

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

1166-1176, 1176x, 1176x1, 1179, 1181, 1184-1186,
15⁺ NR 1188-1191x1

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Response is based on memorandum Cassidy to Wannall, dated 10/17/75, captioned "FBI Domestic Security Investigations," prepared by AFW:vb, which contained a review of pertinent material as located in INTD inspection reports from 1970 to 1975.

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 (1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
 1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

62-116395

December 10, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
 STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
 RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to the November 26, 1975, request of the SSC for information in summary form, relating to instances in which information obtained by the FBI was used effectively to prevent violence.

It is noted that the aforementioned request was received by the FBI on December 9, 1975. In view of the indicated urgency of the request, the following information, based on readily available summaries of information believed responsive and/or pertinent, has been prepared. It has not been possible within the limited time available to locate and examine documents underlying the events described.

It is not, therefore, known whether or not such underlying documents could be produced without jeopardizing current operations or informants and sources of continuing value. However, should the SSC request access to documents underlying any of the items included below, efforts will be initiated to locate them and to determine the extent to and form in which SSC access to them may be granted.

A Los Angeles racial informant in December, 1969, furnished valuable information which was instrumental in preventing deaths and additional bodily injuries in connection with the confrontation between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A Detroit racial informant advised that the National Committee to Combat Fascism headquarters in Detroit, a BPP operation, had become a veritable fortress. The stockpiling of weapons in that office included an arsenal of over 46 weapons and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, along with four sticks of dynamite.

ORIGINAL AND ONE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

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 Dep. AD Adm. _____
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JPT:en
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/10/00 BY SP8AM/mf
 MAR-76

SEE NOTE PAGE 6

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-116395-1197X
 GPO: 1975 O - 569-920

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

RE: U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT
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3 Miami ghetto racial informants were responsible for the identification of the principal suspects in four fire bombings, and this information enabled local police to make the arrest of the suspects and charge them with first-degree arson.

4 A Cleveland racial informant obtained advance information concerning planned racial violence. This was furnished to the police department which took appropriate preventive action.

5 In May, 1969, New Orleans and Jackson informants were instrumental in neutralizing high order explosives which were in possession of the Klan. This action has probably saved lives since the Klan group involved has terrorized Negroes in the past.

6 A Detroit racial informant furnished advance information regarding planned ambush of Detroit police officers which enabled the Detroit Police Department to take necessary action to prevent injury or death to the officers and resulted in the arrest of eight persons and the seizure of a cache of weapons. The informant also furnished information resulting in the location and confiscation by Bureau Agents of approximately 50 sticks of dynamite available to BPP and likely resulted in saving of lives and preventing possible property damage.

7 A Chicago racial informant furnished information which identified an individual who is a member of the BPP as the person who raped and shot a housewife and then pistol whipped her husband in Chicago on December 25, 1970. The same Chicago informant furnished information which resulted in the identification of an individual who was responsible for the murder of a police officer in Carbondale, Illinois.

8 A Springfield ghetto informant furnished information concerning an individual who was attempting to sell explosives. This information enabled local authorities to apprehend the individual and confiscate 100 pounds of explosives.

9 An informant of the Richmond Office reported a conspiracy by leaders of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the BPP and leaders of the Richmond Information Center (RIC), an affiliate of the BPP, to steal and transport weapons from Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C.

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As a result of this information developed and other investigation, two of the BPP leaders in Washington and three RIC leaders in Richmond, Virginia, were subsequently indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. Subsequent trial resulted in the conviction of the two Washington, D. C., leaders and two of the RIC leaders.

Detroit extremist informants advised that a BPP member was involved in a holdup killing in Detroit. He also advised that this individual was carrying the same pistol used in the killing, which enabled the Detroit police to arrest the BPP member, recover the pistol, and determine that this weapon was used in the killing referred to above.

A Detroit informant provided information which saved two lives. This informant, who was a member of the BPP, was instrumental in saving the lives of two BPP members who were being disciplined by the BPP. His information, when furnished to local police, was responsible for the arrest of seven BPP members, who were charged with kidnapping and assault to do bodily harm less than murder.

A Memphis informant furnished information which prevented a shoot-out between members of the BPP chapter and the Memphis Police Department.

In July, 1971, a then recently developed member informant of the black extremist "Afro Set," headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, furnished us extensive information concerning criminal activities by this group, including information related to several murders of whites which occurred in 1970. We furnished this information to local authorities in Cleveland. Working in conjunction with our Cleveland Office, the Cleveland Police Department instituted an intensive investigation and in October, 1971, a local grand jury returned secret indictments against six members of "Afro Set," including its leader, Harellel B. Jones. In March, 1972, Jones received a life sentence following a trial in which our informant was a key witness. Two other "Afro Set" functionaries who had been involved in this murder plot pleaded guilty and received life sentences.

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TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

The Secret Army Organization (SAO) is an anticommunist, ultraconservative, paramilitary organization founded in October, 1971, in San Diego, California, by former members and supporters of the Minuteman organization. Its purpose is to conduct urban guerrilla-type warfare against "left-wing" groups and suspected "enemies of the United States."

As a result of information furnished by a long-time FBI extremist informant, local authorities arrested eight members of the SAO on charges ranging from attempted murder to the possession and storage of illegal quantities of gunpowder. Search warrants executed in connection with these arrests led to the recovery of a large cache of explosives, rifles, handguns, a flame thrower, thousands of rounds of military ammunition and a large quantity of extremist literature.

A Minneapolis informant obtained information on a proposed assassination of a narcotics agent. This information was given to Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the individuals involved in the plot were arrested.

A Detroit extremist informant furnished advance information regarding a plot of the Cleaver Faction of the BPP and a member of the White Panther Party (WPP) to hijack an airplane and hold passengers as hostages for the purpose of obtaining release of two jailed BPP leaders. This information resulted in the arrest of the WPP member, who attempted to hijack the plane, and the arrest of others on a conspiracy charge.

A Jackson informant furnished information indicating that Byron De La Beckwith, a noted Klansman from Mississippi, planned to blow up the home of the head of the Antidefamation League in New Orleans. Information from this informant enabled New Orleans police to arrest Beckwith in possession of a substantial dynamite bomb capable of destroying not only the home of the intended victim but those of surrounding neighbors.

A Detroit informant furnished information concerning a possible plan to kill police officers at the funeral of an individual killed by police. As a result of information from

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our informant, the Detroit police removed all uniformed officers from the scene of the funeral, thus avoiding a potentially dangerous situation.

22 In 1973, seven members of the orthodox Hanafi Muslim sect in Washington, D. C., were brutally murdered. Extremist informants of the Philadelphia Division contributed materially to the identification of the murderers, which resulted in the conviction of six Nation of Islam (NOI) members from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in late 1974 and early 1975. These individuals received consecutive life terms totalling a minimum of 140 years in prison.

21 In June, 1974, it was determined that a white hate activist, Frank Drager, planned to bomb two blocks of an unidentified city on July 4, 1974. Drager, it later developed, was in possession of diagrams of the sewer and water systems of Washington, D. C., and planned to bomb the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Building. After intensive investigation, unlawful flight process was obtained for Drager, who was wanted on local check charges. He was arrested with a number of associates in New Jersey in late June, 1974. These individuals were in possession of numerous weapons and chemical components. Drager was incarcerated on local charges. This investigation was instrumental in the prevention of a bombing and may have saved numerous lives.

22 On August 7, 1974, a dynamite bomb was discovered in the United Nations Building in New York City. Investigation identified Michael Halsey Brown, an affiliate of the white hate National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP) and Identity Group (IG), as the attempted bomber. Brown was convicted on December 3, 1974 on Federal charges, including the Interstate Transportation of Explosives. The extremist matter investigation of Brown directly contributed to the successful conclusion of this case.

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A Detroit, Michigan, informant furnished information regarding plans being made by the Black Panther Party (BPP) to arrange a jailbreak of individuals incarcerated in the Westchester County, New York, jail on bank robbery charges. Data was furnished local authorities including prison officials and necessary security steps were instituted to thwart this attempted jailbreak.

One of our extremist informants in the New Haven, Connecticut, area furnished information regarding the identity of individuals involved in 15 arsons, including one which resulted in a fatality. The informant also furnished advance information regarding a proposed arson of a dwelling occupied by 18 persons, 13 of whom were children. This information was immediately furnished to local authorities and undoubtedly was instrumental in saving a number of lives.

During the latter part of 1974, a source determined that an individual was endeavoring to bomb a store in Portland, Oregon. This information was furnished to local police authorities, who were able to arrest the subject without compromising the source. When arrested, subject was armed and in possession of a four-stick dynamite bomb. The subject was subsequently convicted and sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

1 - The Attorney General

NOTE:

Material herein is based on memorandum Cassidy to Wannall, dated 10/17/75, captioned "FBI Domestic Security Investigations," prepared by AFW:vb, which contained a review of pertinent material as located in INTD inspection reports from 1970 to 1975.

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

LTR LHM Memo Report dated 12/10/75

U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC). (11/26/75)
Caption of Document: SSC request) Info obtained
used to prevent violence.

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: [Signature] Date: 12/16/75

Received by: Joan K. Wilcox

Title: receptionist

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:
FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

DOCUMENT BRIEFING INTERVIEW TESTIMONY OTHER

12/10/75

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SSC
<input type="checkbox"/>	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject)

Memorandum

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)

SSC letter 11/26/75

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword)

U

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis)

Information handling

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Specific instances cited regarding information obtained by the FBI and used effectively to prevent violence.

**62-116395
FMK: fmk
(4)**

**ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75**

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TREAT AS YELLOW

5-70d

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

Interspec, Inc.

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1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

202-347-1958

ROBERT L. SHORTLEY
PRESIDENT

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Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

December 10, 1975

Sensody '75

[Handwritten initials]

Honorable Nicholas P. Callahan
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Nick:

Attached is a copy of a letter I
wrote to Senator Church yesterday. Hope
it does more good than harm.

[Handwritten signature]

REC-104 5 JAN 6 1976

Best wishes,

T. Bob

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3 DEC 31 1975

1-ENCLOSURE (ENCLOSURE)

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[Handwritten notes]

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-223447-119

84 MAR 11 1976

UNCLASSIFIED

Robert L. Shortley
310 North Pitt Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

December 9, 1975

Senator Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Taking the liberty of presuming on our short past acquaintance, I am writing you to express my deep concern over the tragic adverse criticism being levelled at the FBI in the news media as a result of current congressional inquiries into United States intelligence operations.

As you well know, ninety per cent (90%) of the work of the Bureau is concentrated on the investigation of violations of U. S. criminal statutes over which the FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction. Your committee and the other committees of the Congress now looking into the activities of the Bureau are therefore examining and criticizing the work which constitutes a very small percentage of their overall responsibility. Not to stress the long and successful history of the Bureau along with the few mistakes (the Congress itself has had its share) they have made over the years is, I think, unfair and not in the national interest. Just one example of the effect these stories are having occurred Sunday, November 30th, when the Washington Post carried a letter to the Editor entitled "The FBI Discredited". That letter followed testimony before Congressional committees relative to the FBI, much of which was unfair and misleading. The letter itself, I'm sure you will agree, contained not one fact but was filled with personal vituperations against the FBI and its officials.

Secondly, you know and I know, as a former congressional investigator, that each and every witness is interviewed by committee staff members long before he formally appears before the committee. For the life of me I cannot understand why a reputable and responsible congressional committee would allow testimony to be put on the record when it had already been denied by officials of the FBI and was, in fact, untrue. I refer, for example, to statements made by Mr. Rowe last week.

This Nation is in grave danger of having its greatest law enforcement agency (FBI) unnecessarily destroyed based on,

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62-22-111-11

Senator Frank Church
December 9, 1975
Page 2

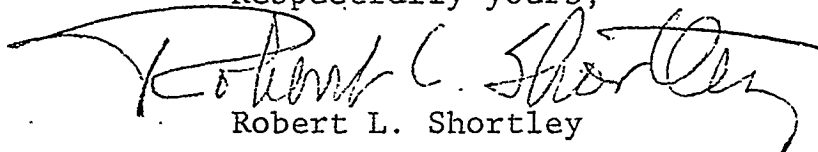
at least partially, untrue and/or unsubstantiated statements of witnesses.

I urge you, Senator, to be fair and judicious. To my mind the current rash of congressional hearings have not been that.

Proper and effective law enforcement cannot be realized without the full voluntary cooperation of the citizens of this country. Congressional hearings and the news media are destroying that bond sometimes for nothing more than political ambition, financial reward or basic dislike of law enforcement agencies themselves.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to Senator Tower, my two Senators and my Congressman.

Respectfully yours,



Robert L. Shortley

