

File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

1620

1622 thru 1st NR 1622

1627 thru 1628

1631
1634

1637, 1638

1647

1st NR 1651, 2nd NR 1651

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Director Sec'y _____

LA 961

NR 015 LA CODE

634PM NITEL 5-25-76 MAH

TO DIRECTOR (157-14007)

SAN DIEGO

FROM LOS ANGELES (157-4075)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HAROLD TAYLOR; ET AL, EM - BPP (CF)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2AUM/ky
ON 1-26-01

MDR-16

RE LA TELCALLS TO BUREAU AND SD MAY 25, 1976.

SUBPOENAS DUCES TECUM RECEIVED TODAY RE TRIAL OF CAPTIONED
SUBJECT AND DIRECTED TO CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, FBI, LA, AND
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, FBI, SD. LA SUBPOENA CALLS FOR PRODUCTION
OF 25 SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED DOCUMENTS. COPIES OF ABOVE
SUBPOENA HAVE BEEN FORWARDED BY FACs TO BUREAU AND SD.

LA HAS IDENTIFIED 21 OF 25 LISTED DOCUMENTS, ALL OF WHICH
ARE CONTAINED IN BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) COINTELPRO FILE.
NONE OF COMMUNICATIONS ARE LOCATED IN HAROLD TAYLOR SUBJECT FILE.
REVIEW OF THESE COMMUNICATIONS DETERMINED THAT THEY ARE OF AN
GENERAL NATURE PERTAINING TO DISRUPTIVE TACTICS AGAINST THE BPP
AND NONE MENTIONED SUBJECT. THOSE COMMUNICATIONS NOT LOCATED
ARE IDENTIFIED AS LA LETTER TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 25, 1968, LA
LETTER TO BUREAU MARCH 17, 1969 (THIS COMMUNICATION IDENTIFIED
TWICE ON LIST; ONLY ONE COPY LOCATED), LA LETTER TO BUREAU MAY

5/11/76
(5-166) R/S to SD & LA to declassify
JTS/SM

NOT RECORDED

21 JUN 21 1976

4 JUL 15 1976

70 JUN 29 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PAGE TWO LA 157-4075

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1 *discovery 5/27/76 JTH*

26, 1970 (LISTED TWICE AND ONE COPY LOCATED), LA LETTER TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 3, 1970.

IT IS NOTED COMMUNICATION IDENTIFIED IN SUBPOENA AS LA LETTER TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 29, 1969 WAS NOT LOCATED BUT IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH BUREAU LETTER TO LA SAME DATE. COMMUNICATION IDENTIFIED AS BUREAU LETTER TO LA DATED JUNE 25, 1970 HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS BUREAU AIRTEL SAME DATE.

AUSA DOMINICK RUBALCAVA, LA, ADVISED HE HAS UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY GORDON DAIGER, WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR OPINION RE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS. AUSA RUBALCAVA STATES HE IS MAKING NO RECOMMENDATION AT THIS TIME PENDING DISCUSSION WITH ATTORNEY DAIGER BUT FEELS COMMUNICATIONS SUBPOENAED AT LA SHOULD NOT BE MADE AVAILABLE UNLESS WOULD JEOPARDIZE ENTIRE TRIAL AT WHICH TIME THIS OPINION MAY BE SUBJECT TO RECONSIDERATION.

AUSA RUBALCAVE STATED DEFENSE COUNSEL IS UTILIZING TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR JEFFERSON, ALLEGEDLY A FORMER STAFF MEMBER OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE. JEFFERSON IS TESTIFYING CONCERNING FBI ACTIONS NATIONWIDE UNDERTAKEN TO DISRUPT BPP ACTIVITIES. HE FURTHER STATED THAT THE COURT APPEARANCE PERTAINING TO PRODUCTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT BE SCHEDULED UNTIL APPROX. JUNE 1, 1976.

PAGE THREE LA 157- 4075
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ declass 5/27/76 JTB

AUSA RUBALCAVA WAS STRONGLY ADVISED THAT THE LA DIVISION DOES NOT FEEL THE CONTENTS OF THESE COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY DAIGER
ALSO URGING SUBPOENAED DOCUMENTS AT LA AND SD NOT BE MADE
AVAILABLE.

LA MAINTAINING CONTACT WITH AUSA RUBALCAVA AND THE BUREAU
AND SD WILL BE EXPEDITIOUSLY ADVISED.

XGDS-279-2 INDEFINITE. *date on 5/27/66*
JTB

END

1/10/76
ESTABLISHED
BY SA. R.
PETERSON, CC
5/26/76.

2 - Mr. J. Mintz
 (1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
 2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

April 30, 1976

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. H. W. Porter

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
 ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum concerning FBI review of an SSC draft report entitled "Warrantless Surreptitious Entries by the Federal Bureau of Investigations: 'Black Bag' Break-ins and Microphone Installations."

A copy of the enclosed memorandum is furnished for your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
 Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
 Special Counsel for
 Intelligence Coordination

HWP:cap/en
 (10)

APPROVED: _____
 Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Admin. _____
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 Ext. Affairs. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-22-01 BY SP2AM/bp

MDR-16

REC-104

17 JUN 8 1976

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TO BE HAND DELIVERED BY OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1-Mr. P. V. Daly)
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. H. W. Porter

62-116395

April 30, 1976

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: FBI REVIEW OF SSC DRAFT REPORT ENTITLED
"WARRANTLESS SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES BY
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS:
'BLACK BAG' BREAK-INS AND MICROPHONE
INSTALLATIONS"

The following concerns a review by FBI Headquarters
(FBIHQ) representatives of the SSC draft report referenced
above:

On April 26, 1976, FBIHQ representatives and SSC
representatives John T. Elliff, James Dick, and Fred Baron,
agreed that the following changes, corrections, and additions
were to be made to the SSC draft report:

Appendix I cannot be cleared for publication since
it includes statistics which are classified "Secret." Appen-
dix I will be deleted.

Appendix II lists surreptitious entries for micro-
phone installations conducted by the FBI in criminal investi-
gations. Statistics included in this appendix are listed for
the periods 1960 - 1968, and 1969 - 1975. To be inserted
preceding the latter period and subsequent to 1968 will be
the statement: "The following entries were conducted pursuant
to judicial warrants issued under Title III of the Omnibus
Crime Control Act of 1968."

Page 22 contains a statement: "The Justice Depart-
ment and the FBI have not terminated the use of warrantless
surreptitious entry, either for electronic surveillance purposes
or for other forms of search." The word "either" and the last
portion of the sentence reading "or for other forms of search"
will be deleted. Added following this altered sentence will
be a new sentence: "Warrantless surreptitious entry for other
forms of search is not presently being conducted, but, as
indicated in the Justice Department statement, has not been
ruled out as a matter of policy in foreign intelligence cases."

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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HWP:cap cap
(9)

ORIGINAL AND ONE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE 2
62-116395-1647

RE: FBI REVIEW OF SSC DRAFT REPORT ENTITLED "WARRANTLESS
SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATIONS: 'BLACK BAG' BREAK-INS AND MICROPHONE
INSTALLATIONS"

On page 18, the indented paragraph contains a phrase,
"activity of Soviet intelligence agents." Since in this form
the statement would be classified "Secret," the word "foreign"
will be used in place of "Soviet."

On page 2, footnote ** cites an FBI memorandum dated
June 19, 1966. The correct date is July 19, 1966. Appropriate
correction will be made.

On page 2, footnote *** cites a date of May 22, 1954.
The correct date is May 20, 1954. Appropriate correction will
be made.

1 - The Attorney General

NOTE:

FBI representatives attending the April 26, 1976,
meeting with SSC representatives were Supervisors S. F. Phillips
and H. W. Porter III.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| APPROVED: | Comp. Syst..... | Laboratory..... |
| Assoc. Dir..... | Ext. Affairs..... | Legal Coun..... |
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| Admin..... | Intell..... | Training..... |

pm *gfk* *JP*

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

SSC

Addressee: _____

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 4/30/76

Caption of Document: FBI REVIEW OF SSC DRAFT REPORT EN-
TITLED "WARRANTLESS SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS: 'BLACK BAG'
BREAK-INS AND MICROPHONE INSTALLATIONS"
FBI

Originating Office: _____

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Date: 5/4/76

Received by: J. Edwards

Title: Clerk/Security

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

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

4/30/76

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

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

☒ SSC

☐ 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.)

Not applicable

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)

Not applicable

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

FBI review of SSC draft report entitled "Warrantless Surreptitious Entries by the Federal Bureau of Investigations: 'Black Bag' Break-ins and Microphone Installations."

62-116395

**SJM:lhb
(3)**

TREAT AS YELLOW

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.

Date of Mail 4/30/76

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Section.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-01 BY SP2 ACM/BJ
MDR-16

Subject JUNE MAIL - UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

Removed By 6 JUN 11 1976

File Number 62-116395-1638

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FBI/DOJ

May 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CALLAHAN
MR. ADAMS

RE: SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY INVESTIGATION

On May 27, 1976, Assistant Attorney General Stanley Pottinger, Civil Rights Division, called me. He made the following points.

1. He asked me about our identification of the 15 Agents who are to work on the project. I told him I thought we could have the list by at least next Wednesday and if earlier, we would certainly provide it. Mr. Pottinger said he wanted to interview the people and, as was related in his conference with us, narrow it down to 12.
2. He said he had been deliberating on our question as to whether or not it was wise to use Bureau Agents in this project for investigative purposes. We both agreed that it would be well that we do use Bureau Agents. He said, however, that this might be a subject for later deliberation in the event we change our minds.
3. At the time of our conference, we discussed the need to have one of the group of Agents designated as the lead Agent or supervisor over the entire squad. According to Mr. Pottinger, this was still undecided in his camp. I told him, however, I felt this was absolutely necessary and could be a situation similar to the one wherein Assistant Director Richard Ash is the leader of the group investigating the U. S. Recording Company matter. At this point Mr. Pottinger said Mr. Gardner had talked with Mr. Dowd, who related a very satisfactory relationship existed in his assignment.

Mr. Pottinger then addressed the matter of whether or not it was felt necessary to inform the Church Committee of the contemplated investigation. He said this has not as yet been decided.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-22-81 BY SP2HML/SP2
DATE 11-22-81 BY SP2HML/SP2

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CLK:EDM (4)

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| SENT FROM D. O. | |
| TIME | 5:00 PM |
| DATE | 5-27-76 |
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REC-104 62-116392-1637

17 JUN 3 1976

34 JUN 8 - 1976

Memorandum for Messrs. Callahan and Adams

May 27, 1976

He has consulted with Mike Shaheen and probably will arrive at an answer very soon. If the need to so notify does emerge, Mr. Pottinger said he would suggest that the Senate Select Committee be the Congressional agency to be notified and that two or three men be informed. One should be the Representative of the Majority, one of the Minority, and he is of the opinion now that Senator Church probably should be informed. The notification will be oral and they will be asked, if it is decided to notify them, that they maintain all matters confidential.

5. Mr. Pottinger said he has prepared a reactive press release which is to be released only upon inquiries as to the activities which have been brought to the inquiring reporters attention. He read the release, and I found it to be satisfactory as it is short and really says only that an investigation is being conducted but that no further details can be given.
6. He then commented about the matter of canvass of our Agents to determine if any Agents know of any surreptitious entry which has not been reported. He said that it has been determined by them that this decision is to be ours. He said, however, that if it is decided that such a canvass should be made, they in the Department should be informed prior to the time of the canvass. By virtue of his comments, I had the distinct feeling that he felt this was an undue and unnecessary enlargement of the scope of the inquiries. He said he felt such enlargement would be stimulative of contentions which might possibly distort the thrust of the investigation. I thereupon told him this was one measure which was contemplated by us, initiated as a possibility by us, and we had not made any decision at this point as yet. I did tell him, however, that I felt that based on his comments, perhaps it would be better not to conduct the canvass at this time. He then told me that he wanted to emphasize that it was our decision to make, but he felt it incumbent upon him to give us some idea about possible ramifications.

I would like to discuss these matters with you at the earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,



Clarence M. Kelley
Director

3 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
(1 - Mr. R. C. Blunt)
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
May 10, 1976

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. V. R. Thornton

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum relating to this Bureau's review of the SSC's draft report entitled "The FBI's Covert Action Program to Destroy the Black Panther Party."

Also enclosed is a copy of the memorandum for your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

VRT:adn
(12)

APPROVED:

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

62-116395

3 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
(1 - Mr. R. C. Blunt)
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
May 10, 1976

1 - Mr. V. R. Thornton

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

On April 28 and 29, 1976, representatives of this Bureau reviewed the SSC's draft report entitled "The FBI's Covert Action Program to Destroy the Black Panther Party." The purpose of the review was to recognize and bring to the attention of the SSC Staff any information the FBI believes to be classified or otherwise sensitive to the extent that it should not be made public, as well as the identities of any FBI personnel below the rank of Section Chief, which, by prior agreement between the SSC and FBI should not be included in the report.

Set forth below are the instances noted where deletions or changes are suggested. These instances were discussed with Mr. John Elliff and Mr. Arthur Jefferson of the SSC Staff on April 30, 1976, by FBI representatives and Messrs. Elliff and Jefferson agreed to make the indicated changes.

Paragraph four, page two concerns a COINTELPRO activity which consisted of sending an anonymous letter to a Chicago street gang leader. In part, this paragraph reads "...For example, the FBI's efforts to 'intensify the degree of animosity' between the BPP and the Blackstone Rangers, a Chicago street gang, included sending an anonymous letter to the gang's leader falsely informing him that the Chicago Panthers had made arrangements to kill him." This is an incorrect statement because the word "kill" was not used in the letter sent to the gang leader. The letter sent to the gang leader stated "...The brothers that run the Panthers blame you for blocking their thing and there's supposed to be a hit out for you..." The word "kill" should be replaced with the word actually used, "hit."

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VRT:adn
(11)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL AND ONE CC TO AG

62-116395-1634

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GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

ENCLOSURE

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.

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

A footnote on page 16 makes reference to a confidential FBI interview with Inmate No. 20024, at the House of Correction, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, on November 12, 1969. Inmate No. 20024 should be deleted because it identifies the specific inmate who was interviewed confidentially.

A footnote on page 19-23 lists memorandum from the Chicago Field Office to FBI Headquarters, March 14, 1969. The date of this memorandum should be March 24, 1969.

The last paragraph and a footnote on page 57 contain the name of SA Alan Stephens. In addition, SA Stephens' name and the name of SA Roy Martin Mitchell appear in footnotes on page 58. Neither of these individuals was a Section Chief or of higher rank; their names should, therefore, be deleted.

The last sentence at the top of page 58 which reads, "The Bureau and GIU both maintained paid informants in the BPP, shared informant information, and coordinated the planning and execution of raids against the Chicago BPP" is not factual. This Bureau did not coordinate the planning and execution of raids against the Chicago BPP, with the GIU. This sentence should be changed to read "The Bureau and the Chicago Police Department both maintained paid informants in the BPP, and the Bureau provided informant information to the Chicago Police Department, which was used by the Chicago Police Department in raids on the BPP,"

The last sentence on page 57 and continued on page 58 indicates a Special Agent of the Chicago FBI office visited GIU between "three and five times a week." This is incorrect and should be changed to "one and five times a week."

1 - The Attorney General

NOTE:

The SSC's draft report was reviewed as a coordinated project in INTD by the personnel having primary interest in the contents such as Supervisor D. Ryan regarding COINTELPRO, Supervisor V. R. Thornton concerning the BPP; and Supervisor R. C. Blunt, Legal Counsel Division concerning the Chicago

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Police Department raid on BPP headquarters, Chicago. Thornton and Blunt telephonically furnished the advice to Elliff and Jefferson as indicated above. In addition, Thornton mentioned to Jefferson the fact page 43 and the first three paragraphs of page 44 concerns a COINTELPRO activity which was directed at the BPP "Breakfast for Children" Program. This information makes a specific reference to Father Frank Curran, San Diego, California, who was permitting his church to be used as a serving place for the BPP Breakfast Program. The Bureau sent an anonymous letter to the Bishop of the San Diego Diocese informing him of Father Curran's activity. In addition, our San Diego Field Office placed three telephone calls protesting Father Curran's support of the BPP Program to the Auxiliary Bishop of the San Diego Diocese. Following this, Father Curran was transferred to "somewhere in the state of New Mexico for permanent assignment." While this is not a matter relative to classification there is a strong inference of privacy here which was brought to Jefferson's attention. It was recommended Father Curran's name be deleted from this report. Jefferson advised this matter had been discussed with Father Curran by a member of the SSC and his permission was obtained for utilizing his name in this report; therefore, no change will be made by SSC regarding this.

Simultaneously with the Bureau's review of this draft, Stephen Blackhurst, Assistant Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, Department of Justice, arranged to have the Department review this draft in view of pending litigation in Chicago relating to the BPP. Blackhurst advised SA Thornton that he is in full agreement with the changes negotiated and they included those which the Department would have desired.

On 5/4/76 Mr. Blackhurst furnished four additional pages, to be included in the SSC's report which pages were reviewed by SA Thornton and no changes were necessary.

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| APPROVED: | Comp. Syst..... | Laboratory..... |
| Assoc. Dir..... | Ext. Affairs..... | Legal Coun..... |
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| Dep. AD Inv..... | Ident..... | Rec. Mgmt..... |
| Asst. Dir.:..... | Inspection..... | Spec. Inv..... |
| Admin..... | Intell..... | Training..... |

[Handwritten initials and signatures are present over the routing slip, including "JFK", "JL", and "JL"]

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

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 5/10/76

Caption of Document: U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC)
(4/28 & 4/29/76 FBI review of
SSC's draft report on BPP)

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: J. Stasny Date: 5/17/76

Received by: J. Stasny

Title: Mail Clerk

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ATTN: Central Index

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FBI

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

2. DATE PROVIDED

5/10/76

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

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

☒ SSC

☐ 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.)

Not applicable

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)

Not applicable

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

FBI review of SSC draft report entitled "The FBI's Covert Action Program to Destroy the Black Panther Party."

62-116395

**SJM:1hb
(3)**

TREAT AS YELLOW

5-8

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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt *7/4/57*

FROM : S. F. Phillips *B*

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

- 1 - Mr. J. L. Adams
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
(Attn: H. A. Boynton)

DATE: 5/27/76 *will*

- REC-101*
- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
 - 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
 - 1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE: To advise of press inquiry made of writer re FBI/Senate Select Committee (SSC).

DETAILS: At 4:15 p.m., 5/26/76, writer received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as David Martin (phonetic) of the Associated Press, the ensuing conversation being nearly verbatim as follows. MARTIN: I would like some information about the files turned over to the Church Committee. PHILLIPS: I don't discuss any business over the phone. Why are you calling me? Where did you get my name? MARTIN: Aren't you in charge of FBI matters relating to the Church Committee? PHILLIPS: I don't discuss any business over the phone. I don't know who you are. I suggest that if you have any inquiry of the FBI you go through official channels which is to inquire of our External Affairs Division. MARTIN: Well, if you can't talk over the phone, would you be willing to meet with me? PHILLIPS: No. I again suggest you make your inquiry of the External Affairs Division. *DC*

Immediately after the foregoing conversation, writer advised H. A. Boynton, Deputy Assistant Director, External Affairs Division, who indicated he would alert the appropriate personnel in his Division. Writer also determined from Barry Ryan of the switchboard that the caller had asked for the writer by name with no further comment and was thereupon connected to the writer.

It will be recalled that in my memorandum to you 5/10/76 concerning an inquiry of the Bureau by Ron Ostrow of the "Los Angeles Times," who was seeking the writer's name after a reference to the writer (but not by name) appeared in an SSC report, the writer observed that it was not unlikely that the report would serve as a springboard for media inquiry which would reveal the writer's name as the Bureau Supervisor in the Martin Luther King, Jr., investigation. *116395-1631*

62-116395

SFP:1hb (8)

REC-101

17 JUN 3 1976
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information. Any further similar inquiries made of the writer will prompt similar responses.

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me

- 1 - Mr. J.B. Adams
- 2 - Mr. Mintz
- (1 - Mr. P.V. Daly)

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. Phillips
- 1 - Mr. Thornton

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

The April 22, 1976, Final Edition of the "San Francisco Examiner" contains an article on page 18, captioned "Panthers slam ex-leader Cleaver," which attributes several statements concerning Eldridge Cleaver, imprisoned head of the Black Panther - Cleaver Faction (BPP-CF), to BPP Chairperson Elaine Brown.

Among the statements attributed to Brown is the following "...His wife, Kathleen, was recently flown to Washington at government expense and allowed to browse through highly classified FBI documents."

A review of the SSC's advance copy of "The FBI's Covert Action Program to Destroy the Black Panther Party" indicates that on April 8, 1976, Kathleen Cleaver, in executive testimony before the SSC, testified concerning FBI activity as it concerned the Black Panther Party. It would appear that the above-mentioned article refers to the presence of Mrs. Cleaver in Washington, D. C., on April 8, 1976.

For your information, at no time has this Bureau, at the Headquarters level, had contact with Mrs. Cleaver for any purpose. It appears that there is a strong possibility Mrs. Cleaver may have been shown FBI documents, some of which could have been classified, when she appeared before the SSC.

The above is being furnished for your information.

VRT:tac/tdp (12)
62-116395

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

"TO BE HAND-DELIVERED BY
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
AFFAIRS"

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
- Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

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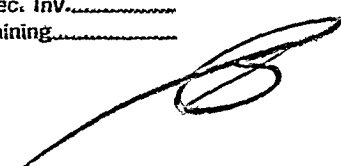
VPT

The Attorney General

NOTE:

By routing slip of Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams, we are instructed to direct a memorandum to the AG regarding the above-mentioned article. This memorandum is being submitted in accordance with this instruction.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Panthers slam ex-leader Cleaver

Eldridge Cleaver's voluntary return from Paris to the United States last year wasn't based on patriotic reasons as much as wanting "to get out of town," according to Black Panther Party Chairperson Elaine Brown.

"We have evidence that Cleaver was engaged in very shaky activities while in Paris," she said yesterday in Oakland.

Refusing to elaborate on her accusations, Ms. Brown said only, "Cleaver's shaky activities were not political. It was more like criminal . . . it could have something to do with drugs."

In a blistering attack on the former Panther leader, who is in custody awaiting trial on charges stemming from a 1968 Panther gunfight with Oakland police, Ms. Brown called Cleaver "the black community's Patty Hearst."

She said Cleaver was telling "lies about his former comrades to improve his case."

Specifically, Ms. Brown charged that:

- Cleaver provided secret testimony to the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee last February "and he intends to provide more."

- His wife, Kathleen, was recently flown to Washington at government expense and allowed to browse through highly classified FBI documents.

- The Panther Party has a secret eyewitness who heard Cleaver give orders from Algiers to execute a party member in New York City in 1971. The "mystery witness" will be named in a damage suit against the FBI to be filed soon, Ms. Brown said.

The new information about the 40-year-old ex-convict author was disclosed, according to Ms. Brown, "as a service to the community."

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Director Sec'y. _____

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

18 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 4-22-76

Edition: Final

Author:

and Pub.: John R. Murphy

Title:

Eldridge Cleaver-Fug.

EM-BPP; UFAC-Assa-
Characterult with Intent
or to Commit Murder

Classification: 88

Submitting Office: SF

SF 88-12329

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE
BEFORE COMPLETING.

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

5/6/76

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

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

☒ SSC
☐ HSC

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

Memorandum and enclosures

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 requests 4/15/76 and 4/29/76

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

S

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)

Materials re Rolando Cubela; Movimiento Democrata Cristiano; Alpha 66; Second National Front of Escambray; and names of FBI Special Agents who handled investigations of Cuban exile groups.

62-116396

**SJM:1hb
(3)**

TREAT AS YELLOW

58

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.

BEFORE COMPLETION
SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Leavitt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enclosure
May 13, 1976

1 - Mr. Schiappa - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cregar - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Daly - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Coulson - Enclosure

Enclosed herewith is a copy of an article that appeared in the "New York Times" on April 23, 1976.

The enclosed article "Panel Finds F.B.I. Used Journalists As Its Informers," by John M. Crewdson of the "New York Times," stated that the FBI "maintained a network of confidential informers inside major news organizations, universities and charitable foundations." The article mentions sources familiar with the Committee's report on domestic intelligence and describes associations with unnamed members of the news media and their relationship with the FBI.

Mr. Crewdson has indicated in conversation with representatives of the FBI that he has obtained a list of members of the news media who had worked as informants for the FBI. He advised that the identities of these individuals were disclosed to the Church Committee but that the Attorney General had prevented the Church Committee from interviewing these individuals and also prevented the disclosures of their identities by the Church Committee.

The article further describes the Committee's findings with regard to the investigation of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It would appear that information furnished to the Committee by the FBI has been leaked to members of the news media. This disclosure is a breach of the agreement

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

REC-100

17 JUN 3 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

reached with the Senate Select Committee, the Department of Justice and the FBI.

I am bringing this to your attention for whatever action you deem necessary.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enc.
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel on
Intelligence Coordination

NOTE: John Crewdson, reporter, New York Times, contacted a representative of the External Affairs Division on April 20, 1976, to advise that the New York Times had obtained information which was to be disclosed in the forthcoming report of the SSC. He advised that the New York Times planned to publish this information and desired to inform the FBI of the information for response and guidance by the Bureau. This information dealt with the fact that Congressman John Rooney had been advised regarding COINTEL operations; the installation of "bugs" in the hotel room of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and names of FBI informants in the news media. Crewdson had also obtained information regarding FBI sources in educational institutions from the Committee. Above contained in Moore to Jenkins memorandum captioned, "Information Obtained by New York Times from Senate Select Committee" dated April 20, 1976.

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PANEL FINDS F.B.I. USED JOURNALISTS AS ITS INFORMERS

Agency Is Also Said to Have
Had Network in Schools
and Charitable Funds

REPORT DUE NEXT WEEK

But the Document Will Not
Reveal the Names of Any
of Confidential Sources

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 22—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has maintained a network of confidential informers inside major news organizations, universities and charitable foundations, according to documents and other evidence obtained by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Sources familiar with the panel's report on domestic intelligence operations, to be made public next week, said, however, that none of the news reporters or other confidential sources would be named in the 350-page document.

The bureau's practice of using journalists as sources of information was continued at least through the end of 1973, the sources said, and may have extended beyond that. The F.B.I. is understood to have expressed concern to the Senate panel that, if any of the individuals were named in its report, they would "dry up" as providers of information.

Exclusive Information

It was toward the end of 1973 that the Central Intelligence Agency stopped using foreign correspondents of major American news-gathering organizations as part-time collectors of intelligence.

One of the sources said that while, in many instances, journalists were simply recipients of exclusive information provided by bureau agents or use in news articles, in other instances it appeared that reporters had also provided the bureau with unpublished information that they had picked up in the course of their jobs.

It was now previously that the F.B.I. had a "mass media program" under which it supplied sensitive and sometimes personal information on public figures to reporters who were considered "trustworthy." But, it was not known that reporters

Continued on Page 11, Column 8

PANEL FINDS F.B.I. USED JOURNALISTS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

were giving information to the bureau.

The F.B.I. has uniformly resisted the disclosure by the Senate committee and other investigative bodies of the names of any of its informers, on the ground that such publicity might endanger their reputations, careers or even their lives.

One source said that the bureau had declined to allow the Senate panel's staff to interview the reporters in question, and that Attorney General Edward H. Levi had supported the bureau's position after a protest from Senator Frank Church, the Idaho Democrat who is the select committee's chairman.

One of the journalists whose names were provided to the Senate committee by the bureau said in a telephone interview today that he had been called by an individual purporting to represent the Church panel with a request for an interview about his alleged F.B.I. affiliation.

The journalist said that, upon checking, he discovered that the caller was not a member of the Senate committee staff but had been acting as "an intermediary" for the committee, and that he, the journalist, had reported the incident to the F.B.I., officials reportedly characterized the journalists in question as "confidential sources" when requesting that their names be deleted from the Senate's report, one source said, there was no evidence that any of them were on the bureau's payroll.

A spokesman for the bureau said that it would have no comment on any information obtained by the intelligence committee before the release of the domestic intelligence report, which is scheduled for Monday.

The bureau's sources within universities and foundations, the source said, acted chiefly as suppliers of information that became available to them through their jobs, but in some cases took active roles at the bureau's request.

The source said that in one instance a foundation executive had attempted to deny grants to organizations that the bureau considered unacceptable and to obtain, at the bureau's behest, the dismissal of individuals employed by funded organizations.

The Church committee's report is expected to contain evidence that bureau agents bugged at least 14 hotel rooms occupied by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., principally to get information about his personal activities and not because of any suspected Communist influence within his civil rights organization.

Although the F.B.I. cited suspicions of such influence in seeking authorization from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to place wiretaps on telephones used by the civil rights leader, no such authorization was required for the hotel room bugs.

The room listening devices picked up, among other things, evidence of Dr. King's sexual activities, and the source said that F.B.I. documents in the committee's possession made it clear that the devices had been installed for precisely that purpose.

Criticism for Congress

The Church report, sources said, will also level criticism at members of Congressional panels with responsibility for overseeing the F.B.I.'s activities for keeping secret information about some of the bureau's more questionable actions.

The sources pointed out, for example, that F.B.I. officials, including J. Edgar Hoover, the bureau's former director, had kept the House Appropriations subcommittee with authority over the F.B.I. budget informed "in detail" of its cointelpro operations.

Cointelpro—for Counterintelligence Program—was a broad F.B.I. effort to confuse and disrupt a number of radical political organizations in this country, chiefly through the dissemination of anonymous information and misinformation. The program was ended by Mr. Hoover in 1972.

One source said that information in the Church committee's possession showed that the Appropriations subcommittee, headed by the late Representative John J. Rooney, a Brooklyn Democrat, knew far more about the workings of cointelpro than did any of the Attorneys General under whom Mr. Hoover served, except for William P. Rogers, who left that post in 1961.

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MDR-16

62-116375-16 The New York Times
Friday, April 23, 1974

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Jenkins

D. W. Moore, Jr.

INFORMATION OBTAINED BY "NEW YORK TIMES"
FROM SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

PURPOSE

This memorandum is being prepared to report information furnished to the External Affairs Division by John Crewdson of the "New York Times." This information relates to the forthcoming Church Committee report.

SYNOPSIS

The "New York Times" has obtained information purportedly from the Church Committee alleging that 1) House Appropriations Committee from 1958 to 1966 was kept informed of the FBI's COINTEL programs directed against the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan; 2) that the "bugs" placed in motels and hotels where Martin Luther King was residing during his travels were for the purpose of determining information concerning his personal life; 3) that the FBI had denied permission for the Church Committee to interview or disclose the names of FBI informants who were employed in the media; 4) that the FBI maintains sources in educational institutions and foundations which assisted in furthering objectives of the FBI; and 5) that the FBI was aware that the wife of Congressman Hale Boggs had him wiretapped by a private detective.

RECOMMENDATION

That John Crewdson be advised that no comment can be given to him regarding information which the "New York Times" has obtained from the Church Committee and which is set forth in the body of this memorandum.

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- ① - Mr. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Schiappa

HAB:asg

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MD-6

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 4

62-116375-1627

ENCLOSURE

Moore to Jenkins Memorandum
Re: Information Obtained by "New York Times"

DETAILS

John Crewdson, reporter, "New York Times," contacted a representative of this Division on 4/20/76 to advise that the "New York Times" had obtained information which was to be disclosed in the forthcoming report of the Senate Select Committee (Church Committee). Crewdson advised that the "New York Times" was planning to publish this information within the next several days and desired to inform the FBI of the information that it had in order that the FBI might either respond to this information or provide the "New York Times" with guidance in the event some of the information was not accurate.

The following items were provided by Crewdson, all of which reportedly come from the soon to be released Church Committee report.

1) That during the period 1953 to 1966 Congressman John Rooney of the House Appropriations Committee was continuously informed in detail by the late Director Hoover and other officials regarding COINTEL operations directed against the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan. Rooney, as well as other members of the Subcommittee, knew more about the FBI's COINTEL operations than Attorneys General.

2) That the 14 "bugs" that were installed in the hotel and motel rooms of Dr. Martin Luther King during his travels were for the purpose of obtaining information on his personal life and were not installed to ascertain his degree of affiliation with the Communist Party.

3) That the Church Committee was furnished names of FBI informants in the news media. While the identity of these informants was disclosed to the Church Committee the FBI through the Attorney General prevented the Church Committee from interviewing these individuals and also restricted the disclosing of their identities by the Church Committee.

- CONTINUED-OVER

- 2 -

Moore to Jenkins Memorandum
Re: Information Obtained by "New York Times"

Crowdson advised that the identities of the individuals referred to are as follows:

Peter Khiss, New York Times
Jerry O'Leary, Washington Star
Edward Montgomery, San Francisco Examiner
George Putnam, Los Angeles TV news announcer
Theo Wilson, New York Daily News
Fulton Lewis, Jr.
Jimmy Ward, Jackson, Mississippi, newsman
Shirley Uhl, UPI, Pittsburgh
Ralph McGill, Atlantic Constitution
Name unknown - news director, Channel 7, Miami

4) The FBI maintained a network of sources in educational institutions, as well as in nonprofit foundations. Richard Larry of the Mellon Foundation in Pittsburgh was one of these sources who did several favors for the FBI by dismissing individuals in the Foundation that the FBI disliked and withheld funds that the Foundation was providing to organizations that the FBI disliked.

5) That the wiretap which the late Congressman Hale Boggs claimed to be installed on his telephone by the FBI was actually placed on his telephone by his wife (now Congresswoman Lindy Boggs) who believed that Boggs had a girlfriend in Alexandria. This wiretap was placed by a private detective and the details concerning this matter came to the attention of the FBI.

The Church Committee report is scheduled to be released sometime toward the end of April. It is obvious that someone who has knowledge of the contents of that report is disclosing information to the "New York Times." Inasmuch as the report has not been made public it would be most inappropriate for the Bureau to comment on the information obtained by the "New York Times" or authenticate the veracity of the information set forth above.

John Crewdson called late on the afternoon of 4/20/76 to advise that the "New York Times" has decided to proceed with its story in its 4/22/76 editions and, therefore, his deadline for a response from the FBI is 6:45 p.m. on 4/21/76. In addition, he advised that the information concerning Congressman Boggs was not obtained from the Senate Select Committee and was a separate item for which he desired a response from the FBI. The External Affairs Division recommends that a "No Comment" should be furnished concerning the information relating to the late Congressman Boggs.

4/21/76

ITEM NUMBER 1

According to Crewdson, he has been advised by the Senate Select Committee (SSC)/^{that}during the period 1958 to 1966 Congressman John Rooney of the House Appropriations Subcommittee was continuously informed in detail by the late Director Hoover and other officials regarding COINTEL operations directed against the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan. Rooney, as well as other members of the Subcommittee, knew more about the FBI's COINTEL operations than Attorneys General.

Comment:

This statement is basically true. We have located and furnished to the SSC, and the Department, excerpts from late Director Hoover's "off-the-record" testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations which was chaired by Rooney. Additionally, former Assistant to the Director John Mohr and current Associate Director Nicholas P. Callahan recall testimony before the Subcommittee relating to our COINTELPROS against the Communist Party and the Klan, and this has been furnished to the SSC. The use of the word "continuously" and the statement that Rooney, as well as other members of the Subcommittee, knew more about the FBI COINTEL operations than Attorneys General is a subjective conclusion. We did furnish a number of Attorneys General, as well as other officials of the Executive Department, considerable information relating to our COINTEL efforts against the Communist Party and the Klan.

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MDR-16

62-111215-1627
ENCLOSURE
1

4/21/76

ITEM NUMBER 2

Crowdson's information is that the 14 "bugs" that were installed in the hotel and motel rooms of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during his travels were for the purpose of obtaining information on his personal life and were not installed to ascertain his degree of affiliation with the Communist Party.

Comment:

The foregoing represents an erroneous statement, one not supported by fact. The primary purpose for our electronic surveillance on King, including "bugs" in hotel and motel rooms, was to obtain information concerning King's communist associates and associations. Information concerning his personal life was a natural by-product from some of these electronic surveillances. The many documents which we furnished to the Senate Select Committee concerning electronic surveillances of King specifically indicate the purpose which was of a security nature. It should be noted that in some of these documents, recognition was made that the electronic surveillance in question might provide information concerning King's personal life.

62-116375-1627
ENCLOSURE

4/21/76

ITEM NUMBER 3

Crewdson has indicated the Church Committee was furnished names of FBI informants in the news media. While the identity of these informants was disclosed to the Church Committee, the FBI; through the Attorney General, prevented the Church Committee from interviewing these individuals and also restricted the disclosing of their identities by the SSC. Crewdson identified 10 news media sources that he had identified through the SSC as being informants in the news media.

Comment:

This statement is basically true and it highlights a severe and flagrant violation of an understanding between the FBI/Department and the SSC. Crewdson is talking about "recipient sources" which may be described as individuals who effected COINTELPRO actions in our behalf. Among these were the 10 news media sources Crewdson has identified and which he claims the identities of which were furnished him by the SSC.

When SSC Staff Members were permitted to review our raw COINTELPRO files, they made notes of the identities of "recipient sources" including those employed with the media. When we delivered documents to the SSC, at its request, we excised the names of these "recipient sources." Thereafter, the SSC protested and also had interviewed at least one of the "recipient sources," which the SSC claimed they did inadvertently. With regard to the excision of the names of "recipient sources" in documents being furnished the SSC, this was in concert with the agreement adopted by Chairman Church and Attorney General Levi.

Subsequently, sporadic conversations and oral requests were received to make "recipient sources" available for interview by the SSC. In order to work out ground rules regarding these interviews, several meetings were held with the Committee and with Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination. The Attorney General expressed concern regarding the interview of "recipient sources." In fact, Attorney General Levi met with Chairman Church regarding this particular matter and Senator Church agreed that there would be no interviews without prior contact by the FBI with the source and the agreement of the source to the interview. Subsequent to this agreement, Church reneged.

Thereafter, a meeting was held in the office of Shaheen on 10/23/76 with SSC and Department representatives, along with Mr. Adams, Mr. Daly, Mr. Cregar, Mr. Larson and Mr. Ryan of the Bureau. During the meeting a general discussion was had to reach some accommodation as to the means or the ground rules for interviewing "recipient sources." Among the discussions was whether the FBI could contact sources prior to his or her interview. At the conclusion of the meeting, John Elliff was advised that the Bureau would not acquiesce to the interview of "recipient sources" without some statement from the Committee as to what use they were going to make of the information that may have developed through this interview and whether they would disclose the identity of the sources in its reports. This position was supported by Shaheen. Subsequently, Messrs. Elliff and Epstein both asked whether the Bureau was agreeable to the interviews of our "recipient sources" and were informed by Mr. Daly that we were waiting for their decision as to what use they were going to make of the information developed during such an interview. Nothing further has been heard from the SSC on this matter.

This matter has currently been discussed with Paul Daly of Legal Counsel Division and he has agreed this is a breach of an oral agreement, which may possibly be supported by written documents, by the SSC. It is believed

the leaking to Crewdson by the SSC of the identities of 10 "recipient sources" in the news media area is a major violation by the SSC of their understanding with both the Department and the FBI and should be protested strongly.

4/21/76

ITEM NUMBER 4

Crowdson indicates he determined from the SSC that the FBI maintained a network of sources in educational institutions, as well as in nonprofit foundations. Richard Larry of the Mellon Foundation, Pittsburgh, was identified by Crowdson as one of the sources who did several favors for the FBI by dismissing individuals in the Foundation that the FBI disliked and by withholding funds to organizations that the FBI disliked.

Comment:

As indicated in Item Number 3, this is an example of the disclosure by the SSC of the identity of a "recipient source." The Mellon Foundation, through Larry, did effect counterintelligence action in our behalf. This is a deliberate leak of FBI source information by the SSC in violation of an existing agreement. The identification of Larry to Crowdson represents a most flagrant example of a deliberate SSC effort to break down the confidential relationship which exists between a law enforcement organization and its sources.

It is believed this violation by the SSC of an existing agreement with the FBI/Department should be strongly protested.

ITEM NUMBER 5

Crewdson indicates the wiretap, which the late Congressman Hale Boggs claimed to have been installed on his telephone by the FBI, was actually placed on Boggs' telephone by his wife (now Congresswoman Lindy Boggs), who believed that Boggs had a girlfriend in Alexandria. This wiretap was reportedly placed by private detectives, and the details concerning this matter came to the attention of the FBI, according to Crewdson.

COMMENT: Bufile 94-37804 contains voluminous correspondence concerning the allegation of the late Congressman Hale Boggs that the FBI had tapped his telephone. This file contains no information indicating the existence of any wiretap being placed on Boggs' telephone line, and contains no information relating to the allegation that Boggs' wife believed he had a girlfriend. A review of other Bufiles containing references to Hale Boggs disclosed no information that would support the above allegation by Crewdson; however, in order to make a definite statement that Bufiles contain no information concerning the statement made by Crewdson, a detailed file review will have to be made.

5/25/76

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341171)
(ATT:EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION)

FROM : ADIC, NEW YORK (62-11243)

SUBJECT: MRS. ALICE WIDENER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

See memo by

Mrs. ALICE WIDENER, 530 E. 72nd Street, New York, N.Y., is the publisher of "U.S.A." Magazine and a syndicated columnist of increasing prominence. She has been a long time friend of the FBI and, on numerous occasions, has written articles favorable to the Bureau.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the April 15 - May 15, 1976 issue of "U.S.A.", which Mrs. WIDENER has devoted entirely to a defense of the Bureau's intelligence gathering responsibilities.

The NYO Press Office maintained a close liaison with Mrs. WIDENER during her preparation of this informative analysis, which reflects a continued supportive position on her part.

2-Bureau (Encl.1)
1-New York (62-11243)

ADL:dcj
(3)

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84 JUN 7 1976

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THE F.B.I.

THEY'RE DAMNED IF THEY DO,
WE'RE BOMBED IF THEY DON'T

by ALICE WIDENER

What are we Americans going to do: Sit back and let the FBI intelligence operations be zapped into impotence by Senator Frank Church and his Select Committee on Intelligence Activities? If we do, then sure as fate the radical revolutionaries and subversives in our midst will zap us into inability to defend our internal security.

The New York Times declared editorially, May 8, we should adopt the legislative program recommended by the Church Committee for the FBI to "shut down its political intelligence operations."

If we do that, then we'll have holes in our heads, figuratively and literally.

The New York Times declares that the FBI should be permitted to conduct preventive intelligence operations "only in case of a clear threat of foreign spying or terrorism."

Anyone with a grain of common sense knows that by the time there exists a "clear" threat of terrorism by radical revolutionaries, it is too late to stop that terrorism. What The Times and the entire left-liberal establishment define as a "clear" threat is action not advocacy. That is the absolutist position taken by all leftist factions supporting the "abolition" campaign to strip our nation of all its internal security intelligence gathering capabilities by the House and Senate, by the CIA and FBI, and by the Navy, Army and Air Force.

The abolition campaign against the FBI was started by the Communist Party, USA hand-in-hand with the American Civil Liberties Union the moment that J. Edgar Hoover became Director in 1924. Roger N. Baldwin, having spent a year in jail during World War I for violation of the draft law, founded the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920. Baldwin was so radical that even socialist Norman Thomas described him as an "intellectual anarchist." Nevertheless, it is Roger Baldwin's definition of free speech in America under the First Amendment to our Constitution that has come to prevail. His definition, as set down in 1920, is: "Expression of opinion, as we define it, includes any language unaccompanied by an overt act -- that is, an act which in itself is a violation of criminal law. ... For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech."

Publisher: Alice Widener

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Let us make no mistake about that interpretation of free speech. The interpretation maintains that the only

ENCLOSURE

legitimate intelligence investigation is an investigation after the crime has been committed. By such an interpretation, the FBI would not have the authority to investigate an individual who blatantly and openly announces he or she is going to commit crime -- from kidnapping to assassination to violent overthrow of our government.

In 1917, Roger Baldwin, a supporter of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, organized an imitative "People's Council" in the United States and described his subversive technique in a letter to Louis Lochner. "Do steer away from making it [the People's Council] look like a Socialist enterprise," wrote Baldwin. "We want also to look like patriots in everything we do. We want to get a lot of good flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country and to show that we are the fellows that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

The technique of using our flag, Constitution and spirit of our founding institutions against us for the purpose of destroying us has been used by Communists and by every radical leftist organization in our nation without an iota of change for the last half century. Slowly, too, Roger Baldwin's definition of free speech has become the virtual law of the land and was codified by the Warren Supreme Court which, during the period 1953-1969, struck down one after another of our internal security laws in what are known as "the Communist cases."

It was this situation that faced J. Edgar Hoover in the twilight of his career during the violent period 1965-1971 when our nation was at war in Vietnam and was torn asunder internally by a racial civil rights struggle threatening to erupt into civil war. Simultaneously, at this twilight time, every advanced nation in the free world, including our own, was struck by a so-called "New Left" revolution instigated and directed at home and abroad by Old Left revolutionaries such as John Abt and Herbert Aptheker of the Communist Party, USA, Ernest Mandel, Secretary of the Trotskyite Fourth International, Professor Herbert Marcuse, and similar radical Marxist leaders past middle age.

As a writer on politics and economics, I followed closely the Marxist publications in our country announcing radical revolutionary meetings and attended many of them. Here are direct quotes of what was said, every word of which appeared in my newspaper columns, in U.S.A. Magazine or in Barron's National Business & Financial Weekly without a single challenge:

"The black lumpenproletariat should go to war now. The slogan we need is, 'Burn, Baby, Burn!'"

Sylvester Leaks, Harlem Writer's Guild, biographer of Malcolm X, at First Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars, September 12, 1965.

"That's an FBI man over there. We're going to get us two, next summer. Just to show it can be done. They can be hurt just the same as police."

Committee for Independent Political Action Conference, Chicago, January 1966.

"Eventually, we seek to create a Communist society. We use the technique of demands, always pushing and pushing on through demands, to an end where they have to give in or fight against the revolution."

David Gilbert, Radical Education Project Conference, Princeton University, February 1967.

"The struggle of the '60's isn't the ballot or having jobs -- it is a physical struggle. Our position is -- tear it down because we don't want to be a part of

it! In Detroit we defeated the police and the National Guard."

Ivanhoe Donaldson, Third Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars,
New York, September 1967.

"Our movement is a movement which, in effect, is a total break with America."

Martin Jay, Fifth Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars, Hofstra
University, September 1969.

"We cannot permit any of the radical movement to be clamped down by the
government. We, as revolutionary Communists, must defend all those taking
part in revolutionary action."

Stanley Aronowitz, Socialist Scholars Meeting, Town Hall, New York
City, 1969.

Despite the quibbling of the New York Times and American Civil Liberties Union, it is easy
to show how closely advocacy is followed by action. At the Radical Education Project meeting,
Princeton University, February 1967, Miss Edith Black of Union Theological Seminary announced
the formation of the North American Congress for Latin America (NACLA), "I am a revolu-
tionist," she declared, "not just a Marxist, a revolutionist." She boasted about herself and her
associates, "What we're working on now is going to blow the whole CIA works."

It certainly did.

Recently, two multi-billion-dollar American corporations were the subjects of virulent attack
as monsters by NACLA. Subsequently, the names of two executives in these corporations
appeared on a death list marked for assassination by a West Coast revolutionary group. These
executives cannot now lead their lives without a bodyguard. Many corporations, as well as other
American companies, are now forced to spend millions of dollars per year for security pro-
tection of their plants and personnel at home and abroad.

Among the NACLA sponsors, as shown on its letterhead, are such notorious radical revolution-
aries as: Dixie Bayo, Workers World Party associate and Activist supporter of Puerto Rican
independence; Paul Booth and Greg Calvert, former national secretaries of Students for a
Democratic Society; John Gerassi, on editorial board of Treason magazine published by the
Communist Free School of New York; Sharon Krebs, New York radical who stripped naked
during a New York banquet and presented the head of a pig to Senator William Fulbright during
a "Crazies" disruption; and Richard Shaull, Professor of Ecumenics, Princeton Theological
Seminary, who told the Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program in St. Louis, Missouri:
"For an increasing number of Catholic young people there is only one hope: the organization
of armed movements of national liberation, with all the sacrifice and bloodshed that involves."

NACLA publications, as of March 1976, carry the address: Box 57, Cathedral Station, New
York, N.Y. 10025 and bear the labor union bug "Local 209" which typesets the official
Communist Party, USA publications.

In September 1966, the Radical Education Project, which hatched NACLA, described in print
its revolutionary "International Intelligence Network" and boasted, "Already, we have contacts
in Japan, most European countries, Canada, and with Guatemalan guerrillas, Vietnamese
rebels and neutrals, African nationalists and others." The stated aim of the International
Intelligence Network was "to increase the degree of coordination between their work and that
of the American movement."

That coordination is now so well organized that it is almost a commonplace news item to read

April 15 - May 15, 1976

about the kidnaping for ransom of American officials and business executives abroad by guerrillas and the destruction of American property at home and abroad by bombing and arson.

Nevertheless, the New York Times, the Church Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union continue their unremitting "abolition" campaign against all our nation's intelligence-gathering governmental agencies. In addition, the abolitionists are now conducting a witch-hunt against all persons suspected of having given information to or having cooperated with the FBI, though these persons comprise thousands of citizens in all walks of life who received no financial recompense for rendering that kind of aid to our law enforcement agencies which is indispensable to the pursuit of criminals and the maintenance of our security.

On May 8, FBI Director Clarence Kelley said he regretted any errors made by the FBI during "the twilight years" of J. Edgar Hoover's service to our nation. Mr. Kelley said that many of the past FBI activities now being so strenuously condemned were, considering the times in which they occurred, "good-faith efforts to prevent bloodshed and wanton destruction of property.

On January 13, 1976, Director Kelley said:

"Some say that our concern should be directed toward failures in our society that spawn terrorism. I disagree. History is replete with instances where reform did nothing to dissuade truly committed terrorists. ...The terrorist neither listens to reason nor engages in reasoning with others. His aim is to generate fear -- to frighten people into submission."

Now is the time for all intelligent, responsible Americans to come to the aid and comfort of the FBI. Without its intelligence operations, each citizen would be strictly on his or her own to fend for himself or herself against radical revolutionary or fascist terrorists.

If proposed legislation by the Church Select Committee on Intelligence Activities to halt FBI intelligence operations were enacted by Congress, we could expect the present appalling figures on terrorism in our nation to double, treble and quadruple on to nationwide anarchy. That we Americans have been spared embroilment in it and submission to terrorist forces is largely owing to the courageous FBI agents conducting intelligence operations, the very ones that the Church Committee proposes to legislate out of existence.

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SUBJECT: JAPAN ANGLE IN FINAL CHURCH COMMITTEE REPORT

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EVENING ASAHI MAY 21 CARRIES PAGE TWO STORY REPORTING
THAT FBI IN 1940 ENGAGED IN CLANDESTINE SURVEILLANCE OF
MAIL TO JAPANESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATES IN USA, AND THAT
AGAIN BETWEEN 1959 AND 1966 SOME MAIL TO JAPANESE UN
MISSION AND TO NEW YORK CONGEN WAS PROBABLY INTERCEPTED.
STORY IS BASED ON FINAL REPORT OF CHURCH COMMITTEE ISSUED
MAY 20. IT MAKES CLEAR THAT FBI POST-WAR SURVEILLANCE
OF JUN AND CONGEN MAIL IS NOT SPECIFICALLY STATED IN
COMMITTEE REPORT. RATHER, IT IS INFERRED BY ASAHI
REPORTER FROM REPORT'S DESCRIPTION OF FBI OPERATION TO
INTERCEPT MAIL FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES ADDRESSED TO
DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN NEW YORK.

HODGSON

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