversight subcommittees	30
Ad hoc subcommittees	30
Staff	30
Finances	30

APPENDICES

I. Alphabetical list of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations	37
II. Composition of the Committee on Foreign Relations by Congresses	41
III. Chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Relations	66
IV. Excerpts from the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended	68
V. Selected Bibliography prepared by Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	72

**PREFACE BY SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN, CHAIRMAN,
AND SENATOR CLIFFORD P. CASE, RANKING MINORITY
MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

On December 10, 1976, the Committee on Foreign Relations will mark the 160th anniversary of its establishment. It headed the list of the original ten standing committees created by the Senate on that day, and has for this and other reasons been considered the "ranking" committee of the Senate. The Senate, however, does not technically rank committees: nor will we attempt to evaluate its importance. An assessment of its achievements and contributions to American foreign policy is better left to historians.

During these 160 years, almost 300 Senators have served on the committee but the roster contains too many illustrious names to mention. The list is printed in the appendix and shows interesting party identifications as well, such as Anti-Democrat, Jeffersonian Democrat, Calhoun Nullifier, State Rights Democrat, Union Democrat, Native American, Oldline Whig, Union Republican, Farm-Labor, and Progressive. There are also six presidents, ranging from Andrew Jackson to John F. Kennedy, and nine vice-presidents, ranging from John C. Calhoun to Hubert H. Humphrey on the roster. Not surprisingly, from its membership came 18 Secretaries of State, beginning with Henry Clay and the most recent being James F. Byrnes. A great many ambassadorships and international organization positions also have been filled by former members of the committee.

At times, the committee reached such preeminence of power that it was described as a Department of Foreign Relations rivaling the State Department. Indeed, one of its longest-serving chairmen, Senator Charles Sumner, Republican, of Massachusetts (1861-1871), was deposed by the Senate in order to restore more harmonious relations with the Executive Branch after a breach with President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish (also a former member of the committee).

The Committee on Foreign Relations twice has met in a body with the President at the White House. The first time was in 1919, with President Woodrow Wilson over the Versailles Treaty. The second time was in 1975 during our service as chairman and ranking minority member—a meeting with President Gerald R. Ford concerning evacuation plans for South Vietnam.

Between those years much history was made. The rejection of the Versailles Treaty led to a period of so-called isolationism which was ended by World War II, the establishment of the United Nations, the launching of world-wide foreign assistance, and the development of our mutual defense agreements. The role played by the committee in all of this is well-known.

However, the state of almost constant crisis that began in 1940 tended to lead the Congress to rely more and more on the Executive Branch for the development and management of the American re-

XII

sponse to such crises. Gradually the resultant executive branch supremacy in the making of foreign policy came under committee scrutiny. Perhaps the greatest contribution made by the Committee on Foreign Relations in recent years has been its leadership in redressing the constitutional balance of powers not only in the area of foreign policy but also in such fields as impoundment of appropriated funds, access to information, and unravelling the web of national emergency powers.

Leading the way for the rest of Congress, the committee sounded the alarm and proposed remedial actions. A definition of what constitutes a "national commitment" was agreed on by the Senate; the foreign affairs agencies—the State Department and USIA, as well as AID, the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting—were placed under greater congressional control by requiring an annual authorization of their funds; the Case Act, requiring the reporting of executive agreements to the Congress, became law; the War Powers Resolution was enacted over the veto of President Nixon, and the committee generally strengthened its oversight activities. This process of calling for a greater degree of accountability of the Executive Branch to the Congress and the people is, of course, a continuing one.

During the past session of Congress, the committee has been scrutinizing in more detail economic and military sales agreements with other nations. For example, passage of legislation in December 1974 granting Congress veto powers over major military sales agreements has resulted in an increased responsibility for the committee.

To cope with these burgeoning interests and responsibilities, the committee has expanded, during our years in the Senate, from three rooms in the Capitol housing 6 to 10 employees in the mid-fifties to six suites spread over four buildings and housing about 60 employees.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has not only been concerned with cosmic issues of foreign policy and constitutional powers but has also been a leader in the slow growing technological revolution on Capitol Hill. It was the first standing committee to develop an automated system for information storage and retrieval, which is expected to be a model for other Senate committees. It is also developing a prototype system for the Senate of tracking via computer the flood of executive messages, treaties, bills, amendments, resolutions and nominations that are referred to it. The committee moreover is the first to declassify and publish on a regular basis the enormous volume of executive session testimony and markup sessions that have accumulated since verbatim records began in 1947. This historical series has won praise from scholars and serves to balance the State Department publication of diplomatic papers with the Congressional contribution to American foreign policy.

On a more mundane level also, and in the exercise of legislative oversight, the Committee on Foreign Relations was the first to request detailed studies of the many advisory commissions, reporting requirements, and confirmation provisions, with a view towards rationalizing them.

If the committee members of 1816 were to return today they would find the staff of the committee more than twice the size of the Senate of their time and using equipment and methods undreamed of then.

a-12

XIII

On the other hand, they would find present committee members still pursuing the same concerns with war, neutrality, relations with foreign governments, treaties, claims, nominations, access to information, and relations with the Executive Branch that occupied them in those early years.

The document that follows does not attempt to give a history of the committee or analyze its contributions to American foreign policy. Instead it addresses itself to the questions most frequently asked about the committee and to the ways it goes about its business. We believe it will be of interest to our colleagues and the public at home and abroad.

October 1976.

a-13

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, U.S. SENATE

ORIGINS OF THE COMMITTEE

The powers of Congress in the foreign relations area are derived from the Constitution of the United States, especially from the articles cited below:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(EXCERPTS)

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power . . .

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations . . .
To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;
To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. . . .

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; . . .

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. . . .

Section 2. . . .

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, . . .

The Congress from its earliest days has appointed committees as its creatures for expediting business. At first these were *ad hoc* committees empowered to examine particular items.

According to one source¹ there were "over 250 separate committees dealing with foreign affairs between 1789 and 1816." Similarly the titles of these ad hoc committees varied and not until 1812 did the term "foreign relations" appear in the legislative journals, although in 1815 the term "Foreign Affairs" was used again for a year.

On December 10, 1816, the Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Senator James Barbour, of Virginia, an Anti-Democrat, which provided for the appointment of the first standing committees of the Senate. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That it shall be one of the rules of the Senate that the following standing committees be appointed at each session: a Committee on Foreign Relations, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on Commerce and Manufacturers, a Committee on Military Affairs, a Committee on the Militia, a Committee on Naval Affairs, a Committee on Public Lands, a Committee on Claims, a Committee on the Judiciary, a Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a Committee on Pensions.

Senator Barbour became the first chairman of the new five-member standing committee 3 days later.

Since the committee was named first in the list in 1816, it has sometimes been referred to as the "ranking" Senate Committee. The Senate does not, however, rank committees. The only reflection of the relative importance attached by the Senate to its various committees is in Rule XXV 6 (e) of the Standing Rules of the Senate which provides that "no Senator may serve at any time on more than one of the following committees: Appropriations, Armed Services, Finance, or Foreign Relations."

MEMBERSHIP

Size

The size of the committee has varied considerably over the years. From 5 members in 1816 it grew, with occasional cutbacks, to 23 in 1946 when the Legislative Reorganization Act set it at 13. Since then it has been raised to 15 in 1953, to 17 in 1959, and to 19 in 1965. These increases, which were made in most other major standing committees at the same time, reflect partly the growing workload of the committee and partly readjustments to the political complexion of the Senate—that is to say the numerical ratio of members of the majority party to those of the minority. Anticipating the eventual enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which established the size of the committee at 15 members, the committee was reduced to that number on January 14, 1968. By Senate Resolution 18, agreed to January 28, 1971, it was temporarily increased to 16 for the 92d Congress, by Senate Resolution 16, of January 4, 1973, to 17 for the duration of the 93d Congress, and continued at that number by S. Res. 17 of January 17, 1975, but reduced again to 16 by S. Res. 263, September 19, 1975.

Election

The Senate rules provide that the membership on the 18 standing committees shall be appointed, unless otherwise ordered, by ballot at the commencement of each Congress.

The exact rule follows:

¹ Gould, James W. "The Origins of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," *Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. XII, No. 3, September 1956.

2-16

RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XI.)

However, by unanimous consent the usual practice has been for the two major parties to submit slates of committee assignments for their party members in the form of Senate resolutions. The two party slates are normally submitted and voted on at the same time. Assignment to committees must take into account Rule XXV 6 of the Standing Rules of the Senate concerning service on committees.

The ratio of majority to minority members of committees is arrived at prior to the submission of slates by agreement between the leaders of the two parties and generally reflects the political complexion of the Senate. For example, during the 80th Congress the Senate was composed of 51 Republicans and 45 Democrats and the composition of the committee was set at 7 to 6. During the 88th Congress, the Senate had 67 Democrats and 33 Republicans and the committee alignment of 12 Democrats and 5 Republicans reflected this composition.

The parties have differing procedures for arriving at their slates of nominees for committee membership. The Democratic caucus, composed of all Senate Democrats, appoints a steering committee, on the recommendation of the Democratic leader, which decides on the Democratic slate, taking into account the preferences of the Members, seniority, and the custom of assigning one major committee seat to each Democratic Senator. Beginning with the 95th Congress, the Democratic caucus moreover has agreed to choose chairmen of the standing committees by secret ballot. On the Republican side, the chairman of the Republican conference appoints a committee on committees which in turn recommends assignments based on Members' preferences and seniority. Although committees are appointed anew each Congress, it is traditional that Senators are reappointed to the committee to which they were assigned the previous Congress unless they specifically desire otherwise, or they have vacated their Senate seat, or party ratio changes enough to bump junior Members. For example, in the 90th Congress, in order to reflect the change in the Senate ratio, a Democratic seat occupied by Senator Gale W. McGee, was reassigned to the Republicans and filled by Senator John Sherman Cooper, and in September 1975 Senator Baker lost his seat on the committee as a result of a Democratic Victory in the New Hampshire election.

Chairman

The chairman of the committee is elected on the same slate as the committee members of the majority party and is generally the most senior member in terms of committee service of that party's committee slate. Inasmuch as Senate traditions prior to 1970 prohibited a Senator from occupying more than one chairmanship, there have been instances where a lower ranking majority member (in terms of committee serv-

2-17

ice) has been chairman, such as 1941-46, when Senator Connally was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, while two of his seniors on the committee, Senator Walter F. George and Senator Robert F. Wagner, presided over the Finance and the Banking and Currency Committees, respectively, and 1947-48 when the senior Republican member, Senator Capper, was chairman of the Agriculture Committee and Senator Vandenberg presided over the Foreign Relations Committee. This tradition has been enacted into law by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, subject to a "grandfather" clause.

Standing committees, such as the Foreign Relations Committee, continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed. For instance, although committees were not appointed by the Senate in the 88th Congress until February 25, 1963, the Foreign Relations Committee began meeting and transacting business on January 9, 1963, when Congress convened.

A complete listing of committee members, composition, and chairman is contained in appendixes I, II, and III. It is noteworthy that on April 24, 1970, Senator J. W. Fulbright exceeded the length of service of Senator Shelby Cullom, who served from December 18, 1901 to March 4, 1913—the previous record for a Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

JURISDICTION

The Constitutional provisions already cited form the basis for the committee's jurisdiction. They are further elaborated in Rule XXV (i) of the Standing Rules of the Senate as follows:

1. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.
2. Treaties.
3. Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.
4. Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.
5. Neutrality.
6. International conferences and congresses.
7. The American National Red Cross.
8. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
9. Measures relating to the diplomatic service.
10. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
11. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
12. United Nations (organization and international financial and monetary organizations).
13. Foreign loans.

Every bill, resolution, executive communication, nomination, or report falling within these jurisdictional limits is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. So are treaties, *ipso facto*, regardless of subject matter.

In cases of conflicting or overlapping jurisdiction, Sec. 137 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, provides that—

In any case in which a controversy arises as to the jurisdiction of any standing committee of the Senate with respect to any proposed legislation, the question of jurisdiction shall be decided by the presiding officer of the Senate, without debate. In favor of that committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominates in such proposed legislation; but such decision shall be subject to an appeal.

a-18

As a matter of fact, however, frequently these jurisdictional questions have been resolved, under unanimous-consent agreements, by joint or consecutive or simultaneous referrals. In other instances more informal methods have been used.

The use of all of these techniques has become more widespread in recent years as foreign and domestic policy matters have become increasingly intermingled and the issues have become more complex, involving the expertise of more than one committee. Indeed, on June 26, 1976, S. 3637, dealing with materials policy and research, was jointly referred to 11 standing committees. With the exception of the Appropriations Committee, there is no standing committee with which the Foreign Relations Committee has not shared jurisdiction at one time or another.

Consecutive referrals

The most frequently used procedure is agreement for the consecutive referral of bills falling within several jurisdictions. Generally speaking jurisdiction over fisheries, export trade, maritime and environmental issues is shared with the Commerce Committee; economic policy with the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and the Finance Committee; national security matters with the Armed Services Committee; certain legal matters with the Judiciary Committee; foreign agricultural policy with the Agriculture Committee and volunteer service programs with the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Examples of such consecutive referrals during the 94th Congress were: the Fisheries Management Act (which went from the Commerce Committee to Foreign Relations and then Armed Services); a bill to increase control over executive agreements (which was ordered to be referred to Foreign Relations after consideration by the Judiciary Committee); a bill setting up a National Commission on the Olympic Games (ordered referred to Foreign Relations after Commerce Committee consideration); the Foreign Assistance Act of 1976 (which was referred to the Agriculture Committee after being reported by Foreign Relations); and a resolution concerning negotiations by the International Monetary Fund over gold and a proposed trust fund (which was ordered to be referred to the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee after action by Foreign Relations).

Consecutive referrals are often coupled with a limitation on the time during which the secondary committee(s) must act or request the Senate for an extension of time.

Joint referrals

The most frequent joint referrals in the past have been with the Armed Services Committee and have included the early military assistance acts, the 1951 Far Eastern investigation prompted by the dismissal of General MacArthur, the so-called "area" resolutions (Formosa, 1955; Middle East, 1957; Cuba, 1962, and Tonkin Gulf, 1964 which, to varying degrees, declared the vital interests of the United States in the particular area and authorized the President to take any steps deemed necessary to maintain peace there), and resolutions relating to troop deployments in Europe. Joint referrals involving other committees however are becoming more frequent. For example beginning with 1973, a proposal defining the act of state doctrine was jointly referred to Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committee; implement-

a-19

ing legislation for the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage to the Commerce and Foreign Relations Committees; legislation dealing with certain add-on retirement benefits went jointly to the Post Office and Civil Service, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations Committees; an amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act concerning trade with North Vietnam was jointly referred to the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees; legislation establishing an Office of Foreign Policy and National Security Analysis went jointly to Armed Services and Foreign Relations; a proposal to establish a 900-mile Marine Pollution Zone was referred to three committees jointly, Public Works, Commerce, and Foreign Relations; and two resolutions pertaining to nuclear proliferation were jointly referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Foreign Relations Committee. A new peak in joint referrals was reached in 1976 when S. 3837, the proposed "National Materials Policy, Research, and Organization Act" was jointly referred to 11 standing committees, including Foreign Relations. On occasion both consecutive and joint referrals were used for the same measure, such as the bill setting up a Commonwealth for the Northern Marianas, which, after being reported from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, was referred jointly to Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee, and the Deep Seabeds Hard Minerals Act, similarly reported from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and then jointly referred to Armed Services, Commerce, and Foreign Relations Committees, subject to a time limitation.

In the case of joint referrals, committees need not necessarily meet together during hearings and markup sessions but they must file a joint report setting forth their recommendations.

Simultaneous referrals

During the 94th Congress for the first time bills were referred simultaneously to Foreign Relations and other committees, establishing yet another method of dealing with jurisdictional problems in the Senate. One bill (S. 3151) would establish a program for gathering and analyzing information with respect to multinational enterprises and would require publication of such material on a regular basis. The unanimous consent agreement by which this bill was referred "simultaneously" to the Foreign Relations and Commerce Committees also specified that "should either committee report the bill, the remaining committee will have 45 calendar days within which to file its report."

With respect to another item, S. Res. 434, the "Treaty Powers Resolution" an order to refer it jointly to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Rules and Administration, Appropriations, Judiciary and Budget was subsequently rescinded and the measure was then simultaneously referred to the same committees with the exception of Rules and Administration. The following colloquy in the Senate of May 6, 1976, clarified the latter order:

Mr. GARRIN. What is the effect of this request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The effect will be that each committee to which the bill is referred would be entitled to file a separate report without regard to any other committee or without requiring a joint report of the several committees.

Mr. GARRIN. Whereas under the agreement previously, the several committees had to file a joint report, as I understood it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GARRIN. If one of the named committees, under the request now pending were to report the resolution, would it then go on the calendar, or would it still be pending in the other committee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the practices of the Senate, that report would be held in abeyance until the other committee report and it would not go on the calendar.

Mr. GARRIN. It would not go on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GARRIN. I wish to be certain of that because, if it does go on the calendar, this arrangement would, in effect, set up a kind of race among the committees to any one reporting it. It would then go on the calendar and the referral to the other committee would be academic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been the practice of the Senate in the past. Mr. GARRIN. So it would not go on the calendar until the other committee also reported?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Informal methods

Informal methods include invitations to interested Senators (in the case of NATO the entire Senate) to participate in the committee's hearings and ask questions, without however the right to vote in the committee; correspondence with interested committees seeking their views on provisions falling within their expertise, as for instance with the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation on double taxation conventions; or establishment of joint subcommittees as was done in 1974 by the Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees to study wiretapping issues arising out of the confirmation hearings with Secretary Kissinger.

CIA oversight

A persistent and difficult jurisdictional problem for the Senate has been the funding and legislative oversight of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). After enactment of the National Security Act of 1947 (which established CIA and was handled by the Armed Services Committee), an informal arrangement developed by which these functions were exercised by a joint subcommittee of three members each from the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. Because of the foreign policy implications of CIA activities, resolutions have been introduced in practically every Congress since the establishment of the Agency to bring it under more formal and broadly based congressional supervision. A serious effort foundered in 1966 when the Armed Services Committee failed to act on a resolution sponsored by Senator Eugene McCarthy and reported from the Foreign Relations Committee which would have created a Committee on Intelligence Operations including representation from the Foreign Relations Committee. A result of this attempt, however, was that for several years thereafter, senior members of the Foreign Relations Committee were invited to participate in oversight meetings of the Armed Services Committee.

Subsequently, through an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, signed December 30, 1974, the committee was given jurisdiction over certain aspects of CIA activities. The new Sec. 662 added at that time to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 662. Limitation on Intelligence Activities.—(a) No funds appropriated under the authority of this or any other Act may be expended by or on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency for operations in foreign countries, other than

activities intended solely for obtaining necessary intelligence, unless and until the President finds that such such operation is important to the national security of the United States and reports, in a timely fashion, a description and scope of such operation to the appropriate committees of the Congress, including the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply during military operations initiated by the United States under a declaration of war approved by the Congress or an exercise of powers by the President under the War Powers Resolution.

Arrangements were also made shortly thereafter for the committee to receive intelligence reports and summaries on a daily basis.

In the 94th Congress, the Senate, stirred by press disclosures of CIA domestic intelligence activities, created a Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, chaired by Senator Church. The Select Committee's investigations confirmed such activities and, upon its recommendations, the Senate, on May 19, 1976, established a Select Committee on Intelligence of 15 members, including two from the Foreign Relations Committee. The Select Committee's jurisdiction extends to the intelligence activities of the Department of State but legislation affecting such activities can be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the chairman's request for a period of no more than 30 days. Nor does the creation of the Select Committee restrict the authority of the Foreign Relations Committee to study and review intelligence matters otherwise within its jurisdiction. An interesting departure from the normal committee tenure is a provision that members' terms are limited to eight years. Currently, Senators Biden and Case represent the Foreign Relations Committee on the Select Committee.

Transfers of jurisdiction

With the informal acquiescence of the Senate there have been instances in which transfers of jurisdiction have taken place. For instance, in 1947 the respective chairmen of the Senate Banking and Currency and Foreign Relations Committees agreed that, notwithstanding the language of the Reorganization Act assigning to Foreign Relations jurisdiction over "international financial and monetary organization," the Banking and Currency Committee, having originally handled the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, would continue to consider legislation pertaining to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. In 1959, however, the Committee on Foreign Relations asserted its jurisdiction over these organizations and subsequently established ones such as the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the Asian Development Bank. Conversely, the St. Lawrence Seaway legislation initially referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations since agreement with a foreign nation was involved, in time became essentially domestic in nature and jurisdiction over seaway legislation has passed to the Public Works Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee reserving its jurisdiction over international aspects.

COMMITTEE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The principal areas of committee responsibilities can be broadly broken down as follows: (1) executive—recommending the advice and

a-22

consent to treaties and nominations; (2) legislative—consideration of bills and resolutions; and (3) legislative oversight. There is, however, no hard and fast distinction between these activities since treaties, bills, and resolutions cannot be considered without exercising a degree of legislative oversight in the process.

The relative importance of these functions has varied from time to time. In the period following World War II, when treaties establishing the United Nations system and the mutual defense network were considered, the executive function was the most significant. Subsequently the major vehicle of foreign policy input by the committee was by legislation, particularly the annual foreign aid acts. More recently, the committee's emphasis has been on legislative oversight activities. As previously noted, these various functions are of necessity often intertwined and exercised concurrently.

Treaties and other international agreements

Treaties have constituted a large part of the committee's work. In recent Congresses the number of treaties submitted for approval has averaged over 30 per Congress.

During the postwar period, however, at the same time the number and importance of executive agreements has increased noticeably, leading to congressional action in this field which is summarized in a later subsection.

(1) Treaties

Senate responsibility for treaties stems directly from article II, section 2(2) of the Constitution, which states that the President "shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

The making of treaties involves a series of steps which generally include negotiation, signing, approval by the Senate, ratification by the President, deposit or exchange of ratifications with the other party(ies) to the treaty, and proclamation. Only upon the latter step does a treaty become legally binding upon the United States. The Senate is associated in this process only at the "advice and consent" to ratification stage. Contrary to popular impression, the Senate does not ratify treaties; the President ratifies treaties upon receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to this act.

While the emphasis historically has been on the "Consent" part of this clause, it should be noted that beginning in the immediate postwar period the committee has repeatedly stressed the "Advice" part and claimed a right to advise the President in the negotiation of treaties and the conduct of diplomacy. This interest has at times led to the formal adoption of Senate resolutions of advice, which are briefly discussed elsewhere.

In performing the consent function, the Senate has several options. Normally, the procedure for unconditional approval of a treaty is by adoption of a resolution of ratification which in the case of the nuclear test ban treaty reads as follows:

Be it resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, which was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1968, on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

a-23

Reservations, understandings, amendments, etc.—The Senate may, and does, however, reject a treaty, in toto, or stipulate conditions in the form of amendments, reservations, understandings, declarations, statements, interpretations, or statements in committee reports.

As a practical matter, if the Senate attaches a "reservation" to its resolution of advice and consent, the inference is that the contractual relationship is being changed. However, if the Senate uses language of "understanding," the implication is that the contractual relationship is not being changed, only clarified.

Irrespective of what term is used to describe a condition imposed on a treaty, however, the view of the U.S. Government when it serves as a depositary is that the content or effect of the statement is of prime importance. If, despite the designation, the executive branch believes that the condition has the actual character and effect of a reservation, it would be so treated and this would open the treaty to further negotiation.

A distinction should be made between an "amendment" and a "reservation." The difference between the two is that an amendment, if it is accepted by the President and the other party or parties to the treaty, changes it for all parties, whereas a reservation limits only the obligation of the United States under the treaty, although a reservation may, in fact, be of such significance as to lead other parties to file similar reservations or, indeed, to refuse to proceed with ratification of a treaty. It should be noted that the amendment process has fallen into disuse in post World War II years.

In summary, therefore, and in order of reverse importance so far as the effect on other parties is concerned, the Senate might take the following steps to make its views known or to qualify its consent to ratification of a treaty:

(1) The Senate may advise and consent to ratification but make its views known in the committee report. This would have no more nor less legal effect on the treaty than other negotiating background or than "legislative history" has on public laws.

(2) The Senate may include in its resolution language expressing its "understanding" or "interpretation." So long as this language does not substantively affect the terms of international obligations of the treaty, or relate solely to domestic matters, there would be no legal effect on the treaty. Under existing practice, however, the executive would communicate such understandings or interpretations to the other parties.

(3) The Senate may include in its resolution language expressing its "reservation." Normally reservation language would involve some change in the international obligations of the treaty and might affect its terms in such a significant manner as to require the executive to communicate the terms of the reservation to other parties to the treaty, thus enabling them to take such action as they feel appropriate, including reservations of their own or even refusal to proceed with the treaty.

(4) Finally, the Senate may "amend" the terms of the treaty itself. In this instance, there would be no question but that the treaty would need to be renegotiated.

Procedure.—Committee actions, including that of ordering a treaty favorably reported, require a majority vote of the members present and Sec. 183(d) of the Legislative Reorganization Act requires that a

majority of the committee must be "actually present." Senate action on reservations, understanding, interpretations, statements, or amendments requires a majority of those present and voting. Final adoption of the resolution of ratification, however, requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

While there is no Senate rule requiring a rollcall vote on treaties, the practice of taking record votes was begun in 1953 after the press the previous year gave publicity to the fact that three noncontroversial consular conventions were approved by the Senate at a time when two Senators were present.¹ The requirement for a record vote was also a part of the Bricker amendment maneuvers and was adopted as a de facto practice to weaken support for the Bricker amendment.

Although generally there is a separate vote on each treaty, when a large number of similar treaties (fisheries, double taxation convention, customs treaties, etc.) is on the executive calendar it has become a practice to consider them either "en bloc"—that is, one vote on several resolutions of ratification—or to have a single vote, which, however, by unanimous consent is shown separately in the Record for each treaty. This latter technique has been used at times even in the case of dissimilar treaties; about which no controversy existed, in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

Unlike bills and resolutions, treaties are carried over from Congress to Congress in accordance with Rule XXXVII.2 of the Standing Rules of this Senate, which follows:

Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

Once a treaty has been submitted to the Senate, it remains before the Senate until that body disposes of the treaty favorably or until the President requests its return to him and the Senate has authorized such return by resolution. Even treaties which have failed to receive the required two-thirds vote remain in the Senate unless withdrawn by the President.

The committee's treaty calendar is not necessarily an accurate reflection of the real task before the committee, since some treaties are submitted by the executive branch for other foreign policy considerations; i.e., lip service to an international organization or foreign government.

At the beginning of the 80th Congress in 1947, for instance, the committee had 24 treaties pending before it, dating as far back as 1923. At the request of the chairman, Senator Vandenberg, the administration reviewed the treaty calendar and requested the return of 19 of these treaties, which was granted. These reviews have continued to take place from time to time as the occasion demands.

Although for various reasons treaties sometimes pend before the committee for considerable periods, the great majority of treaties are promptly and favorably disposed of. In this connection, it has become the committee's practice to leave a treaty pending for a sufficient period of time to allow the public time to study the treaty and let the

¹ A discussion of this incident appears in *A Note on Treaty Ratification by Carl Herz* in the *American Political Science Review*, vol. XLVII, No. 4, December 1952, p. 1122.

committee know of its views, if any, or desire to be heard on the treaty.

Very few treaties have been defeated in recent years. The last to be so, which is still pending, was an optional protocol to the law of the sea conventions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes (Executive N. 86th Cong., 1st sess.), which on May 26, 1960, received a 49-to-30 vote, not the required two-thirds vote. The only other treaties which failed of approval since the Versailles treaty in 1920 concerned U.S. adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was rejected on January 29, 1935, by a vote of 52 to 36, and the St. Lawrence Seaway, which was rejected on March 14, 1934, by a vote of 46 to 42. (The Seaway was subsequently authorized by Public Law 858, approved May 13, 1954.)

(2) *Other international agreements*

International agreements other than treaties—so-called executive agreements—have been used by Presidents since the earliest days of the Republic to handle the detailed, day-to-day, relations with other countries. Beginning with World War II the number and importance of such agreements burgeoned, leading to an increasing concern on the part of Congress about the constitutionality of commitments made in this manner. The loose use of the word "commitment" to justify overseas interventions finally led the Senate, on June 25, 1960, to adopt a statement of what it considered to be a "national commitment." The problem was explored in hearings and executive session consideration over a period beginning in 1967. These touched on such subjects among others as the 1940 destroyer-for-bases deal, the British-French-United States tripartite declaration of 1950 on the Middle East, the so-called contingency plan for Thailand, and base agreements.

It was the conclusion of the Foreign Relations Committee that "the executive has acquired virtual supremacy over the making as well as the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States." In the committee's view, "the restoration of constitutional balance in the making of foreign commitments is not only compatible with the requirements of efficiency but essential to the purpose of democracy." The Senate concurred in these views and resolved:

That (1) a national commitment for the purpose of this resolution means the use of the Armed Forces of the United States on foreign territory, or a promise to assist a foreign country, government, or people by the use of the Armed Forces or financial resources of the United States, either immediately or upon the happening of certain events, and (2) it is the sense of the Senate that a national commitment by the United States results only from affirmative action taken by the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government by means of a treaty, statute, or concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress specifically providing for such commitment. (S. Res. 85, 91st Cong.)

One of the first concrete instances, after adoption of the National Commitments Resolution, to engage the committee's attention was the extension of the so-called Spanish base agreement on August 6, 1970. As the committee viewed it, this agreement contained an implicit commitment to defend Spain in the event of an attack, as well as substantial financial support for the Spanish Government. The committee felt strongly that the agreement partook of the nature of a treaty and

should be submitted to the Senate for advice and consent and so advised the State Department. The executive branch proceeded otherwise, however, and after a series of executive and public hearings in which the committee was assured that the agreement entailed no U.S. commitment to defend Spain, the Senate, on the committee's recommendation, adopted a resolution (S. Res. 469, 91st Cong., agreed to December 11, 1970) stating its sense that "nothing in the said agreement . . . shall be deemed to be a national commitment by the United States."

A similar step was taken on March 3, 1972 when the Senate adopted a resolution (S. Res. 214, 92d Cong.) proposed by Senator Case, the resolving clause of which stated "That any agreement with Portugal or Bahrain for military bases for foreign assistance should be submitted as a treaty to the Senate for advice and consent." This resolution carried no force of law and the executive branch did not submit the agreements.

In time, however, the Senate's expressions were taken into account and the renewal of the Spanish base agreement was submitted as a treaty in 1976.

The Case Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-403) addressed itself directly to executive agreements and provided—

The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Congress the text of any international agreement, other than a treaty, to which the United States is a party as soon as practicable after such agreement has entered into force with respect to the United States but in no event later than sixty days thereafter.

In the event such agreements are classified, they are to be transmitted instead to the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and International Relations of the House under an appropriate injunction of secrecy.

The committee viewed the Act as "a significant step toward redressing the imbalance between Congress and the executive in the making of foreign policy" . . . and "an effective means of dealing with the prior question of secrecy and of asserting the obligation of the executive to report its foreign commitments to Congress."

The main thrust of the War Powers Resolution of 1973 (P.L. 93-148) was to insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President be brought to bear on decisions involving the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces in hostilities or in situations where imminent involvement in hostilities was indicated by circumstances. But it contained also a provision relating to treaties which was the product of the committee's postwar experience. Specifically, what was questioned was the Executive's past reinterpretation of treaty provisions so as to widen their scope beyond what was presented to the committee at the time it gave its approval. The mutual defense and security treaties (such as SEATO) were particularly at issue. Hence, Sec. 8(a) (2) of the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148, passed over the President's veto November 7, 1973) reads:

Authority to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations wherein involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances shall not be inferred . . . from any treaty heretofore or hereafter ratified unless such treaty is implemented by legislation specifically authorizing the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations and stating that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

Nominations

The committee's responsibility with respect to nominations, like that with respect to treaties, arises from article II, section 2, paragraph 2, of the Constitution previously cited.

Pursuant to this provision, the Senate refers to the committee nominations of officials to positions in the Department of State, ambassadors and ministers, representatives to international organizations, and officials to other positions established by laws which are within the jurisdiction of the committee. These include positions in the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, U.S. representatives in the various international banking institutions and advisory bodies to these agencies. Appointments, promotions, and designations of Foreign Service Officers, as well, are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and constitute the bulk, numerically, of the nominations handled. For instance, in the 93d Congress the committee handled 2,757 nominations of which 2,492 were career officers.

A detailed description of the confirmation requirements and procedures, together with relevant case histories, is set forth in the committee print, "The Senate Role in Foreign Affairs Appointments."

Available committee records do not show the last time the Senate rejected a nomination within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee. It may have been in 1889 when "the Senate refused to confirm Benjamin Harrison's nomination of Murat Halstead, an Ohio journalist, as Minister to Germany, because of a series of articles he had written denouncing the purchase of Senate seats." However, in more recent times, in the case of controversies some nominations have been withdrawn by the President, and others have simply not been acted on by the committee or the Senate, as, for instance the withdrawal in 1973 of the nomination of G. McMurtrie Godley to be an Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and the non-action in 1972 on the nomination of Howard P. Mace to be Ambassador to Sierra Leone and five others to be members of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's General Advisory Committee.

All nominations not confirmed or rejected by the end of a session lapse with the adjournment or recess of the Senate for more than 30 days unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The President has the power to issue recess appointments when he deems it desirable. Such recess appointments, however, have to be submitted to the Senate not later than 40 days after the commencement of the next session in order for the incumbent to continue to receive a salary (5 U.S.C. 5503).

The Committee on Foreign Relations has been continually interested in the caliber and qualifications of nominees. The rules adopted by the committee to govern its consideration of nominations, appear on p. 23.

On January 14, 1953, the committee adopted a rule requiring an FBI investigation of nominees prior to the submission of names to the Senate. Only twice has the question of committee access to the FBI files themselves come up. In the first case, that of Charles E. Bohlen in 1958, a subcommittee of two Senators reviewed a summary

¹ Harris, "The Advice and Consent of the Senate," p. 291. (See bibliography.)

of the FBI file. In the second, that of Helmut Sonnenfeldt in 1978, a staff member was authorized to review his security files.

On February 17, 1953, the committee adopted a 6-day rule, which calls for the passage of 6 calendar days after the receipt of a nomination by the Senate before the committee will consider the nomination. This rule has been waived occasionally, mainly in the case of career appointments, when the nominee was already abroad, in situations where an urgency to get the nominee to his post existed, or in the case of nominations received just before congressional adjournment.

At about the same time in 1953 the committee commenced the practice of examining the appointees to all important positions in Washington and abroad whenever possible. Prior to this time hearings, executive or open, were held on a nomination only when someone requested to be heard on the nomination, and not as a matter of regular procedure. The practice initiated in 1953 was acknowledged and further refined on July 30, 1957, when the committee adopted a motion "that from now on all nominees for ambassadorial and ministerial posts be heard in open session unless a majority of the committee decrees otherwise."

In 1972 the committee increased the number of nominations to be submitted to it by providing that the names of all persons granted the rank of ambassador be submitted for confirmation "except that the personal rank of ambassador or minister may be conferred by the President in connection with special missions for the President of an essentially limited and temporary nature of not exceeding six months."

The age-old question of political contributions by ambassadorial nominees was dealt with in the Department of State Authorization Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-126, signed October 18, 1973), Sec. 6 of that act provided:

Sec. 6. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, each person appointed by the President as ambassador or minister shall, at the time of his nomination, file with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report of contributions made by such person and by members of his immediate family during the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of his nomination and ending on the date of his nomination, which report shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such person, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths. As used in this section, the term "contribution" has the same meaning given such term by section 201(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, and the term "immediate family" means a person's spouse, and any child, parent, grandparent, brother, or sister of such person and the spouses of any of them.

The Act of 1974 added the further requirement that "The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall have printed in the Congressional Record each such report."

Subsequent amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 also provided for reporting campaign contributions and overlap to a certain degree those of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

At present, the committee requires each nominee to file a signed statement prior to his confirmation hearing, covering the following areas: (1) conflict of interest; (2) political contributions; (3) acceptance of the National Commitments Resolution (see p. 12); (4) compliance with committee requests to appear and testify; (5) willingness to answer all questions; and (6) compliance with the provision

of law authorizing the nominee to express his personal views, opinions and recommendations.

Bills and resolutions

Since the document, "How a Bill Becomes a Law" issued periodically by Congress, describes the legislative process in detail, only a few aspects of it will be noted here.

Legislative matters are comprised of bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and resolutions. Bills and joint resolutions both become law upon signature by the President and therefore carry equal weight. The basic distinction between them is a matter of intent. Bills are the most widely used legislative vehicles; joint resolutions are used mainly for the approval of international agreements, membership in international organizations, and expressing views of both Houses of Congress that are meant to have the force of law. Concurrent and simple resolutions express the sense of the Congress in the former case and the sense of the Senate or the House in the latter case. They do not require signature by the President and therefore do not have the force of law. Since, however, by the same token, the President cannot veto concurrent or simple resolution, they have become vehicles for congressional disapproval of Presidential actions—the so-called legislative veto.

Simple resolutions, while in a sense the lowest form of congressional action, can at times carry considerable weight, such as the Connally and Fulbright resolutions of 1943 pledging U.S. participation in a post World War II international organization, the Vandenberg resolution of 1940 which prenegotiated the formation of NATO, and the National Commitments Resolution of 1969 (see p. 12) which defined what the Senate will consider to be a commitment binding on the United States. In fact one Senate resolution was deemed to be so important as to have the nature of a treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption—the 1946 resolution by which the Senate advised the President to accept on behalf of the United States the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain matters. The use of Senate resolutions to advise the President, under the advice and consent clause of the Constitution, has become relatively widespread in the postwar period, as previously noted.

To give such advice the maximum weight possible, the committee has made it a practice to append a provision directing the Secretary of the Senate to transmit the resolution to the President for appropriate action and for a report on such action to the Senate within a specified time period.

The most important recurring legislative responsibilities of the committee are the annual authorization bills for the appropriations of funds for agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction—principally the State Department, United States Information Agency, Agency for International Development, Peace Corps, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Board for International Broadcasting. With the enactment of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, all standing committees are required to submit to the newly established Committee on the Budget, by March 15 each year, their estimates of the total amounts of new budget authority to be provided in such authorizing legislation, in order to enable the Senate, by May 15, to pass the first

concurrent resolution on the Budget, setting levels of government spending and revenue for the fiscal year ahead. All authorizing legislation must also be reported to the Senate by the same date. Any money-carrying bills reported after May 15 are subject to a point of order unless a waiver is obtained by the adoption of a resolution by the Senate. These new procedures, which went fully into effect in 1976, are designed to give the Congress a better overview of the expected outlays and also revenues for the upcoming fiscal year. They have also affected the committee's scheduling of legislation and other matters to give early priority to the so-called money bills.

Committee procedures with respect to bills, joint, concurrent and simple resolutions are the same.

The committee files written reports on the matters it sends to the Senate with the exception of some printing and administrative resolutions and nominations, although on occasions it also has submitted written reports on those. Sometimes reports are accompanied by minority or individual views. Occasionally the committee has filed adverse reports, recommending that a measure not be adopted. Senate Resolution 116, by Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, would have expressed the sense of the Senate that prior to any conference between heads of state (referring to the proposed Geneva Summit Conference in 1955), the Secretary of State should secure the agreement of other parties at the Conference that one of the subjects for discussion should be the present and future status of the nations of Eastern Europe and Asia then under Communist control. The committee's adverse finding was sustained by the Senate on June 22, 1955, by a vote of 4 to 77. The most recent instances of adverse committee reports were on a bill establishing a Foreign Service Scholarship program in 1971, a bill to establish an International Commerce Service in 1974, and bills extending U.S. jurisdiction over the fisheries zone to 200 miles in 1974 and 1975. In the latter case, as well as some others, the Senate did not sustain the committee's adverse finding.

As a general rule, however, measures of which the committee does not approve are either tabled, held over, or postponed without any written explanation.

The committee has also on rare occasions reported a measure without recommendation; such as: the first International Wheat Agreement in 1948, a St. Lawrence Seaway bill in 1952; in 1965 H.R. 30, a bill authorizing U.S. participation in a cultural and trade center in Florida; and in 1968, an amendment to the Agriculture Act of 1956 relating to long-staple cotton, which was subsequently pocket-vetted.

Legislative oversight activities

The Committee on Foreign Relations, along with other standing committees, is specifically charged with exercising legislative oversight by Sec. 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, as amended, which reads as follows:

(2 U.S.C. 190d)

Sec. 136. (a) In order to assist the Congress in—

- (1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and
- (2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

a-30

a-31

each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Congress. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year beginning on or after January 1, 1978, each standing committee of the Senate shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, and each standing committee of the House shall submit, not later than January 2, to the House, a report on the activities of that committee under this section during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

It has already been noted that in recent years the committee's legislative oversight activities have burgeoned. This has resulted from a variety of factors—the increasing number of programs within the committee's jurisdiction, the numerous provisions in laws requiring the submission of determinations and reports, the transmittal of executive agreements as of 1973 and of budget rescissions and deferrals as of 1975, the notifications of proposed arms sales and arms transfers, reporting under the War Powers Act, submission of arms control import statements, and other factors.

A few statistics will serve to illustrate this growth. During the 92d Congress 83 communications from the executive branch in the foreign affairs area were received by the Senate and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. This number increased to 184 in the 93d Congress and has reached 193 by June 1, 1975, during the 94th Congress. During the 92d Congress, 85 executive agreements (not including classified agreements) were referred to the committee; during the 93d this number jumped to 396 and as of June 1, 1976, had already reached 406 during the 94th Congress. Thirty-one messages advising of budget rescissions and deferrals had been received by June 1, 1976 during the 94th Congress as against none the previous Congresses. Finally, in the 94th Congress, as of June 1, 1976, the committee had received over 250 reports required by provisions of various laws.

The committee is responsible for having this mass of material analyzed and for proposing remedial action where deemed necessary. Such action can take the form of amendments to existing laws or legislative vetoes by concurrent resolution, as is provided for in such laws as the Foreign Military Sales Act, the War Powers Resolution, and the Congressional Budget Act. This area of committee operations is largely invisible since only when some question is raised about an executive branch proposal does public action result, as for instance over the projected sale of Hawk missiles to Jordan and of Airborne Warning Aircraft to NATO in 1976.

The committee has developed varying techniques in exercising legislative oversight: day-to-day personal contacts with administration officials; correspondence with officials growing out of difficulties brought to the committee's attention by the public or Government employees (a collection of such correspondence relating to the State Department was published in 1960 under the title "Administration of the Department of State" and supplemented in 1962); on-the-spot inspec-

tions abroad by committee members or staff (generally followed by reports, either printed or confidential, to the committee); special short-term studies of foreign policy problems (such as the investigation of events relating to the summit conference in 1984 of East-West trade policy and of the Dominican Republic intervention in 1985); public hearings on proposals such as nuclear reactor sales to South Africa in 1976; and the establishment of special subcommittees to study in depth a particular area, problem, or program. Activities of legislative oversight subcommittees are described elsewhere.

Contacts with administration officials can be formal or informal and normally take place at all levels throughout the year. It is customary for the Secretary of State to launch this process at the beginning of a year by giving the committee a world review soon after the Congress convenes. It is also customary for him to appear before the committee before and after important international conferences or trips. Heads of other departments, officers of the Armed Forces, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and American ambassadors on Washington visits appear likewise on problems within their areas of responsibilities either before the full committee or the appropriate subcommittee.

Travel by committee members and staff also serve the oversight function. Indeed committee members are encouraged to visit other countries and to meet with government officials and other leaders in those countries in order to evaluate the effectiveness of United States overseas programs and meet their legislative oversight responsibilities. Members and staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations are required to report their findings to the Committee (*see Rules* p. 22) and these reports are frequently printed as committee documents.

The official travel expenses of members of the committee and staff are paid either from the contingent fund of the Senate or by the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies which are available to appropriate committees of the Congress engaged in carrying out their duties under the Legislative Reorganization Act. In accordance with Sec. 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and 22 U.S.C. 1754 (b), as amended, each Senator and committee staff member who uses funds is required to submit an itemized report showing the amounts expended and the purposes for which expended. Such reports are open to public inspection.

Also in the line of legislative oversight, as well as advising the Executive, Senators and Representatives have been appointed to delegations, or as congressional advisers, to international conferences. This practice began as early as 1814, when President Madison appointed Senator Thomas F. Bayard and Congressman Henry Clay as two of the five members of the Peace Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent. It has become more marked during the last 20 years, beginning with the appointments of Senators Connally and Vandenberg and Representatives Bloom and Eaton to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945.

It is now customary practice for the State Department to ask the Presiding Officer of the Senate to designate Senators to attend important international conferences, such as for instance the periodic

Law of the Sea Conferences, The World Food and the World Population Conferences of 1974, the United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development, and the Geneva Conferences of the Committee on Disarmament.

Most international organizations also have annual or biennial meetings of their membership and it has become customary also to include Members of Congress in the U.S. delegations to those sessions as observers or advisers, when deemed desirable. For instance, a few years after the United Nations came into being an informal arrangement was made between the House, Senate, and the Department of State whereby in nonelection years, two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (now the House International Relations Committee) would be on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, and in election years, two Senators, generally members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not up for reelection, would be U.S. representatives. The Senators serving on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly have been as follows:

- 1946—Senators Connally and Vandenberg.
- 1947—Senators Vandenberg and Connally.
- 1950—Senators Sparkman and Lodge.
- 1952—Senators Green and Wiley.
- 1954—Senators (H. Alexander) Smith and Fulbright.
- 1956—Senators Humphrey and Knowland.
- 1958—Senators Mansfield and Hickenlooper.
- 1960—Senators Morse and Aiken.
- 1962—Senators Gore and Allott.
- 1964—Senators (Russell B.) Long and Carlson.
- 1966—Senators Church and (Clifford P.) Case.
- 1968—Senators Symington and Cooper.
- 1970—Senators Pell and Javits.
- 1972—Senators McGee and Pearson.
- 1974—Senators Symington and Percy.
- 1976—Senators McGovern and Baker.

Interparliamentary activities

Interparliamentary activities concern and involve the entire Congress. For instance, every Member of Congress is *ipso facto* a member of the Interparliamentary Union. Legislation authorizing the participation in such activities, however, has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and it is, therefore, more directly responsible and involved than other committees. Moreover, as the principal committee dealing with international relations, the committee has taken an active interest in assuring adequate preparation and representation at the various interparliamentary meetings.

In addition, Public Law 86-42 and Public Law 86-420, which authorize participation in the Canada-United States and the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Groups, respectively, include the provision that not less than four of the 12 Senators appointed by the President of the Senate to participate in such meetings be from the Foreign Relations Committee. And in 1975, an amendment to the Act authorizing U.S. participation in the Interparliamentary Union specified that no less than two of the delegates shall be members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The oldest formally organized interparliamentary body in the Interparliamentary Union, to which all nations with national parliamentary bodies may apply for membership. The Congress has participated in the Union since its establishment in 1889. Current legislative authority for such participation dates from 1935.

The next oldest group with which the U.S. Congress has been associated is the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, formed as the Empire Parliamentary Association in 1911. Although the Congress is, of course, not a member of this organization, the association has made it a practice to invite Congress to participate in that portion of its annual meetings devoted to a discussion of international issues. These invitations have generally been accepted by the Senate and Senate resolutions have been passed to authorize participation.

U.S. participation in the North Atlantic Assembly, formerly the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, was authorized in 1956 on a permanent basis. The law provides for the appointment of not to exceed 18 Members of the Congress (nine from each House) to each conference (Public Law 689, 84th Cong.).

The Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group is an outgrowth of discussions in 1959 between United States and Canadian legislators authorized by Senate Resolution 359 in 1958. Following these initial discussions, participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada was authorized on a permanent basis by Public Law 86-42, enacted in 1959. The appointment each year of not to exceed 12 Senators and 12 Representatives is authorized for this purpose. The participating countries alternate in acting as host to the conferences.

To balance the arrangement with its northern neighbor, the U.S. Congress in 1960 approved similar participation in a Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group by Public Law 86-420.

In addition to the formal or regular meetings of the above-described organizations, there are other contacts on informal or irregular bases. For instance, the Council of Europe has occasionally invited Members of Congress to meet with it. Likewise, it has become customary for a small congressional group to meet most years with a similar group from the British Parliament. In 1974, also, the Congress entertained a parliamentary delegation from the Soviet Union. Additional bilateral exchanges have been suggested by certain countries and invitations for congressional visits have been received from others. In 1965, for the first time, the Senate, at the recommendation of the committee, adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to respond, for the duration of the 89th Congress, to invitations officially received from foreign governmental or parliamentary bodies by naming official Senate delegates to accept such invitations and providing for the payment of expenses of such delegations, not to exceed \$25,000 per delegation. Similar resolutions covering the 90th Congress (S. Res. 115) and the 91st Congress (S. Res. 63) were passed by the Senate on May 19, 1967, and February 17, 1969, respectively. After a lapse of 5 years, this authority was renewed in 1975 (S. Res. 88, agreed to February 24, 1975) and the financial ceiling raised to \$35,000 per delegation.

To deal with the reverse flow of official visitors to the United States, the Senate on March 6, 1958 agreed to S. Res. 259, which

provided \$5,000 "to provide assistance to Members of the Senate in the discharge of their responsibilities in connection with visiting foreign dignitaries, and for other purposes."

In March 1975, the amount was raised to \$10,000 to cover the cost of inflation, the increase in the number of visitors, and to include officials of Intergovernmental Organizations in addition to foreign government officials. In June 1976 this sum was further raised to \$15,000 in view of the large bicentennial influx of foreign dignitaries.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Up to the time of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Committee on Foreign Relations had no formal rules of procedure additional to those contained in the earlier Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The new act, however, provides that all committees, standing, select, or special, shall adopt such rules and publish them in the Congressional Record no later than March 1 of each year (Sec. 155B).

The most recent rules were printed in the Congressional Record of February 24, 1976, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Adopted February 18, 1976 and amended May 20, 1976)

COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. The regular meeting day of the Committee on Foreign Relations for the transaction of Committee business shall be on Tuesday of each week, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman. All meetings shall be open unless the Chairman and the ranking minority member determine otherwise. A closed meeting may be opened by a majority vote of the Committee.
2. Six members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting Committee business.
3. Proxy voting will be permitted on all matters, except that no measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a majority of the Committee were actually present.
4. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or the chairman of any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to fix the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.
5. Except when funds have been specifically made available by the Senate for a subcommittee purpose, no subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall hold hearings involving reporting expenses without prior approval of the chairman of the full Committee or by decision of the full Committee.
6. Unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate Resolution, subcommittees shall be created by majority vote of the Committee and shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs, and policies as the Committee directs. The funds for the subcommittees shall be made specifically available by the Senate.
7. Each Member of the Committee may designate a member of his personal staff for whom such Member assumes personal responsibility who may be present at executive meeting of the Committee: *Provided*, That such staff member holds a Top Secret security clearance; *Provided further*, That the Committee by majority vote or the Chairman may limit such attendance at specified meetings.

COMMITTEE TRAVEL

1. No member of the Committee on Foreign Relations or staff shall travel abroad on Committee business unless specifically authorized by the Chairman.

* Committee rules with regard to open and closed meetings have been superseded by S. Res. 8, passed to Nov. 8, 1975.
* See also S. Res. 88, passed to June 15, 1976.

a-36

who is required by law to approve vouchers and report expenditures of foreign currencies, and the ranking minority member. Requests for authorization of such travel shall state the purpose and when completed, a full report shall be filed with the Committee.

2. A member of the personal staff of a member of the Committee may travel with that member with the approval of the Chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee. During such travel, the personal staff member shall be considered to be an employee of the Committee.
3. When the Chairman and the ranking minority member approve the foreign travel of a member of the staff of the Committee not accompanying a member of the Committee, all members of the Committee are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its extent, nature, and purpose. The report referred to in the first paragraph of this section shall be furnished to all members of the Committee and shall not be otherwise disseminated without the express authorization of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS

1. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, the Committee on Foreign Relations shall not consider any nomination until six days after it has been formally submitted to the Senate.
2. Nominees for any post who are invited to appear before the Committee shall be heard in public session, unless a majority of the Committee decrees otherwise.
3. No nomination shall be reported to the Senate unless the nominee has been accorded security clearance on the basis of a full field investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, in appropriate cases, has filed a confidential financial statement with the Committee.

TRANSCRIPTS

1. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall keep verbatim transcripts of all Committee and subcommittee meetings and such transcripts shall remain in the custody of the full Committee, unless a majority of the Committee decides otherwise.

WITNESSES

1. The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.
2. If the Chairman so determines, the oral presentation of witnesses shall be limited to ten minutes. However, written statements of reasonable length may be submitted by witnesses and other interested persons who are unable to testify in person.

TRANSCRIPT REGULATIONS

1. Maintenance and security of classified transcripts.
 - a. The chief clerk of the Committee shall have responsibility for the maintenance and security of the classified transcripts.
 - b. A record shall be maintained of each use of the classified transcripts.
 - c. Classified transcripts shall be kept in locked combination safes in the Committee offices except when in active use by authorized persons. They must never be left unattended and must be returned to the chief clerk promptly when no longer needed.
 - d. Classified transcripts shall be permitted to leave the Committee offices only in the possession of authorized persons. Delivery and return shall be made only by authorized persons. They shall not be permitted to leave the city or the country, unless adequate assurances are made to the Chairman for their security.
 - e. Transcripts classified secret or higher shall not be permitted to leave the Committee offices.
 - f. Extreme care should be exercised to avoid taking notes or quotes from classified transcripts. Their contents must not be divulged to any unauthorized person.
2. Persons authorized to use classified transcripts.
 - a. Members and staff of the Committee, in the committee rooms, or, by permission of the Chairman, in their offices.
 - b. Senators not members of the Committee, in the Committee's Capitol office, by permission of the Chairman.
 - c. Members of the executive departments in the departments, or, in the Committee's Capitol office, by permission of the Chairman.
3. Declassification of executive transcripts and other executive records.

a-37

Executive transcripts and other executive records of the Committee shall be returned to the National Archives and Records Service for unclassified use in accordance with the policies of that Agency. *Provided*, That no such transcripts or other executive records shall be declassified within a period of 12 years except by majority vote of the Committee and with the permission of surviving members of the Committee at the time such transcripts or records were made and with the permission of the Executive Department, if any, concerned; and *Provided* further, That after 12 years from the date such transcripts or records were made, they shall be declassified unless the Committee by majority vote shall decide otherwise.

REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL--OTHER THAN TRANSCRIPTS

Receipt and distribution of classified material.

1. All classified material received or originated by the Committee shall be kept in at the Committee's offices in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and except for material classified as "Top Secret" shall be filed in the Dirksen Senate Building offices for Committee use and safekeeping.

2. Each such piece of classified material received or originated shall be card indexed and serially numbered, and where requiring onward distribution shall be distributed by means of an attached indexed form approved by the Chairman. If such material is to be distributed outside the Committee offices, it shall, in addition to the attached form, be accompanied also by an approved signature sheet to show onward receipt.

3. Distribution of classified material among offices shall be by Committee members or staff only. All classified material sent to members' offices, and that distributed within the working offices of the Committee, shall be returned to Room 4228, Dirksen Senate Office Building. No classified material is to be removed from the offices of the members or of the Committee without permission of the Chairman. Such classified material will be afforded safe handling and safe storage at all times.

4. Material classified "Top Secret," after being indexed and numbered, shall be sent to the Committee's Capitol office for use by the members and staff in that office only.

5. The Chief of Staff is authorized to make such staff regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of these regulations.

STAFF REGULATIONS

The Committee recommends that the following concepts serve to guide the staff in its activities:

1. The staff works for the Committee as a whole, under the general supervision of the Chairman of the Committee, and the immediate direction of the Chief of Staff.

2. Any member of the Committee should feel free to call upon the staff at any time for assistance in connection with Committee business. Members of the Senate not members of the Committee who call upon the staff for assistance from time to time should be given assistance subject to the overriding responsibility of the staff to the Committee.

3. The staff's--as, indeed, the Committee's--primary responsibility is with respect to bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations.

4. The staff and the Committee also have a responsibility under section 106 of the Legislative Reorganization Act which provides that "... each standing Committee ... shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee." In the case of foreign relations, there is an additional responsibility deriving from the advice and consent clause of the Constitution. By the same token there are limitations deriving from the President's special constitutional position in regard to foreign relations.

5. In addition to carrying out assignments from the Committee and its individual members, the staff should feel free to originate suggestions for Committee or subcommittee consideration, making it clear in every case that the decision lies with the Committee or subcommittee concerned. The staff should also be free to make suggestions to individual members regarding matters of special interest to such members.

It is part of the staff's duty to keep itself as well informed as possible in regard to developments affecting foreign relations and in regard to the administration

tion of foreign programs of the United States. Significant trends or developments which might otherwise escape notice should be called to the attention of the Committee, or of individual Senators with particular interests.

6. In carrying out the responsibilities in paragraph 5, the staff should bear in mind the workload of Senators and attempt not to deal in trivia but to limit itself to broad questions of basic policy or specific matters which point up a question of basic policy.

7. The staff should pay due regard to the constitutional separation of powers between the Senate and the executive branch. It should, therefore, try to help the committee bring to bear an independent, objective, judgment of proposals to the executive branch and when appropriate to originate sound proposals of its own. At the same time, the staff must avoid impinging upon the constitutional prerogatives of the executive branch in the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs. 8. In those instances when Committee action requires the expression of minority views, the staff shall assist the minority as fully as the majority in the end that all points of view may be fully considered by members of the Committee and of the Senate. The staff must bear in mind that under our constitutional system it is the responsibility of the elected Members of the Senate to determine legislative issues in the light of as full and fair a presentation of the facts as the staff may be able to obtain.

9. The staff should regard its relationship to the Committee as a privileged one, in the nature of the relationship of a lawyer to a client. In order to protect this relationship and the mutual confidence which must prevail if the Committee-staff relationship is to be a satisfactory and fruitful one, the following criteria are suggested:

a. The staff must be completely nonpartisan and responsible only to the Committee. Staff members should be hired and fired by the Committee solely on the basis of merit and without regard to political considerations.

b. Members of the staff must not be identified with any special interest group in the field of foreign relations or allow their names to be used by any such group.

c. Members of the staff must not accept public speaking engagements or write for publication in the field of foreign relations without specific advance permission from the Chief of Staff, or in his case, from the Chairman and the ranking minority member. In any event, such public statements should avoid the expression of personal views and should not contain predictions of future, or interpretations of past, Committee action.

d. The staff must in no circumstances discuss with anyone the proceedings of the Committee in executive session or conversations with individual Senators without specific advance permission from the Committee or the Senator concerned.

PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

In addition to the foregoing, the Committee on Foreign Relations is governed by the standing rules of the Senate and the rules and procedures set forth in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended.

These rules speak for themselves. It should be noted that attendance of members at committee meetings is voluntary and not compulsory.

Meetings and hearings

The regular weekly meeting of the committee is on Tuesday morning at 10:00. However, at the call of the chairman, meetings can be held at other times. During consideration of important and complex measures, it is not unusual for the committee to meet daily, both mornings and afternoons, the Senate permitting. Under normal circumstances, it is a routine courtesy to give standing committees permission to meet while the Senate is in session. Thus, for example, the committee and its subcommittees were able to meet in the neighborhood of 830 times during the 93d Congress and 311 times in the 94th Congress, as of June 1, 1976.

Meetings and agenda are initiated by the chairman with the advice of members. Members have the right to suggest meetings on particular

¹ For relevant provisions, see Appendix IV.

a-38

a-39

subjects and that certain bills and resolutions be placed on the agenda or scheduled for hearings.

In accordance with Senate rules (S. Res. 9, adopted November 7, 1975), all meetings are open to the public, except when the committee, by majority vote, decides otherwise. Because of the sensitive nature of certain of the information required by the committee, some hearings are voted to be closed to the public. Briefings by the Secretary of State on negotiations in process often fall into that category.

Hearings are held by the committee whenever the measure being considered warrants it, and usually whenever the committee has received requests from persons wishing to testify on the item in question. It is the practice of the committee to hear all American citizens asking to be heard with respect to legislation. Foreign nationals with special expertise are heard occasionally in oversight hearings. The committee does not hear officials of foreign governments or international organizations. It is also the practice of the committee on legislative matters not to invite non-government witnesses to testify and to pay their expenses. Only in rare cases has the committee deviated from this practice, as during the nuclear test ban treaty hearings in 1963 and the Vietnam supplemental authorization in 1966. Witnesses appearing under subpoena, as during hearings on the Foreign Agents Registration Act and in the course of hearings by the Multinational Corporations Subcommittee, are always reimbursed. In the case of hearings conducted in the exercise of legislative oversight, such as, for instance, the hearings on mainland China and on NATO in 1960, U.S. responsibilities in world affairs and on national commitments in 1967, the nature of revolutions in 1968, strategic and foreign policy implications of ABM systems in 1969, U.S. relations with Communist countries in 1974, detente in 1974, the United Nations in 1975 and 1976, and a number of others, it has become usual for the committee to invite expert witnesses at the committee's expense.

If there are numerous witnesses to be heard on a particular bill or treaty, the committee may limit the oral presentation of witnesses to 10 minutes. Government witnesses are not, as a rule, so limited. At other times the committee may adopt a 10-minute rule for questioning witnesses by its own members so as to give every Senator an equal chance at examining a witness. On certain occasions, the committee has also set a time limit on the period during which requests to be heard will be accepted by the committee. Written statements, such as those submitted by witnesses limited in their oral presentation or by those unable to attend on a particular day, are printed in the hearings, if of reasonable length and if received within a reasonable period after the hearings. All major hearings as well as many of the others are printed by the committee. However, it has become the practice of the committee, for reasons of economy, not to print all hearings, especially on nominations. In many cases, brief hearings or principal witness statements are printed in the appendix to the committee's report on the measure under consideration; in all cases, the typed transcript of public proceedings is available to the public to read in the committee offices.

Measures which seem to raise no controversial questions and in which there is little or no public interest are frequently considered by the committee at its regular Tuesday meeting. Sometimes a Government witness may be present to make an explanatory statement, which

is then printed in the committee's report. The transcripts of these markup sessions are usually not printed but are also available for reading.

Beginning in the fall of 1973, the committee began a pioneering project of publishing its hitherto classified executive sessions starting with the 89th Congress in 1947, when, pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, verbatim records of committee meetings started to be made. This so-called historical series has become a continuing activity, complementing the Department of State's collection of diplomatic papers in the Foreign Relations of the United States series with a record of congressional action and views.

SUBCOMMITTEES

It is the tradition of the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider legislation, resolutions, treaties, and nominations in the full committee on the theory that most questions of foreign relations are not divisible by geographic or substantive matter. A major exception was made in 1975 with the creation of the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance which was given jurisdiction over all foreign aid and international financial institution legislation.

Standing, temporary, or ad hoc, and oversight subcommittees have been utilized by the committee at various times. Subcommittees are appointed by majority vote of the committee, unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate resolution.

Standing subcommittees

From 1950 to 1975, the Committee on Foreign Relations maintained a series of consultative subcommittees, corresponding to the organization of the Department of State to a greater or lesser degree at various times.

The consultative subcommittee system was designed to foster more extensive consultations between the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and officers of the Department of State and to undertake independent studies in areas of special committee interest. Since World War II the U.S. role in the world thrust new and important responsibilities upon the Congress. Moreover, the problems which confront the United States in various parts of the world increased tremendously in number and complexity. This meant that a degree of specialization in the work of the Committee on Foreign Relations became desirable. By organizing along subcommittee lines it was possible for the members to keep abreast of the more important developments within each of the geographic and substantive areas of concern in the conduct of foreign policy.

While the word "consultative" has been dropped from the subcommittee system the role of the subcommittees in developing specialized information has continued much the same.

During the 94th Congress, the subcommittee structure was the following:

European Affairs.—Senators Sparkman (chairman), Symington, Pell, Biden, Case, Javits, and Pearson.

This subcommittee deals with the continent of Europe, from Spain to the Soviet Union including Greece and Turkey. Problems relating to the United Kingdom, Greenland, Iceland, and the polar regions are embraced in this area.

a-40

a-41

Far Eastern Affairs.—Senators Mansfield (chairman), McGovern, Clark, Scott, Percy, and Griffin.

The geographic scope of interest of this subcommittee extends from China and Korea to Burma, inclusive, on the mainland of Asia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, Oceania, and the South Pacific islands. On trusteeship matters it has a related interest with the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements.

Multinational Corporations.—Senators Church (chairman), Symington, Clark, Percy, and Pearson.

This subcommittee was created in 1972 to undertake an in-depth study over a period of 3-4 years of the role of multinational corporations and their relationship to the foreign policy of the United States.

Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements.—Senators Symington (chairman), Pell, McGee, McGovern, Humphrey, Clark, Brien, Javits and Case.

This subcommittee deals with matters pertaining to the control and reduction of armaments, suspension of nuclear tests, nonproliferation, and related subjects such as the SALT talks. It also has within its purview the work of the United Nations and other international organizations, except for multilateral economic assistance programs which are considered by the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance.

Oceans and International Environment.—Senators Pell (chairman), Biden, and Griffin.

This subcommittee is concerned with the problems and activities involving the use, development, and exploration of ocean space and the international environment, as well as international marine affairs generally.

Western Hemisphere Affairs.—Senators McGee (chairman), Mansfield, Symington, Pell, Humphrey, Javits, and Percy.

The geographic scope of interest of this subcommittee extends from the Arctic Ocean to Tierra del Fuego and includes the Caribbean except for French and Dutch territories.

The problems which are of its concern are, among others, relations with the American nations, including Canada, boundary matters, the implementation of various treaties and conventions, economic relations, the security of the Western Hemisphere and the Organization of American States.

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.—Senators McGovern (chairman), McGee, Humphrey, Clark, Percy, and Pearson.

The area of concern to this subcommittee extends from Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka across North Africa to Morocco. It embraces also the Arab States and Israel.

This subcommittee deals with the problems of south Asia, the Middle East, and the relationships between Israel and the Arab States, problems of economic development, and the general security of the Middle East, the south Asian and Mediterranean areas.

Foreign assistance.—Senators Humphrey (chairman), Church, McGee, McGovern, Case, Javits, and Scott.

This subcommittee has jurisdiction over all foreign economic and military assistance programs of the United States, as well as foreign military sales programs, and including United States participation in multilateral assistance programs and international lending institutions.

a-42

African Affairs.—Senators Clark (chairman), McGee, Humphrey, Biden, Pearson, Griffin, and Percy.

This subcommittee has responsibility corresponding to the Bureau of African Affairs in the Department of State.

The subcommittee considers all matters and problems relating to both the dependent and the independent areas of Africa, with the exception of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt to Morocco, which are under the Near East and South Asian subcommittee.

As before, the chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

Two points should be noted about the subcommittees. They are listed in the order of seniority, within the Foreign Relations Committee, of the subcommittee chairman. And, since it has been the practice to follow the preferences of committee members with respect to subcommittee assignments not only varying sizes of subcommittees but also differing ratios between the majority and minority have resulted.

Activities of the subcommittees vary depending on several factors. During the 94th Congress a wide range of problem areas and issues were given in-depth examination, as for instance—

Law of the Sea Conferences, various 200-mile protective zone proposals, fisheries matters, by the Ocean and International Environment Subcommittee;

Relationships with Latin America generally, and earthquake relief activities in Guatemala specifically by the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee;

Nonproliferation issues, progress of SALT, the ABM protocol, and nuclear technology transfer by the Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements Subcommittee;

Southern Africa, especially Mozambique, Rhodesia, Angola and Namibia, by the African Affairs Subcommittee; and

The Middle East, with special reference to the Arab-Israeli dispute, and the situation in Lebanon, by the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia.

The specialized activities of the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations and the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance are described below.

Except for the practice noted above, that legislation is considered by full committee there is no rule as to whether a matter is considered by the full committee or a subcommittee.

Study or oversight subcommittees

On occasion, when the Committee on Foreign Relations decided on a major oversight undertaking, requiring more staff and funds than available under its ordinary budget, the committee has sought special authority and funds for the conduct of such studies. The first such study authorized by the Senate after passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was a study of overseas information programs of the United States in 1952 (S. Res. 74, 82d Cong.) which ended in 1954. This study set the pattern for most of the subsequent studies during the 1950's namely studies of the United Nations Charter (S. Res. 128, 1953), of the technical assistance program (S. Res. 214, 1954), of disarmament issues (S. Res. 93, 1955), of foreign assistance programs (S. Res. 285, 1956), and U.S. foreign policy (S. Res. 336,

a-43

1954). A subcommittee was appointed to conduct the study or oversight and included noncommittee members as well as committee members. The procedure generally was to collect and publish relevant documents; problem areas were explored in staff studies; questionnaires were sent to groups having special knowledge of the subject matter (American businessmen and reporters overseas, ambassadors, or retired Foreign Service officers); on the spot surveys were made overseas; hearings were held on the accumulated data; and a final report was submitted to the Senate, giving the subcommittee's recommendations and conclusions.

More recent exercises of this sort have been to study nondiplomatic activities of representatives of foreign governments in the United States, U.S. security agreements and commitments abroad, multinational corporations, and foreign assistance. It is worth noting that in several instances standing subcommittees have continued the functions of the special oversight or study subcommittees after the latter ceased to exist. It is also worth noting a greater reliance on independent staff surveys abroad in connection with the latter undertakings of this nature.

It has become the practice in recent years to authorize such activities by a single funding resolution for inquiries and investigations covering both full committee and subcommittee activities rather than separately authorizing each subcommittee activity. An example of such annual authorizing resolution appears on p. 58.

Since all of the above study and oversight activity has at its heart a legislative purpose, a great many laws and amendments to laws have resulted from it.

Ad hoc subcommittees

These for many years were the only kind of subcommittees appointed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. They were normally authorized to consider only one item or a related group of items, such as, for example, a series of double taxation conventions or broadcasting agreements. As the committee began more and more to consider treaties and legislation as a whole, the appointment of ad hoc subcommittees decreased. No such subcommittees were appointed between 1939, when one was set up to consider certain broadcasting agreements, and 1965, when three ad hoc subcommittees were appointed to handle certain international organization matters, claims legislation, and double tax conventions. In 1967 four additional ad hoc subcommittees were set up to consider customs and maritime matters, human rights conventions, deployment of U.S. troops in Europe, and a Foreign Service Information corps. Since then, similar subcommittees have gone into passport matters, the International Grains Agreement, the Genocide Convention, and the International Wheat Agreement, 1971.

Ad hoc subcommittees cease to exist the moment the matters referred to them are disposed of or upon adjournment of Congress.

STAFF

The following provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, are applicable to the committee staff.

COMMITTEE STAFFS (2 U.S.C. 73a)

Sec. 308. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is authorized to appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than six professional staff members in addition to the clerical staff. Such professional staff members shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of such committee as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so request, two of such professional staff members may be selected for appointment by majority vote of the minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff members so selected. A staff member or members shall be assigned to such committee business as such minority members deem advisable. Services of professional staff members appointed by majority vote of the committee shall be terminated by a majority vote of the committee and services of professional staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee here authorized by this subsection shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions. Such professional staff members shall not engage in any work other than committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

(c) The clerical staff of each standing committee of the Senate (other than the Committee on Appropriations), which shall be appointed by a majority vote of the committee, shall consist of not more than six clerks to be attached to the office of the chairman, to the ranking minority member, and to the professional staff, as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so request, one of the members of the clerical staff may be selected for appointment by majority vote of the minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff members so selected. The clerical staff shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work, both on matters related to committee work, except that if a member of the clerical staff is appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee, such clerical staff member shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work for the minority members of the committee and for any members of the committee staff appointed under subsection (a) pursuant to request by such minority members, on matters related to committee work. Services of clerical staff members appointed by majority vote of the committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee and services of clerical staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee when a majority of such minority members so request.

(f) No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate or the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

(g) In any case in which a request for the appointment of a minority staff member under subsection (a) or subsection (c) is made at any time when no vacancy exists to which the appointment requested may be made—

(1) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subsection (a) may serve in addition to any other professional staff members authorized by such subsection and may be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until such time as such a vacancy occurs, at which time such person shall be considered to have been appointed to such vacancy; and

(2) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subsection (c) may serve in addition to any other clerical staff members authorized by such subsection and may be paid, until otherwise provided, from the contingent fund of the Senate.

2-44

2-45

(b) Staff members appointed pursuant to a request by minority members of a committee under subsection (a) or subsection (c), and staff members appointed to assist minority members of subcommittees pursuant to authority of House resolution, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to fixing of salary rates, the assignment of facilities, and the availability of committee resources.

(1) Each standing committee of the Senate or House of Representatives is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, or the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds of the respective Houses pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purposes, approved by such respective Houses, to procure the temporary services (not in excess of one year) or inter-study or advise the committee with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(2) Such services in the case of individuals or organizations may be procured by contract as independent contractors, or in the case of individuals by employment at daily rates of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of compensation which may be paid to a regular employee of the committee. Such contracts shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3109 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring advertising.

(3) With respect to the standing committees of the Senate, any such consultant or organization shall be selected by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee, acting jointly. With respect to the standing committees of the House of Representatives, the standing committee concerned shall select any such consultant or organization. The committee shall submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, and the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, information bearing on the qualifications, including organizations, and such information shall be retained by that committee and shall be made available for public inspection upon request.

(4) Each standing committee of the Senate or House of Representatives is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, and the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds of the respective Houses pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purposes, approved by such respective Houses, to provide assistance for members of its professional staff in obtaining specialized training, whenever that committee determines that such training will aid the committee in the discharge of its responsibilities. Any joint committee of the Congress whose expenses are paid out of funds disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or by the Clerk of the House, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Majority Policy Committee and Minority Policy Committee of the House are each authorized to expend, for the purpose of providing assistance in accordance with paragraph (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection for members of its staff in obtaining such training, any part of amounts appropriated to that committee.

(5) Such assistance may be in the form of reimbursement of pay during periods of training or grants of funds to pay tuition, fees, or such other expenses of training, or both, as may be approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration or the Committee on House Administration, as the case may be.

(6) A committee providing assistance under this subsection shall obtain from any employee receiving such assistance such agreement with respect to continued employment with the committee as the committee may deem necessary to ensure that it will receive the benefits of such employee's services upon completion of his training.

(7) During any period for which an employee is separated from employment with a committee for the purpose of undergoing training under this subsection, such employee shall be considered to have performed service (in a nonpay status) as an employee of the committee at the rate of compensation received immediately prior to his separation.

stely prior to commencing such training (including any increase in compensation provided by law during the period of training) for the purposes of -

- (A) subchapter III (relating to civil service retirement) of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code,
- (B) chapter 87 (relating to Federal employee group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code, and
- (C) chapter 88 (relating to Federal employee group health insurance) of title 5, United States Code.

In addition, Senate Resolution 80, agreed to February 2, 1959, authorizes the Foreign Relations Committee to employ two additional professional staff members and three additional clerical assistants until otherwise provided by law. This resolution, in effect, placed on a relatively permanent basis authority which the committee had obtained on an annual basis beginning in 1951 when the increasing workload of the committee made additional staffing desirable. Similarly, as visits of foreign dignitaries to Washington increased, necessitating the facility to receive them officially, and as the Congress generally became more involved in the interparliamentary activities previously described, in 1958 the Senate authorized, on an annual basis, the position of an interparliamentary assistant. In 1962, this position also was made permanent, unless otherwise provided by law (S. Res. 947, agreed to Feb. 7, 1962).

Moreover, for the exercise of legislative oversight, described in a previous section, it has become customary annually to request additional staff and funding, as set forth in the following example:

(S. Res. 971, 84th Cong., 2d sess.)

RESOLUTION Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for a study of matters pertaining to the foreign policy of the United States

Resolved, That, in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized from March 1, 1976, through February 28, 1977, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

Sec. 2 The expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,100,000 of which amount not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 302(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

Sec. 3 The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 1977.

Sec. 4 Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate.

The size of the staff has increased over the years. At the beginning of the 80th Congress, when the committee began to organize its independent professional staff, it employed 4 persons; at the end of 1970, 62 persons, professional and clerical, were employed full time on a permanent basis.

As a rule, the staff is assigned to the full committee and subcommittees are not separately staffed. Members of the full committee staff have the responsibility for taking care of the needs of subcommittees.

In accordance also with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, occasionally members of the full committee staff have been assigned to work primarily for the minority, but be also available for general committee assignments.

In the case of long-term special oversight studies, however, it has been occasionally necessary to augment the regular committee staff with specialists for a limited period of time. Thus, as of June 30, 1976, an additional 9 persons were working on the study of multinational corporations and their effect on U.S. foreign policy.

The most recent new project bearing on the size of the staff is the committee's decision to automate access to its rapidly accumulating data. This decision was preceded by a pilot study of the committee's information needs and resources which recommended the application of computer technology to bring about better and quicker access to needed information. This project, begun in the fall of 1974, involves approximately 13 persons and is intended to serve as a prototype for other committees, being the first ever to be authorized by the Senate.

The above figures do not include persons hired by committee members to assist them on committee matters pursuant to S. Res. 60 of June 12, 1975 which reads as follows:

[S. Res. 60, 104th Cong., 1st sess.]

RESOLUTION Authorizing additional Senate committee employees (which concerns standing committees)

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(a) Subject to the limitations contained in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, each Senator serving on a committee is authorized to hire staff for the purpose of assisting him in connection with his membership on one or more committees on which he serves as follows:

"(1) A Senator serving on one or more standing committees named in paragraph 2 shall receive, for each such committee as he designates, up to a maximum of two such committees, an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1966, as amended and modified.

"(2) A Senator serving on one or more standing committees named in paragraph 2 or, in the case of a Senator serving on more than two committees named in paragraph 2 but on none of the committees named in paragraph 2; select and special committees of the Senate; and joint committees of the Congress shall receive for one of such committees which he designates, an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1966, as amended and modified.

"(b)(1) The amounts referred to in subparagraph (a)(1) shall be reduced, in the case of a Senator who is--

"(A) the chairman or ranking minority member of any of the two committees designated by the Senator under subsection (a)(1);

"(B) the chairman or ranking minority member of any subcommittee of either of such committees that receives funding to employ staff assistance separately from the funding authority for staff of the committee; or

"(C) authorized by the committee, a subcommittee thereof, or the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, to recommend or approve the appointment to the staff of such committee or subcommittee of one or more individuals for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as a member of such committee or subcommittee.

by an amount equal to the total annual basic pay of all staff employees of that committee or subcommittee (1) whose appointment is made, approved, or recommended and (2) whose continued employment is not disapproved by such Senator if such employees are employed for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as chairman, ranking minority member, or member of such committee or subcommittee thereof as the case may be, or to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of such Act, whichever is less.

"(2) The amount referred to in subsection (a)(2) shall be reduced in the case of any Senator by an amount equal to the total annual basic pay of all staff employees (1) whose appointment to the staff of any committee referred to in subsection (a)(2), or subcommittee thereof, is made, approved, or recommended and (2) whose continued employment is not disapproved by such Senator if such employees are employed for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as chairman, ranking minority member, or member of such committee or subcommittee thereof as the case may be, or an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of such Act, whichever is less.

"(c) An employee appointed under this paragraph shall be designated as such and certified by the Senator who appoints him to the chairman and ranking minority members of the appropriate committee or committees as designated by such Senator and shall be accorded all privileges of a professional staff member (whether permanent or investigatory) of such committee or committees including access to all committee sessions and files, except that any such committee may restrict access to its sessions to one staff member per Senator at a time and require, if classified material is being handled or discussed, that any staff member possess the appropriate security clearance before being allowed access to such material or to discussion of it.

"(d) An employee appointed under this paragraph shall not receive compensation in excess of that provided for an employee under section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1966, as amended and modified.

"(e) Payments made with respect to individuals appointed to the office of a Senator under this paragraph shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

"(f) Individuals appointed as employees under this paragraph shall be in addition to employees otherwise authorized to be appointed to the office of a Senator."

Mr. 2. Paragraph 8 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (as added by the first section of this resolution) shall be suspended and shall have no force or effect during any period during which, by law, a legislative assistance clerk-hire fund is established and funded to provide for legislative assistance for Senators serving on committees at rates not less than those provided in such paragraph 8, and subject to no more conditions and no greater limitations than those provided in such paragraph.

Mr. 3. Each Senator and the chairman of each committee on which he serves shall, not later than five days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) after the date on which this resolution is adopted certify to the Secretary of the Senate a list containing the names and the total aggregate annual compensation of any professional staff member on such committee whose appointment is made, approved, or recommended by such Senator. Whenever such certification has been made and is no longer applicable, the Senator and chairman of that committee shall jointly notify the Secretary of the Senate accordingly. Such certification shall be effective on the date received by the Secretary of the Senate.

In accordance with a provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, the name, title, and total salary of each staff member is reported semiannually in the report of the Secretary of the Senate which is printed as a Senate document.

In early 1958, the committee appointed a bipartisan personnel subcommittee to make staff recommendations to the full committee and to fill professional staff vacancies as they develop. It has become customary for the two ranking majority and minority members to constitute this subcommittee and thereby insure, as required by the Legislative Reorganization Act, that professional staff members shall be appointed "on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions"

FINANCES

Section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, quoted on p. 72, authorizes each standing committee to make such expenditures, not to exceed \$10,000 per Congress, as it deems advisable. Expenses of

~48

~49

As with the staff, the committee for many years has had to seek authorization from the Senate for additional funds. For some time, this was accomplished by the Senate's approval of resolution authorizing the committee to expend an additional \$10,000 per Congress, or per session. In more recent years, the funding of these expenses above the Reorganization Act ceiling has been made from the resolutions authorizing the committee to undertake various studies and providing an authorization therefor. Thus, in 1976, the authority of Senate Resolution 371 (see p. 33) was being used for this purpose. The semi-annual report of the Secretary of the Senate contains the payroll of the committee, both regular and under the authority of Senate Resolution 371 and each expense of the committee, as paid by voucher.

In addition, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, which supervises payments from the contingent fund of the Senate, compiles an account of committee expenditures, routine and under the resolutions authorizing inquiries and investigations every other year. The latest compilation follows:

Total Statutory and Investigative Funds

Congress	Years	Total— statutory funds and inventions therein	Total— investigative funds	(Grand total)
83d	1953-1954	\$59,000	\$167,950	\$226,950
84th	1955-1956	30,000	180,000	216,000
85th	1957-1958	40,000	589,000	629,000
86th	1959-1960	30,000	845,000	705,000
87th	1961-1962	10,000	370,000	380,000
88th	1963-1964	10,000	344,000	354,000
89th	1965-1966	10,000	335,000	345,000
90th	1967-1968	10,000	450,000	460,000
91st	1969-1970	10,000	560,000	570,000
92d	1971-1972	10,000	925,000	935,000
93d	1973-1974	10,000	1,529,000	1,539,000
94th	1975-	10,000	1,083,300	1,093,300

This table does not show unexpended funds returned to the Treasury at the end of the Congress, which have at times been substantial. Nor does it include the salaries of staff members employed under permanent authorization of the Legislative Reorganization Act, amended, S. Res. 80 (1950) and S. Res. 247 (1982).

APPENDIX I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[illegible]¹ Serving at the time of publication.

¹ Survived at the time of publication.¹ Surviving at the time of publication.

[illegible]

² Depending on the state of notification.

COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE BY CONGRESS

14th CONGRESS, 1816-1817

COMMITTEE (3 members)

Ed Henson

James Harbord, Virginia, Chairman (Anti-Dean, and States Rights)	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
Nathaniel Maroon, North Carolina (Dem.)	Samuel W. Dana, Connecticut (Fed.)
	Abner Lucack, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

15th CONGRESS, 1817-1819

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Let Reaction

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman (Anti-Item.)	George M. Troup, Georgia (Item.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (Item.)	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
	Abner Loeck, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

Id. Reason

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina, (Chairman (Dem.))	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
James Barbour, Virginia (Anti-Dem.)	Abner Loeck, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
	David Daggett, Connecticut (Fed.)

10th CONGRESS, 1810-1821

(3) $\frac{1}{2} \log 2$ (8) $\log 2$ (9) $\frac{1}{2} \log 2$ **Let's Hear It For**

James Brown, Louisiana, Chairman
William Hunter, Rhode Island (Fed.)
Nathaniel Macus, North Carolina
(Dem.)

Id. Section

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman (Anti-Fem.)	James Brown, Louisiana
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (Fem.)	William Hunter, Rhode Island (Fed.)
	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)

7. The data for the 17th through the 77th Congress is taken from Kleiser Database (see bibliography) whose introductory statement is as follows:

"The party designations given are unavoidably subject to error in the early period, especially in the case of the Democrats, who were more than any party to be the focus of critical inquest at that time. The information as to party affiliation here included is from the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1789-1989, which is the most reliable source of information available. For the 16th to the 33rd and the 35th and 36th Congresses the designations are those given in the Congressional Globe. Where a designation in this list has been changed since the time of the 36th Congress, the change is noted in the text. To the 16th Congress the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 17th to the 33rd Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 34th to the 36th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 37th to the 39th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 40th to the 42nd Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 43rd to the 45th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 46th to the 48th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 49th to the 51st Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 52nd to the 54th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 55th to the 57th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 58th to the 60th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 61st to the 63rd Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 64th to the 66th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 67th to the 69th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 70th to the 72nd Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 73rd to the 75th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic. For the 76th to the 77th Congresses the following party designations were given: Federalist, National Republican, and Democratic."

8. (Special) Congressional Biographies, 1800-1910, and the National Biographical Dictionary, 1800-1910.

a-54

Q-55-

17th CONGRESS, 1821-1823

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Rufus King, New York, Chairman James Brown, Louisiana
(Fed.) James Harbord, Virginia (Anti-Dem.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina John Elliott, Georgia
(Dem.)

2d Session

James Harbord, Virginia, Chairman Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
(Anti-Dem.) (Dem.)
James Brown, Louisiana Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
John Elliott, Georgia

18th CONGRESS, 1823-1825

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Harbord, Virginia, Chairman Andrew Jackson, Tennessee (Dem.)
(Anti-Dem.) John Elliott, Georgia
Rufus King, New York (Fed.) Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)
Resigned December 10, 1823. Appointed December 10, 1823.
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina

2d Session

James Harbord, Virginia, Chairman Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
(Anti-Dem.) (Dem.)
Andrew Jackson, Tennessee (Dem.) John Elliott, Georgia
Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)

19th CONGRESS, 1825-1827

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)
Chairman (Dem.) Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)
Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.) Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)
John Uallard, South Carolina (Dem.) Appointed March 1, 1826.
Resigned February 26, 1826.

2d Session

Nathan Sanford, New York, Chairman Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Rep.)
(Dem.)
Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.) Bucklel F. Chambers, Maryland (Whig)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
(Dem.)

20th CONGRESS, 1827-1829

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina, Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
(Chairman (Dem.) Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)
Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)
Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.)

20th CONGRESS, 1827-1829—Continued

2d Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair John McPherson Berrien, Georgia
(Dem.) (Dem.)
Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.) Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)

21st CONGRESS, 1829-1831

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
(Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)
Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)

2d Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
(Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)

22d CONGRESS, 1831-1833

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
(Dem.) John Forsyth, Georgia (Dem.)
Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.) Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)

2d Session

John Forsyth, Georgia, Chairman Willie F. Mangum, North Carolina
(Dem.) (Dem.)
Rufus King, New York (Fed.) Oliver Tomlinson, Connecticut (Dem.)
George M. Hibb, Kentucky

23d CONGRESS, 1833-1835

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

William Wilkins, Pennsylvania, Chair John Forsyth, Georgia (Dem.)
(Dem.) David Sprague, Maine (National Rep.)
William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.) Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
Resigned February 22, 1834. (Whig)
Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
Appointed May 21, 1834.

2d Session

Henry Clay, Kentucky, Chairman David Sprague, Maine (National Rep.)
(Whig) Resigned January 1, 1835.
John P. King, Georgia (Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.)
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina, Alexander Porter, Louisiana (Whig)
(Whig) Appointed January 7, 1835.

*Although Mangum supported Jackson at first, he subsequently broke with the administration (he refused to follow instructions from the North Carolina Legislature, and later resigned). Because of his opposition to Jackson in 1834 he is listed in the 23d and 24th Congresses as a Whig.

a-54

a-57

34th CONGRESS, 1855-1857

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Henry Clay, Kentucky, Chairman (Whig) Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
 John P. King, Georgia (Dem.) Alexander Porter, Louisiana (Whig)
 N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John P. King, Georgia (Dem.)
 man (Dem.) Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
 N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)

35th CONGRESS, 1857-1859

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John P. King, Georgia (Dem.)
 man (Dem.) Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
 N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
 man (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)
 N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)

3d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
 man (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)
 N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) John M. Nile, Connecticut (Dem.)

36th CONGRESS, 1859-1861

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Bedford Brown, North Carolina (Dem.)
 man (Dem.) William H. Roane, Virginia (Dem.)
 Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig) William Allen, Ohio (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John C. Calhoun, South Carolina
 man (Dem.) (Dem.)
 Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig) William H. Roane, Virginia (Dem.)
 William Allen, Ohio (Dem.)

37th CONGRESS, 1861-1863

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

William C. Rives,^a Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 (Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
 William C. Preston, South Carolina Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
 (Calhoun nullifier)

^a Rives had supported Harrison for the Presidency, and the Congressional Biographical Directory states that he was elected as a Whig in 1841; but the Congressional Globe, 27th Cong., 1st sess., p. 1, lists him as a Democrat.
^b Listed as a Whig in the Congressional Globe, loc. cit. This change is not mentioned in the Congressional Biographical Directory.

a-58

27th CONGRESS, 1841-1843—Continued

2d Session

William C. Rives, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 (Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
 William C. Preston, South Carolina Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
 (Calhoun nullifier)

3d Session

William M. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 (Whig) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
 John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
 (Whig)

28th CONGRESS, 1843-1845

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

William M. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 (Whig) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
 John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
 (Whig)

2d Session

William M. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 (Whig) James T. Morehead, Kentucky (Whig)
 John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
 (Whig)

29th CONGRESS, 1845-1847

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

William Allen, Ohio, Chairman (Dem.) Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
 Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) (Dem.)
 William M. Archer, Virginia (Whig) Daniel E. Huger,^b South Carolina
 (State Rights Dem.)

1st Session

William Allen, Ohio, Chairman (Dem.) Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
 Elected June 13, 1846 (Dem.)
 Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) George McDuffie, South Carolina,
 William M. Archer, Virginia (Whig) Chairman (Dem.)
 Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas (Dem.) Elected June 18, 1846.

2d Session

Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas, Chair- Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
 man (Dem.) (Dem.)
 Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)
 William M. Archer, Virginia (Whig)

^a The Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress (H. Doc. 782, 60th Cong., 2d sess., p. 1126) states that Huger resigned March 3, 1845; but the Senate Journal for the 29th Cong., 2d sess., credits him with the Special Session.

a-59

30th CONGRESS, 1847-1849

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas, Chair-
man (Dem.)
Resigned March 14, 1848.
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.)
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)

Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana (Dem.)
Elected Chairman, March 14, 1848, to suc-
ceed Sevier.
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)
James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.)
Appointed March 14, 1848.

2d Session

Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana, Chair-
man (Dem.)
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.)
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)

Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)
William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)

31st CONGRESS, 1849-1851

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

Thomas H. Benton, Missouri, Chair-
man (Dem.)
Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.)
Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (Dem.)

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)

1st Session

William R. King, Alabama, Chairman
(Dem.)
Resigned July 24, 1850.
Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (Dem.)
Succeeded King as Chairman, July 26,
1850.
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.)
Resigned April 2, 1850.
David R. Atchison, Missouri (Dem.)
Appointed April 2, 1850; resigned July 26,
1850.

Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)
Resigned July 22, 1850.
Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia (Dem.)
Samuel N. Phelps, Vermont (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
Hunter, Phelps, and Douglas were all ap-
pointed July 26, 1850.

2d Session

Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, Chairman
(Dem.)
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)
Samuel N. Phelps, Vermont (Whig)

Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
Resigned December 19, 1850.
James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.)
Henry Dodge, Wisconsin (Dem.)
Appointed December 19, 1850.

32d CONGRESS, 1851-1853

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, Chairman
(Dem.)
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)

Henry Dodge, Wisconsin (Dem.)
James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.)
John H. Clarke, Rhode Island (Whig)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman
(Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
Stephen Norris, New Hampshire
(Dem.)

Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig)
Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky
(Whig)

32d CONGRESS, 1851-1853—Continued

2d Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Dem.) (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky
(Dem.) (Whig)
Stephen Norris, New Hampshire
(Dem.)

33d CONGRESS, 1853-1855

COMMITTEE (5-6 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
(Dem.) Moses Norris, New Hampshire (Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) Edward Everett, Massachusetts (Whig)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
(Dem.) John B. Weller, California (Union
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) (Dem.)
John M. Caldwell, Louisiana (State Rights) Edward Everett, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Dem.)

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.*

34th CONGRESS, 1855-1857

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman John M. Caldwell, Louisiana (State Rights)
(Dem.) (Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
Resigned February 20 and returned Febru- John B. Weller, California (Union
ary 28, 1856. (Dem.)
Hamilton Fish, New York (Whig)

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman John B. Weller, California (Union)
(Dem.) (Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) Hamilton Fish, New York (Whig)
John M. Caldwell, Louisiana (State Rights) Thomas G. Pratt, Maryland (Whig)
(Dem.)

35th CONGRESS, 1857-1859

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman Truman Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
(Dem.) John J. Crittenden, Kentucky (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) William H. Neward, New York (Rep.)
John M. Caldwell, Louisiana (State Rights) Solomon Foot, Vermont (Rep.)
(Dem.)

* Committee reduced to 5 after motion to continue same committee as first session. There is no record of who was dropped; but presumably it was Everett, as he is at the bottom of the list.

† Listed as "Native American" in Congressional Globe, 35th Cong. 1st sess., p. 1.

58th CONGRESS, 1907-1908—Continued

1st Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed.

58th CONGRESS, 1908-1909

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman
 (Dem.)
 Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
 John Riddell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)
 Truman Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
 John J. Crittenden, Kentucky (Whig.)
 William H. Howard, New York (Rep.)
 Solomon Foot, Vermont (Rep.)

1st Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Charles Sumner, Massachusetts (Rep.), replaced Solomon Foot.

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed.

59th CONGRESS, 1909-1910

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
 Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
 Truman Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
 John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky (Dem.)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 David Wilmer, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)
 Truman Polk, Missouri (Rep.)
 John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky (Dem.)

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 David Wilmer, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)
 Truman Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
 Expelled January 10, 1902.
 Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Old-line Whig)
 Appointed January 18, 1902.
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)

a-62

59th CONGRESS, 1909-1910—Continued

3d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Lafayette R. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 David Wilmer, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)
 John B. Henderson, Missouri (Dem.)
 Appointed February 2, 1903.
 Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Old-line Whig)
 Joseph A. Wright, Indiana (Dem.)
 Withdrew January 23, 1903.
 Thomas H. Hicks, Maryland (Dem.)
 Appointed January 22, 1903.

59th CONGRESS, 1909-1910

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Lafayette R. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)
 Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
 James A. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)

1st Session

Same committee appointed, except that James A. McDougall, California (Dem.), replaced Bayard.

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Lafayette R. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
 Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)
 Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
 James A. McDougall, California (Dem.)

60th CONGRESS, 1909-1910

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
 Solomon T. Foot, Vermont (Rep.)
 Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)
 Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)
 Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
 John B. Henderson, Missouri (Dem.)
 Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)
 Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
 Charles R. Bucklew, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair-
 man (Rep.)
 Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
 Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Fowler, Tennessee (Union Rep.)
 George O. Foss, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
 James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Dem.)

a-63

40th CONGRESS, 1867-1868

COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.)
man (Rep.) James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) (Rep.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
man (Rep.) (Rep.)
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Resigned July 16, 1868.
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.) James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Appointed July 16, 1868.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed except that James A. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.), replaced Doolittle.

41st CONGRESS, 1869-1871

COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.)
man (Rep.) James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) (Rep.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Eugene Camerly, California (Dem.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.), replaced Fessenden.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed as in 2d Session.

42nd CONGRESS, 1871-1873

COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
man (Rep.) (Rep.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.) Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.)
Eugene Camerly, California (Dem.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.), replaced Camerly.

a-64

43rd CONGRESS, 1873-1875

COMMITTEE (7-9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey (Rep.)
man (Union Rep.) (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Rep.) Roscoe Conkling, New York (Union Rep.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.) Rep.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.)

1st Session

Committee enlarged to 9. Same committee reappointed and the following added:
John P. Stockton, New Jersey (Dem.) Thomas Clay McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

44th CONGRESS, 1875-1877

COMMITTEE (9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Roscoe Conkling, New York (Union Rep.)
man (Rep.) Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.) Lewis V. Rugg, Missouri (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) Andrew Johnson, Tennessee (Dem.)
F. T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey (Rep.)

1st Session

Same committee reappointed, except that William W. Eaton, Connecticut (Dem.), replaced Johnson.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed as 1st Session.

45th CONGRESS, 1877-1879

COMMITTEE (9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)
man (Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Lewis V. Rugg, Missouri (Dem.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Union Rep.) William W. Eaton, Connecticut (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)

1st Session

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Chairman Stanley Matthews, Ohio (Rep.)
(Union Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) William W. Eaton, Connecticut (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)
Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.) William A. Wallace, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

a-65

45th CONGRESS, 1877-1879—Continued

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa (Rep.), replaced Morton.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed as 2d Session.

46th CONGRESS, 1879-1881

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Dem., 4 Rep.)

1st Session

William W. Eaton, Connecticut, Chair- man (Dem.)	Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.)
John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)	Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)
John Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa (Rep.)
Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia (Dem.)	Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin (Rep.)
George H. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)	

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed.

47th CONGRESS, 1881-1883

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

1st Special Session

Andrew B. Burnside, Rhode Island, Chairman (Rep.)	Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan (Rep.)
Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)	John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)
Resigned May 17, 1881.	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia (Dem.)
John F. Miller, California (Rep.)	George W. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)

2d Special Session

Same committee with the following exceptions:

George F. Edmunds, Vermont, became Chairman	Kilbridge G. Lapham, New York (Rep.) Appointed for Conkling, October 17, 1881
Notman W. Aldrich, Rhode Island (Rep.)	
Appointed for Burnside, October 17, 1881	

1st Session

Same committee reappointed except that William Windon, Minnesota (Rep.), replaced Aldrich on December 16, 1881, and was made Chairman in place of Edmunds on day of appointment.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Wilkinson Call, Florida (Dem.), replaced Hill.

48th CONGRESS, 1883-1885

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

1st Session

John F. Miller, California, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)	George W. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)
Kilbridge G. Lapham, New York (Rep.)	Zebulon B. Vance, North Carolina (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
James F. Wilson, Iowa (Rep.)	

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

49th CONGRESS, 1885-1887

COMMITTEE* (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John F. Miller, California, Chairman (Rep.)	William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
Died March 8, 1886.	William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Appointed April 3, 1886.	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)	Ell Sandilbury, Delaware (Dem.)
Made Chairman, April 3, 1886.	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	

50th CONGRESS, 1887-1889

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Ell Sandilbury, Delaware (Dem.)
William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	

51st CONGRESS, 1889-1891

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)	James B. Eustis, Louisiana (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	

52d CONGRESS, 1891-1893

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Matthew C. Butler, South Carolina (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	John E. Kenna, West Virginia (Dem.)
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)	George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
Frank Hancock, New York (Rep.)	

53d CONGRESS, 1893-1895

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Dem., 4 Rep.)

John T. Morgan, Alabama, Chairman (Dem.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
Matthew C. Butler, South Carolina (Dem.)	John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)
George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)	Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)
David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)	

54th CONGRESS, 1895-1897

COMMITTEE (11 members—5 Rep., 5 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)	George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)
Shelby M. Cullum, Illinois (Rep.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
	Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)

* Beginning with the 49th Congress, committee appointments were made for the duration of the Congress instead of by session.

a-67

a-67

54th CONGRESS, 1907-1909

Committee (9 members—4 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Special Session (and half of 1st)*

William P. Frye, Maine, Acting Chairman (Rep.)
 Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)
 Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
 David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)
 John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
 Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)

Committee (11 members—8 Rep., 3 Dem.—appointed May 10, 1907)

Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
 David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Appointed last day of the Congress
 John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
 Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)
 Earned last day of the Congress
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Appointed last day of the Congress

55th CONGRESS, 1909-1911

Committee (11 members—7 Rep., 4 Dem.)

Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)

57th CONGRESS, 1901-1903

Committee (9 members—8 Rep., 1 Dem.)

Special Session

William P. Frye, Maine, Acting Chairman (Rep.)
 Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)

Committee (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Joseph L. Hawley, Utah (Dem.)
 Re-elected March 3, 1901
 William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
 Appointed March 3, 1901

* By resolution of March 3, 1907, the committee of the 54th Congress were continued until the first Monday in December at which new committee should be appointed. The number did not remain the same because the Senate terms of some had expired. Committee of the 55th Congress were appointed May 10, 1907.
 * Committee of the 56th Congress were continued by resolution of March 3, 1901. Committee of the 57th Congress were appointed December 18, 1901.

a-68

56th CONGRESS, 1903-1905

Committee (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Special Session (and half of 1st)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Joseph L. Hawley, Utah (Dem.)
 William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)

Committee (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
 James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

58th CONGRESS, 1905-1907

Committee (13 members—7 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Special Session

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
 James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

Committee (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)
 John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
 James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

59th CONGRESS, 1907-1909

Committee (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)
 William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
 Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
 James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)
 Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
 John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)
 Thomas H. Carter, Montana (Rep.)
 James B. Frasier, Tennessee (Dem.)
 William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland (Dem.)
 Died March 17, 1908
 William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
 Appointed April 23, 1908

* Committee of the 57th Congress were continued by resolution of March 3, 1903. Committee of the 58th Congress were appointed November 23, 1903.
 * Committee of the 59th Congress continued by resolution, February 27, 1906. Committee of the 59th Congress appointed December 18, 1905.

a-69

61st CONGRESS, 1909-1911

COMMITTEE (14 members—8 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Sheley M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman
(Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)
John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)

Thomas H. Carter, Montana (Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Elihu Root, New York (Rep.)
Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
James B. Frazier, Tennessee (Dem.)
William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)

62nd CONGRESS, 1911-1913

COMMITTEE (15 members—9 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Sheley M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman
(Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
Died August 8, 1911.
William F. Dillingham, Vermont (Rep.)
Appointed January 9, 1912.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Elihu Root, New York (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)

George Rutherford, Utah (Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Theodore E. Burton, Ohio (Rep.)
Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)
James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)
Isidor Rayner, Maryland (Dem.)
Died November 25, 1912.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)
Appointed January 4, 1912.

63rd CONGRESS, 1913-1915

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia, Chairman
(Dem.)
Died February 14, 1914.
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)
Appointed March 10, 1914.
William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
Made Chairman March 2, 1914.
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)
James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi
(Dem.)

Claude A. Swannom, Virginia (Dem.)
Alice Pomerehne, Ohio (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Elihu Root, New York (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)
George Rutherford, Utah (Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Theodore E. Burton, Ohio (Rep.)

64th CONGRESS, 1915-1917

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman
(Dem.)
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)
Died March 14, 1916.
James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)
Died October 1, 1916.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi
(Dem.)
Claude A. Swannom, Virginia (Dem.)
Alice Pomerehne, Ohio (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)
George Rutherford, Utah (Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
George T. Oliver, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Appointed March 28, 1916.
John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Appointed December 12, 1916.

65th CONGRESS, 1917-1919

COMMITTEE (14 members—9 Dem., 5 Rep.)

Special Session, First half*

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman
(Dem.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi
(Dem.)
Claude A. Swannom, Virginia (Dem.)
Alice Pomerehne, Ohio (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)

John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut
(Rep.)

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman
(Dem.)
Died April 12, 1918.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
Made Chairman May 10, 1918.
J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Appointed May 10, 1918.
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi
(Dem.)
Claude A. Swannom, Virginia (Dem.)
Alice Pomerehne, Ohio (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)

John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Charles D. Thomas, Colorado (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
(Rep.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut
(Rep.)
Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania
(Rep.)

66th CONGRESS, 1919-1921

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Rep., 7 Dem.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman
(Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota
(Rep.)
William K. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut
(Rep.)
Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania
(Rep.)
Warren G. Harding, Ohio (Rep.)
Resigned January 11, 1921; not replaced.

Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Harry K. New, Indiana (Rep.)
George H. Moses, New Hampshire
(Rep.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi
(Dem.)
Claude A. Swannom, Virginia (Dem.)
Alice Pomerehne, Ohio (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

*Committees of the 64th Congress continued by resolution, March 1, 1917. Committees of the 65th Congress appointed March 12, 1917.

67th CONGRESS, 1921-1923

Committee (15 members—9 Rep., 6 Dem.)

SPECIAL SESSION

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)
 Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota, (Rep.)
 William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
 Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)
 Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)

Harry S. New, Indiana (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
 John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

Committee (16 members—10 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)
 Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota, (Rep.)
 William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
 Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Died October 12, 1921.
 James W. Wadsworth, Jr., New York (Rep.)
 Appointed October 21, 1921.

Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 Harry S. New, Indiana (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota (Rep.)
 Medill McCormick, Illinois (Rep.)
 Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
 John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

68th CONGRESS, 1923-1935

Committee (15 members—10 Rep., 5 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)
 Died November 8, 1924.
 Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Appointed December 2, 1924.
 George F. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Appointed Dec. 8, 1924.
 William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
 Made Chairman, December 2, 1924.
 Frank Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Died October 14, 1929.
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Medill McCormick, Illinois (Rep.)

James W. Wadsworth, New York (Rep.)
 Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Frank B. Willis, Ohio (Rep.)
 George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
 Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma (Dem.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

* Committee of the 68th Congress continued by resolution, Jan. 18, 1921. Committee of the 67th Congress appointed April 18, 1921. On April 18, 1921, a clause was added to Rule XXV of the Senate Rules providing that all standing committees were to continue until their successors were appointed.

69th CONGRESS, 1925-1927

Committee (18 members—10 Rep., 7 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)
 Term expired November 1925.
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Frank B. Willis, Ohio (Rep.)
 George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 George F. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)

William M. Butler, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Term expired November 1925.
 Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Appointed December 14, 1925.
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
 James A. Reed, Missouri (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

70th CONGRESS, 1927-1929

Committee (18 members—9 Rep., 8 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Frank B. Willis, Ohio (Rep.)
 Died March 30, 1928.
 Minson D. Fenn, Ohio (Rep.)
 Appointed May 10, 1928.
 George F. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)
 Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)

David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
 James A. Reed, Missouri (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan (Dem.)
 Died March 22, 1929.
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Appointed December 8, 1924.
 Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

71st CONGRESS, 1929-1931

Committee (20 members—11 Rep., 8 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Resigned November 21, 1929.
 Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana (Rep.)
 Appointed January 11, 1930.
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Minson D. Fenn, Ohio (Rep.)

Guy D. Goff, West Virginia (Rep.)
 Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
 Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugo Black, Alabama (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

a-72

a-73

72d CONGRESS, 1911-1913

COMMITTEE (22 members: 11 Rep., 10 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)
 Bronson Cutting, New Mexico (Rep.)
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Simon D. Fess, Ohio (Rep.)
 Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana (Rep.)

73d CONGRESS, 1913-1914

COMMITTEE (23 members: 14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)
 Nathan I. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Frederick Van Noy, Indiana (Dem.)
 F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)
 James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)

74th CONGRESS, 1915-1916

COMMITTEE (23 members: 10 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)
 Nathan I. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Frederick Van Noy, Indiana (Dem.)
 F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)
 Robert J. Buckley, Ohio (Dem.)

a-74

75th CONGRESS, 1917-1918

COMMITTEE (23 members: 10 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)
 Nathan I. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Frederick Van Noy, Indiana (Dem.)
 F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)
 James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.L.)

76th CONGRESS, 1919-1920

COMMITTEE (23 members: 10 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)
 J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)
 Nathan I. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Frederick Van Noy, Indiana (Dem.)
 F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)
 James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.L.)

77th CONGRESS, 1921-22

COMMITTEE (23 members: 10 Dem., 6 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Walter F. George, Georgia, Chairman (Dem.)
 Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Frederick Van Noy, Indiana (Dem.)
 James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)
 Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)
 Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
 Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina (Dem.)
 Joseph E. Gaffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 Gus M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)
 William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
 Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
 Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
 Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
 Gus M. Gillette, Iowa (Rep.)

a-75

78th CONGRESS, 1943-1945

COMMITTEE (23 members—14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Albert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)
 Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
 Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina (Dem.)
 Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)

Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri (Dem.)
 Carter Glass, Virginia (Dem.)
 James M. Tamm, Delaware (Dem.)
 Hiram W. Johnson, California (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Robert H. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
 Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
 James J. Davis, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Warren R. Austin, Vermont (Rep.)

79th CONGRESS, 1945-1947

COMMITTEE (23 members—14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Albert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)
 Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
 Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)
 Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico (Dem.)

Ester Hill, Alabama (Dem.)
 Scott W. Lucas, Illinois (Dem.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
 Warren R. Austin, Vermont (Rep.)
 Resigned August 2, 1946.
 Stiles Bridges, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Chas. Gurney, South Dakota (Rep.)

80th CONGRESS, 1947-1949

COMMITTEE (18 members—7 Rep., 8 Dem.)

Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan, Chairman (Rep.)
 Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
 Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Tom Connally, Texas (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
 Albert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
 Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico (Dem.)

81st CONGRESS, 1949-1951

COMMITTEE (18 members—8 Dem., 5 Rep.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Albert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
 Millard E. Tydings, Maryland (Dem.)
 Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Helen McMahon, Connecticut (Dem.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
 Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)

a-76

82nd CONGRESS, 1951-1953

COMMITTEE (15 members—7 Dem., 6 Rep.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Helen McMahon, Connecticut (Dem.)
 J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)

Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Charles W. Tolson, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Owen Brewster, Maine (Rep.)
 Appointed May 6, 1951.

83rd CONGRESS, 1953-1955

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Rep., 7 Dem.)

Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin, Chairman (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 Charles W. Tolson, New Hampshire (Rep.)
 Robert A. Taft, Ohio (Rep.)
 William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)
 Homer Ferguson, Michigan (Rep.)
 William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)

George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Appointed January 11, 1951.
 Homer E. Caphart, Indiana (Rep.)
 Appointed January 11, 1951.
 Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)

84th CONGRESS, 1955-1957

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Walter F. George, Georgia, Chairman (Dem.)
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Barkley, Allen W., Kentucky (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Homer E. Caphart, Indiana (Rep.)

85th CONGRESS, 1957-1959

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island, Chairman (Dem.)
 J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)

John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts (Rep.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)
 William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Homer E. Caphart, Indiana (Rep.)

a-77

80th CONGRESS, 1950-1951

Committee: 17 members 11 Dem., 6 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Spectator February 9, 1950
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Resigned chairmanship February 9, 1950
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts (Dem.)
 Resigned December 22, 1950

Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Bourke W. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)
 Died November 8, 1949
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Homer E. Caphart, Indiana (Rep.)
 Frank Carlson, Kansas (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)
 Resigned January 18, 1951

81st CONGRESS, 1901-1903

Committee: 17 members 11 Dem., 6 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)

Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
 Bourke W. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Homer E. Caphart, Indiana (Rep.)
 Frank Carlson, Kansas (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)

82nd CONGRESS, 1903-1905

Committee: 17 members 12 Dem., 5 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)

Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 George A. Southern, Florida (Dem.)
 Bourke W. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Frank Carlson, Kansas (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)
 Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota (Rep.)

83rd CONGRESS, 1905-1907

Committee: 19 members 13 Dem., 6 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Resigned March 25, 1906
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 George A. Southern, Florida (Dem.)
 Resigned April 26, 1905

Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
 Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Resigned April 26, 1905
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 Resigned March 25, 1906
 Bourke W. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Frank Carlson, Kansas (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)
 Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota (Rep.)
 Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)

a-78

80th CONGRESS, 1907-1909

Committee: 19 members 12 Dem., 7 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Bourke W. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Frank Carlson, Kansas (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)
 Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota (Rep.)
 Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky (Rep.)

81st CONGRESS, 1909-1911

Committee: 15 Members 9 Dem., 6 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)

Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota (Rep.)
 Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky (Rep.)
 John J. Williams, Delaware (Rep.)
 Jacob K. Javits, New York (Rep.)

82nd CONGRESS, 1911-1913

Committee: 16 Members 9 Dem., 7 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 Edmund S. Muskie, Maine (Dem.)
 William B. Spong, Jr., Virginia (Dem.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)

Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota (Rep.)
 Resigned February 27, 1912
 Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
 John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky (Rep.)
 Jacob K. Javits, New York (Rep.)
 Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 James B. Poffess, Kansas (Rep.)
 Charles H. Percy, Illinois (Rep.)
 Resigned February 27, 1912

83rd CONGRESS, 1913-1915

Committee: 17 Members 10 Dem., 7 Rep.

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 Edmund S. Muskie, Maine (Dem.)
 George McGovern, South Dakota (Dem.)

Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
 Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Jacob K. Javits, New York (Rep.)
 Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 James B. Poffess, Kansas (Rep.)
 Charles H. Percy, Illinois (Rep.)
 Robert P. Griffin, Michigan (Rep.)

a-79

90th CONGRESS, 1973-1977

COMMITTEE (110 Members: 50 Dem., 6 Rep.)

John Sparkman, Alabama, *Chairman*

Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.) Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Delaware (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.) Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.) Jacob K. Javits, New York (Rep.)
 Chalmers Felt, Rhode Island (Dem.) Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.) James H. Easton, Kansas (Rep.)
 George McGovern, South Dakota Charles H. Percy, Illinois (Rep.)
 (Dem.) Robert P. Griffin, Michigan (Rep.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tennessee
 (Dem.) (Rep.)
 Dick Clark, Iowa (Dem.)

Resigned Sept. 18, 1975 when committee
 ratio was changed from 7 to 6 Republicans

APPENDIX III

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Congress	Dates	Member
14th	1816-1817	James Barbour, Virginia
15th	1817-1819	James Barbour, Virginia
16th	1819-1821	Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (2d session)
17th	1821-1823	James Brown, Louisiana
18th	1823-1825	James Barbour, Virginia (2d session)
19th	1825-1827	Rufus King, New York
20th	1827-1829	James Barbour, Virginia (2d session)
21st	1829-1831	James Barbour, Virginia
22d	1831-1833	Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
23d	1833-1835	Nathan Sanford, New York (2d session)
24th	1835-1837	Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
25th	1837-1839	Littleton W. Taxwell, Virginia (2d session)
26th	1839-1841	Littleton W. Taxwell, Virginia
27th	1841-1843	Littleton W. Taxwell, Virginia
28th	1843-1845	John Forsyth, Georgia (2d session)
29th	1845-1847	William Wilkins, Pennsylvania
30th	1847-1849	Henry Clay, Kentucky (2d session)
31st	1849-1851	Henry Clay, Kentucky
32d	1851-1853	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (2d session)
33d	1853-1855	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania
34th	1855-1857	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania
35th	1857-1859	William C. River, Virginia
36th	1859-1861	William S. Archer, Virginia (3d session)
37th	1861-1863	William S. Archer, Virginia
38th	1863-1865	William Allen, Ohio
39th	1865-1867	Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas (2d session)
40th	1867-1869	Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas
41st	1869-1871	Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana (2d session and part of 1st beginning Mar. 14, 1869)
		Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (special session)
		William H. King, Alabama (1st session)
		Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (2d session)
		Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (special session)
		James M. Mason, Virginia
		James M. Mason, Virginia
		James M. Mason, Virginia
		James M. Mason, Virginia
		James M. Mason, Virginia
		Charles Sumner, Massachusetts
		Charles Sumner, Massachusetts
		Charles Sumner, Massachusetts
		Charles Sumner, Massachusetts
		Charles Sumner, Massachusetts

a-80

APPENDIX III Continued

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Congress	Dates	Member
42d	1871-1873	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania
43d	1873-1875	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania
44th	1875-1877	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania
45th	1877-1879	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (special session)
		Hannibal Hamlin, Maine
46th	1879-1881	William W. Eaton, Connecticut
47th	1881-1883	Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island (1st special session)
		George F. Edmunds, Vermont (2d special session)
		William Windon, Minnesota
48th	1883-1885	John F. Miller, California
49th	1885-1887	John F. Miller, California
50th	1887-1889	John Sherman, Ohio
51st	1889-1891	John Sherman, Ohio
52d	1891-1893	John Sherman, Ohio
53d	1893-1895	John T. Morgan, Alabama
54th	1895-1897	John Sherman, Ohio
55th	1897-1899	William P. Frye, Maine (acting, special session)
		Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota
56th	1899-1901	Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota
57th	1901-1903	William P. Frye, Maine (acting, special session)
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
		Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia
		William J. Stone, Missouri
		William J. Stone, Missouri
		Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
		Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts
		Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (died Nov. 9, 1924)
		William E. Borah, Idaho
		William E. Borah, Idaho
		William E. Borah, Idaho
		William E. Borah, Idaho
		Key Pittman, Nevada
		Key Pittman, Nevada
		Key Pittman, Nevada
		Key Pittman, Nevada
		Walter F. George, Georgia (resigned from chairmanship June 31, 1941)
		Tom Connally, Texas
		Tom Connally, Texas
		Tom Connally, Texas
		Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan
		Tom Connally, Texas
		Tom Connally, Texas
		Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
		Walter F. George, Georgia
		Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island
		Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (resigned chairmanship Feb. 6, 1950)
		J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas

a-81

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Congress	Figure	State
87th	1961-1963	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
88th	1963-1965	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
89th	1965-1967	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
90th	1967-1969	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
91st	1969-1971	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
92nd	1971-1973	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
93rd	1973-1975	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas
94th	1975	John Sparkman, Alabama

¹ On Apr. 26, 1970, Senator J. W. Fulbright became the longest-serving chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Appendix IV

Selected provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,
as amended, relating to committee procedures.

COMMITTEE FUNCTION

(2) 11.84% (1000)

Sec. 1839. (a) The standing committee of the Senate shall fix regular weekly, biweekly, or monthly meeting days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman if he deems necessary. If at least three members of any such committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members for that purpose must submit their written request to the chairman of the committee shall notify, upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may cause the officers of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee be called, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The committee shall meet on the date and hour so specified upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of the date and hour. If the chairman of any such committee is not present at any regular, additional, or special meeting of the committee, the ranking member of

and the POLITY party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting and shall have the right to call for a vote. Each such committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall be a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The record of the votes taken at any meeting of any such standing committee of the Senate upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such announcement shall be made by the committee clerk. The votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such such measure and amendments by each member of the committee who was present at that meeting.

¹ The first sentence was requested by S. Res. 4, adopted November 27, 1975, which amended paragraph 1(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate to read as follows: "(b) Each meeting of a standing select or special committee shall be open to the public."

The Each meeting of a standing select or special committee of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public. Any meeting or series of meetings by a committee or subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fifteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded at a closed session to discuss only whether the matters concerned in paragraphs (3) through (5) are of such a nature that their disclosure immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of a committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or discussed be taken at such meeting or hearings.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of each standing committee of the Senate to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate any measure approved by his committee and to be reported or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. In any event, the chairman of any such committee upon the filing of a written request by the committee shall be diligent in causing within a calendar days (exclusive of days on which the Senate is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written and signed request of a majority of the committee for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall cause immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any standing committee of the Senate (including the Committee on Appropriations) unless a majority of the committee is present. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are present. No vote of any member of such committee to report a measure or matter may be cast by proxy if rules adopted by such committee forbid the casting of votes for (but purpose by proxy, however, proxies shall not be voted for such purpose except when the absent member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively consented that he be so recorded. Action by any such committee in reporting any measure or matter in accordance with the requirements of this subsection shall constitute the ratification of the committee of all action thereafter taken by the committee with respect to that measure or matter, including votes taken upon the measure or matter or any amendment thereto, and no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure or matter on the ground that such previous action with respect thereto by such committee was not in full compliance with such requirements. Whenever any such committee by such measure or matter or amendment, the report of the committee upon and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter by each member of the committee. Nothing contained in this subsection shall abrogate the power of any committee of the Senate to adopt rules.

(1) providing for proxy voting on all matters other than the reporting of a delinquent or matter on

(2) providing in accordance with the rules of the Senate for a lesser number as a quorum for any action other than the reporting of a measure or matter.

"(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States.

*21 will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management in procedure.

(c) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

It will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement.

It will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if

(c) If the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive interests of such person, the information shall be kept confidential by the Government.

(14) any disclosure required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations

(c) When a hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television or both under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any aid or order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may, if it finds reason for so doing as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

"(c) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic record
adequate to fully record the proceedings of each meeting or conference whether or not
such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph, unless a majority of said
members vote in favor of such a record.

(c) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by any standing committee of the Senate, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

This subsection does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing and printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subsection; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) A measure or matter reported by any standing committee of the Senate (including the Committee on Appropriations) shall not be considered in the Senate unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to the Members of the Senate for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter in the Senate. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the Senate prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the Senate. This subsection—

(1) may be waived by joint agreement of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(2) shall not apply to—

(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; and

(B) any executive decision, determination, or action which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

(g) Each standing committee of the Senate which, in any year beginning on or after January 1, 1971, requires authorization for the expenditure of funds in excess of the amount specified by section 131(a) of this Act shall offer one annual authorization resolution to procure such authorization. Each such annual authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all such funds sought by such committee for expenditure by all subcommittees thereof during that year and the amount so sought for each subcommittee. The annual authorization resolution of any such committee of the Senate for each year beginning on or after January 1, 1971, shall be offered no later than January 31 of that year, except that, whenever the designation of members of standing committees of the Senate occurs during the first session of any Congress at a date later than January 20, such resolution may be offered by any standing committee of the Senate at any time within thirty days after the date on which a majority of the members of such committee have been designated during that session. After the date on which an annual authorization resolution has been offered by any such committee in any year, or the last date on which such committee is permitted to offer such a resolution, whichever date occurs earlier, such committee in any year may procure authorization for the expenditure of funds in excess of the amount specified by section 131(a) of this Act only by offering a supplemental authorization resolution. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all supplemental funds sought by that committee for expenditure by all subcommittees thereof under such resolution and the amount so sought for each subcommittee. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall amend the annual authorization resolution of such committee for that year, unless the committee offers no annual authorization resolution for that year, in which case the committee's supplemental authorization resolution shall not

be an amendment to any other resolution and any subsequent supplemental authorization resolution of such committee for the same year shall amend the first such resolution offered by the committee for that year. Each such supplemental resolution reported by such committee shall be accompanied by a report to the Senate specifying with particularity the purposes for which such authorization is sought and the reason why such authorization could not have been sought at the time of, or within the period provided for the submission by such committee of an annual authorization resolution for that year. The minority shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of staff personnel pursuant to any such annual or supplemental resolution. This subsection shall not apply to any resolution requesting funds in addition to the amount specified in such section 131(a) and which are to be expended only for the same purposes for which such amount may be expended.

(h) Except as otherwise specifically provided by this section, the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARING PROCEDURE

SEC. 133A. (a) Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(b) (Repealed.)

(c) Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall require each witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing to file with the clerk of the committee, at least one day before the date of the appearance of that witness, a written statement of his proposed testimony unless the committee chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such a statement in compliance with this subsection. If so requested by any such committee, the staff of the committee shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee before each day of hearing before the committee a digest of the statements which have been so filed by witnesses who are to appear before the committee on that day.

(d) After the conclusion of each day of hearing, if so requested by any such committee, the staff shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee a summary of the testimony given before the committee on that day. After approval by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, such summary may be printed as a part of the committee hearings if such hearings are ordered by the committee to be printed.

(e) Whenever any hearing is conducted by any such committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(f) Whenever any such committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) has reported any measure, by action taken in conformity with the requirements of section 131(d) of this Act, no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure on the ground that hearings upon that measure by the committee were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SENATE COMMITTEE RULES

SEC. 133B. Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate shall adopt rules not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of the Senate or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Standing Rules of the Senate governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of each year, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. An amendment to the rules of any such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the adoption of such amendment. If the Congressional Record is not published on the last day

a-84

a-85

of any period during which the rules of any such committee, or an amendment to those rules, is required to be published in the Congressional Record by this section, such rules or amendment shall be published in the first daily edition of the Congressional Record published following such day.

COMMITTEE POWERS (2 U.S.C. 1060)

Sec. 134. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate, including any subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during their sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures (not in excess of \$10,000 for each committee during any Congress) as it deems advisable. Each such committee may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it, and may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

(b) (Superseded by 2 U.S.C. 104a.)

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no standing committee of the Senate shall sit, without special leave, while the Senate is in session. The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Any other standing committee of the Senate may sit for any purpose while the Senate is in session if consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate. In the event of the absence of either of such leaders, the consent of the absent leaders may be given by a Senator designated by such leader for that purpose. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, any standing committee of the Senate may sit without special leave for any purpose as authorized by paragraph 7 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

APPENDIX V

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- Acheson, Dean. *A citizen looks at Congress*. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957. 124 p.
- Berry, John M. *Foreign policymaking and the Congress*. Washington, Editorial Research Reports, 1967. (Editorial research reports, April 19, 1967, v. 1, no. 15, 283-300).
- Beyond Vietnam: public opinion and foreign policy. A report of a national policy panel; chairman, Arthur J. Goldberg. New York, United Nations Association of the United States of America, 1970. 46 p. See chapters 3, 4.
- Binkley, Wulfrid E. *President and Congress*. 3rd rev. ed. New York, Random House, 1962. 463 p.
- Briggs, Philip J. *Congress and collective security: the resolutions of 1918 World Affairs* v. 132, March 1970: 332-344.
- Brookings Institution. *The formulation and administration of United States foreign policy*. Study prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 101 p. (Also in 87th Cong. 1st sess. Senate document 241).
- Bundy, Harvey H. and James Grafton Rogers. *The organization of government for the conduct of foreign affairs: report with recommendations prepared for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 134 p.

* The provision of this sentence relating to compensation for stenographic assistance has been superseded by the following provision of the act of June 27, 1937, 50 Stat. 400, 2 U.S.C. 1061: "Compensation for stenographic assistance of committees paid out of the contingent items under Contingent Expenses of the Senate hereafter shall be computed at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, notwithstanding, and without regard to any other provision of law. For current rates and regulations, contact the Committee on Rules and Administration."

a-86

- Chesster, Daniel S. and H. Field Haviland, Jr. *American foreign policy and the separation of powers*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1952. 244 p.
- Chen, Bernard C. *The political process and foreign policy: the making of the Japanese peace settlement*. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1957. 263 p.
- Colegrove, Kenneth W. *The American Senate and world peace*. New York, Vanguard Press, 1941. 200 p.
- Connager, Henry Steele. *Can we build Presidential power?* New republic, April 6, 1968: 15-18.
- Congress and foreign relations. *Annals of the American academy of political and social science* v. 280, September 1953, entire issue.
- Congress and the nation v. 1, 1915-1964. *The United States in the Postwar World*. Congressional Quarterly Service, 1965: 91-232.
- Congress and the nation v. 2, 1965-1968. *Foreign Policy*. Congressional Quarterly Service, 1969: 40-116.
- Connally, Tom (with Alfred Steinberg). *My name is Tom Connally*. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1964. 376 p.
- Cornish, Edward S. *The President's control of foreign relations*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1917. 216 p.
- Dahl, Robert A. *Congress and foreign policy*. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1950. 383 p.
- Dangerfield, Royden J. *In defense of the Senate: a study in treaty making*. Port Washington, New York, Kennikat Press, 1960. (reprint of book published at Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1933.) 305 p.
- de Graaf, Alfred ed. *Congress: the first branch of government*. Washington, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1960. 515 p.
- Downs, Eleanor. *The Senate Foreign Relations Committee*. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1962. 201 p.
- Farnsworth, David N. *The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations*. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1961. 190 p.
- Finney, John W. *Foreign policy: Congress more active*. New York Times, January 25, 1971: 1.8 (also in Congressional record (daily issue) January 26, 1971: 2148-149).
- Fleeting, Deane F. *The role of the Senate in treaty-making, a survey of four decades*. *American political science review* v. 29, no. 4, August 1934: 693-698.
- The treaty veto of the American Senate. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1930. 325 p.
- Free, Allan. "Goddie" and foreign policy: a review. *Journal of conflict resolution* v. 8, no. 8, September 1964: 314-321.
- Fulbright, James William. *American foreign policy in the 20th century under an 18th century constitution*. Cornell law quarterly v. 47, Fall 1961: 1-7.
- Fulbright, James William. *The arrogance of power*. New York, Random House, 1967. 284 p.
- Old myths and new realities and other commentaries. New York, Random House, 1964. 117 p.
- Gallagher, Hugh G. *Advise and obstruct: the role of the United States Senate in foreign policy decisions*. New York, Delacorte Press, 1969. 338 p.
- Glad, Betty. *The significance of personality for role performance as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: a comparison of Borah and Fulbright*. Paper prepared for presentation at the 65th annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, New York, 1960 no. 1960-44-1 (Copies available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan: \$2.1).
- Gould, James W. *The origins of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations*. *Western political quarterly* v. 12, September 1959: 670-682.
- Grimm, Ernest S. *Congress: its contemporary role*. 4th rev. ed. New York, New York University Press, 1967. 277 p.
- Holperin, Morton. *Is the Senate's foreign relations research worthwhile? American behavioral scientist* v. 6, No. 1, September 1960: 21-24.
- Harley, John P. *The advice and consent of the Senate: a study of the confirmation of appointments by the United States Senate*. New York, Greenwood Press, 1968. (reprint of book published at Berkeley, University of California Press, 1953.) 457 p.
- Hayden, Joseph Rabston. *The Senate and treaties, 1789-1817*. New York, De Capo Press, 1970. (reprint of book published at New York, Macmillan, 1929.) 237 p.
- Henkin, Louis. *The treaty makers and the law makers: the law of the land and foreign relations*. *University of Pennsylvania law review* v. 107, May 1959: 901-930.

a-87

- Henschel, Richard L. The Committee on Foreign Relations. *Washington world* v. 4, April 13, 1964, 13-17.
- Hill, Norman L. The new democracy in foreign policy making. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1970. 150 p. See chapter 8.
- Holt, William S. Treaties defeated by the Senate: a study of the struggle between President and Senate over the conduct of foreign relations (Hampster, Massachusetts P. Smith, 1911 reprint of a book published at Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1933). 328 p.
- Humphrey, Hubert H. The Senate in foreign policy. *Foreign affairs* v. 37, July 1959: 525-530.
- Jayins, Jacob K. The congressional presence in foreign relations. *Foreign affairs* v. 48, no. 2, January 1970: 221-234.
- Jewell, Malcolm E. The Senate Republican Policy Committee and foreign policy. *Western political quarterly* v. 12, December 1951: 600-606.
- Senatorial politics and foreign policy. Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1962. 314 p.
- Kath, Marvin. Doves, hawks and fluffers in the Foreign Relations Committee. *New York Times Magazine*, November 19, 1967: 507.
- Kopkind, Andrew. The speechmaker: Senator Fulbright as the Arkansas de Tocqueville. *New republic* v. 153, October 2, 1965: 15-19.
- Law, John G. The committee system of the United States Congress. New York, Humanities Press, 1967. 114 p. See pp. 47-53.
- Lodge, Henry Cabot. The Senate and the League of Nations. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. 424 p.
- Lowenstein, James G. The Senate and the executive: Interplay of European American affairs v. 1, no. 8, March 1968: 58-60.
- McDonnell, Myron M. and Asher Lane. Treaties and congressional executive or presidential agreements: interchangeable instruments of national policy. *Yale law journal* v. 51, no. 2 and 3, March and June 1945: 183-351, 534-615.
- Marcy, Carl. Depending on where one sits. *Foreign service journal* v. 42, January 1965: 43-50.
- A note on treaty ratification. *American political science review* v. 47, December 1953: 1130-1131.
- Marcy, Carl and Korella Hansen. A note on American participation in inter-parliamentary meetings. *International organization* v. 13, no. 3, Summer 1959: 431-439.
- Matthews, Donald R. United States senators and their world. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1960. 363 p.
- Meyer, Carl E., ed. Fulbright of Arkansas: the public positions of a private thinker. Washington, Robert B. Loe, 1963. 270 p.
- Moore, Heyward Jr. Congressional committees and the formulation of foreign aid policy. Ph.D. dissertation abstracts v. 20, no. 7 January 1966: 4667-4668. 280 p. (cited in Dissertation abstracts v. 20, no. 7 January 1966: 4667-4668).
- Moore, Joseph West. The American Congress: a history of national legislation and political events, 1774-1865. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1865. 581 p.
- Morris, William L. Congressional committees. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960. 201 p.
- Nelson, Randall H. Legislative participation in the treaty and agreement making process. *Western political quarterly* v. 13, no. 1, March 1960: 154-171.
- Nigro, Felix A. Senate confirmation and foreign policy. *Journal of politics* v. 14, no. 2, May 1952: 293-296.
- Robinson, James A. Congress and foreign policy making: a study in legislative influence and initiative. Rev. ed. Homewood, Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1967. 254 p.
- Rosenau, James N. The nomination of "Chief" Rohrer. New York, Henry Holt, 1950. 16 p.
- Russell, Ruth B. A history of the United Nations Charter: the role of the United States 1940-1945. Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1958. 1140 p.
- Senate. House committees differ on foreign affairs. *Congressional quarterly weekly report*, November 20, 1970: 2825-2828.
- Vandenberg, Arthur J., Jr. ed. The private papers of Senator Vandenberg. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1952. 590 p.
- Westerfield, Bradford. Foreign policy and party politics: Pearl Harbor to Korea. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1955. 448 p.

()

a-88

a-89

Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
953 DeHaro Street
San Francisco, California 94107

February 15, 1978

Rep. George Miller
U.S. Congress
#1531 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have known Rev. Jim Jones of the Peoples Temple for ten years. During this time I have never known him once to refuse to help anyone in need, regardless of race, color, or creed.

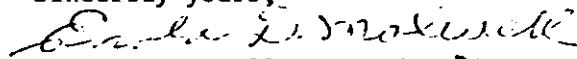
He has always believed in lighting a candle rather than cursing the darkness, and his work here in San Francisco and the Bay Area, as well as his devotion to the people and mission in Guyana, are the mark of a man who has devoted his whole life to the service and welfare of humankind.

I am thus dismayed to learn that another round of attacks has been levelled against him -- although I understand that Jesus Christ and Martin Luther King, among many others throughout history, have suffered condemnation and persecution during their lifetimes for wanting nothing more than a better life for the downtrodden.

If you have been used and misled by a detractor in any way who is trying to hinder the work of Rev. Jones and Peoples Temple in their Jonestown agricultural mission, which is making such strides in resource and human development and building a bridge of friendship between Guyana and the United States, I am very sad. Because if such a beautiful work for the people could just be left alone to develop in peace, the world would see a candle of hope become a flame of inspiration for others to follow. All of us have much to learn about living together in racial and economic equality as the Peoples Temple is doing.

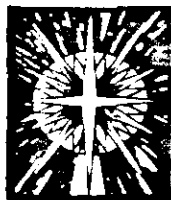
I implore you to withdraw any commitment you have or may have made inadvertently on behalf of one who is bent on throwing the work of peacemakers to the wind and who may well be receiving money to do it.

Sincerely yours,


Enola D. Maxwell, Executive Director

cc: Congressman *T. Wirth*
President Jimmy Carter

MM-1-26



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

March 14, 1978

*For I was as hungry
and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick, and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.
Then shall the righteous
answer him, saying,
When saw we thee as hungry
and fed thee?
Or thirsty
and gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
and took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick
Or in prison,
and came unto thee?
Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
—ye have done it unto me—
Matthew 25:35-40*

TO ALL U.S. SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

We at Peoples Temple have been the subject of harassment by several agencies of the U.S. Government, and are rapidly reaching the point at which patience is exhausted. Radical Trotskyite elements which defected from our organization when we refused to follow their violent course have been orchestrating a campaign against us. Two of them, Michael Cartmell and Jim Cobb, were actually discovered making ammunition several years ago. These same two persons have boasted about knowing persons in the IRS and FCC and using them to get back at Peoples Temple. They also vowed recently to several witnesses that they would see to it that our group of over 1,000 U.S. citizens (currently conducting a highly successful agricultural project in Guyana) were starved out by having funds cut off from the U.S. To date, several agencies have been attempting various forms of harassment. First was the Social Security, which tried to deny legitimate beneficiaries of their rights by cutting off all checks that were coming to Guyana. Through the intervention of various government officials, we were able to have this reinstated as it should have been.

Now, however, we see that the IRS and Treasury Dept. and even the Federal Communications Commission, are trying to initiate ways to cut off our lifelines. The FCC has suddenly decided to pursue a very minor complaint that was registered a year ago. It is clear that the intention is to disrupt our essential medium of communication, amateur radio. Each week we contact thousands of amateur radio operators; contacts and consultation with doctors in the U.S. have literally saved lives and have engendered tremendous goodwill in this part of the world. We consistently praise the U.S. over the airways and remain entirely supportive of U.S. policy in the Caribbean and around the world, especially with non-aligned nations. It seems utterly cruel to deprive such a large group of Americans of their only means of quick communication with the U.S. We cannot believe that you would want to see this, nor would you in any way condone such an organized effort to "starve out" hundreds of U.S. citizens, who are seeking to live in peace and be a credit to the U.S. elsewhere. These same agencies and elements in the press would seek to destroy any progressive thinking official.

Our cooperative project in Guyana has been cited by people the world over as an example of a new image for the U.S. This project and the efforts of Peoples Temple were recently praised in the magazine *One World*, a publication of the World Council of Churches. Even Russia's *New Times* magazine has praised this work and done so in spite of our strong support of Russian people of Jewish descent, an obvious disagreement. We receive letters weekly from Russia, as well as from people in other parts of the world who have heard of the project, offering advice and assistance. In fact, several overtures have been made from Russia, which sees our current harassment as a form of political persecution. We do not want to take assistance from any people nor do we want to become an international issue. We also do not intend to be starved out by having our legitimately earned income cut off through the efforts of Trotskyite people and embittered malcontents. We have no political aspirations whatsoever. Jim Jones has spent the last 8 months working to develop the project in Guyana. We wish to continue to do so unmolested and unhampered. This project has done a great deal of practical good for the U.S., not only in promoting a positive image in a place where many of the populace have more of a left leaning, but also in a very tangible way financially. The amount of tax dollars we have saved the U.S. by taking people off welfare and off SSI and steering some from inevitable lives of crime would total conservatively in the hundreds of thousands. More importantly than that, lives have been saved that would have been meant for destruction. It seems cruel that anyone would want to escalate this type of bureaucratic harassment into an international issue, but it is equally evident that people cannot forever be continually harassed and beleaguered by such tactics without seeking alternatives that have been presented. I can say without hesitation that we are devoted to a decision that it is better even to die than to be constantly harassed from one continent to the next. I hope you can look into this matter and protect the right of over 1,000 people from the U.S. to live in peace.

Signed,
Pamela G. Moton
Pamela G. Moton

Post Office Box 15023, San Francisco, Ca 94115 - Telephone (415) 922-6418

MM-1-27

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 6, 1978

L. J. Johnston
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Friend,

Thank you for sharing with me your thoughts on United States foreign policy towards the government of Guyana. I am also interested in learning of your views on Jonestown, the community established in Guyana by the Peoples Temple.

I support good relations with Guyana and a continuation of our foreign aid program to that small country. The State Department informs me that U.S. relations with Guyana are improving. Both U.N. Ambassador Young and former Assistant Secretary of State Todman paid visits to Guyana last year. I understand that the Guyanese economy is undergoing some strains and that the U.S. is hopeful that the Guyanese government will develop a long range economic program which will help that country overcome its present economic difficulties.

The child custody case involving several American citizens in Guyana is presently before the Guyanese courts. The State Department tells me that it is U.S. policy not to take sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. The Department denies it has brought pressure on the government of Guyana in favor of one side or the other and maintains that any inquiries it made on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from the U.S. government.

I appreciate your getting in touch with me about this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

MM-1-28

JOHN L. BURTON
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION

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

1714 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5161

DISTRICT OFFICES
480 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 38024
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 594-1333
916 D STREET
BOX 1048
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94902
(415) 457-7272

November 3, 1977

Laurie Efrein
P.O. Box 15247
San Francisco, California 94115

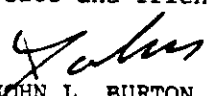
Dear Ms. Efrein:

Thank you very much for your recent letter expressing your opposition to the move among several Members of Congress to impeach U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young.

I am in complete agreement with your views on this matter. I believe Andrew Young has proved himself as an effective and intelligent U.N. Ambassador and I will strongly oppose any move in the House to impeach him.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring your views on this matter to my attention. If I may be of assistance to you in the future, please feel free to call upon me.

Peace and friendship,


JOHN L. BURTON
Member of Congress

JLB:cae

MM-1-29

November 16, 1977

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEDIA

To Whom It May Concern:

Today, in response to the weekend Examiner's highly biased article about a deceased Temple member, the Peoples Temple membership took to the streets. Despite the fact that it was a weekday, and the demonstration was called on extremely short notice, over 400 demonstrators ~~were~~ there at any one time as well as additional support from community members throughout the day. Also, a large number of seniors felt so moved to express their support for this demonstration that they came and remained on the Temple buses during the march. ~~This was an~~ orderly and continuous picket in front of the Examiner building from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Marceline Jones, wife of Reverend Jim Jones, was joined by Yvonne Golden and several representatives from the Temple when she met with the Examiner staff to demand an apology. The coverage on the major news channels was almost nil. Today's Examiner, November 16th, reported only 70 demonstrators, and that article was immediately protested to the Examiner staff while the demonstration was still going on. These developments further erode our good faith and confidence in some of the public media.

We are also enclosing eyewitness reports of developments on the Peoples Temple agricultural project, "Jonestown", in Guyana, South America. One is from the analytical perspective of Attorney Charles Garry, who termed Jonestown "a paradise". The other is from an experienced teacher and social worker who went to visit the project and decided to stay there.

We are anticipating coverage in the Examiner to rectify the matter on Peoples Temple. We are writing to inform you of the California media of our situation at this time, so you can relate to future developments with a more complete background.

MM-1-30

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2d DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 529
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE 525-6316

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

January 22, 1973

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. Robert McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for Congressional
Relations
2201 G Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. McCloskey:

I have enclosed a copy of a letter recently received from my constituent, Jean F. Brown, concerning an immigration matter of a missionary for her church.

I believe the letter to be self-explanatory and I am sure that review of Mr. Blakey's permanent resident status will be given every consideration in view of his situation.

Thank you for your expeditious review of this matter and I will appreciate being advised of your action in this matter.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:~
enclosure

MM-1-31

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-32

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

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

January 22, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

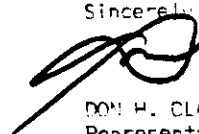
I want to take this opportunity to thank you for recently contacting me.

As per your request, I have contacted the Department of State in your behalf, and have enclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. McCloskey, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs. I expect a reply shortly and you can be sure that I will be back in touch as soon as I receive any information.

Again, thank you for bringing this matter to my attention and please be assured that I will be doing all that I can to assist.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-33

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-2311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE
ROOM 325
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

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

February 19, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Miss Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

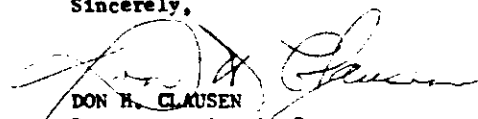
Dear Miss Brown:

As you know I have recently been in contact with the
Department of State.

Enclosed is a copy of their most recent response, and
as you will note, this is merely an interim report.
Just as soon as I have a further report, you may be
sure that I will be back in touch with you.

In the meantime, please be assured that I will continue
to do everything I can to assist, and if you have any
further information or if there have been any changes
in the status of this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:ry
Enclosure: a/s

MM-1-34

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
20 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

EUREKA INN, ROOM 218
7TH AND F STREETS
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 442-0812

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

June 8, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:


I just wanted to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the permanent residence status application of Phillip Blakey.

I wanted to let you know that I have written to Ambassador Krebs in Mr. Blakey's behalf. You may be sure that I will be back in touch with you just as soon as any information is received.

Thank you again for writing and please be assured that I will continue to do all that I can to assist.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r

MM-1-35

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2d DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 825-4316

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

March 11, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

I have enclosed a copy of a letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply to be self-explanatory and would be interested in any comments you may have. If there continue to be difficulties after Mr. Blakey visits the Embassy, please let me know.

It has been a pleasure to be of assistance to you in this matter.

With kindest regards.

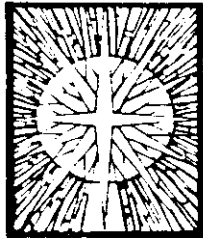
Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-37



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

May 25, 1976

"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink:
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
and fed thee?
Or thirsty
and gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
and took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick
Or in prison,
and came unto thee?

"None of us answered him,
he said, I know not.
Then shall he say of these,
Away from me, ye cursed,
into everlasting fire."

Matthew 25:35-40

Honorable Donald H. Clausen
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you so very much for your correspondence with both Mr. McCloskey and Ambassador Krebs on behalf of Mr. Phillip Blakey. I wish to inform you that in the interim Phillip has had the chance to leave the interior of Guyana, where our agricultural mission is located, and apply at the U.S. Embassy for his Permanent Residence status.

According to the Embassy, however, he must reapply from the beginning, as though he had never entered the U.S. In order to complete his application, he must solicit his original birth certificate, a copy of his marriage license, a statement of employment in the U.S., and a police record for every city in which he has resided in the States. The problem for him, and consequently for our California office, is that there is an additional time delay in requesting these documents for the second time, and writing to England, proceeding through channels there, for his statement of birth.

Since these records had all been submitted by Phillip, inspected, and approved by the Government upon his first application for Permanent Residence status, we had hoped that at this point his re-instatement could be expedited by an administrative act.

May I prevail upon you once again to see to this matter on behalf of Phillip's Permanent Residence standing? I have taken the liberty of referring the matter also to Mr. Claude Worrell, Ambassador of the Republic of Guyana to the United States. He has taken a real interest in our agricultural mission and can perhaps provide further background.

With sincere thanks and kindest personal regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-36

B. F. SISK
18TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON RULES

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
BETTY L. CORNELIUS
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
ROOM 2001, FEDERAL BUILDING
1130 O STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93721
209-487-3004
ROOM 30A, FEDERAL BUILDING
1125 "I" STREET
MODESTO, CALIFORNIA 95354
209-527-1814
ROOM 131
415 W. 18TH STREET
MERCED, CALIFORNIA 95340
209-723-0807

*Thought you
would like to see this* March 7, 1978

Mr. Mike Prokes
1701 Concord Avenue
Modesto, California 95350

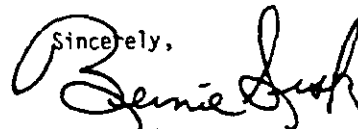
Dear Mr. Prokes:

As a matter of Congressional courtesy, Congressman John McFall has referred to me your recent letter regarding the child custody case in which Mr. Timothy Stoen and the Peoples Temple Agricultural Mission in Guyana are involved.

Officials at the Department of State and at our Embassy in Guyana have maintained and will continue to maintain a neutral stance in the dispute. Since American citizens are involved, however, our Embassy has taken an interest to assure that the case is fairly and impartially adjudicated. However, our government will not interfere in the internal affairs Guyana and our interest has not been interpreted as such by that Government.

Regardless of Mr. Stoen's efforts, I have been assured by officials at the Department of State that we plan to continue our foreign aid to Guyana in the context of our overall Caribbean policy. The question of foreign aid to Guyana has nothing whatever to do with this personal dispute.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

B. F. SISK
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

MM-1-39

MM-1-40

MAJORITY MEMBERS:
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, CALIF., CHAIRMAN
BENJAMIN CHAMBLISS, N.Y.
PATSY T. MINK, HAWAII
WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY, OHIO
JAMES EASTMAN, N.J.

225-1527

MINORITY MEMBERS:
WILLIAM A. STEVENS, OHIO
ALFONSO REA, CALIF.
EDWIN D. BRODMAN, PA.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
619 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

October 12, 1973

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Secretary
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 214
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Mr. Tropp:

I was pleased to receive your very thoughtful letter of October 5. The editorial from the Washington Post which you enclosed is indeed a commendation for the fine example which Pastor Jones and the members of the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ set for residents and other visitors to Washington.

In response to your comments regarding women's rights, it has been my pleasure to hold hearings on the Women's Educational Equity Act, sponsored by Representative Patsy Mink. This bill would go a long way in redressing some of the fundamental inequities which women have long faced.

Thank you again for your kind letter.

Sincerely,

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Chairman

MM-1-41

PATSY T. MINK
SECOND DISTRICT
HAWAII

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND LABOR
SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND RECREATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINERAL
COMMISSION

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

October 16, 1973

OFFICE:
WASHINGTON, D.C.
2338 RAYBURN BUILDING
PHONE 225-4906

HONOLULU, HAWAII
346-348 FEDERAL BUILDING
PHONE 531-6602

WAILUA, HAWAII
34-801 FARRINGTON HIGHWAY
PHONE 671-0170

Ms. Kathy Graumann
1664 Page Street
San Francisco, California 94117

Dear Ms. Graumann:

Thank you for your very kind letter concerning my work in
the area of women's rights.

Your pastor, Reverend James Jones, and your church certainly
deserve commendation for the manner in which you exemplify
a commitment to the precepts in which you believe.
It is easier to claim belief in any religious faith than
to actually live by them and your accomplishments certainly
reveal the depth of your dedication.

I appreciate knowing of your support for my work. Thank
you for writing me.

Very truly yours,

Patsy T. Mink
PATSY T. MINK
Member of Congress

MM-1-42

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, .
12TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

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

205 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE:
305 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306
(415) 326-7383
(408) 275-7462

March 2, 1978

Ms. Carolyn Thomas
998 Divisadero Apt. 104
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Ms. Thomas:

In response to your letter on behalf of the People's Temple Christian Church, my intervention in the case of John Victor Stoen, age 6, was requested by the District Attorney of San Francisco, Joseph Freitas, who furnished us with a copy of a child custody order from the San Francisco Superior Court dated November 18, 1977.

It is my understanding that John Victor Stoen's birth certificate filed in Sonoma County, California, reflects his birth on January 25, 1972, to Grace Lucy Stoen and Timothy Oliver Stoen at Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

It is apparently uncontested that Mr. and Mrs. Stoen were married at the time of the birth of the boy to Mrs. Stoen. It was my understanding when I practiced law in California for some years, that the presumption that the lawful husband was the father of the child is irrefutable since it is the law's intention that no child be made illegitimate by the claim of third persons that someone else was the father. The purpose behind this law of the state of California is to protect the child's right to legitimacy, rather than to protect the rights of the husband or mother.

Under these circumstances, it seems entirely appropriate for a Superior Court of the State of California to grant custody to a child born in California to the child's natural mother, reserving custody rights to the individual who is listed as the husband on the child's birth certificate.

Should Reverend Jones be indeed the natural father of John Victor Stoen, this would not in any way remove the child's right to the presumption of legitimacy which is given him under California law. As I understand Reverend Jones' position, he is in effect claiming that the child is a bastard; this the California law refuses to accept.

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

MM-1-44

S. I. HAYAKAWA
CALIFORNIA

GENE PRAT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION
AND FORESTRY
HUMAN RESOURCES
BUDGET

March 10, 1978

Mrs. Louise Craig
1033 Page Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Craig:

Thank you for writing concerning aid to Guyana.

My staff contacted A.I.D. concerning aid to Guyana. Requests for aid to this country were up over previous years to \$10,115,000. I do not want to see any nations come under undue communist influence and will continue to monitor this situation with your views in mind.

Again, thank you for writing. I appreciate your taking the time to make me aware of your views.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Hayakawa
S.I. Hayakawa

SIH/tcl

MM-1-45

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
CLAYBORN FELL, R.I.
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. CAR.
DICK CLARK, IOWA
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
RICHARD (DICK) STONE, FLA.
PAUL S. SARBAWES, MD.
MURTEL HUMPHREY, MISS.

CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.
CHARLES P. PERCY, ILL.
ROBERT F. GRIFFIN, INDIAN.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.

MERVILL JONES, CHIEF OF STAFF
ABNER E. KENDRICK, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 28, 1978

Dear Friend:

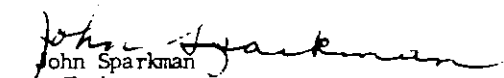
Thank you for your letter concerning assistance to Guyana. Guyana is experiencing serious economic difficulty due to circumstances beyond its control. The bad weather in that country in 1976 and 1977 contributed to the falling prices of sugar which is one of the two main exports of Guyana; bauxite is the other.

In view of the seriousness of the situation and President Carter's intentions to improve relations with the Caribbean countries, the possibility of aid is being considered. The Administration has requested \$10.1 million in economic assistance to Guyana. The Congress will continue to assess the needs of Guyana within the overall needs of the Caribbean region.

I regret having to resort to a form letter, but the mail on this subject has been so voluminous that I find it impossible to provide an individual response.

Thank you for your interest in this matter. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,


John Sparkman
Chairman

MM-1-43

MARIO BIAGGI
10th District, New York

WASHINGTON OFFICE
3421 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5454

DISTRICT OFFICE
BRONX
2004 WILLIAMSBURG ROAD
BRONX, NEW YORK 10461
(212) 591-8188

QUEEN
SECOND FLUSH
21-77 51ST STREET
P.O. Box 5181
QUEEN, NEW YORK 11358
(516) 535-6500

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

April 17, 1978

COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SUBCOMMITTEE
LABOR STANDARDS
POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
SELECT EDUCATION

MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

SUBCOMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
COAST GUARD AND NAVIGATION
MERCHANT MARINE
FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN FEDERAL STATE AND
COMMUNITY SERVICES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
(EX-OFFICIO)

The Reverend Guy B. Young
PEOPLES TEMPLE
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

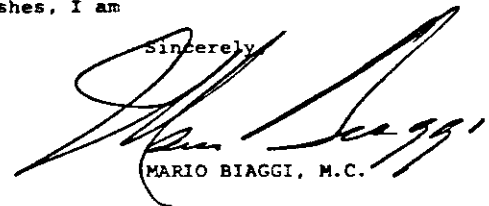
Dear Sir:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the activities of Timothy Stoen. I regret the problems he has caused and appreciate you letting me know that he has been claiming my support.

Prior to receipt of your letter I had never heard of Mr. Stoen. I assure you that I would never support activities such as those described in your correspondence.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



MARIO BIAGGI, M.C.

MB/jm

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

MM-1-46

C

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



Mrs. Lynetta Jones
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470



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

Don E. Clausen
First District
California

March 6, 1974

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Thank you so much for your very kind letter of recent date. I can't tell you how much it means to me personally that you would take the time from your busy day to express yourself to me in this way.

As public servants, we both know the "ups and downs" -- the rewards and frustrations -- of our work, but being human, it's good on occasion to hear a cheery word of encouragement for what we are trying to do in our respective fields. It's people like you who make the effort all the more worthwhile.

You know, I had no idea you were the mother of Reverend Jones but now that I do, it really comes as no surprise. Apparently, the desire to serve is a family characteristic and I can think of no better trait to pass on in life than that.

Again, I do thank you for writing and want you to know how very much I appreciate your generous comments of support. With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

DON E. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

Mrs. Lynetta Jones
Redwood Valley, California

MM-1-47

PEOPLES TEMPLE
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

I thought it best to write directly to you to set a matter straight that has been of some concern, from what from what friends have told us. We have heard that Timothy Stoen is currently making some statements that I consider highly derogatory to the integrity of numerous public officials, including yourself. In essence, he is boasting that he has your complete support in a custody case which is currently being settled in a Guyanese court. It appears that he considers you an easy mark and has said that your support is "assured".

Please know we don't automatically believe such tales. Tim Stoen has long been known to us to be a very devious person, and his estimation of other peoples' intelligence and integrity has, thankfully, consistently been proven wrong. Others, whom he has underestimated and tried to use, later saw right through what he was trying to do.

b7C
This is only the most recent of a long string of his tales, in any event. The child in question is not his at all; repeatedly, since the child was born, Tim Stoen has made known that the child is the natural son of Rev. Jones. But now he and his ex-wife, though estranged, have joined forces to attempt to pursue custody of the child they have never shown any interest in at all. On the contrary, they have used the whole matter as a means of applying ruthless pressure on Rev. Jones for seven years. The Stoens instigated his relationship with Grace, over Tim's plea to protect his reputation from embarrassment of threatened exposure of his [REDACTED]. Additionally, they threatened to attempt to destroy the church through lies, agency investigations of bogus charges, and manipulations of the press. In recent months we have, by the way, seen all these threats carried out.

Hundreds can testify that Jim Jones is not only the actual father, but the only loving, consistent parent the child has known from his infancy. The natural mother's neglect and subsequent abandonment [REDACTED] taking the money Jim set aside for his child's future education, is well-documented, as is Tim Stoen's complete disinterest, finally resulting in his leaving the child in Guyana with his natural dad. Grace earlier signed for the child to live there. He is very happy there, but traumatized at the thought of being removed.

Stoen is a man who postures for convenience--his own convenience. He will bluster and make a great show of his influence. But we can prove to you how many, many supporters we have, both within your district and other areas as well. We are convinced of your integrity, and will not allow what a man like him has said (an unscrupulous man whose past behavior points to a career as a provocateur) to allow us to be misled.

As with many groups considered too utopian in years past, we also

MM-1-48a

were being set up. However we learned much from perhaps putting too much emphasis on labels, and are now concentrating our energies on accomplishing as much as possible in the way of human service. We have an internationally acclaimed agricultural and medical program in Guyana, under the direction of Rev. Jones which is serving the needs of thousands. Obviously Jim Jones is a man of integrity for the Disciples of Christ to uphold him and his work. Rev. Jones would have absolutely no reason to stake his reputation on bringing the plight of his son to public attention if this were not the truth.

I wanted to forewarn you of this misuse of your name, which I feel sure you would in no way condone. Thank you for your attention.

Respectfully,

Guy B. Young
Rev. Guy B. Young
Master of Divinity

MM-1-486

JOHN L. BURTON
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION

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

1714 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3161

DISTRICT OFFICES
480 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 35024
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 554-1333
910 D STREET
BOX 1048
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94902
(415) 457-7272

February 1978

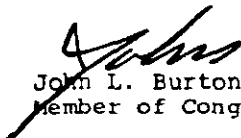
Dear Friend:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the activities of the United States Embassy in Guyana regarding the Stoen custody case.

I have been in contact with officials at the Guyanese Desk at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. My information is that Ambassador McCoy, our representative in Guyana, made an inquiry regarding the status of the Stoens' visas, something any Ambassador would do for any American. It is the strict policy of the State Department not to get involved in a country's judicial proceedings and Ambassador McCoy is not acting on any person's behalf in court.

I appreciate your taking the time to let me know of your views. Any decisions that will be made regarding the Stoen's child is now in the hands of the courts in Guyana. We will have to await their decision in this matter.

Peace and friendship,


John L. Burton
Member of Congress

JLB:mhl

P.S. Please accept my apology for the informal nature of this reply; but due to the large volume of mail on this matter, individual responses were impossible.

MM-1-49



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUPPORTS FIRST AMENDMENT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, I was recently made aware of the fact that the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church of Redwood Valley, Calif., has donated a total of \$4,400 for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information. I would like to commend the Rev. James W. Jones, who is pastor of the church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

I would like to include in the Record at this point a few items which appeared in the press recently about Peoples Temple. The first is an article from the IAPA News, which is published bimonthly by the Inter American Press Association. This item appeared in the February-March edition, and reads as follows:

CHURCH DONATION AIMS FIGHT FOR PRESS FREEDOM

The Inter American Press Association, we all know, operates strictly on dues paid by members and does not solicit outside contributions for its main task of defending and promoting freedom of information in the Americas. Recently, however, we received an unsolicited contribution that moved us deeply. We accepted it with gratitude and full appreciation of the high principles that moved the donors.

The donation of \$250 came from the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian

Church, of Redwood Valley, California, whose pastor, the Reverend James W. Jones, has sparked a campaign in defense of the First Amendment to the constitution.

"We believe," wrote James R. Pugh, in behalf of the Board of Elders, "that the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

The elders voted the donation after hearing the Rev. Jones read "to an overflow congregation" excerpts from a report on the state of the press in the U.S. made by Brady Black, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and regional vice chairman of the IAPA's Committee on Freedom of the Press, at the IAPA's annual meeting last October in Chile. Mr. Black, the covering letter said, "gave a lucid and convincing account of developments in our country constituting a threat to the people's right to know." The letter was addressed to Francis Dale, Publisher of The Enquirer.

Mr. Pugh reported that a grand total of \$4,400 had been contributed by the congregation, made up of "ordinary working people of all backgrounds," for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information.

"No acknowledgment for this contribution is necessary," wrote Mr. Pugh. "We wish simply to demonstrate . . . that there are churches and other groups in society which are not connected with the institutional press who do indeed care about this threat to freedom of speech, press and conscience."

He said the donation was "to be used as you see fit in defense of a free press."

The Peoples Temple Christian Church, under the Rev. Jones does not only take a stand on constitutional rights. The church also

has established a drug rehabilitation program, two convalescent homes, a 40-acre home for mentally retarded boys, three senior citizen's homes and an animal shelter.

The next item appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 17 of this year, and without further introduction, I place it in the Record:

A CHURCH GIVES \$4,400 TO THE PRESS

Twelve newspapers—among them The Chronicle—and a newsmagazine and a television station have been awarded grants totaling \$4,400 by Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for use "in the defense of a free press."

Announcement of the grants was made yesterday in Ukiah, Mendocino county, by the board of trustees of the church, which has a statewide membership of more than 7600.

THREAT

Speaking for the board, trustee James R. Pugh said:

"We believe the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

Pugh said the church's pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, had "publicly commended" The Chronicle and its "fine editorial staff" for taking a strong editorial position in defense of the First Amendment and for "the high quality of the newspaper."

"The San Francisco Chronicle has shown itself to be fair, lucid, comprehensive and courageous in confronting many issues head on," trustee Pugh said.

SOCIAL

Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church is best known and highly regarded

for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users, and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties.

In accepting the grant in behalf of The Chronicle, Charles de Young Thierlot, editor and publisher, expressed his thanks to the Peoples Temple Christian Church.

Thierlot said the \$500 awarded to The Chronicle will be turned over to Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, which is active in defense of freedom of the press.

And next I would like to share with our colleagues the text of a resolution which the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada—Disciples of Christ—passed by an overwhelming margin on May 19 at their 1973 annual meeting. The resolution was offered by the First Christian Church of San Jose and won broad support from the 230 delegates attending the convention at the First Christian Church of Modesto, Calif. The delegates represented about 16,000 members from 79 congregations.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the church stands for freedom, and the free flow of information, and

Whereas, the public media, namely the press, is under increased challenge as to its exercising freedom in news and programming, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution, and

Whereas, one of our congregations, Peoples Temple Christian Church, Redwood Valley, California, has made a financial contribution for use in defense of a free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ) meeting in its Annual Meeting May 18, 19 and 20, 1973, at First Christian Church, Modesto, California, encourage its member congregations to make their voice heard in support of a free and responsible press by either making financial contributions to insure a free and responsible press or by letting our elected officials, representatives of the communications media, and others know that we oppose any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

And be it further resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ), meeting in its Annual Meeting, May 18, 19 and 20, 1973 at First Christian Church, Modesto, California make known to our elected officials, representatives of communications media, and others our support of a free and responsible press and our commitment to that position and our rejection of any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

The Church Board, First Christian Church San Jose, California.

MM-1-50



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 124

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1978

No. 8

Senate

CRIMINAL CODE REFORM ACT OF 1977

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the distinguished floor manager several questions which have been raised by members of the press who have expressed some concerns over certain provisions of S. 1431.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will be glad to respond to the Senator's questions.

Mr. CRANSTON. I would like to ask the floor manager a question regarding section 1331, hindering law enforcement. Specifically, paragraph (1) (D) of subsection (a) which is an offense for altering, destroying, concealing a record or document if the conduct is done to interfere with or hinder the discovery, apprehension, prosecution, conviction, or punishment of another person when the actor knows that the other person has committed a crime or is charged with or is being sought for a crime. The question is, would a reporter be guilty of concealing a document containing evidence of unlawful conduct if he did not turn in his notes regarding Government corruption which he had obtained in an interview with a confidential source?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. The formulation of this offense including the altering, destroying, or concealing of evidence is based upon the Model Penal Code and the Brown Commission. Its purpose is to prohibit such things as the destruction or alteration of the Watergate tapes, attempts to "deep six" evidence and other such conduct. There is no evidence that the Brown Commission intended this offense to interfere with the right of reporters to maintain the confidentiality of their notes. As used in this offense, concealing requires some affirmative conduct so it would not interfere with the ability of investigative reporters to protect the confidentiality of their sources.

Mr. CRANSTON. Would a reporter be guilty of concealing if, under persistent questioning by Federal investigators, he refused to divulge the identity of a source or a suspect or refused to make his notes and other material available?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. So long as his conduct consists of keeping silent on the subject, the reporter has not engaged in conduct constituting concealing.

Mr. CRANSTON. Would a reporter be guilty of an offense if he destroyed his notes or erased tapes or other work product knowing that these contained evidence sought by law enforcement agencies?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. Unless the evidence had been subpoenaed or otherwise lawfully requested. And, if the reporter destroyed his notes in the normal course of his work and did not destroy them with the intent to prevent law enforcement agencies from obtaining them through proper process, no offense would have been committed since the requisite intent was absent.

Mr. CRANSTON. I thank the distinguished floor manager.

Does section 1334, an offense for retaliating against a witness, apply to a newspaper which reports the testimony of a witness. Specifically, subsection (a) (2) makes it an offense to "im-

properly" subject another person to economic loss or injury to his business because a person has testified as a witness in an official proceeding. Would the press be subject to this offense if publication of the witness' testimony, which included evidence of his own unlawful conduct, caused economic loss to the witness?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. It is not "improper" to publish information including the testimony of a witness even if such publication causes humiliation, or economic loss to the witness. The offense is designed and intended to prohibit retaliation against a witness on account of his appearance as a witness. In a situation of publication by a newspaper of a witness' testimony, the newspaper would not be retaliating for his appearance as a witness but merely publishing information made available through the witness' testimony. This is precisely why the term "improperly" is included in the offense.

Let me give some examples of what this offense would apply to. First, if a public servant testified before Congress concerning corruption in a Government agency or cost overruns on a Government project, it would be an offense if his superiors discharged such a person or denied him promotion because of his appearance to give testimony which was embarrassing to the agency. Another example might be a situation where a farmer reported kickbacks given by the operators of a grain elevator to grain inspectors and the subsequent cancellation and breach of a contract between the grain elevator and the farmer because of his testimony.

Mr. CRANSTON. I would like to ask another question of clarification. The contempt section provides a specific defense for gag orders. Would a reporter be able to claim a reporter's privilege?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. Section 1331, contempt, must be read together with section 1333, refusal to testify which provides an affirmative defense if information is privileged. Nothing in the code is intended to preclude the judicial development and recognition of a newsmen's privilege and the specific privilege for gag orders in section 1331 is not intended to override any privilege that a witness may have under the law. The bill is silent on this.

It is also important to note that section 104 states that the code is not intended to affect the civil contempt authority of courts which they may choose to utilize in those cases where there is a good faith claim of privilege.

Mr. CRANSTON. Does either section 1331, contempt, or section 1333, refusing to testify, eliminate any right of a newsmen to claim a privilege for confidential information?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. Section 1331 in general, simply restates the existing contempt power in section 401 of title 18. It would not alter or diminish the right of a newsmen to claim a privilege.

Second, section 1333 specifically provides an affirmative defense if a witness has a privilege not to testify. This is intended to cover lawyer-client, doctor-patient, and other such privileges. In 1974, when Congress enacted the Federal rules of evidence, it included rule 601, which left the recognition and development of privileges up to the courts. Nothing in section 1333 would alter this authority. A number of first amendment commentators have concluded that a

qualified newsmen's privilege is emerging. This is based on such civil cases as *Baker v. F & F Investment*, 470 F.2d 778 (2 Cir. 1972), cert. denied, 411 U.S. 960 (1973); and *Crookston v. Time, Inc.*, 464 F.2d 968 (8th Cir. 1972), cert. denied 409 U.S. 1125 (1973). There have been a few Federal criminal cases directly addressing this point subsequent to *Brandenburg* but in one notable State case, *Justice Poff* of the Virginia Supreme Court, a former Congressman and member of the Brown Commission, recognized a privilege. See *Brown v. Commonwealth*, 204 S.E. 2d 429 (1974), cert. denied 419 U.S. 966 (1974).

In sum, the answer is that nothing in the code would alter or eliminate any privilege which a reporter is entitled to claim, nor the authority of the courts to continue to develop the law in this area.

MM-1-51

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1978

Ms. Judith Merriam
1029 Geary #24
San Francisco, California 94109

Dear Ms. Merriam,

I want to thank you for sharing with me your concerns regarding S.1437, the Criminal Code Reform Act of 1978. This bill was passed by the Senate on January 30. I voted against it.

As many have already pointed out, S.1437 is more than a mere codification of existing law. It carries much of the impact of S.1, the Criminal Code bill of the 94th Congress, which evoked strenuous opposition and died in committee.

S.1437 is more subtle and less objectionable than its predecessor. In redrafting the bill, the sponsors repealed the Smith Act and deleted a number of provisions which constituted an official secrets act. While these are steps in the right direction, I believe they are insufficient. The language in S.1437 is overbroad. The definitions of criminal offenses are vague. The result is a dangerous expansion of federal criminal jurisdiction.

I stated these concerns to the Senate during debate on the bill. I'm enclosing a copy of that statement so that you might examine more thoroughly my reasons for opposing S.1437.

The House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice is currently engaged in writing its own version of the Federal Criminal Code. I am hopeful that if a bill is reported out of that committee, it will show substantial improvements over S.1437.

Thanks again for writing to me on this important measure. I've appreciated having the benefit of your views.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

Enclosure

MM-1-52

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1978

Ms. Jean F. Brown
1815 Eglar Street
San Francisco, California 94124

Dear Ms. Brown,

I want to thank you for sharing with me your concerns regarding S.1437, the Criminal Code Reform Act of 1978. This bill was passed by the Senate on January 30. I voted against it.

As many have already pointed out, S.1437 is more than a mere codification of existing law. It carries much of the impact of S.1, the Criminal Code bill of the 94th Congress, which evoked strenuous opposition and died in committee.

S.1437 is more subtle and less objectionable than its predecessor. In redrafting the bill, the sponsors repealed the Smith Act and deleted a number of provisions which constituted an official secrets act. While these are steps in the right direction, I believe they are insufficient. The language in S.1437 is overbroad. The definitions of criminal offenses are vague. The result is a dangerous expansion of federal criminal jurisdiction.

I stated these concerns to the Senate during debate on the bill. I'm enclosing a copy of that statement so that you might examine more thoroughly my reasons for opposing S.1437.

The House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice is currently engaged in writing its own version of the Federal Criminal Code. I am hopeful that if a bill is reported out of that committee, it will show substantial improvements over S.1437.

Thanks again for writing to me on this important measure. I've appreciated having the benefit of your views.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston

Enclosure

MM-1-53

CLEMENT J. SARGENT, MDL, CHAIRMAN

L. D. FOUNTAIN, R.C.
 BART S. PASSELL, FLA.
 CHARLES C. DAVIS, JR., MDL
 ROBERT N. C. NIX, PA.
 DONALD W. FRASER, MDL
 BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, N.Y.
 LEE H. HAMILTON, IND.
 LESTER L. WOLFF, N.Y.
 JONATHAN S. BINGHAM, N.Y.
 GUS YATRON, PA.
 MICHAEL HARRINGTON, MASS.
 LEO J. STAN, CALIF.
 GARDNER COLLINS, ILL.
 STEPHEN J. BOLARE, N.Y.
 HELEN E. MYNTER, N.J.
 DON BOKER, WASH.
 GERRY F. STODOL, MASS.
 ARDY IRELAND, FLA.
 DONALD J. PEARSE, OHIO
 ANTHONY C. BELDEN, CALIF.
 WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GA.
 E. (KIKI) DE LA SAREZA, TEX.
 GEORGE S. DANIELSON, CALIF.
 JOHN J. CAVANAGH, MISS.

WILLIAM S. BRIDGEMAN, MDL
 EDWARD J. DEWYCKE, D.C.
 PAUL FINLEY, ILL.
 JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR., ALA.
 J. HERBERT BAKER, FLA.
 CHARLES W. WALKER, JR., OHIO
 LARRY SMITH, JR., ILL.
 BENJAMIN A. GELMAN, N.Y.
 TERRYSON GUYER, OHIO
 ROBERT J. LADENBERG, CALIF.
 WILLIAM F. BOHLMAN, PA.
 CHARLES H. PETTY, CALIF.

JOHN J. BERRY, JR.
 CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
 Attorney at Law
 Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
 McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
 and Pesonen, Inc.
 1256 Market Street at Civic Center
 San Francisco, California 94102

RECEIVED
 FEB 21 1978
 Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan & Brotsky

Dear Attorney Garry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1978, which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

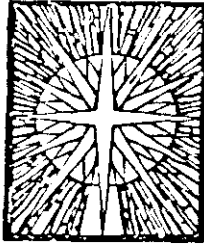
Sincerely,

Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
 Chairman
 Subcommittee
 on Inter-American Affairs

CY:gf:gv
 cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-54



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

*For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink:
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?*

*Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
Ye have done it unto me."*

Matthew 25: 35-40

Rep. Parren Mitchell
414 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Mitchell:

*numerous delegations
(changed from original)*

I am writing to introduce you to the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project in Guyana, South America, and to convey to you the warm personal regards of Reverend Jim Jones, who is presently with the vanguard group of one thousand members of our church who have embarked on a new life there. The project, begun four years ago, is now winning acclaim not only from the Guyanese, but also U.S. officials, and many visitors from the Third World. The Government there has designated the project as a "tourist spot" for visiting foreign dignitaries, and we have been thrilled to entertain a ~~delegation from Cuba~~ in recent weeks, as well as representatives from our own U.S. State Department. This is "a model community to be emulated all over the world" as one Guyanese official has stated; and we are proud to welcome more and more Americans of compatible progressive concerns. Reverend Jones welcomes you to share in accomplishments which have made urban deterioration a fading memory for the residents there; and to see for yourself how Americans, black and white together, are creating an exemplary life of which the United States and her leaders can be justly proud.

Reverend Jones was especially interested in contacting you because of your courageous initiative in petitioning Governor Hunt on behalf of the Wilmington Ten. Jim Jones too, has championed the oppressed and victimized of our society, and paid the price many times over. He deeply appreciates your stand, and feels that with this kind of principled concern you would relate to the immense struggle we ourselves in Peoples Temple have had to undergo over the years, especially in recent months.

An enclosed article from the San Francisco Bay Guardian will give you a capsule background of some of our many years' activities to improve life for America's disadvantaged citizens, and to strengthen a climate where First Amendment and all our other Constitutional rights can flourish.

The rest of the enclosed materials deals with the Guyanese project, "Jonestown", and some of the remarkable progress being made. We want to welcome you to visit the project personally whenever you might choose to come. We know you would find a stay there a rewarding experience, the medical facilities and sanitation excellent, the agricultural work, budding industries, and educational system a model achievement, and the residents happy and relaxed, working in interracial harmony. We feel certain that even a moderate exposure to "Jonestown" on the part of our progressive legislators would give renewed inspiration and purpose to those who are experiencing frustrations in attempting to bring change

MM-1-55a

here in the face of overwhelming obstacles.

We encourage you to stay in close contact with the Peoples Temple. Reverend Jones maintains close communication with our thousands of members here in the U.S.; and although the present thrust of our work is towards building up the extensive Guyanese work, we are as concerned as ever in relating to the pressing problems of America's urban poor. We invite communication especially from you who have demonstrated that you will give more than lip service to the cause of a just society for all our citizens.

Reverend Jim Jones, and our entire organization, both in the United States and Guyana, send greetings and best wishes to you.

Respectfully yours,

Ms. Laurie Efrein,
Corresponding Secretary

MM-1-556

CLERK: J. E. B. BROWN
 E. H. FARMER, JR.
 DANIEL S. FARMER, JR.
 CHARLES E. DODD, JR.
 ROBERT W. C. DODD, JR.
 DONALD W. FARMER, JR.
 BENJAMIN S. FARMER, JR.
 LEE H. HAMILTON, JR.
 LESTER L. WOLFF, JR.
 JONATHAN S. FARMER, JR.
 GUS YATRON, JR.
 MICHAEL HARRINGTON, JR.
 LEO J. BRYAN, JR.
 CARLOS E. LIND, JR.
 STEPHEN J. BRYAN, JR.
 WILSON S. BRYAN, JR.
 DON BRYAN, JR.
 GARY E. BRYAN, JR.
 ANDREW LIND, JR.
 DONALD J. FARMER, JR.
 ANTHONY E. BRYAN, JR.
 MYERS FARMER, JR.
 S. (HMS) DE LA BRYAN, JR.
 GEORGE C. DANIELSON, JR.
 JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, JR.

WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR.
 EDWARD J. BRYAN, JR.
 PAUL FARMER, JR.
 JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.
 J. HERBERT BRYAN, JR.
 CHARLES W. BRYAN, JR.
 LARRY W. BRYAN, JR.
 BENJAMIN S. BRYAN, JR.
 TERRYSON BRYAN, JR.
 ROBERT J. BRYAN, JR.
 WILLIAM F. BRYAN, JR.
 BRADLEY H. BRYAN, JR.

JOHN J. BRYAN, JR.
 CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
 Attorney at Law
 Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
 McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
 and Pesonen, Inc.
 1256 Market Street at Civic Center
 San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Attorney Garry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1978,
 which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James
 W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any
 parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the
 domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all
 persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation
 in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
 Chairman
 Subcommittee
 on Inter-American Affairs

GY:gf:gw
 cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-56

Dear Sir(s):

I would like to inform you of a unique church ministry, Peoples Temple, whose minister, Rev. Jim Jones, is a man of deep integrity and sensitivity. This church is like none other, anywhere-- which is unfortunate. If other churches would only attempt to pattern their work in somewhat the same manner as Peoples Temple, I am convinced it would change the world. For one thing-- as one of the enclosed articles points out-- it would effectively eliminate the welfare state. Though Peoples Temple has thousands of members, 99% of them are either gainfully employed or work for the church.

Peoples Temple is a beautiful example of what can be accomplished in the name of brotherhood, as its parishioners come from every racial background and get along with no crime nor violence in their ranks. Though many of its members came to Peoples Temple from the drug world or from a life of crime, they have all been rehabilitated by the church and are now working to fulfill its favorite scripture, Matthew 25, which says to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, and minister to the sick and imprisoned. Peoples Temple is doing all of these things and more, yet it never seeks recognition and it's not interested in publicity, unless the emphasis is on what it represents. The church would be quite content if its name were not even mentioned, if that were possible; but as ancient parable states-- the rocks would have to cry out about their wonderful deeds if we who have seen them did not do so.

Peoples Temple trusts the press (and, in fact, have contributed thousands of dollars to the defense funds of newsmen on trial), believing it is a primary hope for preservation of freedom in the land today. So with this and the enclosed information, we leave it up to your discretion now to handle any coverage. As a long-time Pentecostal minister, I am continually amazed at what this remarkable church is doing, and I am convinced that you will be too-- so please feel free to contact us or them if you have further questions.

With sincerest regards,

Rev. J.R. Purifoy
Rev. J.R. Purifoy

MM-1-57

LETTER TO THE 4

-wexxx are aware of your policy not to give coverage and not to praise us
but the climate has been changing, the attitude is different in the US/ 3000
contacts

-press coverage good, good coverage for Guyana/ looks like the coverage is going
to be picked up by others/ it won't put the government in a bad light

~~it doesn't make any sense to divide the 9th largest group in the country away from~~
~~the PNG, whatever Hoyt's motivation it would be~~

-It was Carter's wife who helped us on the SS situation, her direct intervention
we have proof of it by letter

-tell us what JJ can do, he has no ambition but to serve

~~FOR REF~~

XXXXXX

ACD/AC

64

CONS.

March 17, 1978

Dear Senator Clark:

As you have previously expressed concern in the John Victor Stoen custody case, I am pleased to forward this progress report.

On February 24, the American Consul in Georgetown, Guyana met with the new Guyanese Minister of Justice, Mohamed Shahabuddeen. Minister Shahabuddeen stated that child custody cases are civil disputes and therefore there is no legal requirement that hearings be scheduled within a specific time period. Further, the Minister indicated that a judge's written opinion may take four months to compose and release. Consequently, the delay to date in the Stoen case is not considered excessive under Guyanese legal procedures.

The Department shall continue to keep you informed of progress in this case. Should you require further information, please contact our Office of Special Consular Services, telephone 632-7615.

Sincerely,

Douglas L. Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations

The Honorable
Richard Clark,
United States Senate.

CA:SCS:EHO^Kane:gjl:wp 3/10/78 Clearances: SCS - Ms. Powers
x29461 SCS - Mr. Dobrenchuk
SCS - Mr. Lambert
CA - Miss Watson
H - Mr. Krizek

MM-1-58

RALPH HARVEY
10TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

HOME ADDRESS:
NEW CASTLE, R. R. 4, IND.

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

SECRETARIES
ROBERT BAKER
FRANCES C. BESLEY

COMMITTEES
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

November 10, 1948

Mrs. Loretta Jones
P.O. Box #760
Lynn, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Jones:

This is to acknowledge your letter of November 10, 1948, in which you ask two questions regarding an election and provisions under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The matter has been discussed with the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, but they were rather uncertain regarding your exact question. They stated, that, an election is final and only one election may be held in one year, and there would be no run-off. They further stated that before the Board announced a final decision in the matter, they might investigate and find out the circumstances and charges, if any, and act accordingly.

The clerk in the Committee also stated there was nothing provided in the Act regarding the witnesses, but that the NLRB would investigate, as stated above.

However, in order that you may have an authoritative reply, am writing the National Labor Relations Board on these questions and will again communicate with you when we receive the information.

Very truly yours,

Frances C. Besley
Frances C. Besley
Secretary

MM-1-59

GARY HART
COLORADO

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
PUBLIC WORKS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 17, 1978

Ms. Christine Trousdale
1337 Gary Way
Carmichael, CA

Dear Ms. Trousdale:

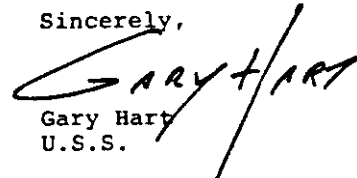
Thank you for your letter expressing your views on the United States continuing aid to Guyana. I appreciate hearing from you.

At this time, I have no information of U.S. plans to cut off financial aid. According to the information I have received from the Agency for International Development, U.S. aid to Guyana will increase during fiscal years 78-79.

The United States understands the importance of continued relationships with Guyana. We also realize the importance of continued aid that will increase goodwill among nations.

I have enclosed some information on plans for U.S. aid to Guyana during 1972. I hope this information will clear up any confusion you might have had over continued U.S. aid. If you have any further concerns, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Gary Hart
U.S.S.

Enclosure

MM-1-60

U.S. Foreign Relations Committee
Washington, D.C.
Attention: Chairman,

Dear Sir:

There is a well-organized right wing effort now in the making to influence Congressmen to support arguments aimed at cutting off aid and assistance to newly emerging nations like Jamaica and Guyana. Certainly this will have the effect of sabotaging progress in the U.S.-Latin American relations. It is a stupid idea and Congressmen should be aware that they are being so victimized. Factors such as this will assuredly drive these Nations into the arms of the Communists. Do we want this to happen? It has happened before and we must not let it happen again.

I am confident that your influence could and will bring to a halt this undecent effort

Yours truly,

Rep. Gus Hawkins, U.S. House of Rep.
Senator Hayakawa, U.S. Senate
Chairman, Sen. Foreign Relations
Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

MM-1-61a.

Dear Sir,

In the light of the initiatives by the Foster Administration to open up good relations with the Caribbean, such efforts to persuade the U.S. to stop giving assistance to newly-emerging Nations like Guyana are ill-advised and ill-timed. Instead of cutting off aid to Guyana, it should be increased. The Peoples National Party which heads up the Government of Guyana is going to be severely weakened should they not receive help from the U.S. This Party had been very responsible in keeping Guyana on a non-aligned course. If they are weakened and the opposition Party is allowed to take power, there will be a decided Pro-Soviet shift in Guyanas Foreign Relations and source of help. With the prestige of your office, I think you will be able to enlighten Congressmen to review and support the best Guyana relations.

Sincerely Yours.

give
to someone
to write

MM-1-616

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
22ND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
3423 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-5311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316
EUREKA INN, ROOM 218
7TH AND P STREET
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 443-0912

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

June 8, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:


I just wanted to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the permanent residence status application of Phillip Blakey.

I wanted to let you know that I have written to Ambassador Krebs in Mr. Blakey's behalf. You may be sure that I will be back in touch with you just as soon as any information is received.

Thank you again for writing and please be assured that I will continue to do all that I can to assist.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r

MM-1-62

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
22 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 323
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4318
SUNOLLA INN, ROOM 216
7TH AND F STREETS
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 642-0812

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

June 30, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

I have enclosed a copy of the letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply is self-explanatory and I am sure that Mr. Blakely will be pleased with this favorable report. I wanted to let you know how very pleased I am with the favorable outcome of this matter.

It was a pleasure to be of assistance to you and please contact me again should Mr. Blakely encounter any further difficulties.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure a/s

Sorry I missed you in Washington.

MM-1-62

UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 20, 1978

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Mr. Jim Jones
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter regarding aid to Guyana.

State Department officials have assured me that U.S. aid to Guyana will continue.

Thank you for writing about your concern over this matter. I appreciated hearing from you.

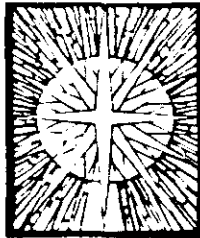
Sincerely,



Charles H. Percy
United States Senator

CHP:yvo

MM-1-64



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

**Jim Jones,
Pastor**

May 25, 1976

*"For I was an hungry
and ye gave me meat.
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink.
I was a stranger
and ye took me in.
Naked, and ye clothed me.
I was sick, and ye visited me.
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungry?
And fed thee?
Or thirsty
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?"*

*"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done
these things unto one of
these my brethren,*

Matthew 25:35-40

Honorable Donald H. Clausen
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you so very much for your correspondence with both Mr. McCloskey and Ambassador Krebs on behalf of Mr. Phillip Blakey. I wish to inform you that in the interim Phillip has had the chance to leave the interior of Guyana, where our agricultural mission is located, and apply at the U.S. Embassy for his Permanent Residence status.

According to the Embassy, however, he must reapply from the beginning, as though he had never entered the U.S. In order to complete his application, he must solicit his original birth certificate, a copy of his marriage license, a statement of employment in the U.S., and a police record for every city in which he has resided in the States. The problem for him, and consequently for our California office, is that there is an additional time delay in requesting these documents for the second time, and writing to England, proceeding through channels there, for his statement of birth.

Since these records had all been submitted by Phillip, inspected, and approved by the Government upon his first application for Permanent Residence status, we had hoped that at this point his re-instatement could be expedited by an administrative act.

May I prevail upon you once again to see to this matter on behalf of Phillip's Permanent Residence standing? I have taken the liberty of referring the matter also to Mr. Claude Worrell, Ambassador of the Republic of Guyana to the United States. He has taken a real interest in our agricultural mission and can perhaps provide further background.

With sincere thanks and kindest personal regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Joan F. Brown

MM-1-65

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

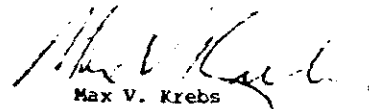
Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-66

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 29, 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
The Congregation of Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp

Many thanks for sending me the booklet
describing The People's Temple Agricultural
Project in Guyana. I appreciate your
bringing this to my attention and hope
you will continue to keep me informed of the
activities of the Peoples Temple.

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

MM-1-67

ELEMENT J. FARLECHI, WIS., CHAIRMAN

L. H. FOUNTAIN, R.C.
DANTE R. FALCELL, FLA.
CHARLES C. DUGGS, JR., MICH.
ROBERT M. C. NIS, PA.
DONALD M. FRASER, MINN.
ALFRED S. ROSENTHAL, N.Y.
LEON HAMILTON, IND.
LESTER L. WOLFF, N.Y.
JONATHAN S. BINGHAM, N.Y.
GUS YATRON, PA.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, MASS.
LEO J. RYAN, CALIF.
CAROL COLEMAN, N.Y.
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, N.Y.
MILTON S. MEYER, N.J.
DON BONKER, WASH.
BARRY E. STODOLSKY, MASS.
ANDY IRELAND, FLA.
DONALD J. PEARCE, OHIO
ANTHONY C. DELEHON, CALIF.
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GA.
E. RINAL DE LA CARRA, TEX.
GEORGE E. DANIELSON, CALIF.
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, NEBR.

WILLIAM S. BROCKFIELD, MICH.
EDWARD J. LERWINSKI, ILL.
PAUL FINDLEY, ILL.
JOHN M. BUCHANAN, JR., GA.
J. HIRSHY BURKE, FLA.
CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., OHIO
LARRY DINK, JR., OHIO
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, N.Y.
TENNISCH GUYER, OHIO
ROBERT J. LACHMANN, CALIF.
WILLIAM F. GOODLING, PA.
SHIRLEY H. PETTIS, CALIF.

JOHN J. BRADY, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Attorney at Law
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
and Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Attorney Garry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1978,
which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James
W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any
parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the
domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all
persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation
in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
Chairman
Subcommittee
on Inter-American Affairs

GY:gf:gw
cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-68

SUBJECT RYMUR

FILE NUMBER BUFILE 89-4286

SECTION NUMBER

SERIALS BULKY 2233

TOTAL PAGES 10

PAGES RELEASED 10

EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE

MM-2

U. S. CUSTOMS

MM-2

②

US Customs

U.S. Customs

10/20/97

10/20/97

APFIDAVIT OF JIM RANDOLPH AS TO
CUSTOMS SEARCH THAT HE LEARNED ABOUT
IN A CALL.

*copies sent to
Georgetown
MM-2-1a*

State of California)
City and County of) ss.
San Francisco,)

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is James R. Randolph. I am 37 years old and I live in the city of San Francisco.

I telephoned Mr. Frank Garmendia this morning, September 29, 1977, at a few minutes till 8:00 am. (I know the time because I was watching it to be sure to get the lower long distance rate.) Mr. Garmendia is a freight forwarder for SOPAC Transport Corp. in Miami, Florida, the intermediary who receives and reroutes our ocean freight bound for Guyana, South America.

Some of the details are as follows:

Mr. Garmendia said "I didn't want to bother you with it before, but now that it is over, I can tell you. Seven Customs men held up the cargo (referring to our last shipment which sailed, I believe, August 29, 1977.) They pulled one case at random and checked the contents of it." This occurred right about the time scheduled for the cargo to be loaded. I believe inspection took place on the dock rather than at the warehouse.

I asked if this was standard procedure and he replied that it is not. He went on to state that some of them were from the West Coast. When I asked if he said they were from the West Coast, he said, "Well, from out of town. They were not the regular Customs men I see around here. They wore civilian clothes and had Customs Agents' identification."

By way of explanation he said someone may have given them the idea that there were arms or drugs in our shipment and once they have been given such a report they are obliged to check it out. He went on to explain that as Customs officials they have the authority to open and inspect any part of a shipment.

He said they got a copy of the Bill of Lading (actually a packing list, much briefer than a Bill of Lading) and compared it against the contents of the crate they opened, but that they didn't find what they were looking for. I am not clear as to whether they got it from him or from someone else in his office. He said they told him "upstairs" (referring to his superiors) "Don't bother them. They're Customs." He said they

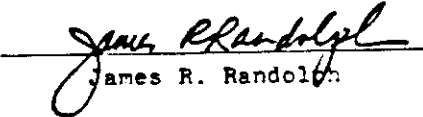
MM-2-16

were done in a few hours and didn't actually hold up shipment.

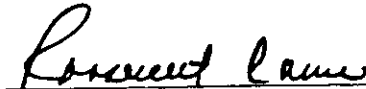
Mr. Garmendia also said big companies have big shipments in and out all the time and it would be possible for someone to put something in a shipment and get it out again at its destination without the company knowing about it, implying that could happen with our cargo and could thus have caused a report to be made to Customs.

When he mentioned the charge might have been made that we are shipping arms, I told him we would be the last people in the world to ship such things.

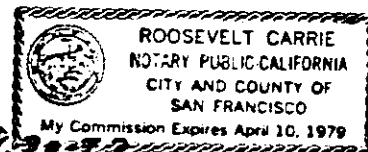
Dated this 29th day of
September, 1977, at
San Francisco, Calif.


James R. Randolph

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME A NOTARY PUBLIC
IN AND FOR THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA



NOTARY PUBLIC



MM-2-1c

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 864-3131

CABLE ADDRESS "DRYCAP"

SAN JOSE OFFICE

280 SO. MARKET STREET

SAN JOSE 95113

(408) 286-9222

CHARLES R. GARRY
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
FRANCIS J. McTERNAN
ALLAN BROTSKY
JAMES HERNDON
DAVID E. PESONEN
BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL
DONALD L. A. KERSON
COLLEEN G. MAAS

October 3, 1977

United States Customs Service
District Office
555 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA.

Attention: District Director

Re.: Peoples Temple Shipment to
Peoples Temple Agricultural Mission
Georgetown, Guyana

Dear District Director:

On August 29, 1977, my client had a large shipment to Georgetown, Guyana, South America. The shipment was a freight forwarded to SOPAC Transport Corporation in Miami, Florida.

On information directed to us stated that seven customs men held up the cargo and examined the contents of some of the shipments.

I have been asked by my clients to inquire upon what information was this cargo examined and what prompted it. We are very much interested in determining who and by whom we are being maligned. I am sure that your service would not take the time of seven men unless some form of prior information was forwarded to you. I think since the matter concerns my clients that we should be privy to that.

My clients wish to inform you and to the service generally and specifically that they do not in any way intend to, nor have they in the past ever violated any of the customs laws of the United States or for that matter of any country. Please let me hear from you regarding this matter that is disturbing to my clients.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

MM-2-2

54



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

MAY 09 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

This is in response to your letter dated April 20, 1977, received in this office April 25, 1977, requesting information in ATF files concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

A search of our electronic record system and a physical search of our file records reveals no file or other information of any kind concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Hosny
Assistant to the Director
(Disclosure)

MM-2-3



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA

JUN 27 1977

REFER TO

ADM-3:C

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Post Office Box 15157
San Francisco, California
94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Your letter dated April 20, 1977, refers to a letter written previously by a representative of the Peoples Temple to several governmental agencies indicating officials of the Peoples Temple were under some type of official "scrutiny". You have asked us to clarify what you term to be a "fishing expedition".

Although this office is unaware of such a letter being directed to this agency, we did receive a copy of a letter from Mr. Michael J. Prokes, addressed to the Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. The letter mentions no activity or incidents involving the United States Customs Service.

We are unaware of any activity by Customs officials in this Region of the Customs Service which would be in the nature of a "fishing expedition" as discussed in your letter.

The Customs Service does have broad responsibility for enforcing many laws and regulations concerning the entry of merchandise and other items into this country, as well as the exportation of many items. Necessarily encompassed within this responsibility is the requirement to investigate any suspected violations of those laws.

I trust that this clarifies any concern that you might have with the functions of the Customs Service. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,


Robert N. Battard
Regional Commissioner

MM-2-4

REPLY TO: REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SUITE 1000, 211 MAIN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA



OCT 20 1977

REFER TO
ADM-3:C

Charles R. Garry, Esq.
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan,
Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: Peoples Temple

Dear Mr. Garry:

Your letter dated October 3, 1977, to the District Director of Customs requested information concerning a Customs examination at Miami of a shipment sent by the Peoples Temple to Guyana, South America.

As you may be aware, the Customs Service does administer export control regulations of the Department of Commerce as well as other regulations involving exports from the United States to foreign territories. Therefore, examinations of export shipments are conducted on a routine basis, whether or not any specific information has been received concerning a shipment.

In any event, any information which might have prompted an examination would be of the type which would be exempt from disclosure, including disclosure to your clients.

We appreciate your concern and hope that this letter clarifies for you and your clients the role of Customs in conducting export examinations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Battard
for Robert K. Battard
Regional Commissioner

MM-2-5

To Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ P O Box 15157 San Francisco, California		FROM <i>Sopac</i> Transport Corporation International Freight Forwarders P.O. BOX 597816 AMF MIAMI, FLA. 33159 TEL. (305) 592 7900
--	--	---

Attention of Mr. J.R. Randolph	Subject B/L #Z-08 8/19/77-SS Atlantic Comet	Date 12/14/77
--	---	-------------------------

MESSAGE

Further to our phone conversations relative to the cargo inspected at the pier in Miami, we understand from Mr. John Ballestero of Marine Terminal Operators, the stevedores in charge of loading at the port in Miami, that U.S. Customs inspectors selected at random, one case which was opened and the contents checked with the packing list. The case was reclosed and the entire cargo was then loaded on the Atlantic Comet. We are unable to determine the number of the case which was opened.

Signed *F. J. Garmendia* Date 12/14/77

REPLY

P.S. Please note that U.S. Customs will at their discretion open and inspect any cargo leaving or entering the country and this procedure is customary at any port in the U.S.

SENDER - Keep Pink part. Send White and Yellow parts intact.

REPLY VIA AIR MAIL

RECIPIENT - Detach Stub. Keep White part. Return Yellow part.

MM-2-6a

Cardyn.

This was all we got from the freight
forwarder. He backed way down on what
he told OK over the phone when
it came to writing it down.

Jean

MM-2-66

SUBJECT RYMUR
FILE NUMBER BUFILE 89-4286
SECTION NUMBER _____
SERIALS BULKY 2233
TOTAL PAGES 12
PAGES RELEASED 12
EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE

MM-3

H. E. W.

3. H.E.W.

MM 3

M/
H.E.W.

12 pages

no. 12/12/12

Johnny

Memorandum to Dad
From: Johnny Jones
22 July 78

In re: Deposit of SS checks and
Foreign Exchange Transfer

- 1) Go to the government and request a special transaction. A) We would take in the orders we plan to purchase and request licenses for their import.
B) Our proposal would then be to deposit the money in a Guyana bank BUT HAVE OUR CREDIT IN A BANK IN THE U. S. We would never receive Guyanese dollars so would ask them to waive the exchange discount.

The Guyana bank would fly the checks to New York depository, it would go from there to the Federal Reserve bank where the Treasury would be charged and the Guyanese U. S. Bank account would be credited.

C) At this point we would have an alternative approach.. We could either have them credit an account we would open in their New York bank, or

we could issue bank drafts AS NE DED and the money could stay in their account drawing interest for them for the month it would probably take for us to make our purchases. In an account in our own name, it would amount to maybe \$830.. or 1% bank interest for 1 mo (1/12) on 250,000 (approx).. There would be some banking charges on all of this --possibly in the area of \$300-500. A total probably of no more than \$1330. This would be set against the discount loss of 2% for changing from our Guyana dollar account to U. S. dollars..or around \$5000 charge and no time factor.. and no interest..

- 2) How we handle the California transactions can be done several ways, we can discuss to determine the best once we see how government wants to handle this.

MM - 3 - 1



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21225
January 3, 1978

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

IEA-2-1

Ms. Laurie Efrein
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Efrein:

Thank you for your letter to President Carter.

We are giving your letter attention and will be in touch with you again as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Don I. Wortman
Acting Commissioner of
Social Security

MM-3-2

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101

OUR REF: LPL:RLY:DYM:GD:wh 4/7

DATE: November 16, 1977

SUBJECT: Postal Service

POCL

TO: Ms. June B. Crym
c/o Peoples Temple
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Ms. Crym:

This will acknowledge your October letter concerning social security checks for individuals now residing in Guyana, South America.

As has been previously explained to you the Postal Service forwards all first class letter mail received if an addressee submits an official change order and the sender makes no stipulation regarding forwarding. This applies whether the addressee has moved within the Continental United States or outside the limits of the United States. However, we have been advised by the Social Security Office that the social security (green) checks may be forwarded outside the United States only if a notice from the beneficiary regarding his or her intent to live elsewhere, for internal administrative purposes, is furnished that office. Should you require additional information in this regard I suggest that Mr. J. Leland Embrey, District Manager of the Social Security Office be contacted. His telephone number is 556-6471.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Lim P. Lee

Lim P. Lee *sp*
Sectional Center Manager-Postmaster
San Francisco, CA 94101

MM-3-3



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaisceacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

Na Fianna Éireann
150 Trumbull St.
San Francisco, Ca. 94112
May 1, 1978

Mr. Joseph Califano
Secretary Health, Education, and Welfare
200 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Califano:

On behalf of The Irish Boy and Girl Scouts and members of the Irish Community in San Francisco, I want to bring to light the serious nature of the recent smear campaign on The People's Temple and its pastor, Rev. Jim Jones.

The work of People's Temple became important in San Francisco some years ago. The Temple initiated several service projects that were successful and very important to the community. They started a day care center that has developed into a real educational experience, especially important to minority children. They have run meal programs for hungry children and drug education projects. Many young people have been saved from a life of crime and addiction through the good work of People's Temple.

The issue of the harassment of People's Temple has taken an international importance with the establishment of the Temple's Agricultural Mission in Guyana. Through their work at the Project, Temple members are performing a valuable good-will mission in South America, and are supporting this country's policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The people of Guyana and visitors from all over the world have been very impressed by the achievements of The People's Temple Agricultural Mission. They see these Americans from the depths of California's decaying neighborhoods, the poor, the under-educated, the minorities, working together to carve a community out of the jungle.

Furthermore, they have developed many services for other residents of Guyana. They are providing the first adequate medical care in their region. They have engaged in road building, and through their radio have introduced invaluable communication connections in the area. The Project is held in the highest regard by the government of Guyana and is a fine example of co-operation between citizens of our two countries.

MM -3- 4a



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaisceacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

The People's Temple has in the past taken a strong stand in support of such people as the leader of The American Indian Movement, Denis Banks, and the educator, Yvonne Golden. They mobilized several thousand people to demonstrate in support of the constitutional rights of three journalists jailed in Fresno for refusal to disclose their news sources.

Undoubtedly because of their progressive stand of these and similar issues they have made enemies. Recently there has been a pattern of harassment and interference with the work of the Temple that could only be instigated by powerful persons. They have come under electronic surveillance by employees of the armed services. Their friends have withstood blackmail and bribery attempts in efforts to discredit the Temple. The United States Customs has seized Temple cargo headed for Guyana. Now the IRS and the FCC are both threatening investigations. The FCC has even re-opened a minor complaint that was settled some time ago.

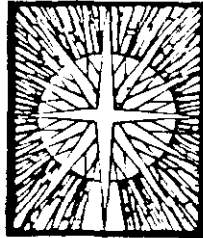
Throughout this time the media, especially the San Francisco daily papers, has poured out a constant stream of abuse. In supposed "exposes" of People's Temple they have printed stories with distorted facts and outrageous allegations.

Since the media has repeatedly refused to print retractions or corrections of these smear stories, or even give equal time to People's Temple to present their side of the story, I'm speaking for the concerned citizens of San Francisco in asking you to organize a complete investigation and put an end to this co-ordinated attack on a religious organization that is performing such good work in both domestic and international service.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Malone
NaFianna Eireann

MM-3-46



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

Contact Laurie Efrein, 931-9107,
922-6418

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 16, 1977

HEW, POST OFFICE LINKED TO FOUL PLAY AGAINST TEMPLE

*"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat.
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink.
I was a stranger
and ye took me in.
Naked, and ye clothed me,
I was sick, and ye visited me,
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.
Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?
Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
Ye have done it unto me."
Matthew 25:35-40*

The Peoples Temple has called upon its legal staff and Congressional representatives to investigate activity on the part of the U.S. Postal Service and the Department of Health, Education & Welfare (H.E.W.) that it has grounds to believe is illegal and constitutes a form of governmental harassment.

An official Postal Service memo, dated September 9, 1977, and circulated throughout San Francisco branch post offices, reads as follows:

"This is to advise you that the Department of H.E.W. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all SSI (gold checks) and Social Security (green) to them where we have a forwarding order for Guyana. Georgetown, Guyana, South America."

SSI checks (the "gold checks") to which the memo refers are indeed not transferable to residents outside the United States. However, Social Security checks ("green checks") are a permanent pension, to which U.S. citizens are entitled almost anywhere they may live in the world, including Guyana.

In every instance, official requests for transfer of Social Security checks were made by members planning to move to Guyana. The local Social Security office gave a lengthy estimate of time such automatic transfers would generally take -- "anywhere from one to six months". But all who have sought transfer were assured by the Social Security office and by the Postal Service that SSA (green) checks would be forwarded by the Post Office in the interim.

MM-3-5~

This move on the part of HEW and the Postal Service appears to be a flagrant attempt to deny subsistence funds to the elderly, blind and disabled, and to cut off an economic lifeline for the Peoples Temple work in Guyana. The Temple also questions if this does not constitute a violation of its First Amendment right of religious freedom, maintaining that surely religious preference should in no way pre-empt U.S. citizens from receiving benefits they labored for, and which is their legal due.

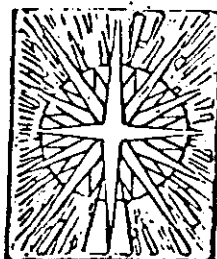
Contrary to what malicious rumors have been spread, the senior members of Peoples Temple living in Guyana receive the very best in medical, dental, housing, nutrition, and personal care. In fact, the benefits of the cooperative environment in the Peoples Temple agricultural project provide far more in the way of goods, services, facilities, entertainment and recreation to these seniors than their government checks could ever begin to afford them in the United States. The income from their Social Security could not be used more to their advantage than it is in the healthy, sanitary, caring community in Guyana.

To place a deliberate hold on all checks to Guyana appears to be the most outrageous kind of violation of individual rights, and deliberate harassment of Peoples Temple members living in Guyana. The Temple is also concerned about how the Guyanese might reflect on American human rights policies, in that elderly and disabled Americans now residing on her soil are being denied pensions rightfully due them under U.S. law.

Temple representatives have made every effort to clarify any problems relating to proper transfer of our senior and disabled members' checks. They have met regularly with the administrators of the Social Security program here. Their last meeting took place on September 24, 1977, a full two weeks after the issuance of the Post Office memo; not one word was mentioned about interference with the mail or the Federal directive to return all checks

The Temple has contacted its Congressman and is determined to pursue this matter of gross violation of U.S. citizens' rights until it is fully and permanently rectified.

MM - 3 - 56



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 3, 1978

PEOPLES TEMPLE REVERSES CHECK CUT-OFF

*For I was an hungred
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink:
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,*

*When saw we thee an hungred
And fed thee?*

Or thirsty?

And gave thee drink?

*When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?*

Or naked, and clothed thee?

Or when saw we thee sick?

*Or in prison,
And came unto thee?*

Verily I say unto you,

Inasmuch as ye have done it

Unto one of the least of these—

Ye have done it unto me.

Matthew 25: 35-40

The Peoples Temple is pleased to report initial success in efforts to reverse the Social Security check cut-off to aged and disabled recipients living at the Temple's Agricultural Project in Guyana, South America.

An official Postal Service memo, dated September 9, 1977, which was brought to the Temple's attention, read as follows: "This is to advise you that the Department of H.E.W. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all...Social Security to them where we have a forwarding order for Guyana." This set off a flurry of protests from Temple members and friends, and community leaders, which seems to have borne results.

A letter from the Department of H.E.W. to the church, dated January 12, 1978, confirmed that this memo had been circulated. The letter went on to state that the memo had been issued in error, against the standard policies of both H.E.W. and the Postal Service. Also stated in the letter was the assurance that the memo in question has been replaced by one stating that all Social Security (green) checks should be forwarded to Guyana, in accordance with government regulations.

Representatives of the Peoples Temple are working with representatives of the Social Security office locally, to confirm that every case of address transfer is being processed properly. The Temple in San Francisco will be pursuing the interests of its members in Guyana until confirmation is forthcoming that all checks are being received at their proper destination.

MM-3-6



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

P O BOX 1688

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807

REFER TO Alfred March
423-12-9649

LOCATION: 2318 WHITESBURG DRIVE, S
TELEPHONE: ~~XXXXXX~~ 539-7406

Mrs. Ernestine March
P. O. Box 893
Georgetown, Guyana
So. America

July 12, 1978

Dear Mrs. March:

Please complete the enclosed form. It is an application for child's benefits on Alfred March's record. Your child appears to be eligible for monthly social security benefits as the child of Alfred March. In order to pay these monthly benefits this application must be completed and signed by you. In addition we must secure your child's original birth certificate. If you do not have the birth certificate please inform us as to what state, county, and city the child was born so that we might get it.

If you have any problems filling out the form you may contact the nearest U.S. Foreign Service Post for help. Please complete and return the form and birth certificate as soon as possible so that we may process your claim. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Meikus
Claims Rep.

MM-3-7



CONSUMER ADVOCATE

Washington, DC 20260

December 27, 1977

Dear Ms. Efrein:

This is in response to Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar's copy of your letter dated December 16, 1977 to the President.

As you may know, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently clarified the procedures for forwarding checks to addressees in Guyana. The post office has been instructed to forward green checks to addressees who have a valid change of address order on file; however, gold checks may not be forwarded. For further information, we suggest you contact Mr. J. Leland Embry, District Manager, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 303 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

John J. Dials
Consumer Affairs Manager
(202) 245-4531

Ms. Laurie Efrein
Administrative Assistant
Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

MM-3-8

Sign

10/5/77

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE ROUTING SLIP		DEPT. OFFICE OR ROOM NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/> READ AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> RET. AND FILE <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
Supt. Carriers - NSCC 180 Napoleon Street San Francisco, CA 94104			
3			
4	MANAGER DELIVERY & COLLECTIONS (CITY DELIVERY)		
5	P. O. BOX 2075 FRODOLO, HAWAII, CA 94119		
DATE Sept. 9, 1977.		EXTENSION	
REMARKS		ROOM NO.	
<p>This is to advise you that the Department of H.R.V. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all SSI (Gold checks), and Social Security checks (Green) to them where we have a forwarding order for <u>Guyana</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Georgetown, Guyana South America</p> <p>cc: Sta "00" 100 Rep. 2 H.O. R.V. Sta. A Boxes M. B.</p>			

PS Form 38
 5-72

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974-1-245

MM-3-9

SUBJECT RYMUR
FILE NUMBER BUFILE 89-4286
SECTION NUMBER _____
SERIALS BULKY 2233
TOTAL PAGES 23
PAGES RELEASED 23
EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE

MM-4 F.C.C.

H. F. C. C.

MM 4

4

F.C.C.



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church - Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 17, 1978

Mr. Charles Ferris, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Chairman Ferris:

I have been told by representatives of Peoples Temple, San Francisco, that the Federal Communications Commission has ordered them to stop using the airways for certain purposes. I am unaware of the specifics of the controversy. However, I am writing to attest that Peoples Temple is, in my judgment, a religious institution, and should, therefore, be treated as such by the F.C.C.

I have known the work of Peoples Temple for eight years. Our daughters are members of this church, and are now living in Jonestown, Guyana. Last May we were in Jonestown for three days, and four days in the Peoples Temple house in Georgetown.

I am also writing out of a conviction about the First Amendment which states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; ..." The presumption should be that Peoples Temple is a religious institution. If it is alleged that Peoples Temple is a commercial venture, proof of that allegation should be demanded. Peoples Temple should not be required to prove that it is a religious institution. The First Amendment should protect Peoples Temple as it does every other religious movement and institution.

My limited knowledge of religious orders and religious communities has helped me to understand Peoples Temple. There are significant similarities between Peoples Temple and historic religious communities, such as: various Roman Catholic orders, the Society of Friends, the Mennonites, the Shakers, the Dukhorbortsy, the Mormons and others. I am thinking specifically of the similarities between Peoples Temple and these groups as first generation movements. It is only a matter of time until religious sociologists and historians will be studying the Peoples Temple phenomenon as they have studied the other groups I mentioned.

It is my observation that Peoples Temple shares characteristics common to other religious communities. It calls forth commitment and loyalty from its members. Property is held in common, which in Christian tradition goes back to the apostles. It has strong leadership in Jim Jones. It has its doctrine and dogma. I think that Jesus' parable of the Last Judgment (Matthew 25:31ff) is at the core of its beliefs and teachings: feed the hungry; give drink to the thirsty, shelter to the homeless, clothes to the naked, care for the sick, and minister to those in prison. Support and accountability are characteristics of religious or-

MM-4-1a

Mr. Ferris, page 2

ders and communities. Peoples Temple provides emotional, spiritual and material support to its members. As the same time, the people hold each other responsible.

Peoples Temple has lived in tension with the wider community, as have most religious communities during their first generation. The Mormons moved west and settled in the Salt Lake region to get some space, distance between themselves and a hostile environment. Peoples Temple has established itself in Guyana to find the same kind of space.

Emerging communities are often subject to harassment and persecution. The early Christians were accused of drinking human blood. The Anabaptists believed in adult baptism only, and therefore re-baptized adults. For this heresy they were drowned. The First Amendment became a part of our Constitution, because harassment and persecution were so common, not only in Europe but in the colonies as well.

Size is not a criterion in the determination of a commercial enterprise. A Henry David Thoreau talking by radio from the Interior of South America, asking for seeds, medical supplies and batteries for his flashlight is not engaging in a commercial venture. A family, homesteading in Alaska, requesting parts for the pump for its well is not engaging in a commercial venture. A religious order or community, such as Peoples Temple, is not using the airways for commercial purposes when it requests parts needed to repair its generator that there might be power for the wells and light in the community, or when it requests medical supplies for the health of the community. The use of the airways by an individual or family or Peoples Temple for the health, welfare and survival of the people is not a commercial enterprise.

It is my understanding that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints engages in large scale growing, canning and storage operations. The church draws from these stores for members in need. It also maintains these stores in the event that the entire community needs them. In a similar fashion Peoples Temple provides for its people food, clothing and shelter. Neither the Mormon nor the Peoples Temple operation is a commercial venture.

No one would question the fact that the Christian Brothers and the Amish are religious communities. If Peoples Temple ever became engaged in a commercial venture as have the Christian Brotherly with their winery and the Amish with their manufacturing of freezers and radar ranges, then that portion of their enterprise could be treated as commercial.

In my judgment it is a serious, unjust, and unconstitutional hardship upon Peoples Temple to restrain them in the use of the airways as though they were a commercial enterprise.

Cordially yours,

John V Moore
John V Moore

cc - Zuckerman

MM - 4 - 16



SAN FRANCISCO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, INC.
274 Brannan Street San Francisco, CA., 94107 Suite 200 (415) 957-1735

August 22, 1978

Gerald Zuckerman
Chief, Legal Advisory
Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

Andrew Silver, of Peoples Temple, has informed me that your organization is forcing a limit on communications between San Francisco and their project in South America. I have known Mr. Silver and Peoples Temple for over one and one half years. These people deserve and need your support-not problems. They have done many fine things for many people.

You will receive many letters from people like me. I am only one of the people who supports this group. Listen to us. Help the work of Peoples Temple, don't hinder it.

Regards,


Mike M. Fairchild
Executive Director

MMF/ej

MM-4-2

'Bridging the gap between home and school'

August 22, 1978

John Van De Kamp
Los Angeles District Attorney
210 West Temple
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012

Dear Mr. Van De Kamp:

I understand that Steven Ramirez of your office is doing some investigative work on Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple. Reverend Jones and his people have been known to me for over one and one half years. During that time I have seen many good works done under the auspices of Peoples Temple. The objective of these people is to provide supportive human services to individuals. They have been doing this admirably.

It is a pity that time is spent investigating fine groups such as the Peoples Temple when true criminals are not given justice.

If you have any questions of me about Peoples Temple please contact me.

Regards,


Mike W. Fairchild
Executive Director

MMF/ej
cc: Steven Ramirez

MM-4-3



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church - Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 17, 1978

Mr. Gerald Zuckerman, Chief
Legal Advisory & Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

I am writing regarding the controversy between Peoples Temple and the F.C.C.

I have written Mr. Ferris stating why I believe that Peoples Temple is a religious institution and not a commercial enterprise. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

I would expect Peoples Temple to operate under the same constraints as similar religious communities. I trust that Peoples Temple will be accorded the same rights and privileges in the use of the airways as similar religious communities.

Cordially yours,

John V. Moore
John V. Moore

enc.

MM-4-4

Aug 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Gerald Zuckerman,

I cannot believe you would take legal action to stop People's Temple from using their ham radio. They are a non-profit organization who has done more for the minorities than any other organization I know. I do not want my right to talk to my daughter in Jonestown Guyana taken from me.

My daughter wrote that a native needing a cesarian was taken care of by the Doctor in Jonestown because he was able to get medical advice from a doctor in the States via radio.

I feel this is discrimination against People's Temple - Please reconsider any action against them -

Any organization who takes care of & does for as many people as People's Temple should have the privilege to use their radio to be able to continue their good works -

I am not a member of the Peoples Temple but I believe in what they are doing & give them my wholehearted support -

a very concerned citizen
& parent

MM-4-5

Exiled Areas
P.O. Box 96
Morro Beach, Calif 94038



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church - Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 18, 1978

Ms. Jean Brown
Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Jean:

The affidavit I sent yesterday, August 17, regarding my conversation with Tim Stoen omitted reference to the conditions under which it may be used.

I give permission for use of the statement in legal proceedings only. Under no condition is the statement to be used in any other way.

I am sorry for the omission. Please attach this letter to the affidavit.

Thank you.

Peace,

John V. Moore
John V. Moore

cc: Charles Gary

MM-4-6

Smith, Snedeker and Comiskey
Attorneys at Law

James F. Smith
Michael R. Snedeker
Paul W. Comiskey

REPLY TO
SACRAMENTO OFFICE ☐
816 7th St
Sacramento, California 95816
(916) 443 7645
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE ☐
1317 18th St
San Francisco, Ca 94107
(415) 824 7080

Mr. Gerald Zuckerman
Chief, Legal, Advisory and Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

I am disturbed to see a critical situation facing the Peoples Temple Church due to proposed action on the part of your agency. I believe their church is one of the most important organizations in California. It uniquely blends compassionate social concern with concrete programs of action. The California populace, and particularly San Francisco, has benefited from service programs that have substantially alleviated dependency on government expenditures by minorities and the poor, and have actively prevented recidivism by providing comprehensive rehabilitative facilities. Reverend Jim Jones is highly regarded for his commitment to racial and economic equality, and his ability to bring about practical remedies for every area of human need. His absence from the United States has been keenly felt.

The agricultural project established in Guyana, is the great composite of these efforts. The stature of that accomplishment, and the immense effort it has entailed are perhaps only exceeded by the spirit of this remarkable church, to persist and succeed where others would not dare to go. It is living proof that human beings, however disadvantaged or disturbed their background, can fulfill the highest expectations in an environment of compassion and practical concern.

Now this program is threatened with the cut-off of the only line of communications between Guyana and the United States! In view of the lengthy series of harassments provoked by a politically-motivated conspiracy for the past year, likely sources emerge as "complainants" to the FCC. Attempts were made to cut off funding, to cut off supplies, and now this.

Whose interest could such a radio cut-off serve? Close to 1500 Americans have settled productively in Guyana who were considered "rejects" from society here. The idea of cutting these people off or damaging their efforts in any way should be anathema to anyone who supports practical, humane solutions to the crisis of our cities. It would be short-sighted and frankly, inhumane to interfere with their freedom to communicate over the air.

I am appalled at the latest attempt to thwart this most creative and practical alternative to inner city life. I urge an immediate and definitive ruling in favor of the San Francisco radio operator, Mr. Elton T. Adams.

Very truly yours,


Michael R. Snedeker

CC: Mr. Charles Ferris, Chairman

MM-4-7

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20534

10 AUG 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO
7120-H

Mr. Elton T. Adams
Post Office Box 15156
San Francisco, California 94101

In re: Amateur radio station WD6DVI.

Dear Mr. Adams:

On May 16, 1978, Commission engineers monitored radio transmissions between your station and Amateur radio station WA6DTJ. Your communications related to the business affairs of People's Temple. A transcript of the communications is enclosed. The communications appear to be in violation of Section 97.114(c) of the Commission's Rules.

Section 97.114(c) provides as follows:

§97.114 Third party traffic.

The transmission or delivery of the following amateur radio communication is prohibited:

- (a) International third party traffic except with countries which have assented thereto.
- (b) Third party traffic involving material compensation, either tangible or intangible, direct or indirect, to a third party, a station licensee, a control operator, or any other person.
- (c) Except for an emergency communication as defined in this part, third party traffic consisting of business communications on behalf of any party. For the purpose of this section business communication shall mean any transmission or communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party.

MM-4-8a

Mr. Elton T. Adams

2

In adopting this rule, the Commission gave consideration to what types of third party communications should be permitted. The Commission believed "that the best solution lies between the extremes of prohibiting entirely third party communication and permitting unlimited third party operations. To prohibit entirely third party traffic would tend to stifle one of the basic purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, which is to provide a voluntary non-commercial radio service. But to allow all third party communications would tend to cause increased congestion in the Amateur bands." (In the Matter of Inquiry Into the Extent to Which Amateur Stations Should Be Used on Behalf of Non amateur Organizations, p. 493, Docket No. 19245 (FCC 72-895), 37 F.C.C. Reports, p. 492). Thus, the Commission limited the prohibition on third party traffic to business communications which "facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party." (Emphasis supplied.)

By letter dated November 28, 1973, the Commission issued a declaratory ruling on Section 97.114 in response to an inquiry from Mr. Orvis L. Wertz, Trustee, Trinity Radio Station, WB9LIG, C-1005 Trinity College, Deerfield, Illinois 60015 (FCC 73-1241/97246). In its letter, the Commission stated, in part:

Under these rules personal and emergency third party communications are permitted. In addition, third party traffic on behalf of an organization is permitted to the extent it does not involve the regular business or commercial affairs of the organization, or during emergencies. Organizational third party traffic involving regular business or commercial affairs is, however, prohibited. Under these rules an organization like the Red Cross is allowed to use Amateur radio to coordinate disaster activities but not for its day-to-day functions.

The rules adopted in Docket 19245 were written, among other reasons, so as to preclude non-amateur communications and organizations from encroaching upon the amateur radio frequency spectrum, and legitimate purposes of the Amateur Service. In adopting these rules, it was the Commission's belief that amateur radio should not become a quasi-business type radio service. Such activities would be outside of the scope and purpose of the Amateur Service. (See §97.1).

MM-4-86

Mr. Elton T. Adams

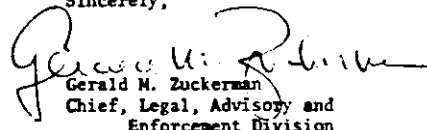
3

The Amateur Service was never intended to take the place of a two-way business radio communication service or a common carrier operation. Simply because a non-amateur organization finds amateur stations convenient with which to meet its regular non-emergency communications needs cannot justify the use of amateur frequencies. While the Commission encourages amateur operators to handle and develop a message handling capability, it would not be consistent with the purposes of the Amateur Radio Service to permit an amateur station to operate what amounts to a communications service for a third party entity -- notwithstanding the fact that the entity may be highly meritorious. (FCC 73-1241/07246, dated November 28, 1973).

The communications involving your radio station related to the normal day-to-day administrative details of operating the missionary outpost of People's Temple. This type of communication has previously been interpreted by the Commission as constituting the regular business affairs of a charitable organization. (Letter from Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, to Brother Paul Keiner, St. Meinrad Archabbey, St. Meinrad, Indiana 47577, dated May 26, 1977).

You are therefore advised that the use of your radio station to facilitate the administrative and operating functions of the People's Temple missionary outpost are prohibited third party communications, as defined in Section 97.114(c) of the Commission's Rules. You are further cautioned that a continuation of such transmissions by Amateur radio station WD6DVL, could result in the imposition of enforcement sanctions such as monetary forfeiture, or, if necessary, revocation and/or cease and desist proceedings.

Sincerely,


Gerald M. Zuckerman
Chief, Legal, Advisory and
Enforcement Division

MM-4-8c

FCC FORM 750-7
MARCH 1966

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO 1 STN. OFC 00 LOC'N 20051111 12 FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MID/811 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN AJJ QSA _____ OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GWT: 0325

DVI: "ROGER ROGER, CAN I, WD6DVI, WB6MID PORT 3B3 CAN WE HAVE AN INTERRUPT
TO FOR. FLO."
SR3: "ROGER ROGER BRING IN FLO."
DVI: "I JUST TALKED TO RUDY OVER"
SR3: "ROGER ROGER"
DVI: "OK, HE AH, HAS BEEN TALKING TO AH, AH SOME PEOPLE ABOUT RICHARD'S PLACE OVER"
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK, HE RECEIVED AH, AH STAND BY HE HAS SOMEONE INTERESTED AND I CAN
GIVE YOU THE, THREE, AH, WHAT HE HAS IN MIND OVER"
SR3: "ROGER, GO AHEAD."
DVI: "THIS INCLUDES RICHARDS AND (pause) THIS INCLUDES RICHARDS AND THE
CENTER. OVER."
SR3: "ROGER ROGER."
DVI: "OK, RICHARDS IS (Pause)"
SR3: "WHAT."
DVI: "STAND BY." (Pause) "TWO FOUR FIVE, TWO FOUR FIVE, OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "WITH AH NO AH, NO AH, COMMISSION OVER."
SR3: "ROGER, I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THAT MEANS ACTUALLY."
DVI: "I THINK THAT ED WOULD KNOW THAT."
SR3: "ROGER." (Pause) "DOES THE CENTER INCLUDES O'Rourke ORIGINAL HOME."
DVI: "I'M SORRY, DO NOT KNOW, AH, I'M NOT SURE BUT HE DIDN'T MENTION THAT HE JUST
MENTIONED THE CENTER ITSELF OVER."
SR3: "ROGER, I'D LIKE TO FIND OUT ON THAT."
DVI: "ROGER, AND AH IT WOULD BE A DOWN OF SIXTY, A DOWN OF SIXTY OVER."
SR3: "THAT WOULD BE SO HELPFUL TO THE ORPHANAGE STAND BY."
SR3: "ROGER, ROGER OK GO AHEAD FLO."
DVI: "ALRIGHT, THERE WOULD BE A SECOND ON THE DIFFERENCE AFTER THE SIXTY. OVER"
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "AND THE SECOND WOULD BE PAYABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT TEN OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "AND THE ARRANGEMENT WOULD BE THAT AH, THERE ARE SOME, AH WE WOULD STILL AH,
BE A PART OF IT OVER."
SR3: "ROGER IN WHAT WAY?"
DVI: "AH, WE WOULD AH STAND BY"
DVI: "THEY WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT OVER."

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-8 d

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 2 STN/DC DO LOC/N Douglas, AZ FILE _____
CALL WDSQVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MID/802 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0325

SR3: "WHAT WAS THAT." "REPEAT."
DVI: "THEY WOULD WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT OVER."
SR3: "STAND BY." (Pause) "OK PLEASE REPEAT YOUR LAST TRANSMISSION FLO."
DVI: "THEY WOULD WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT AND THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED, THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED TO TAKE IT OVER, OVER."
SR3: "YOU MEAN SOMEONE TO MANAGE IT."
DVI: "ROGER, ROGER, THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED WHO HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, OVER."
SR3: "ROGER."
DVI: "THIS IS PART OF. AM THE OTHER, THE IS TWO OF IT TWO INVOLVED IN THIS AT ITS THING. AN IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE THING, OVER."
SR3: "PART OF THE WHAT."
DVI: "..... ALSO RICHARDS, THIS IS TOGETHER THIS ALL TOGETHER. AN ITS IMMEDIATE THING. OVER."
.....
SR3: "THE TWO ARE TOGETHER I DON'T UNDERSTAND. THE CENTER HAS WOULD RELATE TO THIS WHOLE THING."
DVI: "I HAVEN'T FINISHED, THE OTHER ONE, THERE ARE SOME MORE TERM TO THE OTHER ONE."
SR3: "OK, REPEAT YOUR LAST TWO COPY."
DVI: "WHICH PART, I'M SORRY I DON'T KNOW WHICH ONE YOU MEAN."
SR3: "THE PART WHERE YOU SAY ITS IMMEDIATE."
DVI: "THIS IS IMMEDIATE, AND THE THERE ARE INTEREST IN, BOTH PLACE. BUT I HAVEN'T GIVEN YOU THE REST OF THE OTHER PART OVER"
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK THE RICHARDS, IS AH, I JUST GAVE YOU THE RICHARDS OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK THE OTHER IS A HUNDRED AND FIFTY OVER."
SR3: "THIS IS THE CENTER."
DVI: "ROGER ROGER."
SR3: "ONE FIFTY."
DVI: "WITH NOTHING, WITH NOTHING DOWN OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "FIFTEEN, AND, A MONTH AN TEN." "OVER"
SR3: "FIFTEEN A MONTH."
DVI: "AND TEN OVER"
SR3: "YOU MEAN TEN PERCENT"
DVI: "ROGER ROGER" "FOR HOW LONG"

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-8 e

FCC FORM 950-F
MARCH 1964

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO 3 STN/OFC ES LOCN Douglas, AZ FILE
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WD6MDU/BR3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A33 QSA OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0325

BR3: "NINETY NINE YEAR." FURNISHED IN THE YEAR TWO THOUSAND."
BR3: "NEGATIVE COPY."

GMT: 0330

DVI: "THIS, THE PERSON WHO, AH, THIS IS MISTER HAY, MISTER HAY ED WOULD KNOW
THAT, ED WOULD KNOW THAT OVER."

BR3: "ROGER ROGER GO AHEAD."
(Conversation Continued)

DVI: "ALL RIGHT, ON THE, ON THE CENTER HE SAID HE WOULD HELP US GO DOWN AND GET
A LOAN ON THE FIRST OVER."

BR3: "ROGER"

DVI: "WHICH WOULD, SHOULD BE AROUND, AH, WE OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET TWO THIRDS OR
MAYBE SIXTY FIVE PERCENT OVER."

BR3: "ROGER"

(Conversation Continued)

GMT: 0351

"WD6DVI WITH W36MD PORTABLE BR3."

MM-4-86

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 1 STN OFC. DE LOC'N Amherst, MA FILE
CALL WD6DV1 FREQ 14.345 MHz CALL WORKED W36MD/AND FREQ 14.345 MHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA QRS FR DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0513

823: "I THINK WE'RE GONNA BE CHANGING THAT LAST ONE"
DVI: "ROGER, WD6DV1 W36MD PORTABLE 3R AND THREE"
823: "AH, SARAH HAS SOMETHING HERE FOR YOU. ARE THOSE LINES(?) ON WHAT I WAS
JUST SAYING OVER."
DVI: "ROGER."
823: "STANDBY"
DVI: "STANDING BY"
823: THIS IS FROM (Name unrecognizable) FOR MR. TAYLOR, DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: (mumbled)
DVI: "ROGER"
823: "THIS IS FOR THE SAME PERSON... DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: "DO YOU KNOW MR. FRANKLIN, MR. FRANKLIN?"
DVI: "ROGER, ROGER, ROGER."
823: "O.K. THIS IS SOMEBODY WHO KNOWS JUST YOU KNOW IS PART OF THE SAME HEALTH
ORGANIZATION DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: MENTIONS OF SUZANNE IS GAINING. GAINING. SOME REPUTATION AS MR. (?).
EXPENSE DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER. WHO IS SUZANNE?"
823: "NEGATIVE COPY"
DVI: "WHO IS SUZANNE?"
823: "YOU KNOW SUZANNE. DRIVER (?)"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: "BECAUSE AFTER ALL, AFTER ALL, IF ANYTHING, IF ANYTHING WAS SAID TO YOU
MR. FRANKLIN, THEN MR. FRANKLIN SHOULD HAVE REPEATED TO SUZANNE.
DO YOU COPY? YOU KNOW THIS ACTUALLY REFERS TO RACHEL AND WHAT SUZANNE
IS SAYING ABOUT RACHEL"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: "AND IF IN FACT AH, ANYTHING WAS SAID, THEN IT WAS SAID IN HIS CAPACITY IT
WAS SAID WITH HIS CAPACITY IN MIND AND HE SHOULDN'T HAVE REPEATED IT. DO
YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
823: "BESIDES, ANYTHING. I THINK ALL THAT WAS GIVEN AH, WAS AH, A WRITTEN
TELEGRAM FROM MARGARET. OVER"

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-89

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO 2 SYN/OPC 21 LOC'N FILE
CALL LDADVI FREQ 143.5 MHz CALL WORKED WD6MID 583 FREQ 143.5 MHz
SVC AMBERUT EMM A3J OSA OBS FR DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0618

DV1: "STANDEY"
DV1: "YOU'RE SAYING ALL THAT GIVEN WAS A TELEGRAM FROM MARGARET. IS THAT .. ROGER?"
SR3: "YEAH, YOU KNOW, RACHEL CARRIED A TELEGRAM DO YOU COPY?"
DV1: "ROGER"
SR3: "AND SPOKE TO MR. FRANKLIN ABOUT THE TELEGRAM AN BUT THE TELEGRAM WAS FROM MARGARET (Gamble) AND SHE SPOKE TO HIM ABOUT THE TELEGRAM BUT OBVIOUSLY IN HIS CAPACITY WHICH WAS A CONFIDENTIAL ONE DO YOU COPY?"
DV1: "ROGER"
SR3: "AND NOW BECAUSE OF MR. FRANKLIN'S BIG MOUTH, HE'S BEING (?) TO IT."
DV1: "STAND BY"
DV1: "GO AHEAD"
SR3: "MR. FRANKLIN IS BEING DRAGGED INTO IT SO THAT IF IT WERE TO PROCEED, TO PROCEED, IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE THEY MIGHT ASK MR. FRANKLIN TO SPEAK AT THE CLUB TO SPEAK ON THE MEDICAL MATERIAL AT THE CLUB"
SR3: "IT'S NOT REALLY A CLUB. IT'S MORE OF A CLASSROOM SITUATION. HE MIGHT HAVE TO. YOU KNOW THEY MIGHT IMPRESS ON HIM THAT HE HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO COME TO SAY HIS PIECE HIS MEDICAL INFORMATION IN A CLASSROOM SITUATION AND HE DOESN'T LIKE TO TEACH. DO YOU COPY?"
DV1: "STANDING BY"
DV1: "WOULD THAT BE LINE AND? OVER"
SR3: "LIKE WHAT?"
DV1: "LIKE ED?"
SR3: "YEAH ROGER, ROGER. BECAUSE UH, I BELIEVE SUZANNE IS POINTING AT RACHEL, RACHEL AND SAYING, YOU KNOW RACHEL SAID SOMETHING TO MR. FRANKLIN DO YOU COPY?"
DV1: "ROGER"
SR3: "ABOUT SOME NEW MEDICAL RESEARCH OR SOMETHING THAT AH, WAS OF COURSE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL OVER."
DV1: "ROGER, ROGER."
SR3: "SO ACTUALLY MR. FRANKLIN HAS SORT OF COOKED HIS OWN GOOSE IN A WAY."
DV1: "YOU MIGHT SAY."
SR3: "NOW OF COURSE, YOU KNOW MY FRIEND MARGARET, MARGARET, IS VERY WILLING TO GO EVEN YOU KNOW WELL, ALMOST ANY PLACE TO AH, GET HERE AND SEAL(?) HER MEDICAL FINDING VERIFIED SHE'S VERY AHM, STRONG ABOUT THIS OVER"
DV1: "ROGER"
SR3: "YOU KNOW (NAME?) WIFE?"
DV1: "ROGER"
SR3: "HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, HIS HOMETOWN. I THINK IT'S IN KANSAS SOMEPLACE. DO YOU COPY?"

(Continued on next sheet-) 40 00000

MM-4-8 h

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO 3 STN/OPC DS LOC'N Douglas, IL FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6HJ/ER3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN ALJ QSA _____ OBS FR DATE May 18, 1973

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0618

DVI: "STAND BY"
ER3: "YOU KNOW DR. BARRETT'S WIFE, BROTHER-IN-LAW?"
DVI: "AH, NEGATIVE ON THE LAST."
ER3: "IT'S ACTUALLY DR. BARRETT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW REALLY. HIS WIFE IS JUST BY MARRIAGE. IT'S DR. BARRETT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
ER3: "YOU TELL HIS BROTHER, HIS BROTHER IS, I THINK IN KANSAS. SHE WANTS TO GO THERE TO GET HER MEDICAL FINDINGS VERIFIED."
DVI: "YOU MEAN, WHERE THE BROTHER-IN-LAW WORKS?"
ER3: "WHERE THE BROTHER, OR BROTHER-IN-LAW'S BROTHER, POSITION IS WHERE HE CAME FROM ORIGINALLY."
DVI: "ROGER"
ER3: "I THINK MRS. TAYLOR(?) SHE'S MENTIONED THAT PEOPLE SHE KNOWS HAVE SAID THAT IT CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF. THAT SUEANNE'S SITUATION CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF, BUT WHAT IS TROUBLESCOME DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
ER3: "IS THAT SUEANNE AND COMPANY? THEY'RE SAYING THAT MR. FRANKLIN PROVIDES INFORMATION TO THEM. MEDICAL INFORMATION TO THEM ANYWAY AND THAT THEY'RE GOING AROUND SAYING ANYWAY AND THIS CERTAINLY LEADS CREDENCE TO THAT STATEMENT THAT THEY HAVE TO ANYONE THAT WILL LISTEN. OVER"
DVI: "STANDEY"
DVI: "ROGER"

MM-4-8 i

FCC FORM 696-F
MARCH 1964

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 1 STN/OFC LOC'TN FILE
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED 4/16/78 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN AJJ QSA OBS SE DATE May 16, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0259

SR3: "STANDBY WB6HID PORT SR3." "WD6DVI".

DVI: "WD6DVI STANDING BY WITH WB6HID PORT SR3."

SR3: "OK, UM, I WANTED TO GIVE YOU A FEW ITEMS OVER."

DVI: "ROGER"

SR3: "I GOT SOMETHING FROM LORI AGAIN CONCERNS THE LITTLE BROCHURE OVER."

DVI: "ROGER"

SR3: "THAT DEFINITELY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE."

SR3: "YOU KNOW HAS A PICTURE OF RONNIE ON THE FRONT."

SR3: "IT HAS A PICTURE OF LITTLE RONNIE ON THE FRONT. OVER"

DVI: "ROGER"

SR3: "THAT SHOULD GET OUT TO LOTS AND LOTS OF PEOPLE. OVER"

DVI: "ROGER ROGER ROGER ROGER ROGER"

SR3: "O K, I'M TALKING NOW ABOUT A MEMO OF 5-8-78 IT CAME DOWN HERE. IT WAS DATED 5-8-78."

GMT: 0301

FORM 696-F-703

MM-4-8j



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20554

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

7120-H

MR ELTON T ADAMS
POST OFFICE BOX 15156
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94101

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION



MM-4-8K

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-3131

June 29, 1978

Mr. Jeff Young, Investigation Branch
Federal Communications Commission
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Peoples Temple

Dear Mr. Young:

This confirms our telephone conversations of June 26 and June 28, 1978, in which I informed you that as of Saturday, June 24, transmissions emanating from WB6 MID/8R3 in Jonestown, Guyana, have been obstructed. You informed me at that time that both stations in Guyana, 1) WB6 MID/8R3, Jonestown, and 2) WB6 MNH/8R1, Georgetown are in fact legitimate operating stations in good standing and since they are not within the borders of the United States, they are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.).

Since our conversations of June 26, I have received further clarification of the nature of the interference. Each time amateur radio station WB6 MID/8R3 has tried to utilize services of the Maritime Mobile Net (14,313 Kilohertz) for phone-patch traffic, the operator has been denied service. He has been informed each time by a man who called himself a "Net Coordinator" that the Net could not and would not help him because they had been informed by the F.C.C. that WB6 MID/8R3 was operating illegally. They were further informed that a letter would be forthcoming from the F.C.C. verifying this.

You further informed me that no such interference was authorized by the F.C.C. and that the interference was not caused by the F.C.C.

My clients (Peoples Temple), operators of these Guyanese stations, are participants in a church Agricultural and Medical mission. They have used the Maritime Mobile Net over the past several years in locating and contacting medical doctors to assist them in medical emergencies. There are no telephones available into this remote South American jungle region. The health and safety of well over 1,000 mission residents and the success of their medical outreach program to the entire northwest region of Guyana are seriously jeopardized by being deprived of this vital amateur radio service. It is the only means of communication for emergency life and death medical traffic.

MM-4-9a

Mr, Jeff Young

p.2

June 29, 1978

We would appreciate your informing the members of the Maritime Mobile Net that stations WB6 MID/8R3 and WB6 MNH/8R1 are in fact legally operating stations and also convey this to the Net Coordinators who are selecting out and blocking their phone-patch requests so they will understand that they have been misinformed about the status of the two stations.

Please be informed that Peoples Temple is hereby registering a complaint with the F.C.C. for these interferences with their transmissions.

Yours truly,

Marshall R Bentzman

MARSHALL BENTZMAN

MB/eg

cc: Peoples Temple
F.C.C., San Francisco, CA
F.C.C., Legal Advisory & Enforcement Division,
Washington, D.C.
F.C.C., Monitor Station, Livermore, CA

MM-4-96

SUBJECT RYMUR
FILE NUMBER BUFILE 89-4286
SECTION NUMBER _____
SERIALS BULKY 2233
TOTAL PAGES 65
PAGES RELEASED 65
EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE

MM-5

I.R.S.

S. IRS

5

IRS

7/10/1964

CONSPIRACY; UPDATE ON CURRENT HARASSMENT BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

We thought we should bring to your attention at this earliest opportunity information we have received from a friend working in the Internal Revenue Service. ~~(XIXX-XXXXXXXXXX)~~ This woman told us that someone within the ~~INTERNAL~~ infra-structure of that department is disgruntled about our presence in Guyana, most notably our investing funds in Guyana. ~~XX~~ There is a memo to this effect and we are hoping to get a copy, without of course, jeopardizing this person's job, as she is a friend who has helped other progressive organizations in the past when the IRS has sought to initiate some form of harassment.

PAST ATTEMPTS AT POLITICAL HARASSMENT BY THE IRS

The IRS is noted for its ~~XXXX~~ auxiliary function as an arm of harassment against Black, Third World, ~~XXXX~~ and civil rights leaders. ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Jack Anderson, highly respected nationally known columnist, revealed that an IRS officer stepped forward recently and admitted that the use of the IRS as a ~~political~~ weapon for political harassment did not end with the Nixon era. This officer stated that the agency still continues with petty harassment, hate mail, and even such sordid techniques as anonymous phone calls, ~~XXXXXX~~ and arranging for the water, gas, and electricity of a targeted individual or organization to be cut off. ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Prominent and respected Black and civil rights leaders have been subjected to the IRS "treatment" over the years. Rev. Cecil Williams, an outstanding clergyman who has been very active in civil rights has been undergoing an IRS investigation for over two years. Lt. Governor Dymally has also been investigated by the IRS and may still be under investigation. One of the more sinister aspects of this kind of harassment is that the IRS conceals its activities under a mass of bureaucratic secrecy and has no ~~XXXX~~ obligation to inform an individual ~~XXXX~~ when and if a tax investigation has been completed. They retain for themselves as a practical matter ~~XXXXXX~~ an unfettered license to pry, investigate and interfere with the ~~XXXX~~ legitimate functioning of persons and organizations it deems ~~XXXX~~ "undesirable" for political reasons. Often such investigations may be initiated and conducted by single persons within the department who may single out persons or organizations ~~XXXX~~ based on ~~XXXX~~ his or her own ~~XXXX~~ perception of what is ~~XXXXXX~~ "right" or "wrong".

This latest move against our organization represents the second time the IRS has conducted such harassment. Many years ago we took a strong stand against the Vietnam War (this was ~~XXXX~~ very early in the anti-war movement) and we were ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ selected for IRS harassment. Over eighty of our church members were called in for audit. One of our members dug out of her files every scrap of receipts she had accumulated over the years, marched into the IRS office, ~~XXXXXX~~ dumped the ~~XXXXXX~~ contents of the boxes all over the officer's desk, and told the startled man to look through it all if he wanted. The investigation abruptly ceased and we were not bothered after that. This latest move is undoubtedly organized, as the notice of it came on the ~~XXXX~~ for that attempt was made to serve papers (both here and in the U.S.) on Jim and a few other members in a two very flimsy civil suits. We are frankly surprised that those behind this conspiracy have not tried to frame us on more than two simple, easily won civil matters.

MM-5-12

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

next week

*Education to
Jeebah also*

This Ministry ~~is~~ ^{will} be coming to inspect our schools. We have not been informed as to the nature of their inspection, and would like this clarified. We are always glad to expose people to our community, however, our community must remain intact. The pressures of adaptation that our youth would have would greatly hamper the project. They come from highly alienating environments and we have come to understand their frustrations and needs. The legal arrangements made with the families were that the children would live on the project and be educated there as well. (At the time these arrangements were made we had been told we could have our own school.) To move these children now would disrupt our community, create legal problems with the parents and be a potential source of a copy for the reactionary press. ~~Perhaps~~ ^{Maybe} an arrangement could be made whereby our school would be an extension of the Fort Kaituma school. We have several teachers with administrator licenses who are qualified to ~~run~~ administer schools. We would ~~definitely~~ ^{most definitely} turn all paychecks over to the FNC. As far as health factors go, we would have no objection to facing the same conditions as every other Guyanese, but our local situation is a very real issue. ~~Those who~~ ^{the children} ~~observed us teaching~~ ^{observed us teaching} the children, including our highly competent ~~teacher~~ ^{young black woman} in our integrated staff teaching the children the difference between the FFF and the FNC. We naturally must be anxious to follow the educational guidelines and ~~curriculum~~ ^{curriculum} established by the government. We want the project to be a positive reflection upon the goals of the government. Indeed, visitors who come are impressed and we never fail to credit the Guyanese government. ~~Most~~ ^{Most} recently Mrs. Carmichael ~~topped by~~ ^{topped by} the two women she was taking on a tour of the area-- Mrs. ~~Thompson~~ ^{Adrian Thompson}, who said she "felt very much at home", and an educator, Mrs. Enid Davis, who called it "stupendous." We hope to continue to be a credit to Guyana, and we trust that ~~the~~ ^{some} arrangement ~~will~~ ^{was} worked out regarding the school that will be mutually beneficial ~~as well that of the~~ ^{as well that of the} ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~doctor and medical program.~~ ^{doctor and medical program.}

It was originally said by several people that we could set up our own school

all of our teachers are highly qualified

MM-5-16

On ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~hand~~ ~~one~~ ~~person~~ ~~made~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~remark~~ ~~to~~ ~~another~~ ~~official~~ ~~Venezuelan~~
~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~one~~ ~~person~~ ~~made~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~remark~~ ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~would~~ ~~take~~ ~~care~~
of those Greek' yachters. Very painful coming for high school
painful to see alienation and loyalty that someone ~~had~~ ~~have~~ ~~such~~
disloyalty and say these things.
How well ~~the~~ ~~heart~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~school~~ ~~was~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~foot~~."
I can't imagine they would want us to be taken over by
the Venezuelans.
We can tell you who the official is if you care to us
John Thompson or leave her

Florence

MM-5-1c

21-10-14

DR. CHAPMAN AND DR. BROWN AND DR. MILLER

We feel we should bring it to your attention. We have some ~~one~~ who works for the tax department. She was told whole ~~same~~ reason was because we are pouring money into Guyana. Someone in the tax department is not happy about our presence in Guyana. Even though the ~~written~~ memo of the tax enquiry says the reason is because we are putting money into Guyana. We hope we can get that memo. ~~Can you~~

Two suits (civil suits) ~~which are~~ fraudulent were served on the same day here as in the U.S. on Jim and other members of our organization. It is even amazing that they haven't tried to frame-up us on any more than just two civil matters.

This is the second time it has been done to us. Many years ago we stood against the Viet Nam War and our group/church was singled out for IRS harassment. They called in 80 of our members to investigate. One of our members, was so courageous in standing up to them that she went back and dug up every receipt that she had from ~~the~~ years back and walked into their office and dumped it all over their desk and told them they could look through it all. They left us alone after that.

This is orchestrated beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several respected black leaders in the U.S. have undergone the same treatment. Cecil Williams, an outstanding clergyman who has been very active in civil rights, is being subjected to an IRS investigation. The investigation of Cecil Williams has been going on now for about 2 years, and Lt. Governor Dymally also went through this with the IRS and it is hard to tell how long he went through it, or if he still is.

All of the civil rights and black leaders have gone through this. They have now coordinated a new phase by serving ~~sxxxax~~ papers on ~~the~~ ~~xxxx~~ members all at the same time in two different locations, when they did nothing wrong.

Jack Anderson said - an Internal Revenue officer stepped out and gave him information that the IRS still continues on with petty harassments, hate mail, they had lights and gas cut off, calling anonymously, chaining ~~the~~ cars to parking meters.

MM-5-12

There will be educational committees coming to inspect our schools next week. We don't know why. We are always glad to expose people to our community however the community must remain intact (make this clear). We cannot take the pressures or shock of adaptation problems youth will have. The guardianship promised to families is that children will go to school on the project. We must be responsible for health. The ones who came last Monday came and heard us teach the children. They even heard our black and white teachers teaching the children the difference between the PNC and the PPP. ~~§~~ You could establish this as an extension to the P.K.

PAGE 2..

school. We have several with administrators licences who are qualified
to run schools. We will turn in thier checks to the PNC (underline that
point). Please no hounding us on this school or medical issue. It will
totally disrupt a xxx perfect adjustment being made into Guyanese society
by our youth. We are familiar with the former background of alienation
plus we wouldn't mind if taking every chance every other Guyanese does with
the chances of getting sick, but we do have problems with guardianship
rules and assurances we gave to the parents. We'd live alike in health
terms and in schooling terms but we have to have a close touch where
guardianship is concerned. We will violate legal agreements and give the
press something to make hay with.

Mention that the woman who came out to visit on Friday when she was passing
through with Mrs. Carmichael who was taking these women on various tours,
was Mrs. Adrian Thompson. The other woman was Enid Davis, an educator who
called it stupendous. Mrs. Thompson wrote "I feel very much at home."

We just can't break up our community. It will bring on destruction.
All of our qualified teachers will turn over their pay to PNC.

MM-5-12

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Ms. Harriet S. Tropp
c/o Garry, Dreyfus, et al
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: T. R. Davis

Telephone Number: (415) 556-7467

Refer Reply to: A:D:TRD

Date: JAN 26 1978

Re: Request for Access to Internal
Revenue Service Records

Dear Ms. Tropp:

This refers to your undated letters addressed to the Director, Disclosure Division and the Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs), which were transferred to this office, and to our interim reply.

Although your letter is headed "Privacy Act Request" it also cites the Freedom of Information Act. Unfortunately, it does not qualify as a valid request under either of the Acts. Our records are normally limited to Federal income tax returns and related documents pertaining to the income tax liability of the taxpayer. Income tax case files are specifically exempt under the Privacy Act. Your letter requests copies of all files this agency has indexed under your name or which contain your name. This is a very broad request since you do not indicate the type of documents sought, the years involved, or where they might be located. Under the Treasury Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act there are certain requirements to be met for a valid request, one of which is that the records must be reasonably described. In addition, requests for Federal income tax case files should be directed to the District Director who has jurisdiction over the area from which they were filed.

As a service to you, however, we have checked the microfilm records currently available to this office. Separate Federal income tax returns and related information would be indexed under your social security number and we found a listing of returns for three taxable years filed under the social security number furnished (Harriet S. Tropp - SSN 085-42-9579). The microfilm record indicates the 1970 return was filed through the Brooklyn District; the 1971 return was filed under the name of Harriet S. Randolph through the San Francisco District. A joint 1971 return was also filed through the San Francisco District under the names of James R. and Harriet Randolph. Joint returns under the same names were filed for 1972 thru 1974. The joint return listings were located via a cross reference on the accounts indexed under James R. Randolph's social security number. The 1976 listing for your social security number shows a return filed under the name of Harriet Tropp.

MM-5-2a

Ms. Harriet S. Tropp

There has been no audit action to date on these income tax returns. The result of a search of our Intelligence Division's files was negative. Although furnishing an individual with information and/or copies of records from his or personal Federal income tax case file would not be considered as a benefit to the general public, the cost of the search conducted in this instance is within the limit we are authorized to waive. Therefore, no charge is being made.

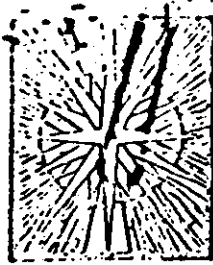
If you filed a 1975 return in another area, and have reason to believe that there was an audit, collection, or intelligence investigation by Internal Revenue Service, any future request for access to the file should be directed to the District Director for the area in which you resided when you filed the return. You should include the name(s), social security number(s), address shown on the return, the year involved, and give a general description of the type of documents you wish to obtain.

We hope the above information is helpful.

Very truly yours,

Fred Bolding
Fred Bolding
Disclosure Officer

MM-5-26



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115
April 17, 1977

To [Name redacted]
and [Name redacted]
I am writing
and of your [Name redacted]
I am a [Name redacted]
and a [Name redacted]
and of your [Name redacted]
I am a [Name redacted]
and of your [Name redacted]
I am a [Name redacted]
and of your [Name redacted]
I am a [Name redacted]

There shall the righteous
Remember him, saying
When we sit at the [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]
Of [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]
When we sit at the [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]
Of [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]
When we sit at the [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]
Of [Name redacted]
And [Name redacted]

Truly I say unto you,
heaven and earth shall pass away
but my word shall not pass
-Mt. 24:35-36

Numbers 22:35-36

Commissioner
Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20224

Dear Sir:

A series of incidents have come to our attention which have raised some questions which our legal staff and church Board think are deserving of a prompt and specific response. A number of people, including one minister who resides in Southern California (and who could perhaps be talked into giving his name if he thought an investigation were being conducted), have told us that they have received calls and inquiries about our church from a person (or persons) who represents himself as being with the Treasury Department.

We are well aware that a socially active, integrated church, such as ours, can be the target for disreputable persons who will represent themselves as being affiliated with government agencies solely for the purposes of harassment. Nevertheless, enough such calls have been made to prompt us to ask whether an inquiry about our church is, indeed, being conducted and, if such is the case, why we have not been so informed. We thought that this kind of surreptitious behavior was a thing of the past, and that organizations were no longer being harassed by government agencies because they are interracial.

We cannot believe that your agency would be guilty of such a thing; however, if there is an investigation underway or contemplated, we insist upon our legal right to be notified, officially and immediately. If someone is using your name, and misrepresenting your department, then complaints should be registered to the proper authorities.

There is absolutely no foundation for any such inquiry. Peoples Temple, its Pastor, and its officials have always abided by the law, in both letter and spirit. Many community leaders, ministers, and church officials of every background and denomination can attest to our integrity, and have pledged their firm support.

MM-5-3a

To: Treasury Department

-2-

I am enclosing, for your information, some material about Peoples Temple. As you will note, our church is affiliated with the 1.4 million member Disciples of Christ denomination.

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Prokes

MICHAEL J. PROKES
Associate Minister

Enclosures

cc. to: Office of Assistant Secretary for Enforcement,
Operations, and Tariff Affairs
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Treasury Department - Internal Revenue Service
Western Region

Treasury Department - U.S. Customs Service
Northern California Regional Office

Internal Revenue Service
Intelligence Division, San Francisco

MM-5-36

11/2/77

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
1859 Geary Blvd
San Francisco, CA 94115

25 March 1977

District Director
U. S. Department of Treasury
San Francisco, CA

Dear Sir:

We have become aware, through a reliable person, that there is an individual (a Mr. Conn, with whom we are not personally acquainted), representing himself as working with the Treasury Department in carrying out some sort of "investigation" of our church. He is reportedly "out to get" us.

We wanted to bring this matter directly and immediately to your attention. We consider this a form of harassment, pure and simple. We cannot think of any reason whatsoever why the Treasury Department would have any interest in us, as there is nothing in our church structure or operation that would come under its purview. We violate no laws, and we assume that whoever is behind this activity is trying to harass us. Rumors run rampant about everyone these days, it seems, and there are many who, regrettably, find some sort of satisfaction in trying to sow confusion and division among people rather than promoting harmony. Because of the interracial and strongly civil libertarian nature of our human service ministry, and our newspaper (which circulates to 600,000) we have, in the past, been the object of some innuendos, vicious rumors, and even bomb and arson attempts. We can count over fifty churches and organizations, as well as over a thousand respected and active ministers, community and national leaders who have supported us previously, and who can attest to our pastor's and church's high integrity.

Our church, incidentally, is affiliated and active in the nationwide Disciples of Christ denomination, with some two million members, including many congressmen and governmental leaders, such as FBI Director Clarence Kelley, as well as the late President Johnson and his family. In fact, just yesterday when speaking with the Bishop of our denomination's Northern California-Nevada region (which includes several hundred churches), he said that there was no church he admired more than Peoples Temple for our championing of social ideals and reconciliation. He was making special reference to the last issue of our newspaper, which made him more proud than he could say that Peoples Temple and Rev. Jim Jones were a part of his fellowship.

We are no strangers to harassment: our minister has received many threats on his life, and our church was even burned down on one occasion by an arsonist bigot.

MM-5-4c

Some time ago, because of similar pernicious attempts to discredit us, we were investigated by the State Attorney-General's office, which found no basis for any complaint. On the contrary, Peoples Temple was commended for having the highest of character and integrity in its operation.

We do not know what the purpose of this most recent attempt to discredit us may be. It has been disturbing to racist elements in the past that Peoples Temple has been successful in getting many people who were formerly militants and dissidents (perhaps a thousand) to incorporate in our large congregation and completely renounce their philosophy, to work responsibly and constructively within the law to bring about social change. This has been the steadfast purpose of our pastor. We are a completely law-abiding people.

The only conjecture we can make as to the purport of this investigation concerns a ridiculous lie told to him about our ministers having property abroad. This is entirely untrue. We do have an agricultural mission, but the land is not property that we have purchased: it is a free lease-hold.

We do not want, as yet, to contact other ministers and community leaders of all faiths that strongly support us until we hear your response, because you, too, may be the victim of lies.

In any case, we have wide and enthusiastic support for our work among, for example, local clergymen, such as: Dr. John Moore, Bay Area Methodist Superintendent; Rev. A. Cecil Williams of the Glide Church; Dr. Lynn Hodges, a Baptist minister and respected ecumenical leader in the Bay Area for many years; Rev. Marvin Chandler, Executive Minister of the San Francisco Council of Churches, and community leaders such as John Maher (Delancey St. Foundation), Robert Wallach, past president of the State Bar Ass'n; Attorney Vincent Halinan; the Chief of Police, the Mayor and former mayors; several members of the Board of Supervisors and the San Francisco Housing Commission (such as Rev. A. C. Ubalde) of which Rev. Jones is Chairman; American Indian Leader Dennis Banks, and too many black and Third World leaders to mention. It would take many pages to mention the groups and individuals, from every walk of life, that have been highly commendatory of this church and its social ministry.

Rev. Jim Jones has won national recognition for his work in the humanitarian service field. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Council of Churches, and has received several Human Service Awards from a variety of church and community organizations (for example: the Martin Luther King Humanitarian Award, the Sun-Reporter Merit Award, and designation as one of the nation's "100 Outstanding Clergymen" by the Religion in American Life Association).

We do not know who this Mr. Conn is who is part of this effort to harass us, but we feel that he should be in-

MM-5-46

investigated for making damaging representation. According to our denominational officials, he is not respected at all, and has participated in destroying a Richmond church some years ago. According to our information, he says he is working for a supervisor on your staff named Jim _____.

I am enclosing, for the benefit of your office, several items relevant to the work of Peoples Temple. The articles and letters are just a microscopic portion of the many hundreds of articles and testimonies that have been printed and sent to us with regard to the work the church does in meeting the needs of thousands of poor people through our programs, as well as our many principled stands for freedom, justice, and human rights, such as our work for Freedom of the Press, and our efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry, to name just two of many, many just causes.

Please feel free to contact our Associate Minister, Mr. Michael Prokes, or our Staff Attorney, Mr. Eugene Chaikin, if you desire any further information, or can help us to clarify this matter.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Tropp

Richard D. Tropp
Executive Assistant to the Pastor

Enclosures

MM-5-4c

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: June 8, 1978

Person to Contact:
B1 7620xm

Contact Telephone Number:
556-1790

Office Address:

OFFICE BRANCH
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 36339

Tax Form(s): SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109
1120S

Tax Period(s):

7512 - 7712

Truth Enterprises Inc
PO Box 975
San Francisco, Ca 94101

We have been unable to reach you by telephone to discuss filing the tax returns indicated above.

It is important that you contact our office as soon as possible between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. We can be reached at the above number.

It will not be necessary for you to call if you file the required forms at the address shown above within 10 days.

If we do not hear from you or receive the returns, it will be necessary for a field representative to contact you at your residence or place of business.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Turner
556-3116

6/20/78 Called + left message

6/21/78 returns not filed

Fremis Noble 556-3116

identifying num-
ber needed

450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102

FL-1622 (9-77)

MM-5-5a

106

P.O. Box 975.
San Francisco CA 94101

March 31, 1978

Internal Revenue Service
5045 East Butler Avenue
Fresno, California 93888

Re: 39061753
Ltr 2820 U 0189
Truth Enterprises, Inc.

Dear Sirs:

Attached is a copy of your letter of March 1, 1978 in which you refer to our letter. We do not understand to which letter you refer, as no one here can recall sending any letter of inquiry to you. We would appreciate your sending us a copy of the letter to which you refer, so that we might better understand the reason for your response concerning our 1975 return.

Sincerely,

MM-5-56

Internal Revenue Service

5045 EAST BUTLER AVENUE
FRESNO, CA 93948

Department of the Treasury

Date

By registry letter to

MAR. 01, 1978

LTR 282C U

89061753

0189

> TRUTH ENTERPRISES INC
PO BOX 975
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101

EMPLOYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 94-2187644

DEAR TAXPAYER,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER. WE HAVE MADE A THOROUGH SEARCH BUT
CAN'T FIND YOUR ORIGINAL RETURN, FORM 1120S, FOR THE TAX PERIOD
ENDED DEC. 31, 1976. IF WE HAVE MISPLACED IT, WE APOLOGIZE FOR
THE INCONVENIENCE THIS CAUSES YOU.

WE MUST ASK YOU TO FILE A SECOND RETURN. PLEASE PREPARE AND SIGN IT
JUST AS YOU DID THE FIRST, AND ATTACH COPIES OF ANY SCHEDULES
OR DOCUMENTS YOU INCLUDED WITH THE ORIGINAL. A PREADDRESSED
ENVELOPE IS ENCLOSED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Ruth Haber

CHIEF, CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

ENCLOSURES:
FORMS 1120S
ENVELOPE

MM-5-5c

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1255 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-8121

April 10, 1978

District Director, IRS
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36020
S.F., CA 94102

Re: People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of February 21, 1978,
please be informed that:

- 1) People's Temple did not file Forms 941 and 940
for the calendar year 1977 due to the fact that
they had no employees during that time,
- 2) As of this date, there are no copies of applic-
ations for a license or permit to operate a commer-
cial activity of any kind since no commercial act-
ivities were in fact operated. We are still
checking our records to verify if we have missed
any applications for licenses or permits as of
this date, and if any are discovered, they will be
forwarded to your office.

Your requests #1 and #2 in your February 21, 1978
letter will be supplied sometime this month as we are
gathering that information for forwarding to your office.

I hereby request a conference with your office to
determine the scope of this examination as to why it is
being conducted and what is expected to be found other
than a church operating completely within the purview of
Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Yours truly,

Marshall R. Bentzman
Marshall R. Bentzman

cc: People's Temple
mrh/mv

MM-5-6a

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

• Peoples Temple Christian Church
1859 Geary Boulevard
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Attention: Michael J. Prokes
Associate Minister

Department of the Treasury

P. O. Box 36050
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: Paul H. Wall

Telephone Number: 556 3642

Refer Reply to:

Date: April 25, 1977

• Dear Reverend Prokes:

In response to our meeting this morning I have enclosed a copy of the Rules and Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act. The regulations are fairly involved, therefore, it may be advisable to have them reviewed by the Church's legal representative.

Some of the main points relating to making requests for information are as follows:

1. Mail request to:

District Director
Internal Revenue
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco District Office
Attention: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P. O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102

2. The request should be in the form of a letter signed by the person making the request. A request on behalf of the church should be signed by an official of the church.

3. State that the request is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC, 552, or regulations thereunder.

4. You must be fairly specific as to what records are being requested, as an example you could request the following:

(a) Copies of all information items on file in the Intelligence, Audit or Collection Divisions of IRS relative to Peoples Temple Christian Church.

MM-5-7a

- (b) Any files, correspondence inquiries concerning the tax exempt status of the Peoples Temple Christian Church.
- (c) Is the Peoples Temple Christian Church presently under investigation by any division of the IRS?

After reading the enclosed regulations your attorney may wish to request additional information or use a different format.

I would suggest that a separate request be made for each individual or organization. If a separate request is made for Reverend Jones, he should be identified by Social Security Number and sign his own request.

If the church's main office is within the San Francisco District, the inquiry should be made to the San Francisco District.

If the church has headquarters in another district, the request should be sent to that District Office.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Very truly yours,


PAUL H. WALL
Group Manager (I-3)
Intelligence Division

Enclosure:
a/s

MM-5-76

THE 26—Internal Revenue
CHAPTER 1—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
PART 601—STATEMENT OF
PROCEDURAL RULES

Publication on Public Inspection of
Records

PREAMBLE

This document contains amendments to the Statement of Procedural Rules of the Internal Revenue Service (26 CFR Part 601) to conform such rules to the Act of November 21, 1974 (Public Law 93-502) which amended the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), and to the Department of the Treasury regulations in 31 CFR Part 1, implementing Public Law 93-502.

In general, the amendments describe those matters which the Freedom of Information Act exempts from its disclosure requirements. They provide examples of specific Internal Revenue matters which are protected under these exempt categories. In particular, matters to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy pursuant to Executive order must be, in fact, properly classified under established criteria pursuant to such Executive order. Additionally, the conditions are set forth under which investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes are exempt. The amendments provide that disclosure will be made of any portion of a requested record which conveys meaningful information after any exempted portion of such a record has been deleted.

The amendments provide for the public inspection of Internal Revenue Service records and the maintenance of current indexes of certain records. They also set forth information regarding the current locations of, and the materials which are available in, the National Office and Regional Office reading rooms, as well as the addresses of officials to whom requests for disclosure of records should be addressed.

The amendments provide the procedure for making a request for records of the Internal Revenue Service, the procedure for appeal of an initial determination to deny the request, the procedure for judicial review of the Internal Revenue Service determination as to the disclosure of records, and the procedure for proceeding against the officer or employee who denied the request for records. The amendments designate the officials who are to make initial determinations as to the whether to grant requests

MM-5-7c

for records and state that the Commissioner or his delegate is to make the appellate administrative determinations. Initial determinations are to be made within 10 working days after the date of the receipt except where this time limitation is waived or extension is authorized. Appellate determinations are to be made within 20 working days after the date of the receipt of the appeal. Under unusual circumstances, a 10-day extension may be invoked. If such an extension is invoked in connection with an initial determination, the proposed amendments provide that any unused days of the 10-day extension period may be invoked in connection with an administrative appeal from the initial determination.

The amendments provide for the disclosure of certain newly specified material, and set forth the schedule of fees for search and duplication services, the criteria for reduction or waiver of fees, and the procedure for securing payment when the fee is estimated to be \$50 or more. They also eliminate the minimum fees previously in effect. The fee schedule is applicable to the described services.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS

In order to conform the Statement of Procedural Rules (26 CFR Part 601) to the Act of November 21, 1974 (Public Law 93-502; 88 Stat. 1541) and to the Department of the Treasury regulations in 31 CFR Part 1, the Statement of Procedural Rules is hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph 1. Section 601.701 is amended by revising so much of paragraph (a) as follows subparagraph (3) thereof, by revising subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), and by adding new subparagraph (4) at the end of paragraph (b). These revised and added provisions read as follows:

§ 601.701 Publicity of information.

(a) General.
(3) . . .

The provisions of section 552 are intended to assure the right of the public to information. Section 552 is not authority to withhold information from Congress. Subject only to the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, the public generally or any member thereof shall be afforded access to information or records in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service. Such access shall be governed by the regulations in this subpart and those in 31 CFR Part 1 (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records).

(b) Exemptions.—(1) In general. Under § U.S.C. 552(b), the disclosure requirements of section 552(a) do not apply to certain matters which are:

- (i) (A) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (ii) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Internal

Revenue Service which communicate to Internal Revenue Service personnel information or instructions relating to (A) enforcement tolerances and criteria with respect to the allocation of resources, (B) criteria for determining whether or not a case merits further enforcement action, or (C) enforcement tactics, including but not limited to investigative techniques, internal security information, protection of identities of confidential sources of information used by the Service, and techniques for evaluating, litigating, and negotiating cases of possible violations of civil or criminal laws;

(iii) Specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, as described in paragraph (h) (2) of this section;

(iv) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(v) Interagency or intraagency memorandums or letters which would not routinely be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency, including communications (such as internal drafts, memorandums between officials or agencies, opinions and interpretations prepared by agency staff personnel or consultants for the use of the agency, and records of the deliberations of the agency or staff groups) (A) which the Internal Revenue Service has received from another agency, (B) which the Internal Revenue Service generates in the process of issuing an order, decision, ruling or regulation, drafting proposed legislation, or otherwise carrying out its functions and responsibilities or (C) which is the attorney work product of the Office of the Chief Counsel or is generated by that Office as attorney for the Internal Revenue Service;

(vi) Personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(vii) Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, including records prepared in connection with civil, criminal or administrative Government litigation and adjudicative proceedings, but only to the extent that the production of such records would (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source and in the case of a record compiled by a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel;

(viii) Contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(ix) Geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

(4) Segregable portions of records. Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person making a request for such record, after deletion of the portions which are exempt under § U.S.C. 552(b) (see paragraph (b) (1) of this section). The term "reasonably segregable portion" as used in this subparagraph means any portion of the record requested which is not exempt from disclosure under § U.S.C. 552 (b), and which, after deletion of the exempt material, still conveys meaningful information which is not misleading.

Par. 2. Section 601.702 is amended by revising so much of paragraph (b) (1) as follows subdivision (iii) thereof; by revising paragraph (b) (3) (i), (ii), and (iii); by revising paragraph (c); by revising paragraph (d) (5), (6), and (7); by adding a new subparagraph (10) at the end of paragraph (d); and by adding a new paragraph (f) immediately after paragraph (e). These revised and added provisions read as follows:

§ 601.702 Publication and public inspection.

(b) Public inspection and copying.—(1) In general.

(iii) . . . The Internal Revenue Service is also required by § U.S.C. 552(a) (2) to maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes identifying any matter described in (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this paragraph which is issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and which is required to be made available for public inspection or published. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service will also promptly publish, quarterly or more frequently, and distribute (by sale or otherwise) copies of each index or supplements thereto unless it determines by order published in the Federal Register that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable. In which case the Internal Revenue Service will nonetheless provide copies of such indexes on request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication. No matter described in (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this paragraph which is required by this section to be made available for public inspection or published may be relied upon, used, or cited as precedent by the Internal Revenue Service against a party other than an agency unless such party has actual and timely notice of the terms of such matter or unless the matter has been indexed and either made available for inspection or published, as provided by this subparagraph. This subparagraph applies only to matters which have precedential significance. It does not apply, for example, to any ruling or advisory interpretation issued to a taxpayer on a particular transaction or set of facts which applies only to that transaction or set of facts. This subparagraph

MM-5-7d

RULES AND REGULATIONS

does not apply to matters which have been made available pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) **Public reading rooms.**—(i) In general. The National Office and each regional office of the Internal Revenue Service will provide a reading room or reading area where the matters described in paragraph (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this section which are required by such paragraph to be made available for public inspection or published, and the current indexes to such matters, will be made available to the public for inspection and copying. Indexes of such materials issued by offices other than the National Office will be maintained in the reading room of the region of issuance as well as in the National Office reading room, but the material itself will be available only in the regional reading room. Copies of materials described in paragraph (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this section which are controlled by officers in the National Office (see paragraph (g) of this section) will not be made available in regional office reading rooms. The reading rooms will contain other matters determined to be helpful for the guidance of the public, including a complete set of rules and regulations (except those pertaining to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives) contained in this title, any Internal Revenue matters which may be incorporated by reference in the Federal Register (but not a copy of the Federal Register so doing) pursuant to paragraph (a) (3) (i) of this section, a set of Cumulative Bulletins, and copies of various Internal Revenue Service publications, such as the description of forms or publications contained in Publication No. 481. Fees will not be charged for access to materials in the reading rooms, but fees will be charged for copying as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. The public will not be allowed to remove any record from a reading room.

(ii) **Addresses of public reading rooms.** The addresses of the reading rooms are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address: Chief, Disclosure Staff, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 380, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.
Location: 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 60 Church Street, New York, New York 10007.

Location: Same as mailing address.

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, Box 12908, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108.

Location: 26th Floor, Federal Office Building, 600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 974, Atlanta, Georgia 30301.
Location: 275 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Location: Same as mailing address.

CENTRAL REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2118, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.
Location: Federal Office Building, 850 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75202.
Location: Same as mailing address.

WESTERN REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 96040, San Francisco, California 94102.
Location: Same as mailing address.

(iii) **Copying facilities.** The National Office and each regional office will provide facilities whereby a person may obtain copies of material located on the shelves of the reading rooms. (For schedule of fees for copying see paragraph (f) (4) of this section.)

(c) **Specific requests for other records.**—(i) In general. Subject to the application of the exemptions described in paragraph (b) of § 601.701, the Internal Revenue Service will, in conformance with § U.S.C. 552(a) (3), make reasonably described records available to a person making a request for such records which conforms in every respect with the rules and procedures set forth in this subpart. This paragraph applies only to records in being which are in the possession or control of the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) **Requests for records not in control of the Internal Revenue Service.** (i) Where the request is for a record which is determined to be in the possession or under the control of a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury other than the Internal Revenue Service the request for such record will immediately be transferred to the appropriate constituent unit and the requester notified to that effect. Such referral will not be deemed a denial of access within the meaning of these regulations. The constituent unit of the Department to which such referral is made will treat such request as a new request addressed to it and the time limits for response set forth in 31 CFR Part 1.5 (g) and (h) (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records) shall commence when the referral is received by the designated office or officer of the constituent unit. Where

the request is for a record which is determined not to be in the possession or control of any constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury, the requester will be so advised and the request will be returned to the requester.

(ii) Where the record requested was created by a Department or agency other than a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury or has been classified or otherwise restrictively endorsed by such other Department or agency, and a copy thereof is in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service, such originating or restrictively endorsing Department or agency will be promptly requested to advise the Internal Revenue Service on the releasability of that record. The request for advice will also inform the other Department or agency that, in the absence of timely guidance from it, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart. When it becomes necessary to provide a response to the requester within the time limits set forth in paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section without the advice of the other Department or agency, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart and advise the requester accordingly. However, where as a result, access to the record is denied under one of the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of § 601.701 the requester will be advised of the right to appeal such denial and may also be advised to make a request for the record directly to the original Department or agency. When an appeal to the Internal Revenue Service results from such procedure, the originating Department or agency will again be promptly requested to provide timely advice on the releasability of the records. Nevertheless, the ultimate decision on the appeal of such record shall rest with the Internal Revenue Service.

(iii) **Form of request.** The request for records must—

(1) Be made in writing and signed by the person making the request;—
(2) State that it is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or regulations thereunder;—
(3) Be addressed to, and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the Internal Revenue Service official who is responsible for the control of the records requested (see paragraph (g) of this section for the responsible officials and their addresses), regardless of where such records are maintained; if the person making the request does not know the official responsible for the control of the records, being requested, the request should be addressed to and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the director of the Internal Revenue Service district office in the district where the requester resides.

(iv) Reasonably describe the records in accordance with subparagraph (4) (C) of this paragraph.

(v) In the case of a request for records the disclosure of which is limited by

MM-5-72

statute or regulations (as, for example, the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), sections 6103 and 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or regulations thereunder), establish the identity and the right of the person making the request to the disclosure of the records in accordance with paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(vi) Set forth the address where the person making the request desires to be notified of the determination as to whether the request will be granted;

(vii) State whether the requester wishes to inspect the records or desires to have a copy made and furnished without first inspecting them; and

(viii) State the firm agreement of the requester to pay the fees for search and duplication ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or request that such fees be reduced or waived and state the justification for such request.

Where the initial request, rather than stating a firm agreement to pay the fees ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, places an upper limit on the amount the requester agrees to pay, which upper limit is deemed likely to be lower than the fees estimated to ultimately be due, or where the requester asks for an estimate of the fees to be charged, the requester shall be promptly advised of the estimate of fees and asked to agree to pay such amount. Where the initial request includes a request for reduction or waiver of fees, the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate) will determine whether to grant the request for reduction or waiver in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section and notify the requester of his decision and, if such decision results in the requester being liable for all or part of the fees normally due, ask the requester to agree to pay the amount so determined. The requirements of this subparagraph will not be deemed met until the requester has explicitly agreed to pay the fees applicable to his request for records. If any, or has made payment in advance of the fees estimated to be due. In addition, requesters are advised that only requests for records which fully comply with the requirements of this subparagraph can be processed in accordance with this section. The requester will be promptly notified in writing of any requirement which has not been met or any additional requirements to be met. However, every effort will be made to comply with the request as written.

(4) Reasonable description of records: Identity and right of the requester. (i) (A) The request for records must describe the records in reasonably sufficient detail to enable the Internal Revenue Service employees who are familiar with the subject area of the request to locate the records without placing an unreasonable burden upon the Internal Revenue Service. While no specific formula for a reasonable description of a record can be established, the require-

ment will generally be satisfied if the requester gives the name, subject matter, and, if known, the date and location of the requested record. However, it is suggested that the person making the request furnish any additional information which will more clearly identify the requested records. Where the request does not reasonably describe the records being sought, the requester shall be afforded an opportunity to refine his request. Such opportunity may, where desirable, involve a conference with knowledgeable Internal Revenue Service personnel. The reasonable description requirement will not be used by officers or employees of the Internal Revenue as a device for improperly withholding records from the public.

(B) The Internal Revenue Service will make every reasonable effort to comply fully with all requests for access to records subject only to any applicable exemption set forth in § 601.701(b). However, in any situation in which it is determined that a request for voluminous records would unduly burden and interfere with the operations of the Internal Revenue Service, the person making the request will be asked to be more specific and to narrow the request, and to agree on an orderly procedure for the production of the requested records, in order to satisfy the request without disproportionate adverse effects on Internal Revenue Service operations.

(ii) In the case of records containing information with respect to a particular person the disclosure of which is limited by statute or regulations, the person making the request shall establish his identity and right to access to such records. A person requesting access to such records which pertain to himself may establish his identity by—

(A) The presentation of a single document bearing a photograph (such as a passport or identification badge), or the presentation of two items of identification which do not bear a photograph but do bear both a name and signature (such as a driver's license or credit card), in the case of a request made in person.

(B) The submission of the requester's signature, address, and one other identifier (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) bearing the requester's signature, in the case of a request made by mail; or

(C) The presentation in person or the submission by mail of a notarized statement swearing to or affirming such person's identity.

Additional proof of a person's identity shall be required before the request will be deemed to have met the requirement of paragraph (C)(3)(v) of this section if it is determined that additional proof is necessary to protect against unauthorized disclosure of information in a particular case. A person who has identified himself to the satisfaction of Internal Revenue Service officials pursuant to this subdivision shall be deemed to have established his right to access to records pertaining to himself. A person requesting records on behalf of or pertaining to

another person must provide adequate proof of the legal relationship under which he asserts the right to access to the requested records before the requirement of paragraph (C)(3)(v) of this section will be deemed met. In the case of an attorney-in-fact the requester shall furnish an original of a properly executed power of attorney together with one other identifier bearing the signature of the person executing such power of attorney. A person signing a request for disclosure on behalf of a corporation shall furnish a certification by one of the officers of the corporation (other than the requester) that the person making the request on behalf of the corporation is properly authorized to make such a request. A person requesting access to records of a one-man corporation or a partnership shall provide a notarized statement that the requester is in fact an officer or official of the corporation or a member of the partnership.

(5) Date of receipt of request. Requests for records and any separate agreement to pay. First notification of waiver of fees, or letter transmitting prepayment shall be promptly stamped with the date of delivery to or dispatch by the office of the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate). The latest of such stamped dates will be deemed for purposes of this section to be the date of receipt of the request, provided that the requirements of paragraph (c)(3)(i) through (viii) of this paragraph have been satisfied, and, where applicable—

(i) The requester has agreed in writing, by executing a separate contract or otherwise, to pay the fees for search and duplication determined due in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section; or

(ii) The fees have been waived in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section; or

(iii) Payment in advance has been received from the requester.

As soon as the date of receipt has been established as provided above, the requester shall be informed and advised when he may expect a response within the time limits specified in paragraphs (e) (7) and (8) of this section, unless extended as provided in subparagraph (9) of this paragraph, and the title of the officer responsible for such response.

(6) Search for records requested. Upon the receipt of a request, search services will be performed by Internal Revenue Service personnel to identify and locate the requested records. With respect to records maintained in computerized form a search will include services functionally analogous to search for records which are maintained in a conventional form. However, the Internal Revenue Service is not required under 5 U.S.C. 552 to tabulate or compile information for the purpose of creating a record.

(7) Initial determination.—(i) In general. The Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate shall have authority to make initial determinations with respect

MM-5-76

RULES AND REGULATIONS

to all requests for records of the Internal Revenue Service. With the exception of records which are controlled by the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Data Center, or the Director of the Office of International Operations, the Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate shall have the sole authority to make such determinations with respect to records controlled by the National Office. Except where the Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate has such sole authority, the initial determination as to whether to grant the request for records may be made either by him or by the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested or his delegate (see paragraph (g) of this section), including those officials mentioned in the preceding sentence. The initial determination will be made and notification thereof mailed within 10 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the request, as determined in accordance with paragraph (c)(8) of this section unless an extension is invoked pursuant to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section or the requester otherwise agrees to an extension of the 10-day time limitation.

(4) *Granting of request.* If it is determined that the request is to be granted, and if the person making the request desires a copy of the requested records, a copy of such records will be mailed to him together with a statement of fees at the time of the determination or promptly thereafter, unless prepayment is required pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section. In the case of a request for inspection, the requester will be notified in writing of the determination, when and where the requested records may be inspected and of the fees involved in complying with the request. In such case, the records will promptly be made available for inspection, at the time and place stated, normally at the appropriate office where the records requested are controlled. However, if the person making the request has expressed a desire to inspect the records at another office of the Internal Revenue Service, every reasonable effort will be made to comply with the request. Records will be made available for inspection at such reasonable and proper times as not to interfere with their use by the Internal Revenue Service or to exclude other persons from making inspections. In addition, reasonable limitations may be placed on the number of records which may be inspected by a person on any given date. The person making the request will not be allowed to remove the records from the office where inspection is made. If, after making inspection, the person making the request desires copies of all or a portion of the requested records, copies will be furnished to him upon payment of the established fees prescribed by paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Denial of request.* If it is determined that the request for records should be denied (whether in whole or in part or subject to conditions or exceptions),

the person making the request will be so notified by mail. The letter of notification will specify the city or other location where the requested records are situated, contain a brief statement of the grounds for not granting the request in full, set forth the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial, and advise the person making the request of the right to appeal to the Commissioner in accordance with paragraph (c)(8) of this section.

(iv) *Inability to locate and evaluate within time limits.* Where the records requested cannot be located and evaluated within the initial 10-day period or any extension thereof in accordance with paragraph (c)(9) of this section, the search for the records or evaluation will continue, but the requester will be so notified, advised that he may consider such notification a denial of his request for records, and provided with the address to which an administrative appeal may be delivered. However, the requester may also be invited, in the alternative, to agree to a voluntary extension of time in which to locate and evaluate the records. Such voluntary extension of time will not constitute a waiver of the requester's right to appeal any denial of access ultimately made or his right to appeal in the event of failure to comply with the time extension granted.

(5) *Administrative appeal.* The requester may submit an administrative appeal to the Commissioner at any time within 35 days after the date of any notification described in paragraph (c)(7)(iii) or (iv) of this section, or the date of the letter transmitting the last records released, whichever is later. The letter of appeal shall—

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the requester.

(ii) Be addressed and mailed to the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: to expedite delivery, requests made by mail should be addressed to—

Freedom of Information Appeal, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, c/o Ben Franklin Station, P.O. Box 820, Washington, D.C. 20044, or

if hand delivered, delivery should be made to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, Chief Counsel, National Office of the Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20224.

(iii) Reasonably describe the records requested to which the appeal pertains in accordance with paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this paragraph.

(iv) Set forth the address where the appellant desires to be notified of the determination on appeal.

(v) Specify the date of the request, and

(vi) Petition the Commissioner to grant the request for records and state any arguments in support thereof.

Appeals will be promptly stamped with the date of their delivery to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, and the later of this stamped date or the stamped

date of a document submitted subsequently which supplements the original appeal so that the appeal satisfies the requirements set forth in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (vi) of this section will be deemed by the Internal Revenue Service to be the date of their receipt for all purposes of this section. The Commissioner or his delegate will acknowledge receipt of the appeal and advise the requester of the date of receipt and when a response is due in accordance with this paragraph. If an appeal fails to satisfy any of such requirements the person making the request will be promptly advised in writing of the additional requirements to be met. The determination to affirm the initial denial (in whole or in part) or to grant the request for records will be made and notification of the determination mailed within 20 days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the appeal unless extended pursuant to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section. If it is determined that the appeal from the initial denial is to be denied (in whole or in part), the appellant will be notified in writing of the denial, the reasons therefor, of the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial on appeal, and of the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4) for judicial review of that determination. If a determination cannot be made within the 20-day period (or extension thereof pursuant to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section or a grant of the request) the requester shall be promptly notified in writing that the determination will be made as soon as practicable but that the requester is nonetheless entitled to commence an action in a district court as provided in paragraph (c)(11) of this section. However, the requester may also be invited in the alternative, to agree to a voluntary extension of time in which to decide the appeal. Such voluntary extension shall not constitute a waiver of the right of the requester ultimately to commence an action in a United States district court.

(9) *Time extensions.*—(i) *10-day extension.* In unusual circumstances, the time limitations specified in subparagraphs (7) and (8) of this paragraph may be extended by written notice from the official charged with the duty of making the determination to the person making the request or appeal setting forth the reasons for such extension on the date on which the determination is expected to be dispatched. Any such extension or extensions of time provided by statute shall not cumulatively test more than 10 working days. If an extension pursuant to this subparagraph is invoked in connection with an initial determination any unused days of the extension may be invoked in connection with the determination on administrative appeal by written notice from the official who is to make the appellate determination to the requester. If no extension is sought for the initial determination, the 10-day extension may be added to the ordinary 20-day period for appellate review. As used in this part

MM-5-7g

graph, "unusual circumstances" means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request, the following:

(A) The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments in buildings that are separate from that of the office processing the request.

(B) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are demanded in a single request, or

(C) The need for consultation, which will be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or with another constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury or among two or more components of the Internal Revenue Service (other than the Disclosure Division of the Office of the Chief Counsel or the Disclosure Staff) having substantial subject-matter interest therein. Consultations with personnel of the Department of Justice, acting in their capacity as legal counsel to the executive departments with respect to requests for records under § U.S.C. 552, do not constitute a basis for an extension under this paragraph.

(10) *Extension by judicial review.* If the Internal Revenue Service fails to comply with the time limitations specified in paragraph (C) (7) or (8) of this section and the person making the request initiates a suit in accordance with paragraph (C) (11) of this section, the court in which the suit was initiated may retain jurisdiction and allow the Internal Revenue Service additional time to review its records, provided that the Internal Revenue Service demonstrates (A) the existence of exceptional circumstances, and (B) the exercise of due diligence in responding to the request.

(10) *Failure to comply.* If the Internal Revenue Service fails to comply with the time limitations specified in paragraph (C) (7), (8), or (9) (i) of this section, any person making a request for records shall be deemed to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to such request. Accordingly, the person making the request may initiate suit in accordance with paragraph (C) (11) of this section.

(11) *Judicial review.* If a request for records is denied upon appeal pursuant to paragraph (c) (8) of this section, or if no determination is made within the 10-day or 20-day periods specified in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section, or the period of any extension pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) (i) of this section or by grant of the requester, respectively, the person making the request may commence an action in a U.S. district court in the district in which he resides, in which his principal place of business is located, in which the records are situated, or in the District of Columbia, pursuant to § U.S.C. 552(a) (6). The statute authorizes an action only against the agency. With respect to records of the Internal Revenue Service, the agency is

the Internal Revenue Service, not an officer or an employee thereof. Service of process in such an action shall be in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. App.) applicable to actions against an agency of the United States. Delivery of process upon the Internal Revenue Service must be directed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attention: CC-GLE, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224. The Internal Revenue Service will serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this paragraph within 30 days after service upon it, unless the court otherwise directs for good cause shown. Pursuant to § U.S.C. 552(a) (4) (D), this proceeding will take precedence on the district court's docket, except as to those cases which the court considers of greater importance, and will be expedited in every way. The district court will determine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of the Internal Revenue Service records in question in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exemptions described in paragraph (b) (1) of § 501.701. The burden will be upon the Internal Revenue Service to sustain its action in not making the requested records available. The court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred by the person making the request in any case in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.

(12) *Proceeding against officer or employee.* Under § U.S.C. 552(a) (4) (F), the Civil Service Commission is required, upon the issuance of a specified finding by a court, to initiate a proceeding to determine whether disciplinary action is warranted against an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was primarily responsible for a withholding of records. The Commission, after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. (See § CFR Part 294.1201-1207 (relating to disciplinary actions by the Civil Service Commission).)

(d) *Rules for disclosure of certain specified matters.*

(1) *Information returns of certain tax-exempt organizations and certain trusts.* Information furnished on Form 990, Form 1041-A, and on the annual report by private foundations pursuant to sections 6033, 6034, 6054, and 6055 which are filed after December 31, 1968, is open to public inspection for a 4-year period. This information will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, as well as in the office of the district director serving the principal place of business of the organization or of the Director of the Mid-Atlantic Regional

Service Center. The applicability of this subparagraph is subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 5104(b) and § 501.5104-3 of this chapter.

(2) *Applications of certain organizations for tax exemption.* Subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 5104(a) and § 501.5104-1, applications, and certain reports submitted in support of such applications, filed by organizations described in section 501 (c) (1) and determined to be exempt from taxation under section 501(a) will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224. Copies of such applications filed after September 2, 1958, but not the supporting documents, are open to public inspection in the office of the district director with whom the application was required to be filed.

(3) *Accepted offers in compromise.* For a period of 1 year, a copy of the Abstract and Statement for each accepted offer in compromise in respect of income, profits, capital stock, estate, or gift tax liability will be made available for inspection (i) in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, when the offer covers a liability of \$5,000 and over, and (ii) in the office of the appropriate district director when the offer covers a liability of less than \$5,000. See § 501.5103(a) (1)-(j) of this chapter and section 10 of Rev. Proc. 64-64 (C.B. 1964-2, 574, 579).

(4) *Applications with respect to certain deferred compensation plans and accounts.* Applications and papers submitted in support of such applications, filed after September 2, 1974, with respect to the qualification of a pension, profit sharing, or stock bonus plan under section 401(a), 403(a), or 405(a), an individual retirement account described in section 408(a), an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b), or with respect to the exemption from tax of an organization forming part of such a plan or account, and any documents issued by the Internal Revenue Service dealing with such qualification or exemption, are open to public inspection. Such material will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, as well as in the office of any district director regardless of where the applications are filed. This subparagraph shall not apply with respect to plans having not more than 25 plan participants and its applicability is subject to the rules set forth in section 5104(a) and § 501.5104-1 of this chapter.

(5) *Fees for services.* (i) In general. The fees to be charged for search and duplication services performed by the Internal Revenue Service, whether or not such services are performed pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act or the regulations thereunder, shall be

MM-5-7 h

RULES AND REGULATIONS

determined and collected in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. A fee shall not be charged for determining whether an exemption under § 601.701 (b)(1) of this section can or should be asserted, deleting exempt matter being withheld from records to be furnished, or monitoring a requester's inspection of records which contains exempt matter. Should services other than the services described in this paragraph be requested and rendered, appropriate fees will be established by the Commissioner or his delegate, and imposed and collected pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 483(a), subject, however, to the constraint imposed by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A).

(2) **Waiver or reduction of fees.** The fees authorized by this paragraph may be waived or reduced—

(i) At the discretion of any Internal Revenue Service official (A) who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c)(7) of this section, in the case of a record which is not located for any person, or (B) who determines any portion of the requested record to be exempt from disclosure; or

(ii) On a case-by-case basis in accordance with this subdivision by any Internal Revenue Service official who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c)(7) of this section, provided such waiver or reduction has been requested in writing. Fees will be waived or reduced by such official when he determines either that:

(A) The records are requested by, or on behalf of, an individual who demonstrates in writing under penalty of perjury to the satisfaction of the deciding official that he is indigent and compliance with the request does not constitute an unreasonable burden on the Internal Revenue Service; or demonstrate indigency an individual shall show that he is eligible for Federally aided public assistance designed to supplement income on the basis of financial need, e.g., food stamp program; or

(B) A waiver or reduction of the fees is in the public interest because furnishing the information primarily benefits the general public. Normally, no charge will be made for providing records to Federal, state or foreign governments, international governmental organizations, or local governmental agencies of offices thereof.

The initial request for waiver of fees should be addressed to the official of the Internal Revenue Service to whose office the request for disclosure is delivered pursuant to paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section. Appeals from denials of requests for waiver or reduction of fees shall be decided by the Commissioner in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subdivision. Appeals shall be addressed in writing to the Office of the Commissioner within 35 days of the denial of the initial request for waiver or reduction and shall be decided promptly. See paragraph (c)(8) of this section for the appropriate address.

(3) **Search services.** Fees charged for the search services—

(i) Of personnel involved in locating records shall be \$3.50 for each hour or fraction thereof;

(ii) Of a computer to retrieve records stored by computer shall be \$3.50 for each hour (or fraction thereof) of personnel time associated with the search plus an amount which reflects the actual costs of extracting the stored information in the format in which it is normally produced, based on computer time and supplies necessary to comply with the request; and

(iii) In a case in which it is necessary to transport records from one location to another, or to transport an employee to the site of the requested records to locate rather than examine the records, shall be at the rate of the actual cost of such shipping or transportation.

(4) **Duplication.** The fee for duplication of materials shall be as follows:

(i) Photocopies, per page up to 8 1/2" x 14"—\$.10 each.

(ii) Photographs, films and other materials—actual cost.

(iii) In a case in which the Internal Revenue Service finds it appropriate to furnish the records to be released to a private contractor for copying, the person making the request for such records will be charged the actual cost of duplication charged by the private contractor.

(iv) No fee will be charged where the person making the request furnishes the supplies and equipment and makes the copies at the government location.

(5) **Printed material.** Unpriced printed material which is available at the location where requested and which does not require duplication in order that copies may be furnished, will be provided at the rate of \$.25 for each twenty-five pages or any fraction thereof. Forms and instructions which may be available in the reading rooms for distribution are not subject to this price. Certain relevant government publications which will be placed on the shelves of the reading rooms and similar public inspection facilities will not be sold at these locations. However, copies of pages of these publications may be duplicated on the premises and a fee for such services will be charged in accordance with paragraph (f)(4) of this section. A person desiring to purchase the complete publication, for example, an Internal Revenue Bulletin, should contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(6) **Agreement to pay.** In order to protect the requester from unexpected fees, all requests for records shall state the agreement of the requester (pursuant to paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section) to pay the fees determined in accordance with this paragraph or state the amount which the requester has set as an acceptable upper limit he is willing to pay to cover such fees. When such fees are estimated by the Internal Revenue Service to exceed that limit, or when the requester has failed to state a limit and the costs are estimated to exceed \$50 and the Internal Revenue Service has not then determined to waive or reduce

the fees, a notice will be sent to the requester. This notice will:

(i) Inform the requester of the estimated costs;

(ii) Extend an offer to the requester to confer with Internal Revenue Service personnel in an attempt to reformulate the request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet the needs of the requester;

(iii) Ask that the requester enter into a contract for the payment of actual costs determined in accordance with this subparagraph, which contract may provide for prepayment of the estimated costs in whole or in part; and

(iv) Inform the requester that the running of the time period, within which the Internal Revenue Service is obliged to make a determination on the request, has been tolled pending a reformulation of the request or the receipt of advance payment or an agreement from the requester to bear the estimated costs.

(7) **Form of payment.** Payment shall be made by check or money order, payable to the order of the Treasury of the United States or the Internal Revenue Service.

(8) **Responsible officials and their addresses.** For purposes of this section, the Internal Revenue Service officials responsible for the control of records are the following officials, in the case of records under their jurisdiction: the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), Regional Commissioners, District Directors, Service Center Directors, the Director of the Office of International Operations, the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Data Center. In the case of records of the National Office not under the jurisdiction of one of the officials referred to in the preceding sentence (including records of the National Office of the Chief Counsel), the Chief of the Disclosure Staff is the responsible official. Records of a Regional Counsel's Office shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Regional Commissioner, but records of District offices and service centers shall not be so deemed. The addresses of these officials are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Chief, Disclosure Staff
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
c/o Ben Franklin Station
P.O. Box 388
Washington, D.C. 20044

Work-in address
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mailing address
Assistant Commissioner (Inspection)
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service

Attn: Disclosure Office
Freedom of Information Request
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20044

Work-in address
Same as mailing address

MM-5-7i

RULES AND REGULATIONS

19943

Buffalo District

Mailing address
Director, Office of International Operations
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1225 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20525

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Burlington District

Mailing address
Director, IRS Data Center
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
1300 John C. Lodge Pkwy.
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

North Atlantic Region Regional Office

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, North Atlantic
Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
90 Church Street
New York, New York 10007

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Albany District

Mailing address
Director, Albany District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Lee W. O'Brien Federal Office Building
Clinton Avenue & North Pearl Street
Albany, New York 12207

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Augusta District

Mailing address
Director, Augusta District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
60 Sewall Street
Augusta, Maine 04302

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Boston District

Mailing address
Director, Boston District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Brooklyn District

Mailing address
Director, Brooklyn District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
25 Tillary Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Buffalo District

Mailing address
Director, Buffalo District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
111 West Huron Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Burlington District

Mailing address
Director, Burlington District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
11 Elwood Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Hartford District

Mailing address
Director, Hartford District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
450 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Manhattan District

Mailing address
Director, Manhattan District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
120 Church Street
New York, New York 10007

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Portsmouth District

Mailing address
Director, Portsmouth District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Federal Building
60 Daniel Street
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Providence District

Mailing address
Director, Providence District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
180 Broadway
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Andover Service Center

Mailing address
Director, Andover Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
210 Lowell Street
Andover, Massachusetts 01810

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Brooklyn Service Center

Mailing address
Director, Brooklyn Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1040 Waverly Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11242

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Mid-Atlantic Region

Regional Office

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Mid-Atlantic Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
2 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Baltimore District

Mailing address
Director, Baltimore District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1818
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Maryland

Newark District

Mailing address
Director, Newark District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 370
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Walk-in address
Federal Building
970 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey

Philadelphia District

Mailing address
Director, Philadelphia District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 12000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Walk-in address
5th Floor, Federal Office Building
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh District

Mailing address
Director, Pittsburgh District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 2400
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15202

Walk-in address
Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

MM-5-7-j

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RICHMOND DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Richmond District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 10007
Richmond, Virginia 23240

Walk-in address

Federal Building
600 North Eighth Street
Richmond, Virginia

WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Wilmington District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1206
Wilmington, Delaware 19806

Walk-in address

Second Floor
604 King Street
Wilmington, Delaware

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address

Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 99
Crownville Heights, Pennsylvania 19000

Walk-in address

11601 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SOUTHEAST REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address

Regional Commissioner, Southeast Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 526
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Mailing address

575 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Atlanta District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 757
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Walk-in address

575 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Birmingham District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
Attn: Disclosure Officer
P.O. Box 715
Birmingham, Alabama 35201

Walk-in address

5121 Eighth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Columbia District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer

Freedom of Information Request

P.O. Box 487
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Walk-in address

Federal Office Building
901 Sumter Street
Columbia, South Carolina

GREENSBORO DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Greensboro District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 30541
Greensboro, North Carolina 27402

Walk-in address

Federal Building
326 Federal Place
Greensboro, North Carolina

JACKSON DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Jackson District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 370
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Walk-in address

301 Building
301 North Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Jacksonville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 25016
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Walk-in address

Federal Office Building
600 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida

NASHVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Nashville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1197
Nashville, Tennessee 37202

Walk-in address

U.S. Courthouse
501 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

ATLANTA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address

Director, Atlanta Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
4400 Buford Highway
Chamblee, Georgia 30041

Walk-in address

Same as mailing address

MEMPHIS SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address

Director, Memphis Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
5121 Democrat Road, Stop 1A
Memphis, Tennessee 38116

Walk-in address

Same as mailing address

MIDWEST REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address

Regional Commissioner, Midwest Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
One North Wacker Drive
10th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Walk-in address

Same as mailing address

ABERDEEN DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Aberdeen District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 370
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

Walk-in address

Federal Building
1154 Fourth Avenue, S.E.
Aberdeen, South Dakota

CHICAGO DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Chicago District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 705
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Walk-in address

220 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

DES MOINES DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Des Moines District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 337
Des Moines, Iowa 50302

Walk-in address

Federal Building
216 Walnut Street
Des Moines, Iowa

FARGO DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Fargo District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 565
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Walk-in address

632 Second Avenue, North
Fargo, North Dakota

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Milwaukee District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1367
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Walk-in address

Federal Building & Courthouse
517 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OMAHA DISTRICT

Mailing address

Director, Omaha District Office

MM-5-7K

RULES AND REGULATIONS

13945

Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1063
Omaha, Nebraska 68103

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
15th & Dodge Streets
Omaha, Nebraska

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, St. Louis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1545
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Walk-in address
U.S. Court & Customs House
1115 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri

ST. PAUL DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, St. Paul District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 3358
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Walk-in address
315 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Springfield District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 3033
Springfield, Illinois 62703

Walk-in address
323 W. Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois

KANSAS CITY SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Kansas City Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 3331
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

Walk-in address
2306 E. Hannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri

CENTRAL REGION REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Central Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Federal Office Building
330 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 676
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
330 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cleveland District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 92123
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
1340 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

DETROIT DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Detroit District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 94
Detroit, Michigan 48204

Walk-in address
(Through May 7, 1978) Federal Building, 381
W. Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan.
(After May 7, 1978) Federal Office Building,
477 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Indianapolis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 64243
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
575 E. Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Louisville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1725
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

Walk-in address
Third Floor, Post Office Building
Seventh and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Parkersburg District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
425 Jailhouse Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer, Stop 54
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 307
Covington, Kentucky 40303

Walk-in address
Cincinnati Service Center
200 West Fourth Street
Covington, Kentucky

SOUTHWEST REGION REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Southwest Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 5781
Dallas, Texas 75285

Walk-in address
7030 Church Hill Way
Dallas, Texas

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Albuquerque District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1987
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Walk-in address
547 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

AUSTIN DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Austin District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1400
Austin, Texas 78707

Walk-in address
300 East Eighth Street
Austin, Texas

CHEYENNE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cheyenne District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1400
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Walk-in address
2101 & Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming

DALLAS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Dallas District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

DENVER DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Denver District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1576
Denver, Colorado 80201

Walk-in address
1600 17th Street
Denver, Colorado

LITTLE ROCK

Mailing address
Director, Little Rock District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 5710
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

MM-5-7L

19916
 Walk-in address
 700 W. Capitol
 Little Rock, Arkansas

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, New Orleans District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 97350
 New Orleans, Louisiana 70190

Walk-in address
 600 South Street
 New Orleans, Louisiana

OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Oklahoma City District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 98
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101

Walk-in address
 200 N.W. 4th Street
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

WICHITA DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Wichita District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 400
 Wichita, Kansas 67201

Walk-in address
 413 South Main Street
 Wichita, Kansas

AUSTIN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
 Director, Austin Service Center
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 604
 Austin, Texas 78767

Walk-in address
 2001 E. Interregional Highway
 Austin, Texas

**WESTERN REGION
 NATIONAL OFFICE**

Mailing address
 Regional Commissioner, Western Region
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 535 Market Street
 San Francisco, California 94105

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

ANCHORAGE DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Anchorage District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 1200
 Anchorage, Alaska 99500

Walk-in address
 510 K Street
 Anchorage, Alaska

RENO DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Reno District Office
 Internal Revenue Service

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 941
 650 West Fort Street
 Boise, Idaho 83724

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

HELENA DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Helena District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 Federal Building, Second Floor West
 Helena, Montana 59601

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

HONOLULU DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Honolulu District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 2619
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

Walk-in address
 513 Merchant Street
 Honolulu, Hawaii

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Los Angeles District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 331
 Los Angeles, California 90009

Walk-in address
 200 N. Los Angeles Street
 Los Angeles, California

PHOENIX DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Phoenix District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 2350
 Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Walk-in address
 Federal Building
 200 N. 1st Avenue
 Phoenix, Arizona

PORTLAND DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Portland District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 4100
 Portland, Oregon 97208

Walk-in address
 1220 S.W. 3rd Avenue
 Portland, Oregon

RENO DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Reno District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 4100
 Reno, Nevada 89503

Walk-in address
 Federal Building
 200 South Street
 Reno, Nevada

SALT LAKE CITY DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Salt Lake City District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 2000
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84100

Walk-in address
 405 South 400 East
 Salt Lake City, Utah

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, San Francisco District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 36320
 San Francisco, California 94106

Walk-in address
 450 Golden Gate Avenue
 San Francisco, California

SEATTLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Seattle District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 515 Second Avenue
 Seattle, Washington 98104

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

FRESNO SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
 Director, Fresno Service Center
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 Stop 250
 P.O. Box 12000
 Fresno, California 93710

Walk-in address
 2045 E. Butler Avenue
 Fresno, California

OGDEN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
 Director, Ogden Service Center
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 9040
 Ogden, Utah 84403

Walk-in address
 1100 West 1200 South Street
 Ogden, Utah

**DONALD C. ALEXANDER,
 Commissioner**

[FPA Dec. 78-14100 Filed 5-12-79, 9:40 am]

MM-5-7M

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 38020
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

FEB 21 1978

Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

Gentlemen:

An examination of your organization is being considered to determine whether it is organized and operated as provided by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and to determine if it receives income from any activity which may be subject to income tax as provided by Section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code.

To determine whether an examination is warranted, we are requesting for our review, the following preliminary data from your books and records:

- 1) A copy of your organizational documents - articles of incorporation, articles of association, by-laws, or any other written instrument by which your organization was created.
- 2) A copy of your most recent consolidated financial statement including a balance sheet and a statement of revenue and expenses.
- 3) Copies of payroll tax returns, Forms 941 and 940 filed for the year 1977.
- 4) Copies of application for license or permit to operate a commercial activity of any kind in any city, county, or state.

Your cooperation in mailing this data to the address shown above within the next ten days will be appreciated.

MM-5-8a

-2-

Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ

Please be advised that if an examination is deemed necessary, you will be so notified in writing and such examination will be conducted within the purview of Section 7605(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Regulations thereunder.

Sincerely,

Robert Fackelt

District Director

MM-5-86

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Rev. James W. Jones Jr.
c/o Garry, Dreyfus, et al
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: T. R. Davis

Telephone Number: (415) 556-7467

Refer Reply to: A:D:TED

Date: MAR 2 1978

Re: Request for Access to Internal
Revenue Service Records

Dear Rev. Jones:

This refers to your undated letters addressed to the Director, Disclosure Division and the Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs), which were transferred to this office, and to our interim reply.

Although your letter is headed "Privacy Act Request" it also cites the Freedom of Information Act. Unfortunately, it does not qualify as a valid request under either of the Acts. Our records are normally limited to Federal income tax returns and related documents pertaining to the income tax liability of the taxpayer. Income tax case files are specifically exempt under the Privacy Act. Your letter requests copies of all files this agency has indexed under your name or which contain your name. This is a very broad request since you do not indicate the type of documents sought, the years involved, or where they might be located. Under the Treasury Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act there are certain requirements to be met for a valid request, one of which is that the records must be reasonably described. In addition, requests for Federal income tax case files should be directed to the District Director who has jurisdiction over the area from which they were filed.

As a service to you, however, we have checked the microfilm records currently available to this office. Federal income tax returns and related information would be indexed under your name and social security number and we found a listing of returns for eight taxable years filed under the name and social security number furnished (James W. Jones - SSN 303-32-5942). The microfilm record indicates they were filed jointly with Marcoline M. Jones.

There has been no audit action to date on these income tax returns. A search of our Intelligence Division's files disclosed an index card under your name indicating receipt of an information item in 1972; however no investigative action was taken. The information item, which is believed to have been a newspaper article, cannot be located and we regret our inability to furnish it.

MM-5-9a

-2-

Rev. James W. Jones Jr.

Although furnishing an individual with information and/or copies of records from his or her personal Federal income tax case file would not be considered as a benefit to the general public, the cost of the search conducted in this instance is within the limit we are authorized to waive. Therefore, no charge is being made.

We hope the above information is helpful.

Very Truly yours,

Fred Bolding

Fred Bolding
Disclosure Officer

MM-5-96

JEAN

1. MARSHALL BENTZMAN - Tim, June and I talked to him 4/26. He had called Tak Fuguchi, the name on the IRS letter of April 13 -- the second request letter saying the IRS had rec'd none of our responses.

MB told him he considered the April 13 letter invalid since it was based on false premise - that PT had failed to respond to initial request. MB said he accused Tak Fuguchi of trying to get us further in by saying we had not responded when we had. On basis of no response, local division could shoot the matter right up to the regional where they can ask for an audit.

Some of the conversation, as quoted by Marshall B.:

T.F. "It got misassociated" (previous correspondence)

M.B. "I am treating the recent letter as invalid."

T.F. "I just got the case -- I don't know why PT is being audited."

H.B. "How can you make a recommendation to the regional office about PT on basis of what you have requested in the letter? We have documentation that PT is a church. The documents you have requested will only show what we say we are."

T.F. "There has been a lot of publicity about the church. Publicity gave rise to our inquiry about the church."

M.B. "But we have documentaion there is an informer. It is a church and holds regular religious services. There is no way you can disqualify PT as a church..." Then MB said something about unrelated business income, I think his intentions being that ~~if~~ even if they got into church records, there is no documentation to prove there is unrelated business income.

T.F. "Even if the church has unrelated business income, it has no part of the organizations tax exemption." NOXXXXXXXXXXXXX
NOXX

Marshall thinks that even if there were unrelated business income proven, it would have to account for 25% - 30% of the church's total income and activity. So, he feels what they are after to determine is our political activity. 75% of the activity of a church has to be church related.

In response to the questions in the request: Marshall wants to write a letter saying that there is not any basis in fact for the inquiry. No cause for action against us. Wants to document the harassment: police report, arson report accounting for losses of documents; affidavits regarding the informer if we can get them -- though Tak Fuguchi denied to Marshall that there was informer in the case. His letter will also ask them ~~as~~ their definition of "commercial," in order to determine whether Valley Enterprises books would have to be audited.

He wants to have Charles go thru Burton's office (Phil) to press the IRS why this is being asked for. Says IRS moves for Congressional inquiries. Also wants to tak the offensive with affidavits and documents to show we are ~~hi~~ being harassed ant there is no foundation ~~mf~~ for the inquiry.

3 I asked about the stipend in relation to the inquiry question #3. It relates to payroll tax returns. Was what Hill xxx received in 1977, since Rita's inability xxx xxx to work, considered payroll? He said he

MM-5-10 a

thought it would take careful consideration in coming days to determine. Said stipend in itself is not payroll, but there is close attention paid to such things by IRS because there is habitual abuse of the kind of grant. Said we would have to specify the purpose for the stipend. Determined by how long it was in effect, what other means of livelihood the person had, how often paid etc. Said the minutes could be amended to make sure the nature of the grant is clarified on Hill's behalf.

2. ALBERT KAHN: Planning to get a message to Jim, appreciated the condolences. Said he was only in pain one day, that it was Brian and his wife who suffered. Experience as a whole was "interesting and exciting." Dick should write Brian, this is my opinion. Said the doctor gave him a mistaken diagnosis and he went 8 hours into the coronary before the doctor would recognize what it was, said Brian saved his life by bringing in a coronary specialist.

In his opinion, the Press Democrat article by Bob Klose was very strong in our favor. Anyone who reads it comes away with the impression that Mr. Katsaris has no case. He is going to write the ~~XX~~ PD and congratulate them for objectivity, and for going to the source to get the other side of the picture (Maria's).

In regards to Tass, said if they do it, it will go all over the world. Kahn will write New Times, too. Very enthusiastic and supportive. It seems we have gotten a clean bill of health from the people who ~~xxxx~~ count, because as I recall previously he was loathe to commit himself in pen and paper on our behalf to these same news agencies.

3. GENE STARBECKER: We walked square into the CIA. This is ~~XXXXXX~~ Tom's and Vera's any my opinion. He talked to us in gushingly sympathetic terms, put together a very attractive film package -- everything, including per diem which could be cut pending the filmmakers staying free on the project, transportation, insurance and a guaranteed finished product to please us for \$85,000. Could be boiled down to about \$70,00 with per diem and other trappings culled out. Also includes some distribution.

But the reason we are so thoroughly ~~xxxxxx~~ suspicious of him is the amount of ~~HOMEWORK~~ he had done. He kept saying things like "his people out here told him about the press we had gotten." A friend of his, a young woman, gives all her money in the form of her paycheck to the church she belongs to ...do we do it like that?" Knew about the "concerned relatives" and so-called cases overseas of children being held. We instantly denied this shit. He always played our part, but was ~~xxxxxx~~ attempting to gather information all the while. To top it off, (see attached resume) he has done films for the USAID, US Information Agency, Marine Corps and Air Force, State Department etc. etc. How dare they think we are so dumb? Also, he just happened to be in San Francisco (he is from Silver Spring Maryland), and called here several times to reach me and persisted until we met. At the end of the talk, he said to be sure to tell Jim that he had lived in Indianapolis when he was there, knew of him, and had directed the tv station WFBM, including the ~~at~~ first interracial program on TV. Also, that he wrote for the Indianapolis Times, a black paper. What a stupidly blatant play for credibility. He was ~~xxxxxx~~ subtle about some things and insultingly ~~obv.ous~~ about others.

MM-5-106

REPORTS
JEAN
THURSDAY, MARCH 16

(I HAVE NOT DONE REPORTS REGULARLY, SO THESE ARE RECOLLECTIONS FROM OVER THE PAST WEEK OR SO...)

1. IRS -- MARSHALL SCHWARTZ (Man Down South) of Karno, Rudnick and Fisher, cost \$90,00/hr. Agreed with Bentzman that the source was either random compliance or harassment. He said that as a tax-exempt organization we do fall in the purview of IRS code and therefore these are proper documents for the IRS to be asking for. However, they are only proper to be requested if there is a proper purpose for the request. Harassment is, of course, not a proper purpose. Said that it sounds to him like an information leak, which is a common source of such inquiries. The questions asked indicate that two things are being linked into: 1) church function and 2) unrelated business income. Schwartz recommends that we write a letter requesting of them the reason why we were selected for audit. We can say we are willing to comply, but that we have good reason to believe that there may not be a proper purpose for their audit. Another choice we have is to ignore the request. The IRS would not drop the matter, but pursue us with, probably, a subpoena.

If the IRS feels they have reason to assume that (after we challenge them and request proper purpose for their audit) that we will use the time to abscond with funds they think we have due in taxes (for unrelated business income) they can file a Jeopardy Assessment against us. Thus, they could freeze our assets on basis of the fact that they have knowledge (it would have to be from an informer) that we do in fact have substantial earnings from Unrelated Bus. Income. They could freeze our assets to protect their interest in the money in taxes they think we owe them. This action they could actually do at any time. We really have no assurance, even though we are filing for FOIA and doing other staying tactics to put this off, that the IRS will not file a Jeopardy Assessment. (I understand, though, that if they do make a J.A., we can protest and go to court and get a stay on their J.A. This is all very complicated and Chaikin should assess this as I am not 100% sure on every detail.)

He recommends that we write a letter saying that because of the background of harassment, of the all-too-co-incidental nature of governmental probes and harassments of our church over the past year, that we question the legitimacy of their audit and DO NOT COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST.

IRS next step would be to make an Administrative Summons. If we still wish to decline turning the documents over, we have to make an appearance at the hearing (with counsel) and state the reasons we are withholding our records -- harassment.

Next, they have to come back with a court summons. The whole process could take years. We should continue asking for stays on basis of the fact that we are investigating the validity of the Treasury Department audit on us.

Again, the problem with this is the IRS' authority to demand a Jeopardy Assessment.

He was concerned about the status of our case homes, because they are what he called debt financed income, the ones that have mortgages, and are therefore classified as unrelated business income.

MM-5-11 ^{FILE}

IRS CONTINUED

Did we
ask church?
Bentzman?

14
11

(i.e. privileged information)
The one part of their request which he finds suspicious (the request itself may not be legitimate on their part) is the payroll information. This could only be requested for reason of wanting to get the names of the membership, key persons. Re. Unrelated Bus. Income, he also said that anything on which we took out permits from City and County to do business would constitute UBI.

Re. potential for attachment by Stoen et al, he said he would have to review the by-laws and articles of incorporation. He wants to know how our directors change, because it would depend on what the rules say. He said if TOS could gain enough support and if the rules were in his favor, then he could do it. He could file suit to protect the church property because of some violation of the by-laws and corporate rules. All he would need is one standing church member to file a deposition saying that P.T. is operating in violation of its by-laws and file with the AG. Said the AG could then come in and put a hold on the assets until it were settled. He would like to see the by-laws for this reason, and said we should "clean up our act" if there are currently any infractions, such as no annual meeting etc. Said we MUST keep good corporate records and follow the laws to the T.

Search by
fact

Basically, the first part of his assessment agrees with what Bentzman told us. Except B. seems to think that the information may be privileged as a church and he is interested in looking into unlawful search and seizure (4th and 5th Amendments) for that reason. This other guy did not think S and S was an issue. No response from Bentzman yet because he is in trial all week and has not had time to research it. I think he will be conscientious. He pointed out all the books and codes to June and me and showed us how to research them. He wants to "give them hell for this..." We have a meeting Saturday. The letter which he wrote asking for more time runs out April 3.

June will go over the Garry's tonight and copy off relevant pages of the IRS code for your information.
Attached is Bentzman's xx preliminary opinion. 1

MM-5-11 6

IRS

3. BENTZMAN cannot give us any answers without "calling friends," it seems. When he can't reach these Friends, he fails to have answers for us on basis of his own research. These are some tidbits he gave us Friday:

1. Regarding the source, even if it is from TOS, the informer is protected by the IRS. We said what- about attorney-client privilege. ~~he didn't know, so said he would have to ask Barry about that.~~

2. Said the closer you look at the letter, the more you tear it apart. It was signed by the District Director. But demands for audit under 7605 (c) have to come from the regional director. Therefore, this is only a request, and not an audit, and is a fishing expedition hoping we will be gullible and comply. It says, if an audit were "deemed necessary," it would be subject to the code 7605 (c). But what rule and reg are they inquiring about our g books with this letter, then? They cannot demand what they ask for under these provisions and at this level.

Also, there are no identifying signals on the letter. No case number or file number, so it is either bogus or they have not really initiated anything yet on us yet to have established a file number.

Since they cannot ask for unrelated business income under this provision, the only thing they can legitimately ask for at this level, (as I understand him) is what we are doing that constitute us as a church. He is going to challenge that as an improper request. That has been explained in previous reports. Said he is going to write a letter saying their requests are invalid. Said we will still have to deal with them, but they will have to come back in another way at a later time.

We asked about political functions, how far did we have to be involved in "political" activities and what defines "political." He said he will ask or research it, as usual. Tim showed him our political stuff -- about all we had was Mary Warren's book, and a few posters. We ought to think about the Forum, probably.

MM-5-11c

Jean

We saw Bentzman today:

1. He had no information on corporations and taxes because his friend had not called him back, plans to have lunch with him next week and find out then.
2. Re Willits: He called Peters for us, we were not there as he called once when we were there and Peters was out. He talked to Tim later on the phone and described the conversation he had with Peters: Peters is sending him a copy of the contract and lease that we made with him; Peters told him we are in violation of some local permit law, Bentzman was not familiar with it and said it sounded like a water permit, Bentzman volunteered that we would pay \$500 next week, and that we plan to sell.

fu
Bentzman recommends that we sell the tanks, and pay for whatever costs of excavation and refilling holes out of the escrow, paying off the \$1500 rent at the same time. He looked at the insurance policy, which gives an estimated value of \$24,000 - and recommends that we look for a buyer. The insurance policy value is that amount which we insured it for; I have no idea what actual value can be placed on the oil tanks nor what we originally paid for them. Tim remembers that John Harris made the deal when we got them.

I talked to Claire on the phone this morning before we saw Bentzman - she said that Peters was offering to take the load off our hands for \$1500 if we would pay the \$1500 rent.

Clancy and I think that we should have Rob Tarver go over there and measure the oil in the tanks with a dip stick of some sort to see if we've got any oil anyway; Peters may have been siphoning it off and that may have been the reason he never billed us. Bentzman agreed with our idea that Peters might have been using the oil and never telling us. That is a criminal offense but obviously we don't want to press charges and in that location we'd never get justice anyway. And we'd pay through the nose for legal fees.

Maybe we can offer this piece to Kalman, once we find out how much it's worth.

I will tell Mildred on the radio that Bentzman recommends we peddle the tanks.

MM-5-11d

He is really a piece of shit
Speeds
on
Chapman

**Report of Individual
Income Tax Audit Changes**

**Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service**

Name of Taxpayer

Samuel M. Anderson

Social Security Number Year Form Examining District

437-09-2867 75 1040 94

Name and Title of Person With Whom Audit Changes Were Discussed

Date of Report

Filing Status

In Reply Refer To

11-3-77

Single

TB 2519

Income and Deduction Amounts Adjusted

Explanation No. (See attached)	Item Changed	Amount shown on return or as previously adjusted	Corrected amount of Income and Deduction	IRS Ref. No.	Adjustment Increase or (Decrease)
<i>1</i>	<i>Contribution</i>	<i>2203.00</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>2203.00</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>Employer's tax expense</i>	<i>1,624.00</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>1624.00</i>
<i>2.</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>261.79</i>	<i>213.07</i>		<i>48.72</i>
<i>3.</i>	<i>Rising item deduc.</i>	<i>858.27</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>858.27</i>

A. Adjustment in income - increase or (decrease) - (See explanation of adjustments attached)

4733.99

B. Total income or taxable income reported or as previously adjusted

4780.01

C. Corrected total income or taxable income

9514.00

D. Tax computed with exemptions

1392.00

E. Tax Surcharge

-0-

F. Tax Credits (Retirement income, investment, foreign, or other allowable credits) (If adjusted, see explanation attached)

30.00

G. Self-employment tax, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit (If adjusted, see explanation attached)

-0-

H. Corrected Tax (Line D plus line E plus line G less line F)

1362.00

I. Tax shown on return or as previously adjusted

666.30

J. Statutory Deficiency (Increase in tax before credits, line H less line I)

695.70

K. Overassessment (Decrease in tax before credits, line I less line H)

L. Net prepayment credits, excess FICA, RRTA, nonhighway gasoline tax credit, regulated investment company undistributed capital gain credit, previous assessments, refunds, and credits (If adjusted, see schedule attached)

666.30

M. Additional Tax (Line H less line L)

695.70

N. Overpayment (Line L less line M)

O. Penalties, if any (See explanation attached)

Although this report is subject to review, you may consider it as your written notice that your case is closed if you are not notified of an exception to these findings within 30 days after a signed copy of this report or a signed waiver, Form 878-1, is received by the District Director. If you agree, please sign one copy and return it in the enclosed return envelope. Keep the other copy with your records.

Consent to Assessment and Collection - I do not wish to exercise my appeal rights with the Internal Revenue Service or to contest in the United States Tax Court the findings in this report; therefore, I give my consent to either:

(1) the immediate assessment and collection of the Additional Tax shown on line M, plus any interest due on this tax, and also any Penalties shown on line O, or

(2) the Overpayment shown on line N, plus any interest and adjusted by any Penalties shown on line O.

Your signature

Date

Spouse's signature, if a joint return was filed

Date

MM-5-12a

FORM 1902-E (REV. 7-77)

Form 986-A FEBRUARY 1968	EXPLANATION OF ITEMS	SCHEDULE NO. OR EXHIBIT
NAME OF TAXPAYER Samuel H. Arduini		YEAR/PERIOD ENDED 1975

1. We have disallowed the amount shown on your return because you have not ordered our previous letter requesting supporting information. To be allowed a deduction, expense, exemption, credit, or other tax benefit, its amount, its basis, and its requirements of the law have been met. If you will furnish the necessary information, we will reconsider the proposed adjustment.

2. Only the amount of medical expense that exceeds a certain percentage of your adjusted gross income is deductible. Since your adjusted gross income has been changed, we have adjusted your medical expense deduction as shown in the accompanying computation:

AGI	\$9,514	348.49 (Line 7, Sch. A)
	.03	- 285.42 (3%)
\$	285.42	63.07
		+ 150.00 (line)
		\$ 213.07

3. We have computed your tax using a Tax Table because it results in a smaller tax to you.

1977 — ANNUAL REPORT OF EARNINGS 1977

This report is required by section 203(h) of the Social Security Act. Failure to report may result in a loss of benefits.

Name and Address

ROSE D SHARON
X MISSION VILLAGE
PO BOX 893
GEORGETOWN GUYANA
SOUTH AMERICA 894

PRE- FID <input checked="" type="radio"/>	TYPE OF ACTION <input checked="" type="radio"/>	CLAIM NUMBER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 185-44-2527A
---	--	--

BENEFICIARY NAME (last, first) <input checked="" type="radio"/> ROSE D SHARON
--

1. EMPLOYMENT

- a. Were you an employee in 1977? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 If "Yes," answer b and c.
 If "No," go to item 2.)

b. Show total amount of wages (before payroll deductions) earned January 1 through December 31, 1977. \$

- c. If you were age 72 last year, show only the amount earned before the month in which you were 72.

c. Place an "X" in each block for each month you did NOT earn more than \$250 (and go to item 2).

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

2. SELF-EMPLOYMENT

- a. Were you self-employed in 1977? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If "Yes," answer b, c, and d.
 If "No," go to item 3.)

b. Show total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment. If loss, show "L" after amount. \$

c. Type of occupation

Domestic

- d. For each month you believe you did not perform substantial services in self-employment (see page 3), show the number of hours you worked (and go to item 3).

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

3. ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS FOR 1978

- a. Do you expect any earnings in 1978?
 If "Yes," answer b) ☐ Yes ☒ No

b. How much do you expect your total earnings to be in 1978? \$
 If you will be age 65 or over before 1/2/79 and your total earnings will be over \$4,000, answer c.
 If you are under age 65 throughout 1978 and your total earnings will be over \$3,240, answer c.

- c. Show first month in 1978 in which you earned wages of over \$334 (if age 65) or \$270 (if under age 65) or performed substantial services in self-employment. If no month, show "None."

SIGN
HERE

FORM SSA-777 (5-75)

ORIGINAL FORM COMPRISE © PATENT NUMBER 2,911,918 □ 5
 TO BE PROCESSED BY SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

YEAR <input checked="" type="radio"/> 77

TOTALS OF 1b & 2b

TOTAL EARNINGS <input checked="" type="radio"/>	WK CODE W S B	1 - SELF EMPLOYMENT 2 - BOTH
UNIT CENTS CIRCLE ONE		

NON-SERVICE MONTHS

NS

IF BOTH PAGES AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT ARE INVOLVED, ENTER ONLY MONTHS CHECKED IN BOTH IC & 2b.

LATE REP LR

MANDATORY AFTER 6/15

1 - NO PENALTY

2 - POSSIBLE PENALTY

ITEM 2b

CURRENT YEAR ESTIMATE <input checked="" type="radio"/>	UNIT CENTS
---	------------

ITEM 3c

1ST SERV MO WK	CANNOT BE FUTURE MONTH
-------------------	---------------------------

REFUND RF	INCLUDE CENTS
--------------	---------------

DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

NOTICE: Whoever makes a false statement in connection with this report is liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

DATE

TELEPHONE NUMBER

MM-5-13

REMOVE STUB AT THIS POINT BEFORE MAILING

September 25, 1970

Internal Revenue Service Center
1160 West 1200 South
Ogden, Utah 84405

RE: James W. & Marceline M. Jones
Rt. 1, Box 402J
Redwood, Valley, 95470

Gentlemen:

The attached billing from your office to the above named taxpayer has been forwarded to us for answering.

We do not believe that the taxpayers are liable for a penalty on their estimated tax payments for the year 1969 because the estimated tax payments were computed as follows:

	<u>YEAR 1968</u> <u>PER RETURN</u>	<u>YEAR 1969</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
Income tax before surcharge	\$5,294.88	\$5,294.88
Tax surcharge 1968 rate	397.12	
Tax surcharge 1969 rate		\$29.49
Total	<u>5,692.00</u>	<u>5,824.37</u>
Less income tax withheld	976.99	976.99
Balance subject to estimated tax		<u>4,847.38</u>
Amount used for estimated tax		\$5,000.00

The above estimate of \$5,000.00 was timely paid on each installment date. There was no change on number of exemptions.

In view of the above explanation, we feel that the billing for penalty should be cancelled.

Sincerely,

R. V. Knudsen
Crook, Moore & Knudsen

RVK:th
cc: ✓ James W. Jones

MM-5-14

C
O
P
Y

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 38020
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact:

Tak Fukuchi
Telephone Number:
(415) 556-1585

Please Reply to:

RP/EO:EO-1

Date: APR 13 1978

Gentlemen:

This letter is in regards to our letter of February 21, 1978, wherein we requested your cooperation in submitting for our review, within ten days, certain data from your books and records. To date, we have had no response from you.

For your information, we repeat the data requested in our original letter of February 21, 1978.

- 1) A copy of your organization documents - Articles of Incorporation, Articles of Association, by-laws, or any other written instrument by which your organization was created.
- 2) A copy of your most recent consolidated financial statement including a balance sheet and a statement of revenue and expenses.
- 3) Copies of payroll tax returns, Form 941 and 940 filed for the year 1977.
- 4) Copies of application for license or permit to operate a commercial activity of any kind in any city, county, or state.

The data should be mailed or delivered to the address shown above.

MM-5-15

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

• Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Attn: Jean F. Brown

Department of the Treasury

P.O. Box 391, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053

Person to Contact:

J.W. Brannan

Telephone Number:

(213) 688-4181

Refer Reply to:

400:DO:JWB

Date:

28 FEB 1978


• Dear Ms. Brown:

This letter is in response to your request concerning Internal Revenue Service files which may contain information relating to Pastor James Jones.

Please be advised that we have checked the indices of the Los Angeles District Intelligence Gathering and Retrieval System along with our Audit, Collection and Exempt Organization files. These indices failed to disclose any record of Pastor James Jones.

Because this name is so common, if more specific data is furnished, such as, social security number, and address/addresses used for the years we must search, we might be able to provide further data upon reapplication.

Sincerely,



J.W. BRANNAN
District Disclosure Officer
Los Angeles District

MM-5-16

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

Apostolic Corporation
P. O. Box 15156
San Francisco, California 94115

Person to Contact: R. W. LINEAS

Telephone Number: (202) 964-4027

Refer Reply to: E:EO:T:R:1-2

Date: APR 16 1977

Dear Applicant:

This is in reference to attorney Janet L. Evans' letter of March 24, 1977, in which she protested our determination letter dated March 4, 1977, that held you are not exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Careful consideration has been given to the statements contained in Miss Evans' protest letter. However, no new or additional information was presented which would afford a basis for departure from the conclusions reached in our determination letter of March 4, 1977. Miss Evans stated on April 12, 1977, in a telephone conversation, that you did not desire a conference in this office.

Accordingly, our determination of March 4, 1977, is considered to be correct, and it is affirmed. We are advising the District Director, San Francisco, who is your key District Director for exempt organization matters, of this action.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. Coleman

E. D. Coleman
Chief, Exempt Organizations
Technical Branch

MM-5-17

STARK, STEWART, SIMON & SPARROWE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING
408 FOURTEENTH STREET
FRANKLIN AT FOURTEENTH
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
TELEPHONE (415) 834-8200

MERBERT L. BREED (1878-1967)

DESTOR ROBINSON
NATHAN S. GRAY
STANLEY E. SPARROWE
JOHN F. BAUER
OF COUNSEL

EDGAR S. STEWART
FRANKLIN C. STARK
EARL E. SIMON, JR.
JOHN F. WELLS
NED ROBINSON
S. DOUGLAS BAUER
DONALD L. EDGAR
RICHARD H. BARK
ROBERT C. FELD
GEORGE F. BUNNER, JR.
ALFRED H. SCHNEIDERMAN
MERRILL A. SCHWARTZ
WM. BARRY SALAMUTH
RICHARD S. DEACHERSHE
THOMAS R. DUFFY
JANET L. EVANS
D. BARRATT SMITH
LISE A. PEARLMAN
BERNARD H. WOLF

April 15, 1977

Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20224

Attention Mr. Jankowitz

Re: Apostolic Corporation, E:EO:T:R:l-2

Dear Mr. Jankowitz:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of April 12, 1977, to the effect that the above-named corporation withdraws its request for a conference with the national office regarding its exempt status under IRC Section 501(d).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

STARK, STEWART, SIMON & SPARROWE

By

Janet L. Evans

Janet L. Evans

JLE/bb

cc: Apostolic Corporation ✓

MM-5-18