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INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SALES AND SERVICE CONTRACTS
OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

Enclosed is the original of a memo to you regarding the request of Mr. Mark Gittens of the FCC staff. A copy of the memo is also included for your records along with attachments.

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. RAYMOND WANNALL

INSPECTOR
DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH
HUNTER E. HELGESON

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

IS-1
BLACK NATIONALIST AND
WHITE HATE -
CENTRAL UNIT
BLACK NATIONALIST AND
WHITE HATE -
EAST UNIT
BLACK NATIONALIST AND
WHITE HATE -
WEST UNIT
BLACK NATIONALIST - SOUTH
KLAN AND EXTREMIST
INFORMANT UNIT
CIVIL DISORDER REPORT-
ING UNIT

PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT
40

IS-2
TROTSKYIST UNIT
COMMUNIST PARTY UNIT
SECURITY INFORMANT UNIT
EXTREMIST - WEST UNIT
EXTREMIST - EAST UNIT

PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT
47

IS-3

PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT
63

AUTHORIZED
PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

	AGENT	CLERICAL- SECRETARIAL
IS-1	18	22
IS-2	21	26
IS-3	22	41

NOVEMBER 6, 1975

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH

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Reorganization - 1955

The Intelligence Division (ID) was known as the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) in January, 1955, and was composed of four sections: Internal Security, Espionage, Liaison, and Central Research. Principal cases supervised in the DID in January, 1955, were Espionage, Internal Security and Nationalistic Tendency matters.

In August, 1955, the Internal Security Section was the volume section in the DID. It supervised investigations conducted under legislation, such as the Internal Security Act of 1950, Communist Control Act of 1954 and the Smith Act of 1940. It also handled investigations of communist front organizations and of subjects involved in possible violations of the Neutrality Act, and Sedition, Treason and the Federal Train Wreck, statutes and the Labor Management Relations Act. In addition, the Internal Security Section was responsible for the handling of violations of Federal injunctions, security informants, Alien Enemy Control and related matters, and the Security Index. The Smith Act cases alone demanded considerable time because of the aspect of prosecution involving subjects of these cases. The Internal Security Section was confronted also with the prospect that the Supreme Court might uphold the Subversive Activities Control Board order requiring registration by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and its members with the Attorney

General of the United States. It was anticipated that, if the CPUSA and its members refused to register, a heavy burden relating to prosecution of the organization and its members would be placed on the Bureau and, consequently, on the Internal Security Section.

It was concluded, therefore, that by dividing the Internal Security Section into two sections, each headed by a Section Chief, tighter controls over the supervision of the various classifications could be maintained and the vast amount of work more effectively handled. Based on this analysis, the Internal Security Section of DID was divided into two sections during August, 1955. They were identified as the Internal Security Section and Subversive Control Section. The new Internal Security Section was made responsible for all substantive violations of Federal statutes involving the internal security and the Security Informant Program. The Subversive Control Section was assigned the supervision and maintenance of the Security Index, the Emergency Detention Program and maintenance of the Attorney General's portfolio.

Prior to the division, the Internal Security Section had a total of 130 employees, which included 59 Special Agent Supervisors. A total of 57 employees remained in the newly formed Internal Security Section, including 24 Special Agent Supervisors, a Section Chief, and Number One Man. The Subversive Control Section was assigned a total of 73 employees including 31 Special Agent Supervisors, a Section Chief, and Number One Man.

Subsequently, the finding by the Subversive Activities Control Board that the CPUSA was a communist-action organization, and, therefore, required to register with the Attorney General, was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in June, 1961. As anticipated at the time of the reorganization of the Internal Security Section, the CPUSA and its officers and members refused to register. Failure to register was subject to criminal sanctions and prosecutions of the Party and its members were instituted.

Subversive Investigative matters being handled by the FBI in 1955 numbered 36,975.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

* INTERNAL SECURITY - LIAISON BRANCH

Internal Security Section

Section Chief
Number One Man
Special Agent Supervisors - 24
Clerical Employees - 31
Total Employees - 57

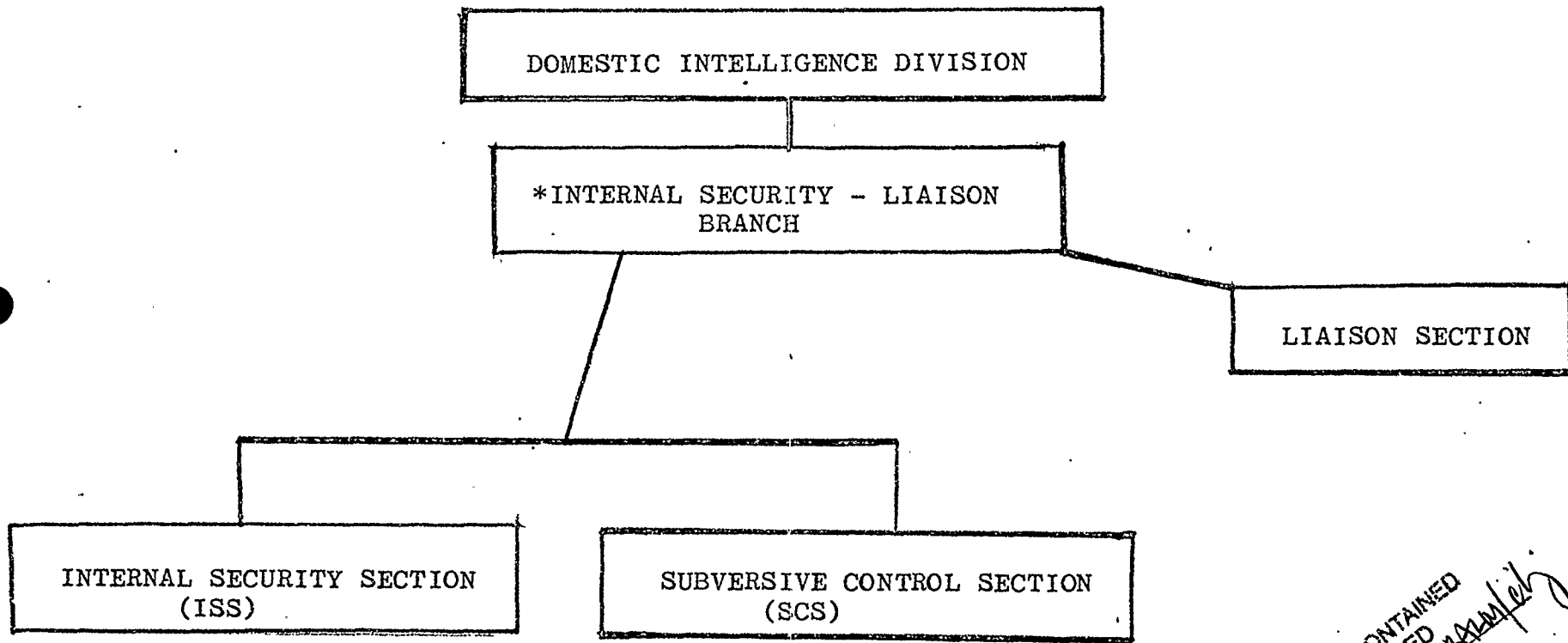
Subversive Control Section

Section Chief
Number One Man
Special Agent Supervisors - 31
Clerical Employees - 40
Total Employees - 73

*Following reorganization of Internal Security Section in August, 1955.

(See chart attached)

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PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

	AGENT	CLERICAL - SECRETARIAL
ISS	26	33
SCS	<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>
	57	73

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*Following Reorganization in August, 1955
of Internal Security Section

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH

1964 Reorganization

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The Intelligence Division (ID) was known as the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) in 1964, and the Internal Security Branch was composed of three sections: Subversive Control Section, Internal Security Section, and the Liaison Section. Effective June 30, 1964, 112 Special Agents were assigned to DID. Prior to June 30, 1964, 48 Special Agents were assigned to the Internal Security Branch. In 1964, there were 36,918 active subversive investigative matters and 5,622 active racial investigative matters throughout the United States.

Racial unrest and related acts of violence increased significantly in 1964. Investigations and arrests arising out of incidents of racial violence in the South clearly implicated certain elements of the Ku Klux Klan which carried out beatings, bombings, murders and other violent racial actions.

Reorganization of the Internal Security Branch of DID occurred in 1964, to afford improved supervision of the increased volume of information received and to chart new avenues of approach to effectively discharge our responsibilities in the potentially explosive racial field. In July, 1964, supervisory responsibility for investigation of racial matters, racial informants, Ku Klux Klan and related groups together with the development of informants concerning these matters were transferred from the General Investigative Division (GID) to DID. Five Special Agents and approximately 1,350 cases were involved in this transfer. Three Agents formed the Racial Intelligence Unit in the Subversive Control Section and two Agents formed the Racial Informant Unit in the Internal Security Section. In 1965, there were 37,818 active subversive investigative matters and 10,557 active racial investigative matters throughout the United States.

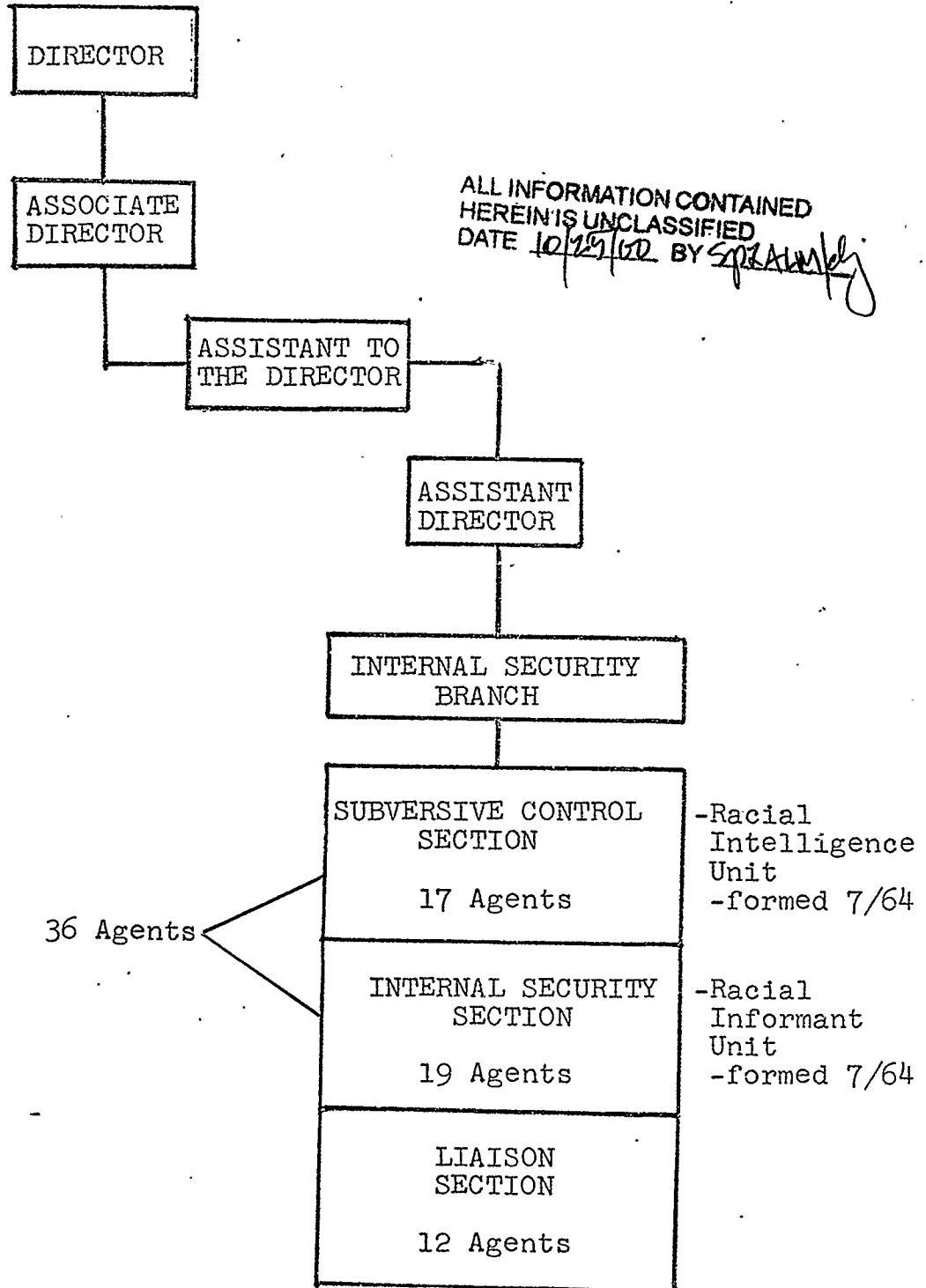
In 1963 and 1964, a number of significant and fast-moving events occurred which directly or indirectly influenced the reorganization of the Internal Security Branch in 1964. A brief summary follows: (1) In June, 1964, three Civil Rights workers on their way from Philadelphia to Meridian, Mississippi,

disappeared without a trace. Their abandoned automobile was later discovered, completely burned out. A massive search involving FBI Agents and other law enforcement personnel was conducted, and 44 days later the three missing victims were found beneath an earthen dam near Meridian, Mississippi. All had been shot at close range. The ensuing investigation determined that members of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, were involved in the disappearance of the three victims, and a Klan official was subsequently convicted on Civil Rights charges. (2) One of the most notorious and widely publicized murders involving Klansmen occurred on July 11, 1964, when Lemuel Penn, a Negro educator from Washington, D. C., was killed by a shotgun blast near Athens, Georgia. Penn, an Army Reserve lieutenant colonel, was driving back from a training session at Fort Benning, Georgia, with two other Negro reservists. A group of Klansmen from the Athens, Georgia, area, were subsequently arrested and charged with the murder. (3) The Klan has been responsible for bombings, dynamitings, and other terrorist acts, and Klan history has been replete with acts of violence. At a Klan meeting in South

Carolina, in September, 1963, a Klan official announced the bombing of a Negro Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, in which four children were killed. All of the fifty members present applauded what they considered to be the "good news."

Attached is a 1964 FBI Organizational Chart for the Internal Security Branch of DID.

FBI ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH
1964



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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH

Reorganization, September, 1967

Prior to September, 1967, the Internal Security Branch consisted of two sections namely, the Internal Security Section and the Subversive Control Section. A review of the work being handled by the Internal Security Branch was made and it was recommended and approved that the branch be reorganized and the Subversive Control Section be renamed Racial Intelligence Section. This reorganization was put into effect utilizing existing personnel.

The reorganization was made in view of racial violence that had occurred in several cities in the summer of 1967 and the rise to prominence of young black leaders with "black power" and revolution as their goals. For example, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee changed from a cooperative effort by whites and blacks to an all-black organization advocating violence. Black revolutionary organizations with such leaders as H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael were prevalent and associated with violent demonstrations and rhetoric.

Under the new organization of the branch the Internal Security Section handled all matters relating to domestic subversive organizations and individuals associated therewith. This section also continued to handle security informant matters.

The Racial Intelligence Section handled all cases involving investigations with racial connotations including black and white hate groups, black nationalist organizations, associated individuals and racial informants.

This reorganization enabled a concentration of supervision specifically related to the type of activities and individuals involved. For example, the investigation of the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, which occurred in June, 1964, culminated with the successful prosecution in October, 1967 of seven defendants in U. S. District Court in Meridian, Mississippi. This investigation which was substantively handled by the General Investigative Division was a product of coordination between that division and the above Racial Intelligence Section which provided much of the klan background information assisting in the investigation and also provided for invaluable informant input. This case essentially broke the back of the klan groups in Mississippi at that time.

The Anti-Vietnam War Demonstration in Washington, D. C. (WDC), in October, 1967, is illustrative of the extensive potentially violent demonstrations that were occurring throughout the country during that period. Original plans for these "spring mobilization" demonstrations called for up to 1 million demonstrators to be in WDC and information was developed that they would take part in civil disobedience, turning in of draft cards, and various acts of violence.

Approximately 35,000 persons participated in the efforts, most of which were directed at the Pentagon with approximately 600 persons being arrested. Statistics don't reflect the attendant verbal and physical attacks against law enforcement and guard officials nor do they account for problems which arose as a result of the general immorality displayed by a percentage of those demonstrators. The rioting following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, received more effective and concentrated supervision under this reorganization.

The massive anti-war demonstrations and racial violence prompted President Lyndon B. Johnson to declare that "the looting and arson and plunder and pillage which have occurred are not part of a civil rights protest. It is no American right to loot or burn or fire rifles from the rooftops." He further stated that those in public responsibilities have an immediate obligation to end disorder by using "every means at our command..." and "if your response to these tragic events is only business-as-usual, you invite not only disaster but dishonor" and "violence must be stopped quickly, finally, and permanently."

The case load in 1967 in subversive matters field wide was 33,919 and in 1968 it was 36,154; in extremist matters in 1967, 9,457 and in 1968, 13,740.

The propriety of this reorganization was borne out by increased work load assignments brought about by the passage of the Anti-riot Laws and the Gun Control Act of 1968. (Reorganization chart attached.)

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Internal Security Branch

Espionage Research Branch

Internal Security Section

Racial Intelligence Section

Section Chief

No. 1 Man

Security Informant and
Special Records Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Communist Infiltrated
Groups Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Subversive Splinter Groups Unit
(2 Supervisors)

Communist Party, USA Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Special Cases Unit
(2 Supervisors)

Subversive Individuals - West Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Subversive Individuals - East Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Section Chief

No. 1 Man

Black Nationalist Unit
(5 Supervisors)

Racial Informant Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Riot and Racial Disturbance Unit
(3 Supervisors)

Klan, White Hate, and Nationalist Unit
(5 Supervisors)

Total Agent Complement
(Including Section Chief
and No. 1 Man): 21

Total Clerical and
Stenographic Complement
(Including Front Office
Secretary and Clerk): 24

Total Agent Complement
(Including Section Chief
and No. 1 Man): 18

Total Clerical and
Stenographic Complement
(Including Front Office
Secretary and Clerk): 18

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH

Reorganization, February, 1973

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On 2/21/73, the Domestic Intelligence Division was reorganized and the name changed to Intelligence Division. Under the new organizational structure, the Internal Security Branch, formerly the Internal Security and Research Branch, was broken down into three sections designated as IS-1 (Extremist Intelligence); IS-2 (Internal Security); and IS-3 (Research). In the restructuring, work formerly handled by the Revolutionary Activities Section and the Internal Security Section was combined into one section called the Internal Security Section. In addition, the unit handling bombing matters under the former Internal Security Section was transferred to the newly reorganized Counterintelligence Branch of the Intelligence Division. Under the new organizational set-up, the Internal Security Branch was organized so that all domestic security work would come under that Branch. Organizational change was brought about because of the wind-down of the Vietnam War and in light of public clamor concerning domestic security investigations. Changes were made to provide coverage in the foreign field which had dropped to a dangerous level and to reassure the public of the FBI's restraint in domestic security programs. As a result of the organizational changes, the proposed agent complement for the newly formed Internal

Security Branch was 61, a decrease of 10 agents of the previous figure of 71. These individuals were included in the proposed agent complement of 63 for the newly organized Counterintelligence Branch for a total Intelligence Division complement of 124 agents.

The case load in 1972 in subversive matters field wide was 45,956, and in 1973 it was 29,089; in extremist matters in 1972, 22,589, and in 1973, 22,122. (Reorganization Chart Attached.)

FBI ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
 INTERNAL SECURITY BRANCH
 FEBRUARY, 1973

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Internal Security Branch

Counterintelligence Branch

IS-1 (Extremist Intelligence)
 Present Agent Complement - 21
 Proposed Agent Complement - 23

IS-2 (Internal Security)
 Present Agent Complement - 16
 Proposed Agent Complement - 28

IS-3 (Research)
 Present Agent Complement - 11
 Proposed Agent Complement - 10

--(Revolutionary Activities)
 Present Agent Complement - 23
 Proposed Agent Complement - Abolish

CI-1 (Espionage)
 Present Agent Complement - 22
 Proposed Agent Complement - 20

CI-2 (Sino-Satellite)
 Present Agent Complement - New
 Proposed Agent Complement - 16

CI-3 (Nationalities Intelligence)
 Present Agent Complement - 21
 Proposed Agent Complement - 17

CI-4 (Liaison)
 Present Agent Complement - 10
 Proposed Agent Complement - 10

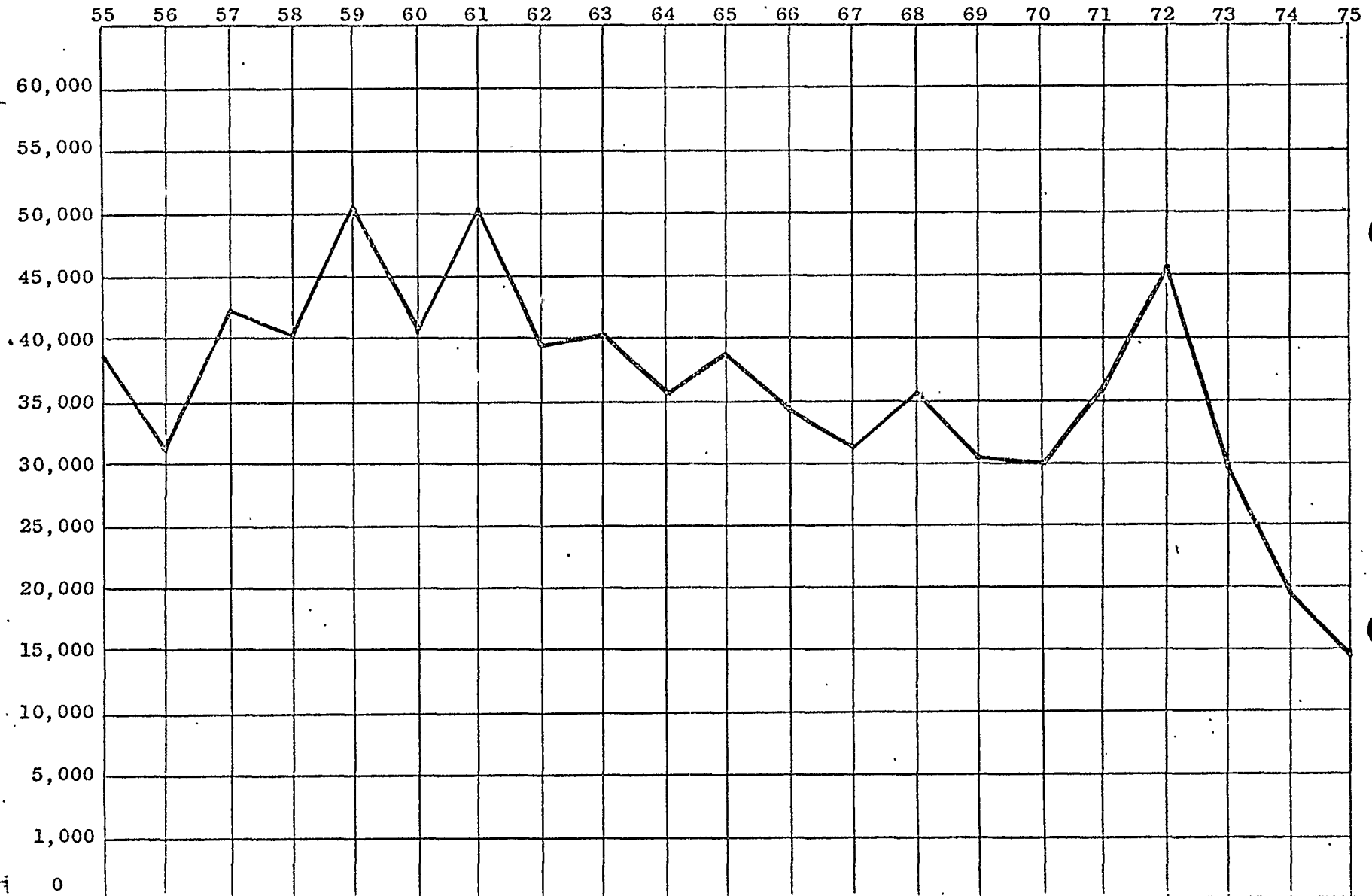
Total Present Agent Complement - 71
 Total Proposed Agent Complement - 61

Total Present Agent Complement - 53
 Total Proposed Agent Complement - 63

Total Division Present Complement - 124
 Total Division Proposed Complement - 124

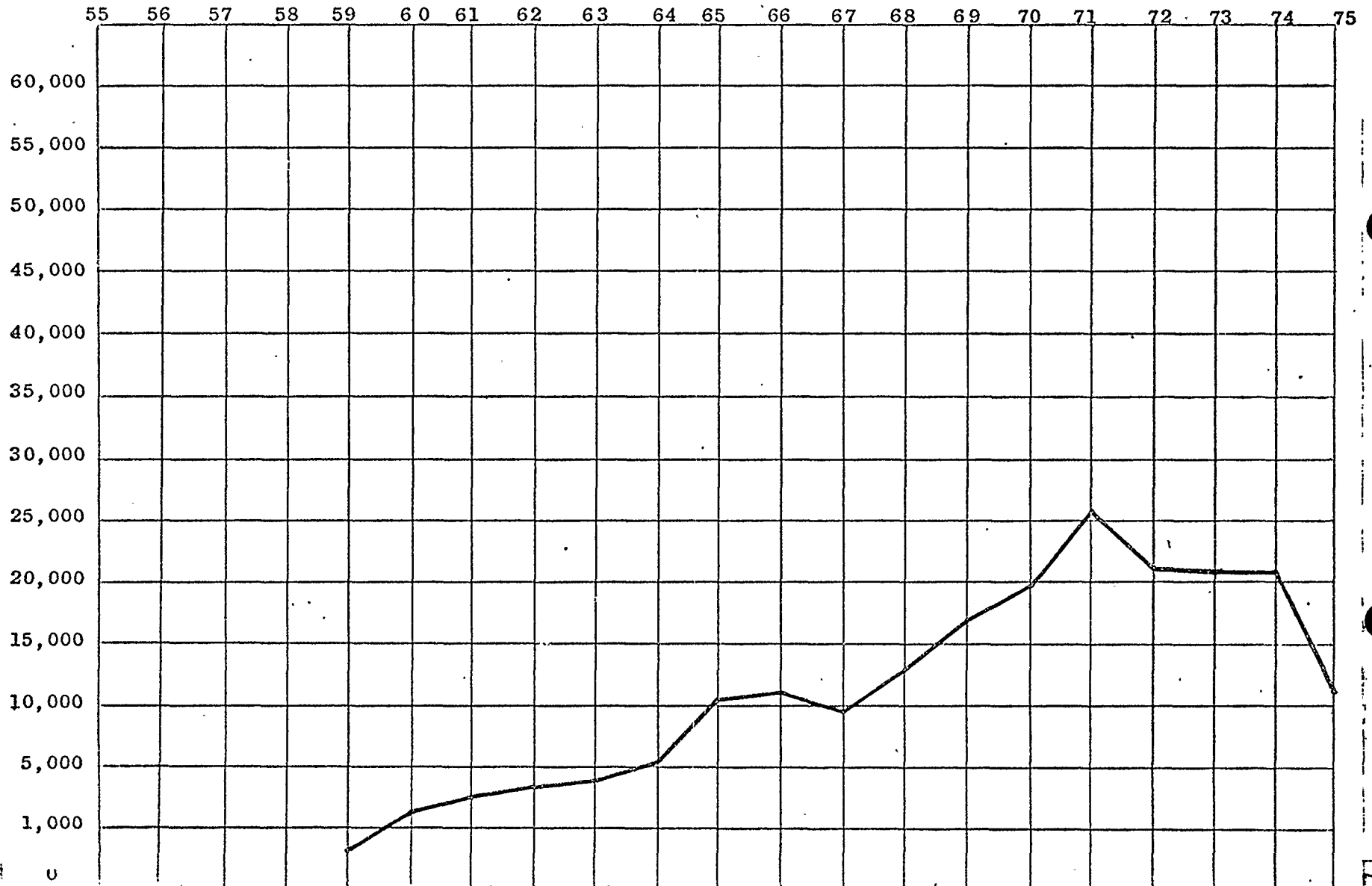
INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

SUBVERSIVE INVESTIGATIONS



INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

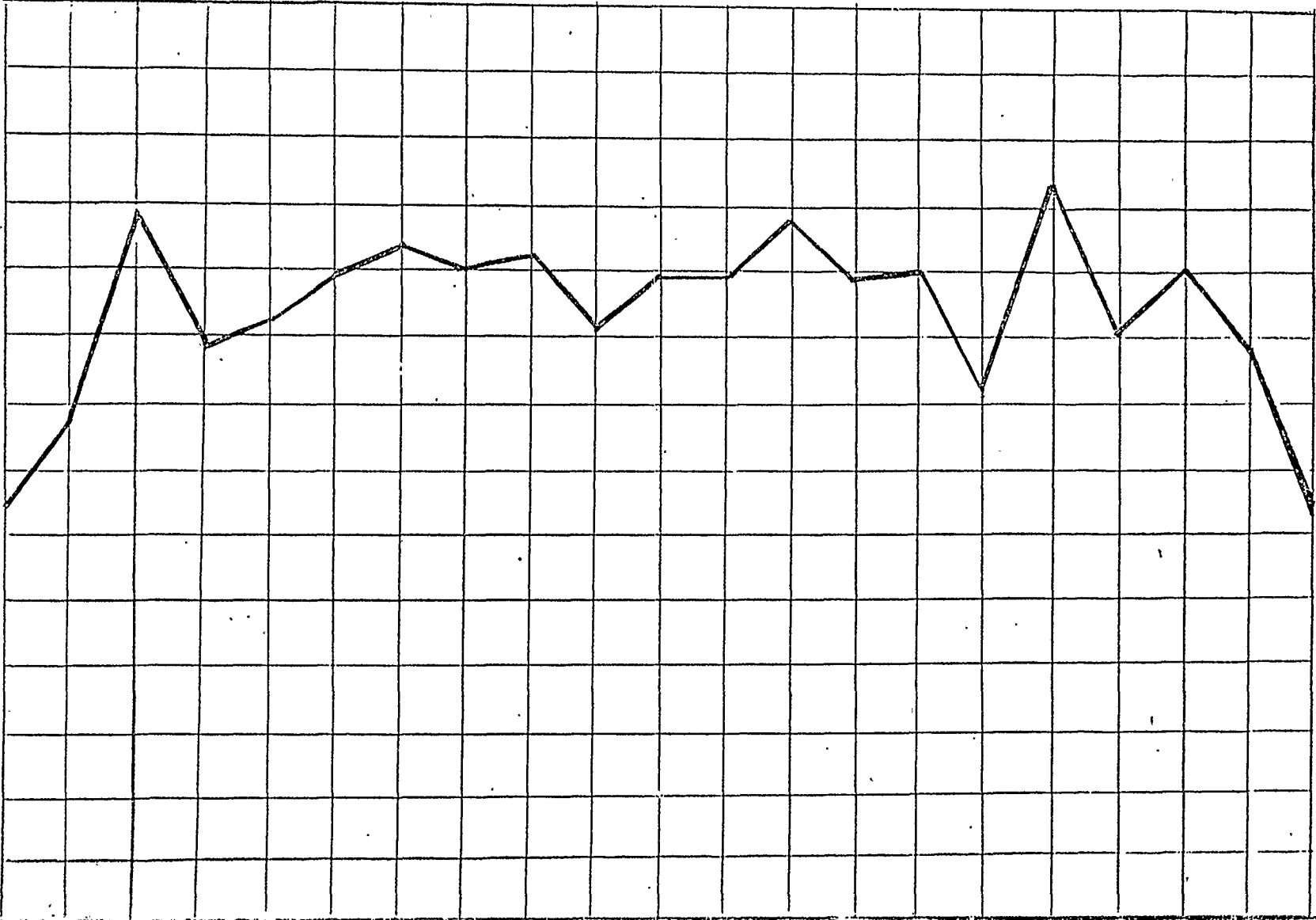
EXTREMIST INVESTIGATIONS



INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

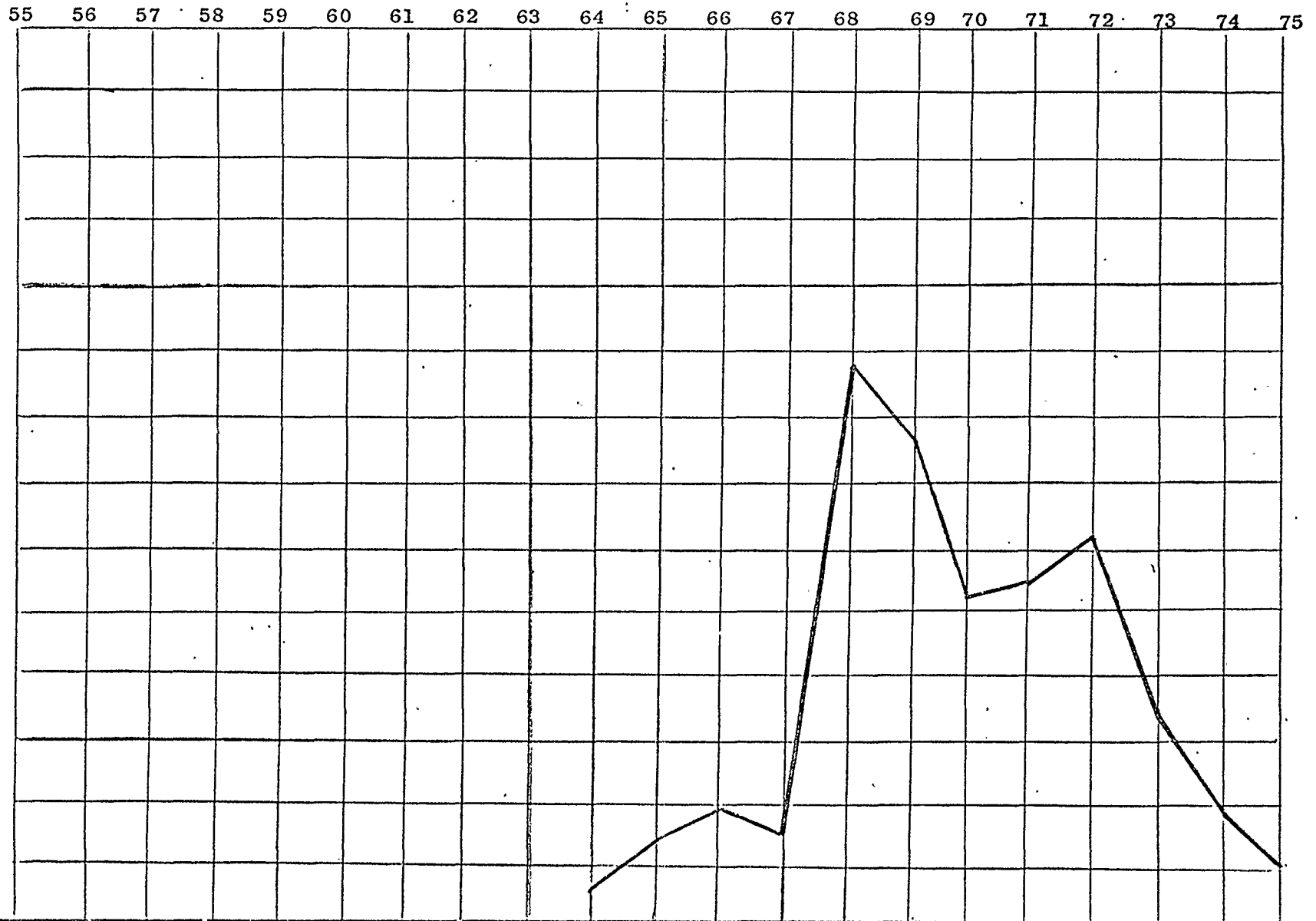
SECURITY INFORMANTS AND
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES

55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75



INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXTREMIST INFORMANTS AND
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES



**Intelligence Division
Internal Security Branch**

1970 Reorganizational Plan

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In 1970 there were 30,002 subversive matters and 19,707 extremist matters being supervised by the Intelligence Division. The Internal Security-Research Branch experienced a substantial increase in work load during this time period.

The Intelligence Division was reorganized in December, 1970. The increased volume of work in New Left and Black Nationalist violence-oriented cases along with a decline in espionage and related cases necessitated this organizational change.

A New Left Section was created while the Soviet and Sino-Satellite Sections were combined. The Racial Section was moved to the Espionage-Racial Branch from the Internal Security-Research Branch to allow for more balanced administration within the Intelligence Division.

