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62-NY-15065

Serial Scope:

17 thru 29A, 31 thru 36

37B +hry 55

: NY 773

NRO 13 NY CODE

3:20 PM NITEL 3/15/76 ETB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (\$2-116395)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (62-15065)

ATTM: W. O. CRAEGER

SENSTUDY 75

RE NY NITEL, FEBRUARY 24, 1976.

STAFF INVESTIGATOR WITH SENATOR RICHARD F. SCHWICKER WAS TO RECONTACT SA JOHN J. COTTER OF THE NYO, AT APPROXIMATELY 11:55

A. M., ON FEBRUARY 25, 1976. AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 25, 1976, FONZI HAD NOT DONE SO. FONZI DID ATTEMPT TO TELEPHONICALLY. CONTACT SA COTTER ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY 26, 1976, AND POSSIBLY ONCE AFTER THAT, ON WHICH OCCASIONS SA COTTER WAS NOT AVAILABLE. FONZI HAS NOT AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT SA COTTER.

Declarated Het 3/16/16

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED FILED FILED FREW YORK

PAGE TWO.

NY 62-15065

HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT HE DOES HE WILL BE ADVISED THAT ANY
REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL OR INTERVIEWS OF FBI PERSONNEL, MUST
BE DIRECTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBI HEADQUARTERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., THROUGH REGULAR SENATE COMMITTEE CHANNELS.

ENO.

FBI

Date:

3/15/76

Transmit the following in ______

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via <u>TELETYPE</u>

NITEL (Procedence)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)

FROM:

ADIC, NEW YORK (62-15065)

ATTN: W. O. CRAEGER

SENSTUDY 75

RE NY NITEL, FEBRUARY 24, 1976.

REFERENCED NY NITEL REFLECTS THAT PATON FONZI, ALLEGED
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POSSIBLY ONCE AFTER THAT, ON WHICH OCCASIONS SA COTTER WAS NOT
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1-New York 1-Supervisor (#32)

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Approved.

Special Agent in Charge

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Date 3/	16/76
RE: SENSTUDY 75	
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ReNYtel 3/15/76.	
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BENECLMON Brownell Reversed Policy ASSASSIMIATIONS

Widespread Lawbreaking Laid to Intelligence Units

Examples Given by Senate Committee-Report Says Ultimate Responsibility Lies With Highest U.S. Officials

> By LESLEY OELSNER Special to The New York Tu

WASHINGTON, April 28-In 1954, an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sent J. Edgar Hoover a memordandum recommending that the bureau plant an electronic listening device in the hotel room of a suspected Some munist sympathizer.

The memorandum said that the bug "will not be legal." I added, however, that it would be "necessary and desirable" for the information it would disclose.

Mr. Hoover, the F.B.I. direc tor, approved the bug:

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence cites this in cident as an example of the widespread and deliberate breaking of the law by the nation's intelligence community.

It also cites testimony of the F.B.I.'s director of intelligence for 10 years, William C. Sulli van, to show that illegality was often not even mentioned. Mr Sullivan was quoted as saying:

"The one thing we were conscerned about was this: Will this course of action work, will it get us what we want, will we reach the objective that we desire to reach? As far as legality is concerned, morals or ethics, [it] was <u>never</u> aised by myself or anyone else."

Other Examples Given

The Committee also cited other examples to show how. the director of the F.B.I., the director of the F.B.I.'s intelligence activities and many others could have ignored the law.

They are examples of action and inaction by high Govern ment officials outside the intel ligence agencies.

Senate committee's report released today, that the high officials responsible for overseeing the ragencies, including Presidents, Cabinet members and Congressmen, helped to create and bear the "ultimate responsibility" for the intelligence. community's climate of law-

lessness.
Among the examples were the following: A way of

In 1954, the same year as the Hoover bugging incident, the Supreme Court issued an opinion decrying the use by the local police of warrantless mi-crophone surveillances of a de-

fendant's bedroom and the few police measures have come to our attention," the Court said, "that more flagrant." ly, deliberately and persistently violated the fundamental principle declared by the Fourth Amendment as a restriction on the Federal Government that the right of people to be se-cure in their persons, houses. papers and effects, against un-reasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon provable cause

A few weeks later, Attorney General Herbert Brownell reversed Justice Department poli-icy prohibiting the F.B.I. from trespassing to install micro-phone surveillances. He sent a memo to Mr. Hoover giving authority to engage in bugging,

saying: "Obviously, the installation of hedroom or a microphone in a bedroom or in some comparably intimate location should be avoided whenever possible It may appear, however, that important intelligence or evidence relating to matters connected with the national security can only be obtained by the installation of a microphone in such a loca-

tion. "Considerations of internal security and national safety are paramount and, therefore, may compel the unrestricted use of this technique in the national interest."

A second example of officals It is the central thesis of the ignoring the law occurred in 1961 and involved Edward J. Day, who was then Postmaster general. Mr. Day told of it himself in testimony to the Senate select committee:

As he described it; Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, told Mr. Day that he had something "very secret" to disclose. Mr. Day interrupted and asked, "Do Ihaye to know about it?" Mr. Dulles replied,

The committee report, said that, according to Richard Helms, the C.I.A.'s deputy director for plans, who was also at the meeting, Mr. Dulles wanted to tell the Postmaster General that the C.I.A. was opening mail, a project that, the committee said, violated Federal law prohibiting obstruction, interception or opening of

But the Postmaster General, by his own testimony, never heard Mr. Dulles's account, because the C.I.A. chief under-stood that Mr. Day did not want to know what he did not have to know.

King Inquiry Cited

The long F.B.I. investigation of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. provided still more examples that involved Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General during part of the King investi-gation; Nicholas, deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General during another part, and Burke Marshall, an Assistant Attorney General at the time.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katz-enbach, were "aware of some spects'/of the King investigaz (Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Son, the report said, "yet neither ascertained the full details" of the campaign to discredit Dr. King.

Mr. Kennedy, for example, in 1963 authorized wiretaps on Dr. King's home and office telephones. He requested that an evaluation of the results be sent to him within 30-days, the report said, so he could determine whether the taps should be continued.

"But the evaluation was never delivered to him, and he did not insist on it," the report said. "Since he never ordered the termination of the wire-tap, the bureau could, and did, install, additional wiretaps on King by invoking the original authorization." the report said.

Johnson Told of Offer

Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Marshall testified to the committee, the report said, that in late 1964 they learned that the F.B.I. had offered tape recordings of Dr. King to some Washington—journalists.—They also said that they informed President Johnson of the F.B.I.'s offer.

"The committee has discovered no evidence, however," the report said; "that the President of Justice Department officials made any further effort to halt the discrediting campaign at this time or at any other time; indeed, the bureau's campaign continued for several years after this incident."

Yet other examples occurred in the Nixon/Administration, including Mr. Nixon's own temporary approval, later rescinded, of the so-called "Huston plan," which involved such things as mail openings and noted their illegality.

The committee summed up its point this way:

"When senior Administration officials with a duty to control domestic intelligence activities knew, or had a basis for suspecting, that questionable activities had occurred, they often responded with silence or approval.

proval.

"In certain cases, they were presented with a partial description of a program, but did not ask for details, thereby abdicating their responsibility."

"In other cases, they were fully aware of the practice and implicitly or explicitly approved it."

Among the reasons the committee cited was that, sometimes, Administration, officials assumed "that an intelligence agency would not engage in lawless conduct", sometimes, "they simply did not want to know."

Harshly Critical A

The committee did not contend that these acts and omissions by high Administration officials excused the lawlessness by the intelligence agencies. It was instead harshly critical of the intelligence officials and cited numerous instances where the agencies had withheld information from both the executive branch and Congress and ignored their directives.

In one example, the bureau supplied a news release for Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri, who in 1966 was holding hearings on electronic surveillance techniques. The bureau said in the Senator's release, with his approval, that the subcommittee had "conducted exhaustive research" and was now "fully satisfied" that the F.B.I. had not participated in "High-handed or uncontrolled usage" of surveil-

lance.

The report said that the press release was "misleading," for the committee's "exhaustive research" was apparently a 90-minute briefing on the bureau's practices in which the Senator was not told of the many improper activities.

The committee's report placed "ultimate responsibility" for the "climate of permissiveness" on the various high-ranking Government officials who were supposedly in charge of controlling the activities of the intelligence community.

"The committee's inquiry has revealed a pattern of reckless disregard of activities that threatened our constitutional system," it said.

"Improper acts were often intentionally concealed from the Government officials responsible for supervising the intelligence agencies, or undertaken without express authority. Such behavior is inexcusable. But equally inexcusable is the absence of executive and Congressional oversight that engendered an atmosphere in which the heads of those agencies believed they could conceal activities from their superiors."

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Bureau Accused of Trying

to Manipulate News Media

By PHILIP SHABECOFF Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28-The Federal Bureau of Investi- on the walls." gation repeatedly and covertly tions that were its "targets," the Senate Select-Committee on Intelligence Activities reported today.

domestic intelligence activities presented evidence of pervasive and frequently successful efforts by the F.B.I. to use the news media to attack such targets as the Rev. Dr. Martin use the news media to dissem-Luther King Jr. and groups and inate its own views on such individuals in what is described issues, as foreign policy and as the "new left"

Following are examples from the report of ways in which the F.B.I. sought to influence reports of the news media:

Through a "good friend" who was chairman of the board of a national magazine, the bureau killed an unfavorable

reporters, including one from tion in order to disrupt particua major magazine, and offered lar activities. to play tape recordings "embarrassing" to Dr. King.

group's apartment as "a sham bles with lewd, obscene and revolutionary slogans displayed

The Washington bureau attempted to manipulate the chief of a major news organizanews media in an effort to in- tion was allegedly given disfluence public opinion and dis- crediting information about the credit citizens and organiza- lawyer defending Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers case

The F.B.I.'s efforts to use the news media were generally part The committee's report on of the bureau's cointelpro, or counterintelligence program, designed to "disrupt" or "neutralize" people or groups considered a threat to domestic security. But the report indicates that the F.B.I. also sought to

The report said that the bureau's crime records division maintained "covert liaison" with the news media to advance two main domestic intelligence objectives: "(1) providing derogatory information to the media intended to generally article about the bureau that of targeted groups or indivi was scheduled to appear in the duals, and (2) disseminating under the duals, and (2) disseminating under the duals are the duals and (2) disseminating under the duals are the duals favorable articles, news re-GF.B.I. officials approached leases and background informa-

At the committee's hearings, rassing? to Dr. King.

a. former director of the crime records division, Thomas E. nished by the bureau with pho Bishop, testified that he kept depicting a radical a list of the bureau's "press

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Being Investigated

friends" in his desk. He also passed that information on to characters, activities, said that the F.B.I. sometimes the White House. The article and living conditions representrefused to cooperate with re- was written by former Secre- ative of new left adherents, porters who were critical of the tary of Defense Clark M. Clif- saying that "every avenue of bureau or its director.

'Public Record' Data

Mr. Bishop said that, as a gave papermen frequently produced fices to gather information that out only "public record infor-mation," but that this could than national security informa-

The report stated that in November 1964, the Washington bureau chief of a "national news publication" told Nicholas F.B.I. who were in contact with the representation of the was then the representation of the representation of the was then the representation of the repr According to the Senate findhis reporters had been approached by the F.B.I. and offered a chance to listen to "inliferesting" tage recording to the Senate findhis reporters had been approached by the F.B.I. and ofclose relationship with the bureau chief of a major news chairman of a national magalservice information about Mr. teresting" tape recordings in-volving Dr. King.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, now exton Post, confirmed to a questioner today that when he was unidentified executive to that purported "to give the lie to the Communist canard that bureau chief of Newsweek maticle, to postpone publication of the Negro is downtrodden and the negro is downtrodden and the negro is downtrodden and the negro is downtrodden."

one of his reporters.

The report indicated that the Article written by Dr. King.

Following are some other exing the war in vietnam. F.B.I. offered to disclose the amples cited in the report of contents of illegal wiretaps to attempted manipulation of the tions, the committee urged that

ford.

Mr. Bishop said that, as a that F.B.I. surveillance of news- cally explored. mation," but that this could than national security information, or almost everything in the files "on a targeted individual."

Dr. King, the civil rights that one of the F.B.L. "targets" helped Sargent Shriver to write a news release criticizing a speech by President Nixon.

The report generally did not Cointelpro operations were

The report generally did not Cointelpro divulge the names of the jour-

chairman of a national maga-zine described in a bureau Boudin's alleged sympathy for memorandum as "our good friend." The report said that

"The bureau placed in a the bureau took advantage of newspaper an article by

possible embarrassment must The committee also found be vigorously and enthusiasti-

would disprove allegations by

operations

The bureau placed in a with the wealthy Negro industrialist" cutive to that purported "to give the lie gazine in 1964 he informed Mr. an article on an F.B.I. case and has no opportunities in American first to forestall publication of an opportunities in American first to forestall publication of articles supportpublication of articles support-

the news media on a number of occasions. On one occasion, it learned through a wiretap that a magazine was about to print an article critical of President nices with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for press with specific data "depoint of the news media for pressions."

N.A.A.C.P. CHECKED 25 YEARS BY F.B.I.

No Illegal Activities Found ---Women's Movement Also Monitored by Bureau

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28 -The Federal Bureau of Investigation spent 25 years monitoring the "wholly lawful political activity." of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that it was conducting a search for Communist infiltration, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence disclosed today.

The committee also said that the bureau had infiltrated the feminist movement and made targets of such groups as the Christian Front and the conservative American Christian Action Council, led by the Rev. Carl D. McIntire.

Army domestic intelligence operations opened files on numerous groups seeking peaceful change, including the John Birch Society, the Young Americans for Freedom, the National Organization of Women, the National Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Business Executives to End the War in Vietnam and the N.A.A.C.P

In its 341-page report on domestic intelligence activities. the Senate committee cited these as demonstrations that "large numbers of law-abiding Americans and lawful domestic

N.y. Times Date: 4/29/76
Edition: LATECITY Author: Editor: Title: Character: Classification: Submitting Office:

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groups have been subjected to black group.

activity, including operations by the committee said, yet the in the F.B.I., the Central Intellivestigation continued for a gence Agency, the Army and quarter of a century. the Internal Revenue Service, The bureau infiltrated the ashad been "overbroad" because sociation with informants and

It traced the erosion of these standards from 1924, when Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone limited the F.B.I. to criminal matters, through 1976.

In 1956, for instance, the bureau prepared a report on a leadership conference on civil rights the N.A.A.C.P. sponsored and described the plans for a delegation from the conference. Mr. Stone's standard was that to visit Senators Paul H. Dougthe bureau "is not concerned las, Wayne Morse, Herbert H. with political or other opinions of individuals." "It is concerned" he said, "only with their conduct and then only such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United in such vague terms bundred.

"the scope of domestic intelli- telligence files, the report said. gence investigations consist-

got attention as "rabble rous-ers" or because they were the report said, got there "sim-because of their participa-"agitators" or "black national-ply because of their participa-

President Franklin Roosevelt, tensive domestic intelligence for instance, wanted the F.B.I. activities have been, the Committee reported that the F.B.I. mittee reported that the F.B.I. maintains some 500,000 domestics.

that in 1941 the bureau opened tremist matters. the N.A.A.C.P. investigation. It The C.I.A., in its Operation was begun, the committee re-port said, "as an investigation sidents from 1967 to 1973, of protests by 15 black mess amassed an "index" file on attendants about racial discrim-ination in the Navy." Osten-siers on 7,200 Americans and sibly the invergigation was to more than 190 organizations. determine if there had been The I.R.S. amassed files based

Communist infiltration of the

extensive intelligence investiga- tigation the bureau agents reon and surveillance."

The committee said it had a "strong tendency" to "steer found the domestic intelligence clear of Communist activities,"

of the "absence of precise gathered extensive reports on standards for intelligence in its membership, headquarters and activities.

by the laws of the United in such vague terms, hundreds States." But the committee found have ended up in domestic in-

gence investigations consistently widened in the decades after the 1930's . . . and were permitted under criteria which more nearly resembled political or social [standards] than standards for government action."

People came under investigation, the report said, for being suspected "rightists" or "essuspected "rightists" or "essuspecte

The report said Presidents, themselves were guilty of activity."

The report said Presidents, themselves were guilty of activity."

Presidents

tial" espionage and sabotage tic intelligence files in its with no clear definition of Washington headquarters and these terms. Inquiry Began in 1941

It was under Mr. Roosevelt sive matters' and 190,000 "ex-

upon political criteria from 1969 to 1973 on 11,000 individuals and groups and later computerized 465,000 names for general intelligence purposes.

Mr. Roosevelt had the bureau put in its files for scrutiny the names of persons who sent tolegrams to the White House

The vast list of suspects in this net grew more quickly because of the "vacuum cleaner" techniques of surveillance that poured names of Americans into the files with no clear indication of why they should be there, the report said. The C.I.A., it said, illegally opened some 250,000 first-class letters from 1953 to 1973, producing, a "computerized index of nearly one and one-half million names."

The F.B.I. also opened 130,000 letters in eight projects from 1940 to 1966, but its results were not known.

The National Security Agency conducted wholesale scannings of cable traffic leaving and entering the United States as well as certain overseas telephone calls which further filled the files.

Neither one's station in life nor sex, age or political coloration seemed to assure protection against coming under the scrutiny of one of the intelligence agencies.

The "women's liberation movement" was infiltrated by the F.B.I. in several cities, including Kansas City, New York and Baltimore.

The informants who attended the meetings, the report said, "collected material about the movement's policies, leaders and individual members.

Every Woman Named

"One report included the name of every woman who attended meetings, and another stated that each woman at a meeting had described 'how she felt oppressed, sexually or otherwise'" the committee report said. "Another report concluded that the movement's purpose was to 'free women from the humdrum existence of being only a wife and mother,' but still recommended that the investigation should continue."

The agencies, particularly the F.B.I., were responsive to successive political administrations and willingly conducted domestic intelligence investigations on people the Presidents designated, the report said.

Mr. Roosevelt had the bureau put in its files for scrutiny the names of persons who sent telegrams to the White House opposing his defense policy and who supported Col. Charles Lindbergh, then a strong critic of United States foreign policy.

The F.B.I. gave President Truman reports on a former aide to Mr. Roosevelt who was allegedly trying to influence job appointments. President Eisenhower received political reports on Bernard Baruch, Eleanor Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The Kennedy Administration had the F.B.I. wiretap a Congressional staff member, three Agriculture Department officials, a lobbyist and a Washington law firm. Also ordered were taps on newsmen with major publications, the report said. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy received F.B.I. reports on a secret "bug" placed on a hotel room occupied by a Congressman.

Dr. King's Rooms Bugged

The bug was placed in the wall of a New York hotel room where Howard D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, who was then chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, was to meet foreign officials. The bug procured for Mr. Kennedy, clearly political informa-tion on the forces for and against pending sugar legislation in Congress and the information that one foreign official planned to take two congressional secretaries to Bermuda for "reasons other than business," according to the report.

In many cases the investigations and techniques used, the report also said, were only thinly disguised as being for national or domestic security purposes. The committee found records of a meeting at the F.B.I. on Dr. Kirg at which "avenues"

of approach aimed at neutralizing King as an effective Negro leader" were discussed. Subsequently, F.B.I. field offices were ordered to continue to gather information on Dr. King "in order that we may consider using this information at an opportune time in a counterintelligence move to discredit him."

Some two weeks later the bureau placed the first of 15 bugs on various hotel rooms Dr. King occupied around the country. These ultimately produced 20 reels of tapes on his personal conversations and activities.

The material was later used some to make a tape recording that the bureau sent to Mrs. King to try to discredit and frighten the black leader.

If power or prominence were no protection against attention from the intelligence agencies, obscurity did not help much, either, the report indicated.

The F.B.I. opened an investigation and used informants to w report on a 1969 meeting of the Northern Virginia Citizens Concerned About the ABM at a high school auditorium near Washington. The bureau, the report said, got on the case because the meeting had been mentioned in a Communist newspaper. The meeting, a discussion of the merits of the antiballistic-missile defense system, 9 was attended by several Department of Defense officials but no particularly prominent persons. Victims of domestic intelligence who were targets ^{ভর} of the F.B.I.'s counterintelli-897 gence program, or cointel- -= pro, against radicals, the report and said:

"The tactics used against Americans often risked, and sometimes caused, serious emotional, economic or physical damage. Actions were taken which were designed to break up marriages, terminate funding or employment and encourage gang warfare between violent rival groups," the report said.

Illegal Acts Noted

"Due process of law forbids the use of such covert tactics, whether the victims are innocent law-abiding citizens or members of groups suspected of involvement in violence," the committee noted.

Unlike general domestic intelligence investigations. Cointelpro's activities were designed to harass members of the Communist and Socialist Worker's Parties as well as various black nationalist groups and the Ku Klux Klan.

"In Cointelpro the bureau secretly took the law into its own hands, going beyond collection of intelligence and beyond its law enforcement function to act outside the legal process altogether," the report said.

The acts of disruption ranged from fomenting trouble between the Black Panther Party and Us Inc., a rival black group in San Diego, to trying to get state liquor board investigators to raid a campaign party of an antiwar candidate.

Since the bureau remained anonymous in most of its cointelpro actions, the victim was never quite sure what had happened.

The "vacuum cleaner" approach to investigations provided the grist for the mills of Cointelpro. Since the bureau collected and stored enormous amounts of personal information on its targets, it had the detail to make anonymous letters about marital infidelity sound plausible.

The report contained no total figures on how many persons have been maligned or injured by domestic intelligence investigations or Cointelpro. The committee recommended that the department of Justice notify all victims of Cointelpro that they had been victims of the program. Attorney General Edward H. Levi announced several weeks ago that the department would be contacting some of the victims.

The committee reported that the F.B.I. still maintains a half million files on domestic intelligence cases and that the files of the Department of the Army have no been destroyed.

INTELLIGENCE PANEL FINDS F.B.I. AND OTHER AGENCIES VIOLATED CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Findings of Senate Panel

Culpability - Government officials at all levels knowingly took part in illegal activities in a decades-long campaign to which Presidents, Cabinet members and members of Congress "clearly contributed." Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt onward, and their aides, have requested or accepted from the F.B.I. politically useful information about opponents and critics.

Scope—The F.B.I., C.I.A., I.R.S., Army Intelligence and other agencies created files on more than half a million United States citizens, opened nearly 250,000 pieces of first-class mail, monitored millions of telegrams and overseas telephone calls, listed 26,000 citizens for detention in a national emergency and subjected many private citizens to secret harassment and programs designed to disrupt their lives and destroy their reputations.

Targets-Groups and individuals subjected to the secret intelligence gathering programs were from all parts of the political and social spectrum. At times the intelligence network focused on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-Vietnam war groups, the John Birch Society and the feminist movement. Individual targets included the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, congressmen, senators and, at one point, the mail of former President Richard M. Nixon.

Reforms—The committee proposed sharply restricting investigative activities of the Internal Revenue Service and military intelligence. It urged a ban on wiretaps, mail openings and unauthorized entries by the Central Intelligence Agency. All domestic noncriminal intelligence work would be vested in the F.B.I. and monitored by Congress.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: APR 2 9 1975 Edition: LATE CITY

Author: Editor: Title:

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Submitting Office:

Being Investigated



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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

F.B.I.'s Deadly Games

It is axiomatic, but easily forgotten, that a suspension of the liberties of 'even the most reviled group in a society will dilute the liberties of all since each discretionary suspension of rights leads more easily to the next one. This truth is brought to mind by the release of a study, by the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's counterintelligence programs against the Black Panther Party and other "black nationalist-hate groups."

While revelations about Cointelpro activities against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have elicited widespread concern and comment, little has been made of the program against the Panthers and other black groups, even though the evidence indicates that those programs may well have been responsible for the death of a number of individuals charged with no crime. That is a large accusation, but three events drawn from committee records suffice to sustain it:

• At U.C.L.A. in 1969, the Black Panthers and U.S., another black group, were engaged in a violent conflict that had already caused two deaths. The F.B.I. exacerbated the struggle by sending the Panthers inflammatory material, ostensibly from U.S. After further deaths, the bureau's San Diego office made the following appraisal of its efforts: "Shootings, beatings, and a high degree of unrest continues to prevail in the ghetto area of southeast San Diego. Although no specific counterintelligence action can be credited with contributing to this overall situation, it is felt that a substantial amount of the unrest is directly attributable to the program."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
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_ P40

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The F.B.I. sent an anonymous letter to a Chicago gang leader whose organization it characterized as one to which "violent type activity, shooting and the like are second nature." The letter advised the gang leader that the Panthers intended to have him killed, which, according to the F.B.I., was designed to "intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups" and cause "retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership." This project apparently failed; there is no record of any violence flowing from it.

● In December 1969 a special unit of Cook County police raided the headquarters of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party. When the raid was over, according to a Federal grand jury which investigated the matter, the police had fired between 82 and 99 shots and the occupants only one. Two Panthers, including Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois chapter, were dead. Although the raid was ostensibly carried out to find illegal weapons, F.B.I. internal memorandums indicate both that the bureau took credit for being the sole source for information that led to the raid and that it believed the weapons inside the apartment were purchased legally.

Such reckless endangerment of human life was justified neither by violent rhetoric nor by the fact that while some of the Panthers were undoubtedly idealistic, others were undoubtedly thugs. Yet the Cointelpro activities had no sanction in law and represent the ultimate in governmental lawlessness and arrogance.

F.B.I. Director Clarence M. Kelley asserts that under his direction the bureau has been "purged" of its rancial past, but there is no record that the agents who directed and engaged in such programs were prosecuted for their crimes or even faced administrative discipline. In the absence of any visible internal effort by the bureau to make officials accountable, it is difficult to be entirely comfortable either about the F.B.I. or the liberties of American citizens.

4/12/76

ADIC. NEW YORK (66-1854) (ATTN: SA DAVID JENKINS #12)

SAC DIV. IV

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

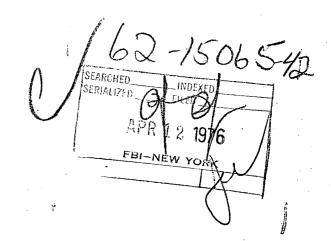
During March, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

Senstudy - O hours Agent's time

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ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

5/10/76

SAC DIV. IV

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

During April, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

Freedom of Information Act:

Agent hours - 12 Clerical hours - 2

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ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

6/9/76

SAC DIV. IV

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

During May, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

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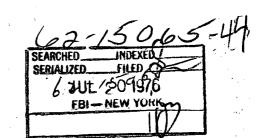
Agent hours - 1

SWP Law Suit:

Agent hours - 13,480 Clerical hours - 776

1- 62-15065 1- SAC DIV. IV 1- Supv. #48 1- File

JCS:dc (4)



ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

7/2/76

SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During June, 1976, the following estimated hours were used responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Div. IV:

SWP Law Suit:

Agent hours - 14,686 Clerical hours - 652

1- 62-15065 1- SAC Div. IV 1- #48 1- File

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FBI-NEW YORK

8/2/76

SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During July, 1976, the following estimated hours were used responding to inquiries re captioned matter for Division IV:

SWP LAW SUIT

Agent Hours - 16

Clerical Hours - 3

SCLC LAW SUIT

Agent Hours - 200

Clerical Hours - 10

1 - 62-15065

1 - SAC IV

1 - Section 48

1 - File

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9/1/76

SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During August, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to inquiries re captioned matter for Division IV:

SWP Law Suit

Agent Hours - 550

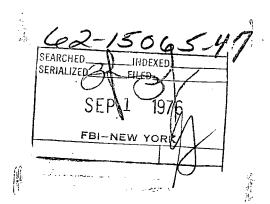
Clerical Hours - 32

(1) 62-15065 1- SAC IV

1- Section 48

l- File

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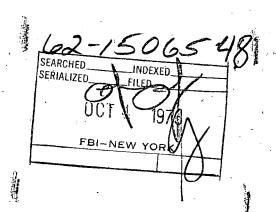
10/4/76

SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

COSE OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During September, 1976, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.

1- 62-15065 1- SAC IV 1- #48 1- F11e



12/1/76

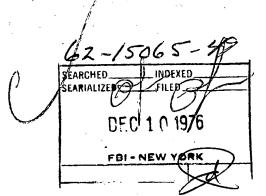
SAC IV JOHN J. SCHWARTZ

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During October and November, 1975, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.

1- 62-15065 1- #48 1- File

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10/8/76

SAC ROBERT C. DENZ

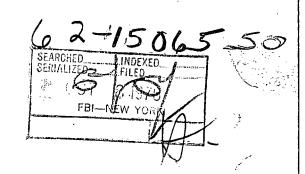
SA SUPERVISOR JOSEPH HENGEMUHLE

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

It is requested that Sub File A be opened on 62-15065 and it will be maintained in the custody of ADIC, NYO.

1 - NY 62-15065 1 - NY 62-15065 A

JFH:mkc



SAC IV ALFRED E. SMITH

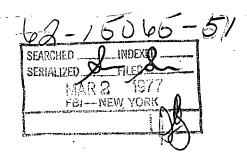
COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During February, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Div. IV.

62-15065 1- SAC IV 1- #48

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 July 1973 Edition GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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ADIC (66-8154)

DATE:

3/1/77

FROM

Ash

SAC IV ALFRED E. SMITH

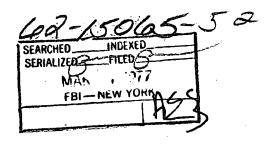
SUBJECT:

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During February, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Div. IV.

1- 62-15065 1- SAC IV 1- #48 1) File

TJD:dc (4)





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7/1/77

SUPV. THOMAS J. DOWLING (#48)

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE

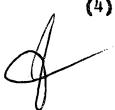
XX FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

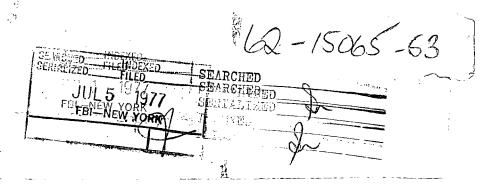
To: ADIC (66-8154)

During June, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.

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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE

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SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE. RIBUCALS TO SAC'S GRAY AND MC GORTY.

BY LETTER DATED JANUARY 3. 1983, SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER. CHAIRMAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLISENCE, REQUESTED THAT IVO OF HIS STAFF MEMBERS, JOHN ILLIFE AGD HERPEPT LINE. BE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE NEW YORK OFFICE FOR A TRO-DAY BRIEFING ON THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND TERROTISM PROTRAMS. PBI RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE.

COORDINATION WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND SAC'S GRAY AND MC CONTY RESOLVED TO A CONSTRSUS THAT SUCH A VISIT MOULD BE PERMISSIBLE, AND DATES FOR THE VISIT OF LINUARY 17

Origorouted to Div IV

62-15065-54 1983 TOMA

PAGE TWO SE HO PISZNINGLA JANUARY ACT 1963, BEGINNING AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30 A.Y. O. JANUARY 17, 1983, JEER ESTABLISHED. THE STAFF MEMBERS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY TEPRISTATIVES TRO THE INTELLICENCE DIVISION AND THE CONCRESSIONAL APPAIRS SECTION.

ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BY DIFECTED TO 32 THUNIX F. BEEVER. Handad 1/17/03. CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION, PXTENSIO N 4515.

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FM DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE

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UNCLAS

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

REBUCALS TO SAC'S GRAY AND MC GORTY.

BY LETTER DATED JANUARY 3, 1983, SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, CHAIRMAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, REQUESTED THAT TWO OF HIS STAFF MEMBERS, JOHN ELLIFF AND HERBERT KLINE, BE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE NEW YORK OFFICE FOR A TWO-DAY BRIEFING ON THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND TERRORISM PROGRAMS, FBI RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE.

COORDINATION WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND SAC'S GRAY AND MC GORTY RESULTED IN A CONSENSUS THAT SUCE A VISIT WOULD BE PERMISSIBLE, AND DATES FOR THE VISIT OF JANUARY 17 -

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PAGE TWO DE HQ 0162 UNCLAS

JANUARY 18, 1983, BEGINNING AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30 A.M. ON JANUARY 17, 1983, WERE ESTABLISHED. THE STAFF MEMBERS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND THE CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION.

ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SA BENNIE F. BREWER, - CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION, EXTENSIO N 4515.

BT

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FW DIRECTOR POL

TO PRI NEW YORK PRIORICY

ATTINGION: SAC GRAY

ATTENTION: SAC MOSORY

AND OF ROM

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (SSCI) STAFF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE JANUARY 17-18, 1983.

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" IN ITS ENTURETY, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

THE BEBUCALLS TO SACS GRAY AND MODELTY, AND DITTLE PANDERS 7.

1982. CAPTIONED AS ABOVE. (U)

ON JANUARY 7, 1983, SSCI STAFF MEMBER JOHN MILIFF, AND STAFF BUDGET OFFICE BEARENT/KLING MET WITH THE INTRILIGENCE RIVESION (INTO) TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE. (U)

SSCI STAFFERS WISH TO TAKE GRAVERS OF BRVIEW BUILDFING ON FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (ECI) AND TERRORISM MASTERS FRITHIN

Ong suit dir IV Sports

SEARCHED JAIN 1 1 1933

Jandley 1/17/83

PAGE TWO DE RO 0158 S E C ROT ? NEW YORK. THE SSCI STAFFERS ALSO HAVE SPROIDED SUBJECT ACTIVES THEY WISH TO DISCUSS, WHICH ARE SET SORTH ASSEIN.

NEW YORK SHOULD BY MINDRUL THAT SACI STAFFERS WAY TURING THE DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE ISSUES SET FORTH PRINTING IN SEMA BETAIL. IN AN PEFORE TO "ASSIST" THE FEI IN MERCIAL ITS WOL RESPONSIBILITIES. MONEYER. THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS NOT THE APPROPRIATE ARENA TO RAISE PROBLEM ISSUES A PROPINT OFF A L ROI POLICY. MEW YORK'S COMMENTS, AND THE CONTENTS OF A STREETING AFFORDED SSCI_STATFERS, MUST BE CONSIDUCTIVE AND POSITIVE, BUT/ STRICTLY WINGER GUIDELINES PROVIDED BY FREED. NEW YORK MAY COMMENT ON CURRENT RESOURCE /REQUIRE /E TS PE GIFE) TO HEET MOSTILE INTELLIGENCE THREAT IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE, PENDING CASES AND OTHER SENSIFIED MATTERS SHOULD NOT BE DISCUSSED, AND WHILE SSCI STAFFERS HAVE RECURSTED THAT LIB / USSIONA AND BRIEFING INCLUDE AGENT PERSONNEL, PRINCIPESIZES THAT MEETINGS BE CONFINED TO THE SAC/ASACS, AND SELVOIED SUPPRIVISORS. SSA ROBERT S. HANSSEN, BUDGET AND FEATINING UNIT. FILL BERRESSET INTO THE INTE ant contract of RRIEFING AND DISCUSSIONS.

BEYOND THE OVERVIEW BRIEFING, SELL JAFFERS WISH TO ALGOUS

THE FOLLOWING:

Orig suit div IV sect

PAGE THERE DE NO 3155 5 E C R E T

AGENCY (NSA) AND CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) COMPONENTS IN NEW YORK. THE STAFF MEMBERS HAVE REQUESTED THAT THEY BE GIVEN A TOUR AND BRIDGING AT THE MEMBERS HAVE REQUESTED THAT THEY BE GIVEN A TOUR AND BRIDGING AT THE MEMBER. NSA HAS POSED NO OBJECTIONS, AND INTO SAS NO OBJECTIONS RITHER. HOWEVER, TOUR AND BRIDGING SHOULD BE HANDLED BY THE SUPERVISOR. AND COMMENTARY SHOULD BE QUARTED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD TARGETS/BE IDENTIFIED, AND NO DISCUSSION SHOULD ERSUE WITH REGARD TO COVERAGE OF DE PROSED SENCEUNTTRED WITH COVERAGE OF NON-HOSTILE TARGETS.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOR AND CIA SHOULD BE CHARACTERIZED AS "EXCELLENT." BSCI STAFFER REQUESTED THAT INVITATION BE EXTENDED TO NEW YORK CIA FOREIGN RESOURCE DIVISION (FRD)
REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND THIS PORTION OF THE DISCUSSIONS. "RIS REQUEST HAS BEEN DENIED, AND SSCI STAFFERS HAVE BEEN ASYED TO CONTACT CIA/FRD INDEPENDENTLY.

2) UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION REPORT
CONGRESS. SSCI STAFFERS HAVE EXPERSED INTEREST IN KNOWING
VIEWS OF PLANE OM PROPOSED LEGISLATION OF PLANE. TALLE . ETC.
INTO SUGGESTS DISCUSSION DE TONFI ED TO E ATTIN TORPERON.

PAGE FOUR DE HQ 2155 S T C R E T

OPERATION, AND HOW IT HAS BREN USED TO ASSESS HOSTILE PRODUTS.

NEW YORK MAY ALSO WISH TO DISCUSS SOME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE—

PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN AN OPERATION OF THIS NATURE (**.G., LEASING SPACE, ETC).

- TORK'S RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVES IN THIS AREA. HOWEVER,
 INTO BELIEVES ESCI MAY ATTEMPT TO CENTER DISCUSSION ON THE
 CURRENT "PEACE" AND ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT. NEW YORK COMMENTS
 SHOULD BE CONFINED TO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAN THE CONMUNIST FARTY,
 U.S.A. IS UNDER INVESTIGATION, AS WELL AS THE ROS. BUT. TOURSE
 THAT FURTHER AMPLIFICATION BE DISCUSSED WITH FRIED. NEW YORK
 MAY WISH TO REFER TO DIRECTOR'S AIRTEL TO ALL SAGE, DECEMBER 19.
 1982, CAPTIONED "FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE GUIDELINES INVESTIGATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS," FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON
 THIS SUBJECT.
 - A) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. THE AREA OF INTEREST IS PRICEDING THE TRANSFER. THEY WOULD LIKE 20 GOVE THE TRANSFER.

FAGE FIVE DE TO 0155 STORES 5) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. 6) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCY CURTTILLEGES ACT (PISSA). NAME TO FISA SYSTEM KOTZINIT C BY: SS9, Dit. Cab AV 155