

File #:

66-LA-6243

Serial Scope:

1-7, 9-40, 42-56, 58-61

8- TS - sent to SFL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Levi Gives Warning On FBI Guidelines

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Despite a House committee's charges of "atrocious and horrendous" things done by the CIA and FBI, Attorney General Edward Levi warned today against giving the courts virtual control of criminal investigations.

Testifying before a House Judiciary subcommittee on proposed guidelines for operating the FBI, he objected to suggestions that court-approved warrants be required for practically every investigation.

"There is a temptation to resort to having the courts make difficult day-to-day decisions about investigations," Levi said.

"When a Fourth Amendment search or seizure is involved, of course, recourse to a court or a judicial warrant is in most circumstances required."

The House Intelligence committee Tuesday folded its tent, leaving behind an unpublished report on "atrocious and horrendous things" done by the CIA and FBI and a stack of recommendations on how to prevent illegal activities and abuses.

But Levi told the Judiciary panel today that congressional zeal prompted by such reports could prompt decisions which hamstring or at least slow law enforcement.

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

P-2 EVENING OUTLOOK
SANTA MONICA, CA

Date: 2/11/76
Edition: 3 Star
Author:
Editor: Robert D. Funk
Title: COINTELPRO

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☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-61

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

For example, it has been suggested that the FBI ought to obtain a warrant before using an informant. Extending the warrant requirement in this way would be a step toward the inquisitorial system in which judges, and not members of the executive, actually control the investigation of crimes."

Levi pointed a finger at the White House as responsible for a number of past incidents "in which the FBI was misused for political purposes."

"In most cases we discovered where the White House was involved the initiation of an improper request was made by a White House staff member — acting in the president's name — to a counterpart in the FBI. These requests were often made orally. White House staff members in a number of different positions were involved."

The intelligence committee wound up its work amid controversy.

"These proceedings are closed," said chairman Rep. Otis Pike in ending the committee's work Tuesday.

He gave members until today to forward any final minority observations they might have on a package of approved recommendations and said it all would be sent to the full House for action soon.

The 13-member panel's mandate expires tonight at midnight, leaving only the Senate intelligence committee in business until it also runs out of time at the end of the month.

Both committees have proposed permanent House and Senate oversight panels. With the filing of the House committee's recommendations, the way was opened for a decision by Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., on what to do with its controversial 338-page report — the fruit of a year's investigations.

The House voted Jan. 30 to ban publication until President Ford had a chance to delete material he thought might harm intelligence activities.

Pike said the document contains "atrocious and horrendous things" which should be made public and "not swept under the rug."

He refused to submit it to censorship. Instead he sent the 2,000 printed copies to the Clerk of the House who locked them up pending further action.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Curbs Could Benefit Terrorists, Kelley Warns

From Times Wire Services

WASHINGTON—FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said Wednesday that too much restrictive legislation over the agency's domestic intelligence activities might hamper its ability to investigate terrorist groups in the future.

Kelley and Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi testified before the House judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights, which is charged with drafting legislation—based on recommendations of the now defunct Select House Intelligence Committee—governing the FBI's activities.

Levi presented the committee with proposed guidelines covering White House inquiries, investigations for congressional staff and judicial staff appointments, the handling of unsolicited mail and domestic security investigations.

Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) said he would file a resolution in the House to reject Levi's guidelines.

Badillo said the guidelines were "so broad as to give license to exactly the same kinds of activity the FBI has carried on up until now without the benefit of guidelines."

Kelley said he endorsed the FBI guidelines proposed by the Justice Department, but added that restrictions should not go too far.

"I want to emphasize that these domestic intelligence investigations are not undertaken for the purpose of collecting information on those who hold unpopular or controversial political views," Kelley said. "Their focus is on conduct, not ideas—conduct that involves or is likely to involve a violation of federal law."

Kelley also warned that terrorism was increasing in the United States and could cause violent "fireworks" at bicentennial celebrations.

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

I-11 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 2/12/76
Edition: Thursday Final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: TERRORISM

Character:
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

He said terrorist groups might carry out many new acts of violence unchecked if Congress restricted too severely, in the name of civil liberties, "preventive investigations" by the FBI.

He said there had been 83 bombings attributable to U.S. terrorists in 1975—nearly double the 1974 figure and more than triple that of 1973.

The FBI guidelines proposed by Levi prohibit the commission or instigation by the FBI of criminal acts; the dissemination of information for the purpose of holding an individual or group up to scorn, ridicule, or disgrace; the dissemination of information anonymously or under false identity, and the incitement of violence.

Badillo, in rejecting the guidelines, said: "During the past months, we have been shocked by the revelations surrounding Cointelpro operations against Martin Luther King. If the new guidelines are ever promulgated, exactly the same kind of activities could be given the sanction of respectability."

Cointelpro was a domestic intelligence program operating from the 1950s and 1960s in which the FBI disrupted and harassed groups of the right and left.

But Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), chairman of the rights subcommittee, said he thought Levi was doing very well on the draft guidelines, and that he intended to hold more hearings on new tentative guidelines as they were developed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-FBI Informer Describes Right-Wing Terrorist Role

BY NARDA ZACCHINO
Times Staff Writer

Howard Berry Godfrey is an unimposing ex-San Diego city fireman who seems out of character in the role of a right-wing terrorist.

But that is the part he played for five years when he served simultaneously as a member of several right-wing paramilitary organizations and as an informant for the San Diego office of the FBI.

Godfrey, now 32, discussed his activities in a lengthy interview.

He detailed a number of the groups' activities including:

—Conducting a reign of terror against the left in a series of attacks including bombings, burglaries and harassment.

—Plotting the assassinations of President Richard M. Nixon and several controversial leftists.

—Shooting into the home of a Marxist college professor, wounding a woman guest.

—Stealing membership files and lists from leftist organizations. Godfrey said he turned these files over to the right-wing extremists and the FBI.

—Damaging cars of leftists by slashing tires, throwing hydrochloric acid and fire bombs.

—Bombing a San Diego movie theater that showed X-rated films.

Godfrey's activities are the focus of an investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence into allegations of leftists and newsmen that Godfrey was used by the FBI to wreak havoc on the left, a charge the bureau has denied. Godfrey has maintained he acted largely on his own.

These allegations and some of the details of Godfrey's activities have emerged in newspaper and magazine articles—the first time three and a half years ago in a San Diego alternative newspaper, The Door, and most recently in New Times Magazine and The San Diego Union.

But Godfrey's own story has never been told.

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

I-I LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 1/26/76

Edition: Monday Final

Author: Narda Zacchino

Editor: William F. Thomas

Title:

COINTEL PRO

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66-6243-59

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For the first time, he talked about his role and the role of the FBI during the years 1967 to 1972. And he explained how a quiet man at age 24 could decide to forego a normal life for one of danger and violence.

This is his account:

He had just been discharged from the Texas as a weather observer in the U.S. Air Force in late 1966 when

Godfrey met a family acquaintance in San Diego who invited him to join a right-wing extremist group.

Unsure of the goals and practices of the group, Godfrey, who considers himself "a Goldwater conservative," sought advice from a member of his church. Through this friend, he con-

tacted another church member, an agent from the San Diego FBI office, and he asked me to infiltrate and furnish some information," Godfrey recalled.

By early 1967, Godfrey was a member of the Phantom Cells, then a right-wing "survival" and guerrilla group associated with the Minute-men," he said.

It was the beginning of Godfrey's five-year career as an informant and extremist, a career that ended when he was subpoenaed to appear before a San Diego County grand jury investigating the paramilitary Secret Army Organization.

That testimony came after right-wing violence in San Diego. His role in it had escalated to the point at which the FBI could no longer conceal his identity from police. It resulted in indictments and complaints filed against eight right-wing extremists for various offenses.

In his double role, Godfrey had different pseudonyms for his different audiences. He was "Capt. Mike McGann" to the right wing and "Jerome" to the FBI.

I used it (the name Jerome) after the first two years to make contacts," he said. "I signed my reports with the code name Jerome, although receipts for money I was paid I signed with my own name."

He made his FBI contact "primarily through phone calls. There were special phone lines of numbers that were given to me. If anyone else called, they wouldn't have known because it wasn't answered, 'FBI.' I used the name Jerome."

Sometimes he met his contacts. "We used to meet a couple of times a week, in parking lots throughout the city, behind stores, anywhere that happened to be handy. We would grab a few minutes and talk," he said.

One former contact agent at the San Diego FBI office vouched for Godfrey's credibility.

"Anything you've gotten from him you can pretty well stay with," special agent Jordan Naylor said. "... I trust him implicitly. There is no reason to distrust his integrity. You can depend on what he says as accurate."

Godfrey advanced in the ranks of the extremist groups because of his hard work and he became viewed as a respected and dedicated cadre member, according to former SAO associates.

His rise from recruit to head of the San Diego branch of the Minutemen to cofounder of the Secret Army Organization (SAO) corresponded to an increase in his FBI pay and an escalation in the violence against the left in San Diego. Staff members were harassed, and Godfrey told of one Street Journal staffer whose car "was burned by us." There were a whole series of car burnings in San Diego done by the right. I was present at several; some were done without me."

"The first few months I made almost nothing," he said. "They didn't know what I was going to do or put out or anything." By the end of his stint as an informant, his base pay was \$250 a month "plus a couple hundred a month expenses. . . . I can't say I was paid on the basis of production because I got paid regardless of what I did."

What he and his right-wing comrades did was extensive.

Activities which began on a minor scale such as disrupting antiwar demonstrations escalated to a shooting and bombings, death threats and burglaries. Legal pranks led to illegal acts.

Although "many of the acts were spontaneous," Godfrey said he reported all acts to his FBI superiors, who sometimes had prior knowledge of them.

There were also a series of burglaries, some of which Godfrey said he committed, including one of a house in Vista from which he took Communist Party records and files, and several of the Peace and Freedom Party headquarters and leftist offices where he got lists of names and addresses.

These lists, he said, he would turn over to the right-wing extremists to copy for their intelligence files, then the FBI to copy for their files.

Did the FBI encourage him to steal?

"Well, the FBI was happy to get the files, but it's hard to say whether it was encouragement of the FBI or the agent. I don't know whether the encouragement was official or unofficial," he said. He said he did get one

"For instance, I would report (to the FBI) that one night we were going to go out and harass the Street Journal (an alternative newspaper). And that night we would put up SAO stickers or we might put a rock through their windows with a slingshot or we might throw a flare into a car parked in front of the building," Godfrey said.

Sometimes, however, harassment of the Street Journal and the Door newspapers—both now defunct—was more serious.

"Our organization did the attack on the Door when their printing equipment was smashed," Godfrey said, adding they also smashed the printing equipment at the Street Journal.

"They were both complete disasters," he said. No one was ever prosecuted for these acts, a district attorney's spokesman said.

Godfrey said he and another man also broke into the Door one night and stole 5,000 copies of the newspaper and dumped them into San Diego Harbor. The newspaper contained the picture of an undercover informant who was scheduled to testify at the Chicago 7 conspiracy trial, he said. Former Door editor Larry Remer confirmed this.

financial bonus from the FBI for files he stole.

Once, through a list of names taken from the leftist Student Mobilization Committee, the rightists called parents and told them what their children were doing and parents who stuck up for their kids were put in the file, too," Godfrey said.

Godfrey referred to these "intelligence files" kept by the right as "a sort of hit list" so the right would know who to target in case of a Communist takeover of the government.

Among other pranks, the right wingers would try to diminish attendance at demonstrations by calls to radio stations and letters alleging to be from leftist leaders saying the demonstrations had been canceled or postponed.

Once, he said, he and another man spread carpet tacks over the grassy area where a demonstration was to be held and "here come 5,000 barefooted hippies stomping into it. It was rather funny . . . We used to do things like this regularly."

It was the vigilante Minutemen who planned to assassinate a Chicago 7 defendant and controversial Marxist college professors Angela Davis and Herbert Marcuse in San Diego, Godfrey claimed.

A plot to hang Marcuse and Miss Davis by throwing them off the bridge over San Diego's Highway 395 was scrapped in favor of hanging them in effigy.

Godfrey said Minutemen watched Marcuse's house and allowed him and the San Diego rightists got right-wing extremists in Arizona, Nevada, Washington and the East coast to make harassing calls to Marcuse.

"Several threats were made on his life," Godfrey said.

In July, 1968, Marcuse fled his La Jolla home and hid. Godfrey said he was convinced the assassination plots could have been carried out, but "I talked it down to prevent it from happening. I said it would make them (Marcuse and Davis) martyrs."

Godfrey implicated a San Diego County supervisor, Lou Conde, in the effigy-hanging scheme. Conde admitted it was his idea, but he denied any connection with the Minutemen or any assassination plots. Conde also admitted participating in another "prank" with Godfrey on the Peace and Freedom party.

The most violent of the groups was the Secret Army Organization, which Godfrey said he cofounded with Jerry Lynn Davis in 1971 after the demise of the Minutemen faction in San Diego.

The Minutemen began to die out "partially because I wasn't putting in as much effort to keep them going as I probably should have," Godfrey admitted.

After the SAO was formed in September, 1971, "Things began to pick up," he said.

"The FBI was definitely interested in my participating (in the SAO). I don't know how instrumental I was in founding the SAO, I was there during all the organizing."

He became assistant state commander, San Diego County coordinator and state intelligence officer for the group.

"In my command I had 9 or 10 people whom I was in contact with in San Diego, although some of them had people working under them," he said. "I could reach 45 to 50 people, maybe more . . ."

The army's mailing list contained 227 names of so-called sympathizers and there was an organized recruiting program. But the SAO was discriminating. Some people were not admitted "because they drank too much and were a bad security risk," Godfrey said.

He said the army was well-armed and in addition to several smaller weapons members had a flame thrower, .50-caliber machine guns, antitank rifles and hand grenades.

In searching SAO associates' homes and other properties—in the wake of Godfrey's 1972 grand jury testimony—law enforcement officials confiscated military drugs, explosive paraphernalia, the flame thrower, land mine fuses, primer fuses and illegal inflammable material.

Godfrey said one night SAO members heard Chicago 7 defendant Jerry Rubin was in town, "so three men came to my house and wanted to assassinate Rubin. So we go out and I'm driving and I'm carrying a .45" and the others were armed with .45-caliber pistols and a shotgun.

They never found Rubin.

"I was hoping they weren't going to find him," Godfrey said. "But that night resulted in a smoke bombing and two car burnings" and Godfrey said one man had to be stopped "from shooting into a house with a 12-gauge shotgun."

The position of the FBI in all his activities was, "Stay out of as much as I could," Godfrey said. "Stay in but stay out. In other words, I was not encouraged to participate in any illegal activities and encouraged to prevent as much illegal activity as I could, which I did."

Citing his role of leadership, he described his plight: "I was in so deep I had to do a certain amount of activity to maintain my cover."

FBI Director Clarence Kelley said:

"We did not commission him nor would we condone him to commit any acts that have been alleged. We certainly would not engage in any acts of that type."

Kelley, who became director in 1973, said the FBI never funded the SAO.

However, Godfrey said he used FBI "expense" money to help pay for an IBM typewriter and pay for some of the SAO "bulletins," including one poster distributed in February, 1972, containing a picture of President Nixon indicating the President was "Wanted for Treason." It demanded the President's arrest.

The poster criticized Nixon for dealing with "The Red China Gang" with "his chief henchman Henry (Czar) Kissinger."

Godfrey said he was later reimbursed for the Nixon poster by another SAO member. He said the poster "became popular" and gained other recruits, and that 5,000 copies of the Nixon poster were distributed around the country.

Jerry Lynn Davis, an SAO member who was indicted after Godfrey's 1972 grand jury testimony, claimed Godfrey's financial contributions were substantial. Davis pleaded guilty to possession of explosive-type devices, his attorney said.

"There were times when we could not have existed without his financial support," Davis said. "You might say we were a federally funded antipoverty program for the right wing."

"The FBI paid for one bulletin to be printed and published," Godfrey said. "I think it was the one about Maureen O'Connor," a San Diego city councilwoman.

Miss O'Connor, contracted in her office, had a copy. It warned of "liberals, pinks, reds and other fuzzy-thinking types" who were coming to disrupt the upcoming 1972 Republican National Convention, which was then slated for San Diego.

The bulletin scored the "unconventional center," a center funded by the Southern California First National Bank to coordinate activities of police, the city and protesters with the hope that the various factions could express their diverse opinions peacefully at convention time.

The bulletin cited supporters of the center, including Miss O'Connor, her twin sister, Mavourneen, who was the center's coordinator; the bank's chairman at the time, Bob Peterson, and city officials, including Mayor Pete Wilson. It gave phone numbers, addresses and license numbers of some supporters.

"We got threats by telephone on our lives," said Councilwoman O'Connor of herself and her sister. "Our lives were pure hell for a year and a half."

She said the threats forced them to move to a new apartment, but SAO stickers appeared on their cars and apartment door.

"Our roommate had a green Chevy," she said, "and one night there was a fire . . . It was a green Chevy, but the wrong one. We were most definitely frightened."

San Diego was picked as the Republican convention site in July, 1971, but party leaders in May, 1972, decided to move it to Miami.

For the 10 months during which it was slated for San Diego, law enforcement officials watched as both the left and right planned protests and counter-protests.

The most serious act was a planned attack by the SAO on Nixon that Godfrey reported to his FBI superiors. He explained the SAO felt Nixon was too liberal in his moves to restore relations with the Communist Chinese.

"They (the SAO) were talking about firing 81-mm mortar rounds into the San Diego Sports Arena while Nixon was speaking," Godfrey said. "The same man who was going to give us the two 81-mm mortar rounds was going to give us a 60-mm mortar and 60 hand grenades."

It was about this time that Godfrey wanted out of the informant business.

"Things were getting carried away . . . where there were more and more activities with things compounding, more and more violence starting to show. Within the group there were more and more violent tendencies," he said.

He said he was getting frightened for his safety and his wife was unhappy because "we were keeping explosives in the back room of my house. At one time we had 50 to 60 pounds of explosives in the back bedroom."

He said he told his contact agent, Steve Christianson, that he wanted out, that he wanted the FBI to protect him and asked the agency to relocate him in another city.

"But they wanted to use me in the convention and told me if I got out, I was on my own, they wouldn't protect me or relocate me. They had me over a barrel," Godfrey said.

Christianson, contacted at his Utah home, corroborated this.

"The FBI imposed on him (Godfrey)," Christianson said. "They wouldn't let him out. He desperately wanted to get out of that situation . . . They (FBI) were going to use Godfrey during the convention. He was a valuable man."

(When Godfrey finally testified against the SAO, it was the San Diego Police Department and not the FBI that relocated Godfrey, according to former Police Chief Ray Hoobler.)

In the preconvention period, San Diego leftists formed the Convention Coalition. One prominent member was a San Diego State College professor, Peter Bohmer, a Marxist economist.

In early January, 1972, the SAO targeted Bohmer for harassment. He was the subject of an SAO bulletin that suggested someone "deal with this red scum."

Bohmer received threatening phone calls and SAO stickers were left on his college office door and at his Ocean Beach home.

On Jan. 6, shots were fired into Bohmer's home and a young woman, Paula Tharp, was wounded in her right elbow. Her assailant, George Mickey Hoover, who was convicted and served time in prison for the shooting, was a passenger in a car driven by Godfrey.

(Bohmer and Tharp have since filed a \$10.6 million lawsuit naming Godfrey, Nixon and 57 other defendants, charging government and law enforcement officials violated the pair's civil rights through counterintelligence moves aimed at destroying the New Left.)

Godfrey said he and Hoover stole the gun used in the Tharp shooting in an earlier burglary.

Jan. 7, Godfrey said he gave the gun to Christianson, assuming the FBI would tell the police and Hoover would be arrested, forcing an end to his informant career.

Not so.

Christianson took the gun home and hid it under his couch, where it remained for six months.

"He told me he hid it to protect me because of the convention, because he couldn't afford to lose me. He was getting pressure from work to preserve me," Godfrey said.

Christianson, who lost his job as a result of the gun incident, corroborated Godfrey's tale.

"I was instructed it was imperative to preserve Godfrey," he said. "It was my own decision to hide the gun. . . I don't think I did anything morally wrong." He said his possession of the weapon "was not that secretive" around the local office.

An FBI spokesman in Washington, D.C., said, "There was no instruction we're aware of to Christianson to keep the gun."

Christianson said that at all times, "officials inside and outside the police department were kept informed of Godfrey and SAO activities." But the police department's former chief and members of the San Diego district attorney's office claim the FBI hindered the investigation into the shooting.

"We had no evidence to localize on any particular suspect, no evidence to identify a suspect," said Hoobler. "They (FBI) had the evidence. They knew we were investigating. We spent 500 man-hours investigating the shooting . . . not having the total information for a six-month period severely limited our bringing a suspect to justice."

A district attorney's spokesman said, "Homicide detail broke their backs trying to investigate that case. They were told explicitly that the informer was not available, that they could not interview him or have his identity."

Clark Brown, former assistant agent in charge of the San Diego FBI office, denied the FBI obstructed the police investigation.

"We gave officers investigating the case all the information we had . . . and we said we would reveal the informer only if they couldn't establish a case without him," he said.

The first break in the shooting case came in June, 1972. He said he told the FBI that Yakopec was dangerous, had explosives and had threatened to blow up so-called "pornography" targets—theaters and a bookstore and a massage parlor.

This information is verified in an FBI report on the SAO dated Feb. 21, 1973.

Godfrey was never prosecuted for any of his activities, although "I had to itemize my activities for the district attorney's office and when he (the prosecutor) saw that list, he figured I'd be the easiest one of the bunch to prosecute."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Levi: FBI Sent Me a Hate Letter

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington, Dec. 11 (News Bureau)—Attorney General Edward H. Levi disclosed today that he had unknowingly received an FBI poison-pen letter—part of the bureau's much-criticized counterintelligence program against antiwar and other dissidents in the 1960s—while serving as president of the University of Chicago.

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

P.28 DAILY NEWS

Date: 12/12/75
Edition: Friday
Author: Joseph Voltz
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-58

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Levi told the Senate Intelligence Committee that he has no recollection of getting the anonymous letter, which alleged that a Chicago professor was a Communist, but said he probably would have tossed it away.

The letter apparently was designed to encourage Levi to fire the professor. Levi has called the program of harassing Communists, Klu Klux Klan members, and political dissidents "outrageous and foolish." A copy of the letter to Levi was discovered in Justice Department files.

Earlier, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), in a rare outburst of anger, had called Levi "arrogant" for hesitating to turn over to Senate investigators new information about questionable FBI investigative activities.

The bitter exchange at a Senate Intelligence Committee hearing erupted when Mondale added to see any reports sent to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly from bureau field offices outlining improper programs.

"I don't know whether you can or not," Levi said.

"Why not?" demanded Mondale. "The CIA gave us theirs."

"I'm not in the CIA and I don't want to be," the normally mild-mannered Levi snapped.

"Do you consider that a good answer?" fumed Mondale.

"It was as good as the question," Levi replied.

"That kind of arrogance," charged Mondale, was the reason for the frequent problems between the executive and legislative branches of government.

Levi offered a half-hearted apology a few minutes later. "I thought somebody else was appearing arrogant," he said. He said he was worried that giving out raw FBI reports would have a "very chilling" effect on the agents making the reports.



Attorney General Levi

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

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RE: DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE
BEFORE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 10, 1975

Date 1/5/76

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated

66-6243-36
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
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JAN 1976
FBI - NEW YORK

Remarks: By routing slip dated 12/30/75 and captioned as above, all SACs and Legats were furnished a copy of the transcript of Mr. Kelley's 12/10/75 appearance before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Although the data contained in the transcript may be made available to news media representatives, used in answering questions received from citizens, and otherwise treated as being of a public-source nature, the transcript itself should not be reproduced for, or given to, anyone outside the FBI.

Enc.

Bufile

Urfile

Done 1/7/76 atb

NR 1/7/76

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI FOMENTED BLACK UNREST

Worked on Panthers, 'US' gangs

By The Associated Press

The FBI, in its secret operations against black militant organizations, took credit for the "high degree of unrest" in the San Diego black community in a memo revealed by two newspapers.

The Sept. 18, 1969 memo to then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover from the Bureau's San Diego office described how agents tried to foment dissension between the Black Panther Party and a group known as US, militant organizations active in the late 1960s, the San Diego Union and Los Angeles Times said Sunday.

Date: 1/5/76
Edition: Home Final
Author:
Editor: Richard Wallace
Title: FBI fomented black unrest
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office Santa Ana
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66-6743-55

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 13 1976	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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"Shootings, beatings and a high degree of unrest continues to prevail in the ghetto area of southeast San Diego," the memo said. "Although no specific counterintelligence action can be credited with contributing to this overall situation, it is felt that a substantial amount of the unrest is directly attributable to this program."

The Union said the FBI also has admitted encouraging warfare between rival black activist factions in Los Angeles and San Francisco during the same year.

James B. Adams, associate director of the FBI, told the Times that the Bureau was "not trying to get people to kill each other, but to disrupt these groups, reduce their effectiveness."

"I don't know of any action that was designed to produce violence," he said. "This violence was taking place before we got in the act."

The plan was aimed at creating dissension and preventing the Panthers and US from joining forces, Adams said. He admitted only a "very thin line" separated the activity from the actual promotion of violence.

"That's why all these things had to be approved at headquarters," he said. "We tried diligently to thread the needle."

The FBI action was outlined in a three-page memo, part of a 1,200-page report turned over to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently, the newspapers reported Sunday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Guidelines to

Limit FBI

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HERALD EXAMINER
 Los Angeles Cal
 page 1

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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New Rules Would Limit FBI Probes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Edward B. Levi said today proposed Justice Department guidelines for the FBI forbid the agency from conducting domestic security investigations of non-violent groups which do not intend to deprive persons of their civil rights.

The guidelines would establish the first departmental limits on the FBI's domestic security investigations.

The attorney general would be required under the draft guidelines to put a stop to any full investigation whose justification did not meet an established standard. Levi told the Senate Intelligence Committee.

He said the draft guidelines also would place strict controls on the use of any technique by the FBI which goes beyond the gathering of information.

Testimony before the committee has disclosed instances in which the FBI attempted to thwart activities of groups it considered extremist by employing a wide variety of tactics to discredit leaders and disrupt organizations.

Levi said those tactics, initiated under the late director J. Edgar Hoover, ranged from the foolish to the outrageous. He said in the future the FBI would use preventive action only in circumstances involving an immediate risk to human life or to "extraordinarily important" functions of the government.

SENATORS told to listen to tapes of FBI wiretaps on Martin Luther King Jr. Page A-4.

The draft guidelines require any preventive action proposal to be submitted to the attorney general, who could authorize the action only if violence were imminent.

The preventive action would in all cases have to be nonviolent, Levi said.

He said that some proposed guidelines still are under dispute within the Department of Justice.

Under the proposed guidelines, domestic security investigations would be limited to the activities of individuals or groups who intend:

- To overthrow the government of the United States.

- To interfere with the activities of foreign governments inside the United States.

- To influence government policies by force or violence.

- To deprive citizens of their civil rights and create domestic violence or rioting of such magnitude as to call for the use of federal armed forces.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mondale, Levi Clash at Hearing

BY RONALD J. OSTROW

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A Senate committee hearing on the FBI erupted Thursday into angry accusations of arrogance between Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi over Levi's reluctance to turn over reports of current FBI misconduct.

The heated exchange took place after Mondale had criticized as "vaguely defined" a draft of guidelines for the FBI's controversial domestic security investigations that Levi and his aides have worked on for eight months.

The guideline draft, which Levi made public later Thursday, marks the most sweeping attempt to date by an attorney general to set standards for the FBI to follow in the sensitive security field. They would involve the Justice Department far more deeply in FBI affairs than has been the case in the past.

Mondale touched off the heated exchange by asking Levi for copies of reports to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley on conduct by agents and bureau programs that could raise questions.

Levi—That I don't know about.

Mondale—But I'm asking you as head of the Justice Department if we can get those reports.

Levi—Well, I don't know whether you can or not.

Mondale—Why not?

Levi—Because I think it's one thing to give reports of that kind in confidence to a committee of this kind and another thing to make them public.

Mondale—The CIA gave theirs to us. Why can't you?

Levi—Well, I'm not in the CIA. Don't care to be. Don't wish to be.

Mondale—You consider that a good answer.

Levi—I consider the answer as good as the question.

Mondale—Well, I think that kind of arrogance is why I have trouble between the executive and legis-

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

I-2 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA.

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Editor: William F. Thomas
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

At that point, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, attempted to intervene but Levi interrupted, saying:

"I apologize to Sen. Mondale if I appeared arrogant. I thought somebody else was appearing arrogant, but I apologize."

Levi said he was concerned about releasing internal FBI reports because if agents believe that reports of misconduct they submit are going to be made public, "that, I believe, would be very chilling."

Levi then said he had no reason to withhold the information if it would not be made public, but added that he wanted to check first with the FBI.

"My relationship with the bureau is that I like to discuss these matters with them before giving definitive answers because I'm not that arrogant," he said.

The draft guidelines provide that the FBI will conduct domestic security investigations only "when there is a likelihood that the activities of individuals or groups involve the use of force or violence in violation of federal law."

The investigations would be limited to activities that aim to overthrow federal or state governments, interfere with foreign government officials within the United States, influence government policies by interfering with force or violence, deprive persons of their civil rights or create domestic violence or rioting that would require federal armed forces to suppress.

In contrast to the present practice under which the FBI's domestic intelligence work need not be reviewed outside the bureau, the investigations would have to be reported to the attorney general or his appointee.

The attorney general would have to halt any full FBI investigation that was not supported by "specific

and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the individual or group under investigation" was engaged in the outlawed acts.

In the controversial area of counterintelligence steps, the draft guidelines would permit "preventive action," but they would be limited to nonviolent emergency measures authorized by the attorney general.

The guideline draft drew praise from Church and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), but both had extensive questions.

Mondale said he thought the guidelines would not stand up under "direct orders to the contrary" from a President or "a willful (FBI) director who was angry or hostile or suspicious about some of these political ideas—the next Martin Luther King."

"What we decide to do cannot be tested by the words, but by our notion of how human nature works when empowered in this way to play God with the American people," Mondale said.

"It's got to be tested by what happens when the nation is in frenzy and fear. It's got to be tested by what people do when they don't think they're going to be caught." Mondale said.

12/9/75

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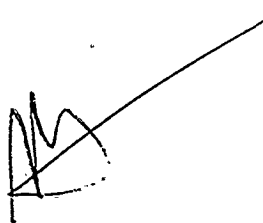
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243) ATTN: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
DIVISION
RE: SENSTUDY; TESTIMONY OF & ASSISTANT TO THE
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR DIRECTOR JAMES B. ADAMS
JAMES B. ADAMS, AND ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR W. RAYMOND WANNALL
12/2/75

Re Los Angeles phone call to Assistant to the
Director JAMES B. ADAMS, 12/9/75.


On 12/3/75, the attached article appeared in the
Los Angeles Times under the byline of reporter JACK NELSON.
As indicated, the headline and lead paragraph which supposedly
is based on ADAMS' testimony, clearly reflects that the FBI
did nothing to prevent Klan violence although we knew of
the contemplated violence. After discussing this matter with
Mr. ADAMS and reviewing the actual testimony received in
the Los Angeles Division on 12/8/75, SAC ELMER F. LINBERG
and I met with Editor BILL THOMAS and National Editor ED
GUTHMAN at the Los Angeles Times.

I advised these gentlemen that I was aghast when I
read the headlines and the lead paragraph of this article
and could not believe that JIM ADAMS did not refute informant
ROWE's testimony that we took no action relative to con-
templated violence since I knew that this was contrary to
the rules, regulations, policy, and philosophy of the FBI
in 1960. I then called Mr. ADAMS in Washington, D. C., and
he likewise, was upset over the headline and lead paragraph,

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1 - Los Angeles
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because, according to ADAMS, he completely refuted these statements in that we did disseminate the contemplated plans of violence to the Birmingham Police Department and to the Department of Justice in the form of a letterhead memorandum.

I continued that I waited until I received the actual transcript of testimony and told the gentlemen that upon my review of the testimony of Mr. ADAMS and Mr. WANNALL, I could not reconcile the headline and lead paragraph with such testimony. I then proceeded to read several excerpts from the testimony.

I advised Mr. THOMAS and Mr. GUTHMAN that my immediate reaction was to prepare a "Letter to the Editor" but felt after a re-analysis of the situation that this is not a judgment question on the part of the newspaper, but one of a slanted, inaccurate story either by design or through misunderstanding. I therefore felt that the Los Angeles Times, if it so desired, should be in a position to correct the situation itself based on the facts.

Mr. THOMAS expressed appreciation for my approach and stated that at the time he read the article, already printed, a question came to his mind as to why the FBI did not advise someone or take some action relative to contemplated violence. He, however, took no further action. He said in view of what I had read from excerpts of Mr. ADAMS' testimony and the now available complete transcript of the testimony, he intends to pursue this matter further and would prefer not to have a "letter to the Editor", but rather correct any inaccuracies on the part of the Los Angeles Times through their own pursuit of further inquiring concerning this story.

Mr. GUTHMAN concurred with Mr. THOMAS and they indicated that it appears the obvious question is based on Mr. ADAMS' testimony of who in the Department of Justice received this information relative to contemplated violence and what did such a responsible Department of Justice official do with the information. He agreed that based on the information furnished to them, the FBI has been done an injustice but that they, the Los Angeles Times, desired to pursue this matter further.

LA 66-6243

It should be noted the article of JACK NELSON is based on one specific situation, namely the testimony of former informant GARY ROWE that he had furnished advance information to the FBI to the effect that members of the Ku Klux Klan would be given the opportunity to beat members of the Freedom Riders without interference by law enforcement authorities for approximately 15 minutes after which the local law enforcement authorities would take action, and that the FBI was advised of this well in advance of such beatings and furthermore, the FBI took no action to prevent this violence.

At 1:20 PM, I advised Mr. ADAMS of the results of the conference and alerted him to the possibility of being contacted by JACK NELSON for further elaboration as to who was notified in the Department of Justice of the contemplated violence and what action, if we knew such an individual, took concerning this information.

Took No Action to Prevent Klan Violence, FBI Admits

BY JACK NELSON
Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON—An FBI official conceded Tuesday that the bureau had failed to use an undercover man's information to head off Ku Klux Klan violence in Alabama in the 1960s.

But, the official, James B. Adams, assistant to the director, told the Senate Intelligence Committee that the FBI was "just as frustrated as anyone else" at "rank lawlessness" that existed in Alabama at that time. Also, he said, the FBI is an investigative agency and has no enforcement powers.

Adams' defense of the FBI came immediately after Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., wearing a hood to conceal his features, testified that on many occasions he had warned the bureau of the klan's plans for violence, but that the violence occurred without official interference.

Rowe served six years as an FBI undercover agent before surfacing in 1975 as the star witness against three

klanmen accused of killing a white civil rights worker in Lowndes County, Ala. Since then he has been living



WITNESS—Gary Thomas Rowe Jr. wears hood while testifying.
AP Wirephoto

Los Angeles Times

in Southern California under an assumed name.

Rowe was one of two former undercover operatives who testified before the committee Tuesday. The other, Mary Jo Cook of Buffalo, N.Y., told of supplying the FBI with information about 1,000 persons while serving as an informant against the Vietnam Veterans Against the War during 1973-74.

Testimony by both witnesses prompted committee members to criticize FBI tactics and to suggest that legal restraints be put on future FBI activities.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), commenting on testimony by Rowe that he engaged in klan violence with the knowledge and approval of the FBI, observed that the bureau's infiltration of the klan not only failed to prevent violence, "but indeed may have contributed to it."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Mont.) told Adams that the FBI had bungled its job in investigating political activities and added:

"It has interfered with civil liberties and finally in the last month or two through its public disclosures has heaped shame upon itself and really led toward the undermining of crucial public confidence essential to law enforcement agencies in the country."

Mondale criticized the FBI for trying to "protect people from subversive and dangerous ideas," and he told Adams:

"Time and time again, we're going to protect the blacks from Martin Luther King because he's dangerous. We're going to protect veterans from whatever it is, we're going to protect the (National) Council of Churches from veterans and so on . . .

"Don't you agree with me that we've got to control this, restrain it, define it, so that precisely what's expected of the FBI is known by you and by the public and you can justify your actions when we ask you?"

Adams disagreed that the FBI had bungled in the political intelligence field but agreed that restraining legislation was in order.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said the nation must occasionally sacrifice individual rights in order to preserve national security. In a speech he gave to a conference in St. Louis University, Kelley said he welcomed guidelines regulating the FBI's intelligence-gathering operations but warned against "a blunderbuss approach" which he said could create crippling restrictions. The director said he was concerned that the effectiveness of the FBI and other intelligence agencies "can be devastated by continuing and relentless exploitation of past activities admittedly improper by today's standards." Gathering intelligence about extremist groups is essential, he said, "and our ability to discharge this function simply must not be crippled."

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

I-2 LOS ANGELES TIMES
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3 Attorneys General To Testify On FBI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — After cataloging a list of FBI abuses of citizens' rights, the Senate intelligence committee has turned to allegations of political misuse of the bureau.

It called three former attorneys general to testify today: William Rogers (1957-61), Nicholas Katzenbach (1965-66) and Ramsey Clark (1967-69).

The committee has brought out that the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover directed his agents to carry out a seven-year campaign of harassment against civil rights leader Martin Luther King until he was murdered in 1968.

Today, a former FBI informant from 1959 to 1965 told the committee he infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan to spread talk about who was sleeping with whom and once warned the FBI the KKK planned an attack on black freedom riders at Birmingham, Ala., and that the police would do nothing for the first 15 minutes.

Wearing a hood to hide his identity, witness Gary Rowe said the police stood by as Klansmen carrying baseball bats, chains and pistols beat the blacks while FBI agents looked on.

He also said he was told by the FBI to spread rumors about Klansmen's sex lives and to "try to sleep with as many (Klan) wives as I could."

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

P.2 EVENING OUTLOOK
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

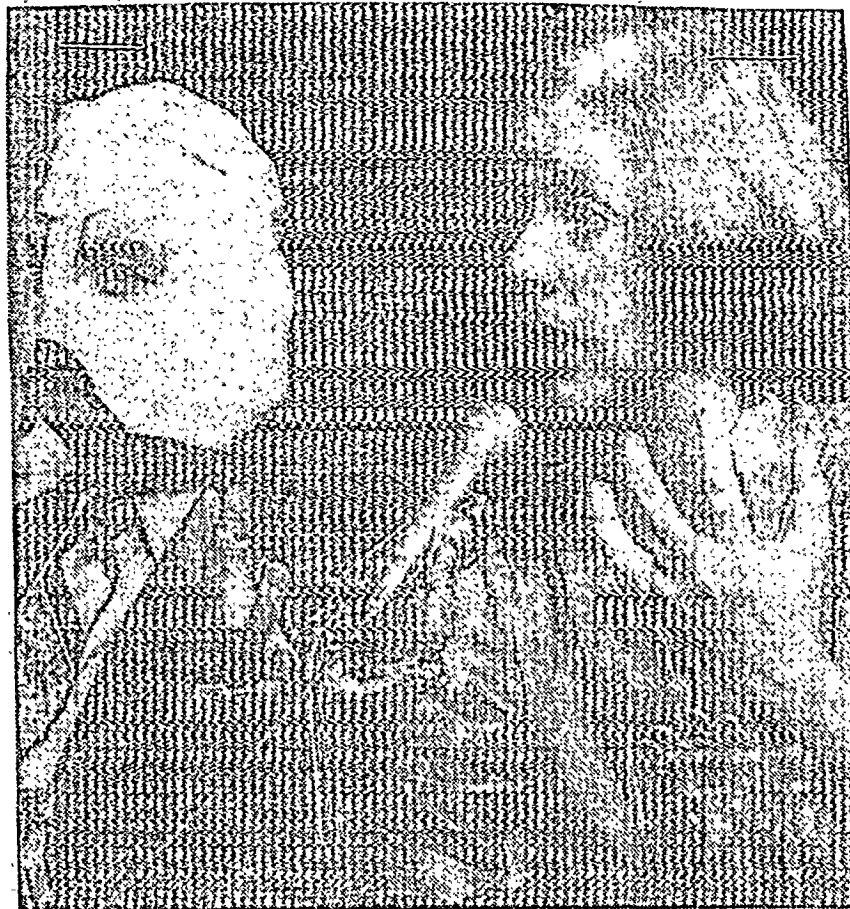
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no info re FBI submitted*
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Cartha DeLoach, former chief of the FBI Crime Records Division, also was scheduled as a witness.

Hoover wrote at the bottom of a report on FBI activities to harass dissident groups during the 1964 Democratic National Convention: "DeLoach should receive a meritorious award."

DeLoach had written on the operation: "By means of informant coverage, by use of various confidential techniques, by infiltration of key groups through the use of undercover agents and through utilization of agents using appropriate cover as reporters, we were able to keep the White House fully apprised of all major developments during the convention's course."



SENATE TESTIMONY — Two identity, and Mary Jo Cook, appear former FBI informants, Gary Rowe, before the Senate Intelligence Committee Tuesday. who wears a hood to hide his new (UPI Telephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Data Challenged by Katzenbach, Ramsey Clark

BY RONALD J. OSTROW
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Former Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Wednesday challenged FBI documents bearing his initials that show he knew in 1965 that the FBI was bugging the hotel rooms of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Katzenbach, testifying before the Senate Intelligence Committee, stopped short of branding the FBI memoranda as forgeries. But he said it was "virtually inconceivable" that he received the documents at the time when the FBI said he did.

Sitting beside Katzenbach at the witness table, his successor, former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, said that testimony by a former high-ranking FBI official that Clark had authorized 1968 wiretapping aimed at Mrs. Anna Chennault was "absolutely false." The wiretapping and physical surveillance of Mrs. Chennault reportedly was conducted because of President Lyndon B. Johnson's fear that she was trying to upset the Vietnam peace talks.

The challenge to the testimony by former FBI Asst. Director Cartha DeLoach and to the FBI documents marked the first time that evidence developed by the Senate committee has been questioned. The conflicts probably will have to be resolved before the committee can complete its inquiry on alleged FBI abuses and make recommendations for preventing similar abuses in the future.

The disputed testimony came as the committee documented widespread political abuses of the FBI by the White House tracing back to the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. John T. Elliff, the committee investigator who is directing the FBI part of the inquiry, reported on the staff investigation and listed these highlights of questionable FBI actions:

—The FBI complied with a 1940 request from Roosevelt to investigate hundreds of persons who had sent

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

telegrams to the President "in opposition to national defense" or in support of the late Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was an opponent of Roosevelt's pro-Allied stance before the United States entered World War II.

—Former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's secret files confirmed that Roosevelt had ordered wiretaps on the home telephones of his closest aides. Roosevelt's successor, Harry S. Truman, refused to read transcripts of the taps, saying: "I don't have time for that foolishness."

—But Truman and his aides received regular letters from Hoover that contained "tidbits of political intelligence," including a warning that a scandal was brewing that would be "very embarrassing to the Democratic administration."

—In response to a 1956 request from former President Dwight D. Eisenhower for a briefing on racial tensions, Hoover reported not only on incidents of violence, but on the anti-integration activities of Southern governors and congressmen, the role of Communists in civil rights lobbying and a black group's plans to push for rights legislation.

—Former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy authorized wiretaps on an unnamed Newsweek reporter and on New York Times reporter Hanson Baldwin and Baldwin's aide during investigations of leaks of secret government information.

Elliff compared this tapping with the Nixon administration's wiretap on 17 newsmen and government officials, which he noted included at least one tap that had nothing to do with security leaks.

"Nevertheless, the wiretapping to investigate leaks under Atty. Gen. Kennedy and of President Roosevelt aides were undoubtedly precedents J. Edgar Hoover had in mind when he told President Nixon and Dr. (Henry A.) Kissinger in 1969 that wiretaps had been used for these purposes in the past," Elliff said.

—At the request of former President Johnson, the FBI passed "purely political intelligence" about senators to the White House. This information was obtained as a byproduct of otherwise legitimate electronic surveillance of foreign intelligence targets. The practice continued during the Nixon administration at the request of Nixon's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman.

—Johnson aide Bill Moyers asked the FBI in the closing days of the 1964 presidential campaign to report on all persons employed in the office of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Johnson's opponent in the election.

—The FBI was ordered by Johnson aide Marvin Wagon to conduct a discreet "rundown" on the head of the Justice Department's criminal division and four officials of the Treasury Department's narcotics bureau because Johnson was upset with their conduct in the investigation of his former Senate aide, Bobby Baker.

—In May, 1970, the FBI provided Vice President Spiro T. Agnew at his request with derogatory information already on the public record and other allegations about the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

According to FBI records, Agnew told Hoover when he asked for the material that "he thought he was going to have to start destroying Abernathy's credibility."

Katzenbach's challenge to the FBI documents dealt with three memoranda from Hoover that reported on the bugging of King in a New York City hotel in May, October and December of 1965.

The May memorandum reported that the FBI had developed "considerable information" indicating that King was influenced by Communists. Katzenbach said he could not recall the memorandum and this touched off a round of sharp questioning by Curtis R. Smith, the committee's minority counsel.

Question: Mr. Katzenbach, there are initials on this document in the upper right-hand corner. Are those your initials?

Answer: Yes, they're my initials.

Q. Do you recall this information being received from Mr. Hoover?

A. No, I do not, and I do not know whether I wrote those initials or not.

Q. I don't understand. Are they your initials?

A. Yes, my initials are N. deB. K. And I think that's N. deB. K. as I customarily would write it and in the place I would customarily write it.

Q. Does it look like your handwriting?

A. It looks like it.

Q. Do you believe it to be your handwriting?

A. I don't have any recollection of ever receiving this memorandum or the two subsequent memoranda of the same kind. I have no recollection of that and I very strongly believe I would have recollection.

Later, under questioning by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.), who as vice chairman presided over the hearing, Katzenbach was asked if he thought his initials had been forged.

"It has to be a possibility," he said.

He said another possibility was that he received the three memoranda and initialed them, but could not recall doing so. Katzenbach said, however, that while this could have occurred on one occasion, he found it hard to believe it would have happened three times.

The memoranda were unusual because they reported on bugs after they had been installed. Several months previously Katzenbach had issued orders requiring the FBI to obtain his approval before installing any secret listening devices.

DeLoach, who headed the public relations arm of the FBI and served as liaison to the White House during the Johnson administration, was questioned about a surveillance team he headed at the 1964 Democratic convention in Atlantic City.

DeLoach said the purpose of the effort, which included wiretapping, was to gather intelligence on any "strife" that might erupt. He rejected Smothers' description of the surveillance as a political intelligence effort, saying: "We passed on all information we received. I'm not a politician."

The committee report on the operation noted that information relayed included "the most sensitive details of the plans and tactics of persons supporting the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party delegate challenge." This was "the most important single issue that might have disturbed President Johnson," the committee staff report said.

As the questioning grew sharper, DeLoach turned it aside by volunteering that the FBI team's presence at the convention resulted from President Johnson's "obsession" with the fear that he would be assassinated.

"FBI agents for the first time found themselves as bodyguards on street corners with Secret Service agents," DeLoach said. Throughout the testimony, DeLoach appeared as unflappable and genial as when he was the FBI's leading spokesman. Sitting alongside him, his lawyer, Charles A. McNelis, smoked continuously and leafed through volumes of notes.

Another former FBI official told the committee that Atty. Gen. Kennedy authorized a 30-day "trial" telephone tap of King in October, 1963, but that it continued for five years until King was assassinated in 1968.

Courtney Evans, former assistant director in charge of the FBI's special investigating division, said Kennedy approved the taps—his own electronic "taps" in homes, hotel rooms and offices—because Hoover suspected King of being under Communist influence.

Evans said he wrote a memo on Oct. 7, 1963, giving the 30-day trial approval, and a memo on Oct. 21, 1963, extended it another 30 days. He said he did not know if any "evaluation" was done—President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in that time (Nov. 22, 1963), and apparently the taps simply continued.

Committee member Gary Hart (D-Colo.) said that during the 1964 Democratic convention at Atlantic City FBI agents were furnished NBC television press credentials through the cooperation of NBC officials and newsmen.

DeLoach confirmed the account but said he did not know how the credentials were used.

In his testimony, Katzenbach drew a picture of Hoover as a man who held "conservative views" and as he "grew older and the country changed—for the worse, in his view—the intensity of those feelings and the frustrations at what was taking place grew."

King criticized Hoover and the FBI, Katzenbach said, and Hoover's "capitulation to personal pique stemming from public criticism of the FBI was particularly reprehensible and clearly contrary to the interests of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, constitutional government and the nation."

But Katzenbach said: "I would not have expected him to risk the bureau's reputation—his life's work—by resorting to unlawful or improper tactics."

"His vendetta against Dr. King, if successful, could have led to a civil strife of frightening magnitude," Katzenbach said.

DeLoach gave a first-hand account of the Hoover-King feud. He said it began with an interview King gave in 1962 in which he "made the statement that Southern-born, reared and educated FBI agents were not to be trusted" by civil rights workers.

DeLoach said Hoover was bitter and resentful and considered King's remarks as casting a slur on the integrity of FBI agents.

Later at a Washington news conference, Hoover called King a "notorious liar" and threw in a trash basket notes from DeLoach asking him urgently to retract the remark or put it off the record, DeLoach said.

A meeting between Hoover and King was later arranged that turned out to be so amicable that DeLoach described it as a "love feast." Nevertheless, the FBI continued to give King its special investigative attention.



Cartha DeLoach



Nicholas Katzenbach

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Damages Asked for FBI Probe Targets

From The Washington Post

WASHINGTON—The American Civil Liberties Union in a suit filed Tuesday charged the FBI with harassing a black civil rights worker in 1969 and demanded damage payments for all persons targeted by the bureau's counterintelligence program against New Left and black groups.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, Pa., is the first broad-based class action directed against the FBI since the information about its operation, known as Cointelpro, became known last year.

The FBI has said that the Cointelpro activities stopped in 1971, but the Socialist Workers Party, in a \$27 million suit it filed last month, has alleged that it was harassed by bureau agents after that.

The ACLU suit charged that FBI agents from the bureau's Jackson, Miss., office had harassed Muhammad Kenyatta with threatening letters while Kenyatta was working with the Jackson Human Rights Project at Tougaloo College.

One letter to Kenyatta, who is now head of a black community development group in Philadelphia, warned him to "remain away from this campus" and threatened to "take other measures available to us which would have a more direct effect and which would not be as cordial as this note" if he did not leave.

The ACLU suit requested that, in addition to Kenyatta, each of the persons involved in 362 separate Cointelpro actions receive similar \$125,000 payments for compensatory and punitive damages.

John Shattuck, an ACLU national staff counsel involved in the suit, said Tuesday that the ACLU was also seeking specific information on Cointelpro activities and the names of all persons involved.

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

I-6 LOS ANGELES TIMES
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Took No Action to Prevent Klan Violence, FBI Admits

BY JACK NELSON

Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON—An FBI official conceded Tuesday that the bureau had failed to use an undercover man's information to head off Ku Klux Klan violence in Alabama in the 1960s.

But, the official, James B. Adams, assistant to the director, told the Senate Intelligence Committee that the FBI was "just as frustrated as anyone else" at "rank lawlessness" that existed in Alabama at that time. Also, he said, the FBI is an investigative agency and has no enforcement powers.

Adams' defense of the FBI came immediately after Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., wearing a hood to conceal his features, testified that on many occasions he had warned the bureau of the klan's plans for violence, but that the violence occurred without official interference.

Rowe served six years as an FBI undercover agent before surfacing in 1965 as the star witness against three klansmen accused of killing a white civil rights worker in Lowndes County, Ala. Since then he has been living

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Author: Jack Nelson
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: KLU KLUX KLAN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-47

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DEC 5 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

in Southern California under an assumed name.

Rowe was one of two former undercover operatives who testified before the committee Tuesday. The other, Mary Jo Cook of Buffalo, N.Y., told of supplying the FBI with information about 1,000 persons while serving as an informant against the Vietnam Veterans Against the War during 1973-74.

Testimony by both witnesses prompted committee members to criticize FBI tactics and to suggest that legal restraints be put on future FBI activities.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), commenting on testimony by Rowe that he engaged in klan violence with the knowledge and approval of the FBI, observed that the bureau's infiltration of the klan not only failed to prevent violence, "but indeed may have contributed to it."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Mont.) told Adams that the FBI had bungled its job in investigating political activities and added:

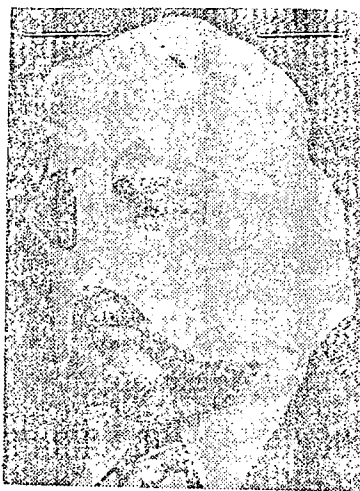
"It has interfered with civil liberties and finally in the last month or two through its public disclosures has heaped shame upon itself and really led toward the undermining of crucial public confidence essential to law enforcement agencies in the country."

Mondale criticized the FBI for trying to "protect people from subversive and dangerous ideas," and he told Adams:

"Time and time again, we're going to protect the blacks from Martin Luther King because he's dangerous. We're going to protect veterans from whatever it is, we're going to protect the (National) Council of Churches from veterans and so on . . .

"Don't you agree with me that we've got to control this, restrain it, define it, so that precisely what's expected of the FBI is known by you and by the public and you can justify your actions when we ask you?"

Adams disagreed that the FBI had bungled in the political intelligence field but agreed that restraining legislation was in order.



WITNESS—Gary Thomas Rowe
Jr. wears hood while testifying.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Allegedly Knew Klan Plans in Advance

Ex-Undercover Man Says Warnings of Violence Were 'Ignored'

BY JACK NELSON

Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON—The FBI had advance knowledge of—but took no action to prevent—instances of Ku Klux Klan violence and other civil liberties violations in the 1960s, a one-time FBI undercover operative victim of civil rights violations in the March 25, 1965, murder of a white civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, in Lowndes County, Ala.

Since the trial, Rowe, now a private detective, has been living under an assumed name in Southern California.

Interviewed by The Times in the presence of his attorney, Rowe recounted details of a lengthy deposition he had given Senate investigators.

Among Rowe's allegations, some of which The Times has corroborated from other sources and all of which he and his attorney said he was prepared to tell the committee.

—The FBI participated in at least a dozen cases of electronic surveillance involving churches and klansmen's homes, as well as King's motel room.

—He gave the FBI three weeks' notice that the klan, in a conspiracy with Birmingham police, was planning to assault "freedom riders" in 1961 in Birmingham. (Freedom riders traveled to Alabama to test segregation barriers.) The FBI apparently never relayed the warning to the Justice Department and the assault occurred without federal intervention.

—Klansmen and the Jefferson County sheriff's office, with the FBI's advance knowledge, "planted" evidence of illegal liquor at an integrated country club. The club was padlocked after the "planted" evidence was seized in a sheriff's raid.

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

I-30 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/30/75

Edition: Sunday Final

Author: Jack Nelson

Editor: William F. Thomas

Title:

KLU KLUX KLAN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-46

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

—Klansmen had access to Birmingham police files on civil rights leaders and also rode around in Birmingham police cars planning violence, all with the FBI's knowledge.

In addition to other major cases, Rowe worked on the Sept. 15, 1963, Birmingham church bombing that killed four young black girls attending Sunday school.

He disclosed that he gave the FBI the names of eight klansmen suspected of involvement in the bombing. Later, he said, he furnished the bureau with the name of a state investigator he said had urged him to tell one of the klansmen to "keep his goddam mouth shut." If questioned about the bombing, the case has never been solved.

Rowe said FBI agents told him they had bugged King's motel room and had damaging information about him, including photographs showing him in "compromising situations."

He quoted one of the agents as saying the late J. Edgar Hoover, who served as FBI director for almost a half century until his death in 1972, "hated King with a purple passion."

The agent, according to Rowe, said Hoover had resented criticism that King, who was murdered in 1968, had voiced about the FBI and had used the damaging information to "literally blackmail" the civil rights leader into silence about the bureau.

Rowe's account of FBI activities raises questions not only about past abuses, but about the current status of FBI men who participated in them. Rowe said he could identify agents who took part in the anti-King campaign and other incidents.

Rowe said some FBI men who participated in civil liberties violations not only are still alive but still work for the FBI.

Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi told The Times that the Justice Department was "running a series of criminal investigations now on all kind of matters" involving the FBI. But he said a major problem is that "when you run into abuses long after the fact, the answer always is somebody else did it."

Rowe said he decided to tell his story to the Senate committee because the FBI had failed to give him a lifetime government job and to fulfill other promises that he said the bureau made in return for his undercover work.

Rowe said that when first recruited by the FBI in 1960 he was told that he was to "participate in no violence whatsoever."

"This went on for several months," he said, "and then they said: 'Look there's crap going on that you're not reporting.'"

He said he explained that he could not get information on violence by merely attending klan meetings, that he would have to go on what the klan called "missionary work" and this would put him in jeopardy if he did not join in the violence. Again, Rowe said, he passed along the information to the FBI. On Mother's Day—May 14, 1961—a mob of klansmen and other whites swarmed over the freedom riders in Birmingham, beating them. No police were in sight.

"They said, 'Well, we have to tell you by law that you can't get involved, but we . . . know you are it.'" Rowe said, "especially with the gonna have to get involved. You crowd armed with clubs and sticks have to get the information, that's the main thing."

"So after that I became very active in the missionary work," Rowe said, "but each and every time I would report to the FBI what we were going to do. And nothing was ever done about it." Observing the scene of violence, he said, were several FBI agents, including a couple taking moving pictures of it.

Rowe, whose FBI code name was "Karl Cross," said that with the FBI's knowledge he helped plan a joint klan-police reception for freedom riders when they traveled to Alabama in 1961.

Some members of the Birmingham police force worked with him as they did with other klansmen, never realizing that he was doing undercover work for the FBI, Rowe said.

A Birmingham detective, he said, introduced him to a city police officer who told him they wanted to give the freedom riders "a reception they would never forget."

"I said 'What do you mean, you want their asses kicked?'" Rowe continued. "And he said, 'We don't care if you kill 'em, burn 'em, bomb 'em out, we don't give a damn.'"

Rowe said he passed that information on to FBI agents who told him to arrange another meeting with the officer and to get more information. He said he later met with the officer in a restaurant with two agents sitting six tables away "while we discussed who would attack the buses and how they would be attacked when they rolled into Birmingham."

Rowe said the officer "told me they would allow us 15 minutes to get in there and do whatever in the hell we wanted to do and there would be no police officers to raise a hand to us. But after that time they would have to make a show of force to keep the government from sending troops in."

"I got into it like everybody else. I was pulling a big black guy off a klansman when somebody yelled 'Look out.' I looked up, and the black guy cut me on the throat." As the violence continued, Rowe said, a Birmingham detective "ran over" and grabbed me by the shoulder and said, "Goddammit, goddammit, your 13 minutes is up, get 'em out of here."

"I said 'OK, gang, let's go.'" Rowe recalled. "Let's go, everybody out and disperse."

"We were running away," Rowe said. "I only lived about eight blocks away and we were running up the street. It looked like about 100 police officers were coming down the street. We stepped over and let them by. We had clubs and chains. You name it, we had it. Not one officer asked us what was going on." None of the klansmen was arrested.

Burke Marshall, a Yale law school professor who was director of the Justice Department's civil rights division at the time of the freedom rides, said Rowe's description of the Birmingham violence "is approximately what happened."

Asked whether the FBI passed along a warning three weeks in advance that the Klan planned to attack the freedom riders, Marshall said, "Not three weeks, not three days, not three minutes."

The Justice Department would have dispatched U.S. marshals to the scene or would have taken some other action had it been alerted to the planned violence, he said.

John Doar, a New York attorney who also was an official in the civil rights division at the time, also said the division had received no warning from the FBI and "never was furnished with pictures purported to be taken by the FBI."

Rowe said that after the Birmingham violence he complained bitterly to the FBI. "I told them it didn't do any good to give them information if they let that happen. I told them I almost got killed when my throat was cut. A doctor certified that my jugular vein was barely touched."

The FBI's response, Rowe said, was that it had no jurisdiction.

"Who the hell are we going to report it to when the police department is planning it," he quoted an agent as saying. "All we're supposed to do is observe and take information. We are not an enforcement agency."

Rowe said, "we used Birmingham police cars at least a dozen times for surveillances to commit violence. The bureau was well aware of this. But nothing ever was done, absolutely nothing."

TO: SAC:

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RE: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Date 11/21/75

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an article by Mr. William Safire entitled "Mr. Church's Cover-Up" that appeared in the November 20, 1975, issue of "The New York Times."

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66-6243-45

Mr. Church's Cover-Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—On Oct. 10, 1963, the then-Attorney General of the United States put his personal signature on a document that launched and legitimized one of the most horrendous abuses of Federal police power in this century.

In Senator Frank Church's subcommittee hearing room this week, the authorized wiretapping and subsequent unauthorized bugging and attempted blackmailing of Martin Luther King Jr. is being gingerly examined, with the "investigation" conducted in such a way as not to unduly embarrass officials of the Kennedy or Johnson Administrations.

With great care, the committee has focused on the F.B.I. Yesterday, when the committee counsel first set forth the result of shuffling through press clips, it seemed as if no Justice Department had existed in 1962; today, an F.B.I. witness pointed out that it was Robert Kennedy who authorized the wiretap of Dr. King, and that "the President of the United States and the Attorney General specifically discussed their concern of Communist influence with Dr. King."

But the Church committee showed no zest for getting further to the Kennedy root of this precedent to Watergate eavesdropping. If Senator Church were willing to let the chips fall where they may, he would call some knowledgeable witnesses into the glare of the camera lights and ask them some questions that have gone unasked for thirteen years.

For example, he could call Nicholas Katzenbach, Attorney General Kennedy's deputy and successor, and ask what he knows of the Kennedy decision to wiretap Dr. King. Who at Justice concurred in the recommendation? How does the F.B.I. know the President was consulted or informed?

After Mr. Katzenbach assumed office, and the wiretapping continued, he was told by angry newsmen that the F.B.I. was leaking scurrilous information about Dr. King. Why did he wait for four months, and for a thousand telephonic interceptions, to discontinue the officially approved tap?

Of course, this sort of testimony would erode Senator Church's political base. That is why we do not see former Assistant F.B.I. director Cartha (Deke) DeLoach, Lyndon Johnson's personal contact with the F.B.I. in the witness chair. What did President Johnson know about the character-assassination plot and when did he know it? What conversations took place between Mr. DeLoach and President Johnson on the tapping of Dr. King, or about the use of the F.B.I. in any other intrusions into the lives of political figures?

The committee is not asking embarrassing questions even when answers are readily available. A couple of weeks ago, at an open hearing, an F.B.I. man inadvertently started to blurt out an episode about newsmen who were wiretapping in 1962 with the apparent knowledge of Attorney General Kennedy. The too-willing witness was promptly shooshed into silence, and told that such information would be developed only in executive session. Nobody raised an eyebrow.

That pattern of containment by the Church committee is vividly shown by the handling of the buggings at the 1964 Republican and Democratic con-

ESSAY

ventions which were ordered by Lyndon Johnson. Such invasions of political headquarters were worse than the crime committed at Watergate, since they involved the use of the F.B.I., but the Church investigators seem to be determined not to probe too deeply.

If F.B.I. documents say that reports were made to specific Johnson aides, why are those men not given the same opportunity to publicly tell their story so avidly given the next President's men? If Lyndon Johnson committed this impeachable high crime of using the F.B.I. to spy on political opponents, who can be brought forward to tell us all about it?

But that would cause embarrassment to Democrats, and Senator Church wants to embarrass professional employees of investigatory agencies only. A new sense of Congressional decorum exists, far from the sense of outrage expressed in the Senate Watergate committee's hearing room. When it is revealed that the management of NBC News gave press credentials to L.B.J.'s spies at the 1964 convention, everybody blushes demurely—and nobody demands to know which network executive made what decision under what pressure.

I have been haranguing patient readers for years about the double standard applied to Democratic and Republican political crimes, and had hoped the day would come when the hardball precedents set by the Kennedy and Johnson men would be laid before the public in damning detail.

Obviously, Democrat Frank Church is not the man to do it. His jowl-shaking indignation is all too selective; the trail of high-level responsibility for the crimes committed against Dr. King and others is evidently going to be allowed to cool.

Pity. You'd think that after all the nation has been through in the past few years, our political leaders would have learned that the one thing that brings you down is the act of covering up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1975
PAGE C-41

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-Agent Terms FBI 'Degenerate'

BY PAUL HOUSTON
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A former FBI intelligence agent Tuesday called the FBI "a degenerate dictatorship" under which agents, out of blind loyalty, condone unethical and illegal activities within the bureau.

Arthur Murtagh, who retired in 1971 after 20 years in the bureau, broke into tears several times as he made the sweeping charges before the House Intelligence Committee.

Later he exchanged angry shouts with the committee's top-ranking Republican, Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois when McClory demanded more specifics and challenged Murtagh's claim that "hundreds" of agents had quit the FBI in disgust.

Murtagh did supply details of some things that he said he knew about personally. He cited the leaking of wiretap information on the late Dr. Martin Luther King, hiring discrimination against blacks and liberals, the harsh disciplinary practices of the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, the blackmailing of a Midwestern senator and an attempted dirty trick against Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.).

However, Murtagh said he thought that it was a "rarity" for the FBI to use agents provocateurs—that is, informants who help the FBI entrap persons in illegal activity.

The FBI had no comment on Murtagh's testimony.

Meanwhile, FBI officials appeared before the committee and strongly defended the bureau against charges by other witnesses that members of such groups as the Socialist Workers Party and the Institute for Policy Studies had been unduly harassed, wiretapped, burgled and tailed.

Asst. FBI Director James B. Adams raised the possibility of terrorists bringing "fireworks" to the nation's bicentennial celebration next year and pleaded that the FBI's domestic intelligence "flexibility" be preserved.

He suggested that congressional monitoring of the FBI might be accomplished by creation of a special Senate-House committee.

In other testimony, the committee, headed by Rep. Otis G. Pike (D-N.Y.), heard a Camden, N.J., contractor tell of serving as an FBI agent provocateur in a raid on draft board offices by an antiwar group in 1971.

The contractor, Robert Hardy, said he was not proud of his role. He said he began as an FBI tipster and wound up as the protest group's leader, taking instructions from FBI agents.

He taught the group of professors, students and clergy how to cut glass and open windows noiselessly, rented trucks, obtained floor plans—and taught fast ladder climbing and safe roof walking.

"My neighbors began to wonder why I had this crowd of people climbing up the side of my house and parading along the edge of my roof every day," Hardy said. "I began to feel like the Pied Piper."

Members of the group were arrested as they attempted to break into the draft board offices. Later all were acquitted.

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

I-10 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/19/75
Edition: Wednesday Latest
Author: Paul Houston
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: COINTEL

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-44

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NOV 19 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Murtagh, who was assigned to the FBI's internal security intelligence squad in Atlanta for 10 years, said he often refused to participate in questionable bureau activities. For example, shortly after Young, a civil rights leader, announced his candidacy for Congress, Murtagh said he was asked to obtain handwriting samples of several of Young's associates in King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Murtagh said he told his supervisor that he "knew damn well it was going to be used in a counterintelligence operation to destroy Mr. Young's chances of getting elected to the House of Representatives."

Murtagh said his supervisor's reaction was: "Now, don't get excited, Art, we will manage some other way."

Young won the election.

Murtagh charged that the incident showed how prejudice against blacks and liberals had pervaded the FBI and affected its operations.

As another example he cited the leaking to the press of personal information on King and others. "The leaked information always seemed to involve persons of liberal persuasion," Murtagh said. "From my years in the bureau I can only assume that the bureau had deduced that persons of liberal persuasion are somehow more apt to sleep with somebody else's wife, drink too much liquor or be sexually perverted than are solid conservatives."

In this connection, Murtagh related that a former top FBI official, Cartha DeLoach, once told him and other agents that the bureau had blackmailed a Midwestern senator who had been picked up for drunken, hit-and-run driving in the company of an attractive blonde.

"DeLoach told us that by noon of the next day the senator was aware we had the information, and we've never had any problem with him on appropriations since," Murtagh related.

He said the bureau's main problems stemmed from Hoover's practices of hiring people "who were politically disposed to the right, as he was," providing no grievance procedures and imposing harsh discipline.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jury Accuses Chicago Police of Burglary, Incitement in Infiltrating Political Groups

BY BRYCE NELSON
Times Staff Writer

CHICAGO—A special Cook County grand jury accused members of the Chicago Police Department Monday of burglary, illegal electronic eavesdropping and incitement to violence in the department's infiltration of community political groups since 1969.

The grand jury, which made its accusations in a 44-page report issued after an eight-month investigation, said the security section of the police intelligence division—sometimes called "the red squad"—had not only violated constitutional rights but had "nothing to show for their intensive efforts except a substantial waste of time and money."

Furthermore, the grand jury said that police officers had successfully infiltrated the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society before the October, 1969, "days of rage" rampage through Chicago streets, had gathered evidence about the intended violence a week before the rampage and could have arrested the Weatherman leadership "and prevented the riots, but they did not."

This "callous disregard," the grand jury charged, "was characteristic of the entire police spying operation. Peaceful groups were spied on or disrupted for apparently political reasons while a violent group was permitted to carry out their intended plan of violence."

The "days of rage" rioters broke windows and caused considerable property damage on Chicago's near north side. Richard J. Elrod, then an attorney for the city and now Cook County sheriff, suffered injuries during the riots that crippled him for life.

The grand jury criticized Chicago's Police Department and city government for not cooperating with the jury's investigation and asked the court to hold former Chicago police Supt. James B. Conlisk Jr. in contempt for his "truly outrageous conduct" before the grand jury—for what it called his "obstructive, evasive and contumacious answers to questions."

Conlisk, now a senior officer in the Police Department, was the city superintendent of police from 1967 to 1973, a period during which there were violent confrontations in Chicago during both the "days of rage" and the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

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

Assumed file

Page 10

Part I

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles,
California

Date: 11/11/75
Edition: Morning Final
Author: BRYCE NELSON
Editor:
Title: "Jury Accuses Chicago Police of Burglary Incitement in Infiltrating Political Groups"
Character: EM
or EM
Classification: 157
Submitting Office: L.A.
☒ Being Investigated

66-6243-43

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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The grand jury said that indictments could have been issued but that it chose not to do so. It gave the following reasons:

The statute of limitations had expired on several of the individuals who were criminally involved; high-level police officers would be protected by "level upon level of police officers" who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury; the death of several key witnesses, and destruction of evidence by the Police Department and by the U.S. Army's 113th Military Intelligence Group.

"The net effect of a criminal prosecution would be to highlight a few disjointed criminal acts, rather than to present a comprehensive overview of an extremely serious problem," the grand jury said. "The grand jury chose to submit a report, instead, to alert the public against such excessive abuse in the future," said State's Atty. Bernard Carey, a Republican, who was responsible for the investigation.

Carey said that a sealed list of 13 police officers who had acted illegally had been delivered to the city's current police superintendent, James M. Rochford.

Rochford said Monday, "If Carey had any evidence of wrongdoing, he should have indicted." He added that the report vindicated his department. Speaking of the 21 Chicago policemen who, Carey said, had taken the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury, Rochford said, "They just took the protection they were entitled to."

The Democratic mayor of Chicago, Richard J. Daley, has consistently defended the Police Department's infiltration of political groups as necessary to prevent terrorist acts. Chicago's city government hired two criminal lawyers to represent the police officers called before the grand jury.

"The overwhelming weight of the evidence presented to this grand jury clearly established that the true motivation for spying on community groups was political," the

report stated. It added that the groups infiltrated "at one time or another were critical of the policies of the mayor of Chicago." Daley was mayor during the period covered by the grand jury investigation.

Among the groups that, according to the testimony of group has been infiltrated or burglarized by the police were the Rev. Jesse Jackson's PUSH, the Citizen's Action Program, the Independent Voters of Illinois and the Chicago Peace Council.

Of the political groups about which the Police Department gathered intelligence information, the grand jury concluded that none was a proper target for surveillance and that "none of the many community groups brought to

Please Turn to Page 11, Col. 1

CHICAGO POLICE

Continued from 10th Page

our attention advocated violence, nor had any exhibited any history of violence."

The grand jury said testimony indicated that the police security section had had regular contact with federal intelligence agencies, including the FBI and the Army's 113th Military Intelligence Group, then headquartered in Evanston, Ill.

The grand jury said it had received testimony that "court records and documents had been destroyed" by the Army, thus hampering the investigation, and that employees of the FBI and Army intelligence had "on at least two occasions" violated "federal law by supplying data in

its files to the Chicago Police Department."

The grand jury said that the Police Department intelligence division had received "as much as \$779,000 in federal funds" between 1972 and 1974.

The report stated that a police officer had testified about his becoming president of a political organization, testimony confirmed by other members of the organization, and that he had "urged members to commit acts of violence. That officer specifically urged members to shoot Chicago police officers. He then demonstrated the most strategic placement of snipers in downtown Chicago which would make possible the highest number of casualties."

The grand jury said that "undercover agents and informants are important tools needed by law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime," but that when such

groups were used politically, "these otherwise proper tools of law enforcement become a serious threat to the very foundations of our democratic society."

The grand jury said that Chicago intelligence officers received no training in intelligence work and that the intelligence system used by the Police Department "produces inherently inaccurate and distortive data."

The report stated that a person's attendance at only two meetings of a group was enough for the police to label that person a member of the group and to forward that information to federal agencies.

One Chicago police officer told the grand jury "that he illegally entered the Chicago offices of a presidential candidate, and removed records and office equipment in order to disrupt his campaign."

The grand jury gave several recommendations to con-

Los Angeles Times, Tues., Nov. 11, 1975—Part I 11

trol improper police surveillance:

—The Illinois Legislature should pass laws requiring the head of a police department, the "highest elected official directly responsible for the law enforcement agency" (in Chicago, the mayor), and a grand jury to approve any police request to infiltrate a group.

—"An individual should have the right to the information relating to him or her contained in police intelligence files" and this right should be legally guaranteed.

—Files should be kept only on criminal activity or threatened criminal activity, not on political beliefs.

—All intelligence officers should be adequately trained, including "an in-depth study of the United States Constitution with special emphasis on the Bill of Rights."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kelley Says Probes Could Cripple FBI

BY RONALD J. OSTROW
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley raised this specter Tuesday: that congressional investigations and news media interest in the bureau could benefit "domestic extremists and foreign agents."

Kelley's comments, in a speech to the Lubbock (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce that was made available here, marked his strongest and most direct attack on the various congressional investigations of the FBI.

"Impartial inquiry and evaluation of national security are considerably different from the relentless bombardment we have been subjected to in the public forum for so many months," Kelley said. "The danger is that excessive restraints crippling to our domestic security efforts could be imposed on us."

Kelley's remarks coincide with personnel shifts in the intelligence agencies that some members of Congress think signal reduced cooperation between these agencies and the investigating committees.

Robert J. Havel, director of public information for the Department of Justice, said that Kelley's speech had not been cleared in advance with his office and that it was not the department's practice to require such clearance.

A White House spokesman gave a similar reply, saying: "It's a solo effort."

Kelley's comments constituted a plea for public support. "We are concerned that the highly publicized scrutiny and criticism of our domestic intelligence operations in recent months will undermine the trust Americans traditionally have placed in the FBI," he said. "We must continue to have that trust if we are to function effectively in the future."

Kelley said that the FBI has been devoting "an appreciable amount of resources" to research and preparation of detailed reports for congressional testimony—"to the detriment of more productive investigative activities."

There are now at least 12 congressional investigations involving the FBI.

"Perhaps our operations will derive benefit from the unprecedented surge of news media and official interest in the FBI," Kelley said.

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

I-7 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/5/75
Edition: Wednesday Final
Author: Ronald J. Ostrow
Editor: William F. Thoams
Title: DIRECTORS SPEECH

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-42

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NOV 11 1975
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ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

"But we must fervently hope that domestic extremists and foreign agents committed to the destruction of our democracy will not be the ultimate beneficiaries," he said.

The FBI director took exception to news reports of a General Accounting Office audit of the Bureau's domestic security programs. He said that the news reports "made much of the fact that only four convictions resulted from 676 domestic intelligence investigations in 1974."

This emphasis by the news media indicated "a callous lack of understanding of what our domestic security work is all about," Kelley said.

"Our accomplishments in this field lie primarily in the terrorist bomber who is thwarted, the arsonist who is deterred, the potential assassin who is frustrated," he said.

Kelley said that the FBI welcomed guidelines for its domestic security activities now being prepared by the Department of Justice. He said legislative guidelines "should be established specifically permitting us to act promptly and effectively when domestic security is imperiled as it was in the 1960s."

"But in considering such guidelines, and most certainly before considering any further restraints, the total picture should be clarified."

Kelley said that the picture had not been presented in its proper perspective.

"In the flow of news emanating from Washington, too often a misceue by an FBI agent is inflated to represent massive assault on individual rights by the bureau," he said.

Kelley stressed the danger of terrorist violence during the nation's bicentennial celebration. He said that the FBI's aim was to reduce the threat of violence "within the parameters of law and reason."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Senate Probers Tell of 238 Break-ins by FBI Against Subversive Targets

BY ROBERT L. JACKSON
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—FBI agents conducted at least 238 break-ins over a 26-year period against "domestic subversive targets" in the United States, mostly radical political groups, Senate investigators said Thursday.

Documents released by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities showed that the FBI regarded its break-ins as "clearly illegal" and took steps to hide and later destroy records of them.

According to available documents, J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, emphasized in memos in 1966 and 1967 that these "black bag" jobs should be terminated. But the break-ins continued until at least April, 1968, committee officials said.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), the committee chairman, said the subject of domestic break-ins was still so sensitive that FBI Director Clarence M.

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

I-5 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

"Government sources have said the FBI has also broken into foreign embassies in the United States in connection with its counter-espionage duties, but no statistics on these activities were furnished Thursday.

In a memo entitled "Black Bag Jobs" that the committee released, William C. Sullivan, former head of the FBI's domestic intelligence division, reported on July 19, 1966:

"We do not obtain authorization for 'black bag' jobs from outside the bureau. Such a technique involves trespass and is clearly illegal; therefore, it would be impossible to obtain any legal sanction for it.

"Despite this, black bag jobs have been used because they represent an invaluable technique in combating subversive activities of a clandestine nature aimed directly at undermining and destroying our nation."

The memo added that a break-in had to be approved by the special agent in charge of an FBI field office and an assistant director at FBI headquarters. Approval hinged on the assumption that a break-in "can be safely used without any danger or embarrassment to the bureau," Sullivan's memo said.

Describing how records of break-ins must be hidden, the memo said reports were forwarded to Hoover or his longtime assistant, the late Clyde Tolson, "under a 'do not file' procedure."

Sullivan explained that the field agent then prepared "an informal memorandum" showing he had obtained approval for the illegal entry. This memo was kept in his safe for bureau inspectors to read, and was later destroyed, Sullivan wrote.

At the bottom of this memo Hoover had written in longhand: "No more such techniques must be used."

Hoover wrote a later memo, dated Jan. 6, 1967, reiterating that "surreptitious entrances upon premises of any kind . . . will not meet with my approval in the future."

Charles D. Brennan, a former FBI intelligence chief, told the committee Thursday that Hoover's later opposition to "black bag" jobs—after having approved of them for years—might have resulted partly from his turning 70 years old in 1965.

This meant that President Lyndon B. Johnson had to grant Hoover a year-by-year waiver of the mandatory retirement age, Brennan said. He testified that Hoover believed himself "somewhat vulnerable" under this arrangement and probably feared that disclosure of illegal burglaries could affect his reappointment.

Sen. Robert Morgan (D-N.C.) objected to Brennan's testimony on this point as "speculative." Fritz Schwarz, the committee's chief counsel, said later, that other FBI officials thought Hoover's opposition to break-ins was based solely on moral principle.

In 1970, Hoover objected to illegal break-ins as part of the White House "Huston Plan" to control domestic disorders. His opposition has been credited with killing the plan shortly after former President Richard M. Nixon had authorized it.

However, Church said the committee had evidence that the FBI greatly expanded its surveillance of campuses in the fall of 1970, just three months after a Huston Plan proposal to do this had been voided.

Brennan said break-ins had been used mainly against extremist groups to obtain their membership lists and financial records. He agreed with Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) that under the FBI's "do not file" system, bureau officials could certify in court that they had found no records of a break-in.

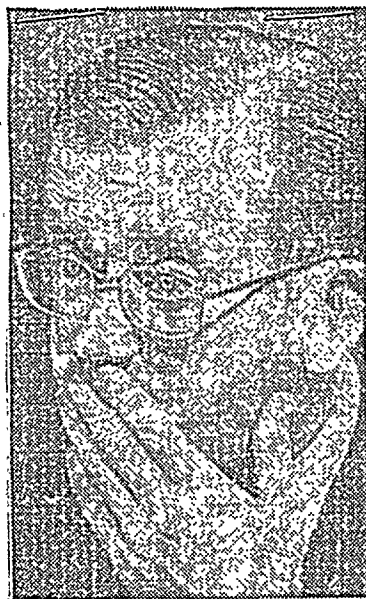
"It's really the perfect coverup," Schweicker said.

Despite years of investigation—much of it under pressure from Presidents Johnson and Nixon—the FBI never found evidence of substantial foreign funding of U.S. radical and antiwar groups, Brennan said. There was ample evidence, however, that American antiwar leaders had attended conferences in Havana, Moscow and Hanoi, he said.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) asked Brennan: "Did the FBI ever get caught?"

"I don't think we did, senator," he replied. Calling the FBI "the finest group of individuals I have ever worked with," Brennan said the bureau could benefit from better supervision by Congress.

"What are the guidelines?" he asked. "What do you want us to do? What are the limits of our activities? We would be glad to comply."



ON BREAK-INS—Charles Brennan, former FBI official, testifying before Senate committee

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Church Tells of FBI Break-Ins Of Domestic Subversive Targets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI conducted hundreds of break-ins against "domestic subversive targets" over a 26-year period ending in 1968, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said today.

Releasing information supplied to the committee by the FBI, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said there were 238 break-ins conducted against 14 "domestic subversive targets" from 1942 to 1968 and "numerous entries" against three other similar targets from 1952 to 1966.

Charles Brennan, former head of the FBI's Domestic

Intelligence Division, testified that the FBI's use of break-ins as an intelligence-gathering tool began to die out in the early 1960s.

Brennan said it was his opinion that the practice was curtailed as a result of increased emphasis on organized crime and civil rights, and of the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's fear of creating an embarrassing incident which would give critics a chance to demand his resignation as he neared the mandatory retirement age.

The CUA's mail-surveillance program, which

operated from 1952 to 1973, also intercepted letters to or from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the committee.

The question of the CIA's responsibility under the law was raised by testimony given in closed session on Sept. 12 by James J. Angleton, former chief of counterintelligence for the CIA. The transcript of that hearing quoted him as saying: "It is inconceivable that a secret intelligence arm of government has to comply with all the overt rules of the government."

Several members of the committee pressed him about that statement Wednesday. At first Angleton replied: "If it's (the transcript) accurate, it shouldn't have been said."

Then he said, "I'd been rather impertinent in making those remarks."

Church asked: "Do you withdraw the statement?" Eventually, Angleton replied: "I do."

In part he said, "We want to know why the CIA opened the mail of organizations such as the Ford Foundation, Harvard University, and the Rockefeller Foundation, or why mail to and from persons such as (Federal Reserve Board Chairman) Arthur Burns, Rep. Bella Abzug, Jay Rockefeller, Martin Luther King Jr., Richard Nixon himself, Hubert Humphrey and Edward Kennedy... should have been regularly opened and scrutinized by the CIA."

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

p. 5

PRESS COURIER
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA

Date: 9/25/75

Edition: Thursday

Author:

Editor:

Title: Church Tells Of FBI
Break-Ins of Domestic
Subversive Targets

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

106-6247-37

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SEP 25 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Washington~~ ~~Tele. by~~ ~~Unit~~

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI conducted hundreds of break-ins against "domestic subversive targets" over a 26-year period ending in 1968, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said today.

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

A-1 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 9/25/75
Edition: Thursday Latest
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: FBI BREAKIN

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-6243-38

ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....
SEP 26 1975
FBI - LOS ANGELES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

September 25, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J.
RAMPTON BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

On September 23, 1975, Senate Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member Michael T. Epstein interviewed Special Agent in Charge Ralph J. Rampton in the building located across C Street from the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of Staff Member Mary De Oreo, who took notes for Mr. Epstein. The interview began at 1:37 pm, and concluded at 3:07 pm. At the outset of the interview Mr. Rampton was presented an Advice of Rights Form which Mr. Rampton was requested to sign. A copy of this form containing the signatures of Mr. Rampton, Miss De Oreo and Mr. Epstein is attached.

Following the signing of the Advice of Rights Form the interview began with Mr. Epstein requesting Mr. Rampton to briefly review his assignments in the Bureau, beginning with his assignment to the Communist Front Unit at Bureau Headquarters in 1960.

After Mr. Rampton gave this background information Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton to read a FBI memorandum dated October 22, 1962, relating to the Southern Christian Leadership

8-Bureau (6-2116395)
① Los Angeles (66-6243)

RJR:sas
(9) *pas*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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INDEXED —

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FILED *2*

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U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
(SSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J.
RAMPTON BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

Conference (SCLC). This memo in essence recommended approval of a Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC and proposed sending a letter to the New York and Atlanta Offices, believed dated October 23, 1962, instructing those offices to begin investigation. Mr. Epstein was interested in the reasons and the background which prompted the recommendation for this investigation. He asked Mr. Rampton if those initials (RJR) on the two documents represented Mr. Rampton as the dictator. Mr. Rampton replied they were his initials and that he recalled writing these documents.

Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton how he obtained information to compose ~~these~~ documents which indicate Stanley David Levison, a secret member of the Communist Party (CP) and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a member of the National Committee of the CP were associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, head of the SCLC. Mr. Rampton replied he could not specifically recall how the information came to his attention, but that it would be normal for him to receive reports from various sources, such as field offices and other units at the Bureau which may have referred to the association of Dr. King with CP members. Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether the Bureau required field offices to report on racial incidents, such as sit-ins, and Mr. Rampton replied field offices were normally required to report any incidents of civil strife which would be disseminated to appropriate agencies of the Executive Branch such as the Department of Justice and the White House. The context of this question was whether reporting on racial incidents might influence Mr. Rampton or other Bureau officials to focus attention on the SCLC and Dr. Martin Luther King. Mr. Rampton told Mr. Epstein such matters would not normally come to his attention and the thing that focused Mr. Rampton's attention on the SCLC and Dr. Martin Luther King was information which indicated CP attempts to dominate or influence Dr. King and the SCLC.

Mr. Rampton told Mr. Epstein he was not in sympathy with this inquiry by the SSC and that while he would cooperate, he desired to point out the inquiry was reducing

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
(SSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J.
RAMPTON BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

the effectiveness of the FBI. Mr. Rampton pointed out the FBI does not need additional legislation or rules to circumscribe its efforts in that the policy of the Bureau has always been to protect the rights of citizens and Communist infiltration investigations are very carefully supervised, stringently circumscribed and limited in scope to determine the degree of infiltration or influence subversive organizations have on legitimate organizations.

Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether Mr. Rampton was aware of such matters as sit-ins, racial incidents and so forth. Mr. Rampton replied that he read the newspapers and may have seen memoranda which incidentally referred to such information, but that it was not the area of Mr. Rampton's specific interest in the Communist Front Unit and that Mr. Rampton, as a member of that Unit, was required to review all reports that might indicate CP or other subversive organizational activities wherever they might occur.

Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton the purpose of Communist infiltration investigations whereupon he showed Mr. Rampton copies of pages containing specific references from Section 87E of the FBI Manual of Instructions which contain FBI policy concerning Communist infiltration investigations. Mr. Rampton explained to Mr. Epstein that the purpose of the Communist infiltration investigation was to determine whether or not the CP was dominating or influencing a legitimate organization, such as the SCLC. Mr. Rampton explained these investigations had to be authorized by the Bureau, that the field did not have the prerogative to begin these investigations, and that such investigations were strictly limited in scope. Mr. Rampton explained that it is not now and was not then permissible to develop informants and sources in the legitimate organization, but that sources were developed in the subversive organization, which was infiltrating the legitimate organization. Mr. Epstein asked if it was permissible to direct these sources to join the legitimate organization and Mr. Rampton replied that it was not permissible to do so; however, if the sources were invited to join, the handling Agent had to avoid any direction of the source's activities in the legitimate organization, which would influence the normal activities of the legitimate organization.

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RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J.
RAMPTON BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

Mr. Epstein asked if the ultimate objective of the Communist infiltration investigation would be to make the organization a Communist front so that an all out investigation could be conducted. Mr. Rampton replied this was not the objective, but if, in effect, the CP or other subversive organization reached the point where it controlled and directed the activities of the legitimate organization, it was conceivable the organization would then be considered a Communist front and become of wider investigative interest to the FBI. Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton if he could recall any legitimate organizations becoming front organizations through infiltration. Mr. Rampton replied he could not recall specifically, but did not rule out this had occurred in some instances.

Mr. Epstein directed attention to a memorandum written in June 1962 by deceased Agent William Forsyth, which memorandum instructed Atlanta and New York to remain alert to Communist attempts to influence the SCLC. Mr. Epstein asked if Mr. Rampton knew Mr. Forsyth and was aware of that memorandum which also mentioned and was possibly captioned Stanley David Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Mr. Rampton advised he could not remember Mr. Forsyth, but the name seemed vaguely familiar and could not remember the memorandum itself but could not rule out the possibility of having read it. Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether this memorandum might have contained the basis for Mr. Rampton preparing the memorandum of October 22, 1962, to recommend the Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC. Mr. Rampton replied he could not be sure since he could not remember the memorandum specifically.

There was a reference in Mr. Rampton's memorandum of October 22, 1962, to the effect information had been received the CP may be exerting an influence on the SCLC and then later in the same paragraph a reference to the CP connection of Levison and O'Dell who were associated with Dr. King. Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether the first reference was roughly equivalent to the second reference. Mr. Rampton

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
(SSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J.
RAMPTON BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

advised he could not be sure since he could not recall what was available to him in 1962 which led to the phraseology mentioned above.

A reference was made in one of the documents which apparently was a letter to Atlanta and New York written in 1962 requesting these offices to review files and make recommendations to the Bureau concerning a Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC. Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether this amounted to an instruction to the field to make a positive recommendation to investigate the SCLC. Mr. Rampton replied it was not an instruction to the field to make a positive recommendation; that what Mr. Rampton obviously had in mind was to determine the facts from the field reports; and to analyze the facts then decide whether to recommend an investigation be instituted. Mr. Epstein indicated he believed such terminology was tantamount to an instruction to the field to come back with a positive recommendation and it would be unlikely the field would come back with a negative set of facts. Mr. Rampton said this was an unjustifiable conclusion and if Mr. Epstein understood Bureau terminology he would realize the field would have recommended action according to the facts at hand. Mr. Epstein asked whether conferences were held by Mr. Rampton and other Bureau officials which resulted in focusing attention on the SCLC and Dr. King. Mr. Rampton replied he could not recall any conferences which would have resulted in a decision to focus attention on the SCLC or Dr. King, but that it was possible reports received from the field which indicate CP influence with Dr. King would have been discussed with members of the Communist Front Unit. In any event Mr. Rampton said the review of reports from various sources was a continuing assignment and when Mr. Rampton became aware of CP influence on the SCLC it was his job to analyze this and present a recommendation which had to be approved at a higher level for a Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC.

Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether he had ordered disruptive techniques to be used against the SCLC. Mr. Rampton replied that he had not and wouldn't have done so since the SCLC was a legitimate organization. Mr. Epstein asked if Mr. Rampton had engaged in COINTELPRO activities

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
(SSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
RE: INTERVIEW OF SAC RALPH J. RAMPTON
BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

in regard to this or other investigations and Mr. Rampton replied that he was not cleared to discuss COINTELPRO with Mr. Epstein. Mr. Epstein referred to a wiretap on Dr. King and asked Mr. Rampton whether he could have authorized such an unusual technique when he first made the recommendation for the Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC. Mr. Rampton told Mr. Epstein he had no personal information concerning the "so-called" wiretap on Dr. King (Mr. Epstein advised Mr. Rampton such a wiretap was authorized in connection with the Communist infiltration investigation of the SCLC in October 1963.), but in any event wiretaps had to be approved by the Attorney General and sufficient information would have to be available to justify asking the Attorney General for such authorization. The facts which existed in October 1962 were not supportive of such a request; Mr. Rampton pointed out.

Mr. Epstein asked Mr. Rampton whether or not Dr. King was on the Reserve Index or Security Index when the Communist infiltration investigation was ordered. Mr. Rampton replied that he was not aware of any such designation for Dr. King.

Mr. Epstein asked whether COINTELPRO operations were considered concerning the SCLC and then he added he would not get into this area, after looking at the memoranda before him, because it was "after Mr. Rampton's time." This was a reference to the fact that Mr. Rampton was transferred from the Communist Front Unit in late 1962.

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
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WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 91ST CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

ADVICE OF RIGHTS

Before you answer any questions, we would like to advise you of your rights.

This interview is completely voluntary and you have a right to leave without being interviewed, or to terminate the interview at any time.

You have the right to remain silent.

Although the Senate Select Committee is not a prosecutive body, it is possible that anything you say might become available to a prosecutive body and could be used against you in court.

You have the right to consult with an attorney before any questions are asked, and you may have an attorney here with you during questioning.

If you cannot afford an attorney, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain counsel for you.

If you decide to answer questions without an attorney present, you still have the right to stop answering questions any time; or you may defer your answer until you consult with an attorney.

WAIVER OF RIGHTS

I have read this statement of rights and I understand what my rights are. I am willing to be interviewed and to answer questions without a lawyer at this time. No promises or threats have been made to me and no pressure or coercion of any kind has been used against me.

Signed: Ally G. Langston

Date: 9/23/75 1:37 pm

Witness: Macey R. R. R.

Witness: W. R. T.

NR062 WA CODE

8:45PM NITEL 9-19-75 JAC

TO LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL SEPTEMBER 17, 1975, AND LATEL SEPTEMBER 18, 1975.

LOS ANGELES DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO CONTACT FORMER SA JOHN KEANE. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HAS NOT BEEN FURNISHED NAME OF MR. KEANE IN CONNECTION WITH SSC INTEREST IN COINTELPRO.

NEW YORK CONTACT FORMER SA JOHN KEARNEY, WHO SUPERVISED COINTELPRO-BLACK EXTREMIST, 1968-1970, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE. BUREAU FILES SHOW LATEST ADDRESS FOR KEARNEY AS 2512 MARTIN AVENUE, BELIMORE, NEW YORK.

END

HOLD

LA-

*La. Harris
now notified
9/22/75 by
La. John Andrews
AW*

SAC Rampson

66-621-35

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

F B I

Date: 9/19/75

003

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via ~~AIRTEL~~ NITEL ~~AIR MAIL~~
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR ^{SAC} ATTN: INTD

FROM: LOS ANGELES (66-6243)

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL 9/18/75.

SAC RALPH J. RAMPTON WILL DEPART LOS ANGELES AT
9 AM, 9/22/75, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 76, ARRIVING DULLES
AIRPORT, WASHINGTON, D. D. AT 4:50 PM.

RJR:sas

(1) pas

66-6243-34

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

4/19/75

M

Per

RJR

F B I

Date: 9/18/75

17

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (62-116395) **SJP** ATTN: INTD W. O. CREGAR
 FROM LOS ANGELES (66-6243)
 SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL 9/17/75.

THE FOLLOWING FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE FBI LISTED IN LOS ANGELES WERE CONTACTED 9/18/75 BY SAC RALPH J. RAMPTON, CURRENT ADDRESS INFO IS LISTED BELOW:

RICHARD J. STILLING, 11648 AMESTOY STREET, GRANADA HILLS, CALIF. 91344, EMPLOYED AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO., POB 800, 2244 WALNUT GROVE AVENUE, ROSEMEAD, CALIF. 91770

JOHN S. TEMPLE, 2145 WEST GRENADIER, SAN PEDRO, CALIF. 91732, EMPLOYED AT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1420 SOUTH CENTRAL, GLENDALE, CALIF. 91204

JOHN KEANE (NOT KEARNEY), WHOSE ADDRESS REMAINS 4140 MAYFIELD STREET, NEWBURY PARK, CALIF. IS CURRENTLY TRAVELING WITH HIS WIFE IN A MOBILE HOME WITH AN UNCERTAIN ITINERARY. HE HAS BEEN IN THIS STATUS SINCE APRIL 1975 AND WILL NOT RETURN HOME IN THE FORSEEABLE FUTURE. HE MAINTAINS IRREGULAR CONTACT WITH HIS SON, JOHN JR., WHO IS AN ORTHODONIST IN LOS ANGELES. HE LAST CONTACTED HIS SON

RJR:sas

(1) **QOO**66-6243-33
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Approved: _____

Sent **538/p** M Per _____

PAGE TWO

LA 66-6243

9/16/75, FROM MAINE AND DISCLOSED HE IS EN ROUTE TO VIRGINIA AND HE IS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIETY OF FORMER FBI AGENTS 11/5-8/75 IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.

IT IS PROBABLE HE WILL CONTACT HIS SON IN LOS ANGELES BY TELEPHONE NEAR THE END OF SEPTEMBER, AND A STOP HAS BEEN PLACED WITH THE SON TO CONTACT THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

MSSRS STILLING AND TEMPLE WERE NOT SURPRISED BY THE INFO CONTAINED IN RETEL AND EXPRESSED COMPLETE COOPERATION IN THE MATTER.

NR007 WA PLAIN

1225AM URGENT 9-18-75 LXS

TO DENVER

ADIC, LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THAT SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE THEODORE P. ROSACK AND RALPH J. RAMPTON BE MADE AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR INTERVIEW BY THAT COMMITTEE ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1975. THE INTERVIEW WILL INVOLVE SACS RAMPTON'S AND ROSACK'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, STANLEY DAVID LEVISON, AND COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE RACIAL MOVEMENT. SACS RAMPTON AND ROSACK SHOULD ARRANGE TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN TIME TO BE BRIEFED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEGAL COUNSEL AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS AT 9 A.M., SEPTEMBER 23, 1975, IN ROOM 4509 OF THE JUSTICE BUILDING.

END

BDW FBILA ACK FOR 3

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Rampton

NR063 WA CODE

914 PM NITEL 9/17/75 MEB

TO ALEXANDRIA	JACKSONVILLE	NEW YORK
ATLANTA	KNOXVILLE	RICHMOND
BOSTON	LOS ANGELES	ST. LOUIS
DETROIT	MEMPHIS	SAN DIEGO
JACKSON	NEWARK	SEATTLE

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 75

66-6243

REBUTELS MAY 2, 1975, AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1975, TO ALL OFFICES AND BUTELS SEPTEMBER 3, 1975, TO SELECTED OFFICES INFORMING LATTER THAT SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HAD REQUESTED IDENTITIES OF ALL SUPERVISORS AND COORDINATORS FOR COINTELPROS IN SELECTED OFFICES FOR (1) NEW LEFT AND BLACK EXTREMIST, 1967 THROUGH 1971, AND (2) FOR WHITE HATE, 1964 THROUGH 1971.

SSC ALSO REQUESTED LOCATIONS OF PERSONS NAMED IN FIELD RESPONSES TO REFERENCED SEPTEMBER 3, 1975, TELETYPES, AND LATEST INFORMATION IN FBIHQ FILES HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO SSC.

Blower
W

See LA nitel dated 9/18/75
R

66-6243-31

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 17 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO

SSC STAFF MAY CONTACT CURRENT AND/OR FORMER EMPLOYEES NAMED, TO INTERVIEW THEM CONCERNING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF COINTELPROS IN WHICH THEY HAD SUPERVISORY OR COORDINATING RESPONSIBILITIES.

EACH OF THE FOLLOWING FORMER EMPLOYEES EXCEPT MESSRS. CROKE AND MCMANUS IS TO BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY AND ALERTED THAT HE MIGHT BE APPROACHED BY THE SSC STAFF FOR INTERVIEW. THE FORMER EMPLOYEE MAY, AFTER BEING CONTACTED BY SSC STAFF, CONTACT BUREAU'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FULL INFORMATION TO ASSIST HIM INCLUDING OBLIGATIONS AS TO CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION ACQUIRED AS FBI EMPLOYEE. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT BUREAU'S OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPEDE SSC WORK, BUT IS DONE AS COOPERATIVE GESTURE AND TO SAFEGUARD SENSITIVE BUREAU INFORMATION.

CONTACTS WITH THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES TO BE HANDLED PERSONALLY BY SAC OR ASAC. IN EVENT THIS IS NOT FEASIBLE FOR JUST CAUSE, TO BE HANDLED BY A SENIOR SUPERVISOR.

REGARDING FORMER SAS CROKE AND MCMANUS, SSC HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THEIR POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION AND REQUESTED TO TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION IN ANY ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY SSC CONCERNING THEM. WE DO NOT, HOWEVER, KNOW THAT SSC WILL

PAGE THREE

NOT CONTACT THEM. NEW YORK OFFICE, IN COORDINATION WITH NEWARK SHOULD ARRANGE TO HAVE CONTACT MADE WITH CROKE AND MCMANUS BY A FORMER ASSOCIATE TO MAKE FRIENDLY INQUIRY AS TO THEIR CURRENT CONDITION. IT IS BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF SAS NEW YORK AND NEWARK, BASED ON RESULTS OF SUCH INQUIRY, WHETHER CROKE AND MCMANUS SHOULD BE INFORMED REGARDING POSSIBLE CONTACT OF THEM BY SSC. FBIHQ DOES NOT DESIRE THAT THEY BE UNDULY ALARMED, BUT WOULD NOT WANT THEM SURPRISED BY CONTACT OF SSC STAFF IF THIS COULD IMPAIR THEIR HEALTH.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONTACT, RESULTS SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU BY NITEL IN ABOVE CAPTION, ATTENTION INTD, W. O. CREGAR, BRIEFLY INCLUDING REACTION OF FORMER EMPLOYEES CONTACTED. IF A FORMER EMPLOYEE NO LONGER IN YOUR TERRITORY OR TEMPORARILY AWAY, SET OUT LEAD TO OTHER OFFICE IMMEDIATELY WITH COPY TO FBIHQ.

ALEXANDRIA:

SETH F. EIKENBERRY, 5367 SUMMIT DRIVE, FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

JESSE C. HALL, JR., 4535 EATEN PLACE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

ATLANTA:

CARL E. CLAIBORNE, 1866 MARY LOU LANE, S.E., ATLANTA,

PAGE FOUR

GEORGIA

RICHARD H. DAVIS, 1147 WILD CREEK TRAIL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CHARLES S. HARDING, 2243 PINECLIFF DRIVE, N. E., ATLANTA,

GEORGIA

BOSTON:

RICHARD H. BLASSER, 129 ACADEMY AVENUE, WEYMOUTH,

MASSACHUSETTS

FREDERICK M. CONNORS, 15 LONGFELLOW ROAD, MELROSE,

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHAEL J. MCDONAGH, 28 SPRINGVALE ROAD, NORWOOD,

MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN F. NOONAN, 122 VERNON ROAD, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS

DETROIT:

- ROBERT F. O'NEILL, 2551 IROQUOIS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JACKSON:

ROY K. MOORE, 107 SWALLOW DRIVE, BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI

JACKSONVILLE:

W. HERSHEL CAVER, 3714 NORTHWEST 40TH STREET, GAINESVILLE,

FLORIDA

KNOXVILLE:

PAGE FIVE

IRVING R. ANDERSON, 1029 PERCH DRIVE, CONCORD, TENNESSEE

LOS ANGELES:

JOHN ^{KEANE} KEARNEY, 4140 MAYFIELD STREET, NEWBURY PARK,

CALIFORNIA

RICHARD J. STILLING, 11648 AMESTOY STREET, GRANADA HILLS, ✓

CALIFORNIA

JOHN S. TEMPLE, 2145 GRENADIER, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

MEMPHIS:

PHILIP S. ENDRES, 22 SOUTH SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE

NEWARK:

BENJAMIN P. MCMANUS, 25 MICHAEL STREET, FORDS, NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK:

THOMAS J. CROKE, JR, 15 HOFSTRA DRIVE, GREENLAWN, NEW YORK

JOHN J. DUNLEAVY, 10 SOUTHVIEW CT., CARLE PLACE, NEW YORK

JOSEPH H. GAMBLE, 24 GREYSTONE ROAD, ROCKVILLE CENTRE,

NEW YORK

RICHMOND:

CHARLES F. HEINER, 25 TWIN LAKE LANE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RANDOLPH E. TROW, 1702 RANCH DRIVE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

PAGE SIX

JOHN H. WAGNER, 8220 BARNINGHAM ROAD, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
SAINT LOUIS:

JOHN J. BUCKLEY, 9469 HARALD DRIVE, WOODSON TERRACE,
MISSOURI

EDMUND C. WELTON, 825 DEANDELL COURT, FERGUSON, MISSOURI
SAN DIEGO:

ROBERT S. BAKER, 4268 HORTENSIA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
SEATTLE:

LEROY W. SHEETS, 5725 72ND STREET, N. E., MARYSVILLE,
WASHINGTON

END

HOLD

F B I

Date: 9/5/75

Transmit the following in CODED
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(Priority)

12

TO DIRECTOR (62-116395) *ELF*
FROM LOS ANGELES (66-6243)
ATTN: INTD, W.O. CREGAR
SENSTUDY 75.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 3, 1975.

THE FOLLOWING SUBMITTED BY LOS ANGELES OFFICE.

RE COINTELPRO - BLACK EXTREMIST, BUREAU FILE 100-448006,
LOS ANGELES FILE 157-1751:

SUPERVISOR JOHN S. TEMPLE, MARCH, 1968 - MAY, 1968, RETIRED;
SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER, MAY, 1968 - MAY, 1971, ASSIGNED
LOS ANGELES; COORDINATORS SA FRANCIS G. KAHL, MARCH, 1968 -
SEPTEMBER, 1968, ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES; SA LEROY W. SHEETS,
SEPTEMBER, 1968 - MAY, 1971, RETIRED.

COINTELPRO - BLACK EXTREMIST, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, BUREAU
FILE 100-448006, LOS ANGELES FILE 157-4054:

SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER, JUNE, 1969 - MAY, 1971,
ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES; COORDINATORS SA WALLACE E. WARD, JUNE, 1969 -
SEPTEMBER, 1969, ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES; SA RICHARD WALLACE HELD,

1 - 100-71737
1 - 157-4054
1 - 157-1751

TJA/jlm
(4)

66-6243-30

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent *627/4* M Per *[Signature]*

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

PAGE TWO (LA 66-6243)

SEPTEMBER, 1969 - MAY, 1971, ASSIGNED FBI HEADQUARTERS.

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT, BUREAU FILE 100-449698, LOS ANGELES
FILE 100-71737:

SUPERVISORS RICHARD J. STILLING, MAY, 1968 - OCTOBER, 1968,
RETIRED; HOMER A. PORTER, NOVEMBER, 1968 - FEBRUARY, 1969,
ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES; JAMES L. CLOAR, JR., MARCH, 1969 - MAY,
1971, ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES; COORDINATOR: SA JOHN C. O'NEILL,
JUNE, 1968 - MAY, 1971, ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES.

-2*-

F B I

Date: 9/5/75

51

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO BUREAU (62-116395) *MM*
FROM LOS ANGELES (66-6243)
SENSTUDY 75

MAG. CARD

RE BUTEL, SEPTEMBER 5, 1975.

THE FOLLOWING FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE BU RESIDING IN
LA TERRITORY, WERE PERSONALLY CONTACTED SEPTEMBER 5, 1975,
BY SAC RALPH J. RAMPTON, CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF RE
TELETYPE:

WILLIAM G. SIMON, 2035 LOMBARDI ROAD, SAN MARINO,
CALIFORNIA.

WESLEY G. GRAPP, 4240 BON HOMME ROAD, WOODLAND HILLS,
CALIFORNIA.

ARNOLD C. LARSON, 4232 ABBINGTON COURT, WESTLAKE VILLAGE,
CALIFORNIA.

EACH EXPRESSED SUPPORT OF THE BU AND PLEDGED COOPERATION
IN THIS MATTER.

JOSEPH K. PONDER, AS THE BU IS AWARE, WAS INTERVIEWED
AUGUST 31, 1975, BY SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBER MIKE
EPSTEIN AND HAS PREPARED A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM WHICH CONTAINED

RJR/lsp
(1) *lsp*

Approved: *RJR*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *931/p* M Per *WJ*

PAGE TWO (LA 66-6243)

THE RESULTS OF THIS INTERVIEW AND WHICH WAS FORWARDED
TO THE BU.

IN VIEW OF THIS, NO CONTACT WAS MADE WITH MR. PONDER
AS A RESULT OF RE TELETYPE.

END

- 2* -

NR 030 WA CODE

615PM NITEL 9/5/75 PMJ

TO ALEXANDRIA	BALTIMORE	BIRMINGHAM
BOSTON	CHICAGO	CINCINNATI
DALLAS	EL PASO	INDIANAPOLIS
JACKSON	JACKSONVILLE	LOUISVILLE
LOS ANGELES	MEMPHIS	MIAMI
NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA CITY	OMAHA
PHILADELPHIA	PHOENIX	ST. LOUIS
SAN DIEGO	SAN FRANCISCO	SAVANNAH
SEATTLE		

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTELS MAY 2, 1975, AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1975.

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HAS REQUESTED WHEREABOUTS OF A NUMBER OF FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES INDICATING THEY MAY BE INTERVIEWED BY THE SSC STAFF. LISTED BELOW, BY FIELD OFFICE TERRITORY, ARE THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES AND THEIR LAST KNOWN ADDRESSES AS CONTAINED IN BUREAU FILES.

See my nitel, 9/5/75
R

66-147-28

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 5 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO

INFORMATION FROM SSC INDICATES NAMES OF FORMER SA'S LITRENTO AND STEWART DEVELOPED AS HAVING BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FBI AND CIA CONCERNING MAIL OPENING ACTIVITIES. ALL OTHERS IN LIST BELOW WERE EITHER SAC, ASAC, OR BOTH, DURING PERIOD 1959 - 1966 IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES: BOSTON, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, AND WASHINGTON FIELD. THEY PRESUMABLY ARE ALSO KNOWLEDGEABLE CONCERNING MAIL OPENINGS.

EACH OF THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED AND ALERTED THAT HE MIGHT BE APPROACHED BY THE SSC STAFF FOR INTERVIEW. THE FORMER EMPLOYEE MAY, AFTER BEING CONTACTED BY SSC STAFF, CONTACT BUREAU'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FULL INFORMATION TO ASSIST HIM INCLUDING OBLIGATIONS AS TO CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION ACQUIRED AS FBI EMPLOYEE. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT BUREAU'S OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPEDE SSC WORK, BUT IS DONE AS COOPERATIVE GESTURE AND TO SAFEGUARD SENSITIVE BUREAU INFORMATION.

PAGE THREE

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ALEXANDRIA:

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DONALD W. MORLEY, BOX 222, NEW MARKET, MARYLAND

PAGE FOUR
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MART, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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HARRY J. MORGAN, 5314 ELMCREST LANE, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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EL PASO:

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INDIANA

ALLAN GILLIES, 8228 HOOVER LANE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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WILLIAMS W. BURKE, JR., 1847 AZTEC DRIVE, JACKSON,

MISSISSIPPI

PAGE FIVE

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h: 681-2129

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646-5921
h: 340-6308

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h: 889-4290

✓ JOSEPH K. PONDER, 3719 CARRIAGE HOUSE COURT, ALEXANDRIA,
VIRGINIA. BUSINESS ADDRESS: 3030 SOUTH RED HILL AVENUE,

h:

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

TRE 9460 Wilshire Blvd, Beverly Hills Calif
90212

MEMPHIS:

E. HUGO WINTERROWD, 1550 NORTH PARKWAY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MIAMI:

THOMAS MC ANDREWS, 324 NEAPOLITAN WAY, NAPLES, FLORIDA
FREDERICK F. FOX, 11450 W. BISCAYNE CANAL ROAD, MIAMI,
FLORIDA

PAGE SIX

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HENRY A. FITZGIBBON, 76 EASTON ROAD, BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

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JAMES T. MORELAND, 108 FERN DRIVE, POTEAU, OKLAHOMA

LEE O. TEAGUE, 2501 N.W. 121ST STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY,

OKLAHOMA

OMAHA:

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CAMP DODGE, POST OFFICE BOX 130, JOHNSTON, IOWA

PHILADELPHIA:

RICHARD J. BAKER, 219 JEFFREY LANE, NEWTON SQUARE,

PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN F. MALONE, 25 GARFIELD AVENUE, CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

PHOENIX:

PALMER M. BAKEN, JR., 3832 EAST YUCCA STREET, PHOENIX,

ARIZONA

ST. LOUIS:

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WESLEY T. WHALEY, 286 GREEN TRAILS DRIVE, CHESTERFIELD,

MISSOURI

PAGE SEVEN

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SAN FRANCISCO:

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CALIFORNIA

HAROLD E. WELBORN, 13067 LA VISTA COURT, SARATOGA,
CALIFORNIA

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GEORGIA

JOSEPH D. PURVIS, 721 DANCY AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

SEATTLE:

LELAND V. BOARDMAN, ROUTE 3, BOX 268, SEQUIM, WASHINGTON

RICHARD D. AUERBACH, P.O. BOX 1768, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JAMES E. MILNES, 4317 - 50TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,

WASHINGTON

PAUL R. BIBLER, 15134 - 38TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,

WASHINGTON

END

F B I

Date: 9/5/75

Transmit the following in _____
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(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)
FROM: ACTING ADIC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243)
RE: U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF FORMER ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR JOSEPH K. PONDER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Re telephone conversation between Former Assistant
Director JOSEPH K. PONDER and Inspector JOHN B. HOTIS,
Legislative Matters Section, Legal Counsel Office, 9/3/75.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original
and seven copies of letterhead memorandum dictated by
Mr. PONDER with respect to the interview conducted on
8/31/75, by SSC Staff Member MIKE EPSTEIN. This interview
took place at Mr. PONDER's home at San Clemente.

Mr. PONDER dictated the following impressions
for the Bureau's information:

"Following this interview and upon further
reflection I believe Atlanta did have some coverage on
KING at the time I arrived in Atlanta. I believe that
coverage was on his home as opposed to the coverage on
his offices at Southern Christian Leadership Conference
which we obtained while I was there.

"Based on my brief discussion with Epstein
and his manner in making the appointment, I had the
feeling that his interview of me was arranged over the

2-Bureau (Enc. 8)
①-Los Angeles

RJR:sas
(4)

OFFICE COPY

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Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Labor Day weekend to suit his personal convenience or to fit his personal travel plans. He was pleasant, low-keyed, and not at all aggressive or probing and I had the impression that he learned nothing during the interview that he had not known before. I told him on several occasions during the interview that my memory of this ten year old matter is very poor, that he should rely on the records made at the time for a more accurate account.

"I also had the impression that he is pursuing leads based on material furnished to him by Sullivan."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
September 5, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOSEPH K. PONDER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 28, 1975, I received a call from Mike Epstein of the Staff of the Senate Select Committee. He said he planned to be in Southern California on Labor Day weekend and asked whether I would be available for interview on Sunday, August 31, 1975. I told him I would. Epstein subsequently called me on August 30 and agreed to meet me at my home at San Clemente on Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1975.

The interview with Epstein took place between 3:40 pm and 4:05 pm. This included the time spent in amenities and general conversation.

Regarding my Bureau background Epstein asked during what period of time I was Special Agent in Charge in Atlanta. I told him from April or May 1964 to December 1966. He asked where I had been assigned before that (Buffalo) and where I went after leaving Atlanta (New York). He asked no other questions about my Bureau career. He asked if I were aware of telephone taps maintained by the Atlanta Office on Martin Luther King. I replied that I was aware of certain taps placed and removed during my tenure in Atlanta. He asked if there were such coverage before I arrived in Atlanta and I told him I was not aware of any. In response to these and other subsequent questions I pointed out to Epstein that I had not been personally involved in the King matter, that I had various other responsibilities in Atlanta and that after ten years I cannot now clearly recall information which might answer his questions. I told him that everything that was done was properly recorded, that the records were accurate, and wherever my recollection differs from the record, he should rely on the record to determine what happened.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

66-6243-26



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8-Bureau
Q-Los Angeles
JKP:SSS
(10)

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U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOSEPH K. PONDER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

He asked whether the request for the King coverage originated at the Bureau or in Atlanta. I told him I did not recall, but that in any case it was approved by the Bureau. He asked where it was monitored and I told him the monitoring was done in an apartment rented for that purpose. He asked if I knew the name in which the apartment was rented and I said I did not. He asked why the taps were discontinued and I told him I do not now recall whether I was told why they were discontinued, but if I were I cannot now recall the reason. He asked whether we had a bug on King as opposed to a tap and I told him, "no." He asked whether it were possible there were taps and bugs placed and maintained without my knowledge. I told him that was not possible because of the size of the office and the relationship I had with the supervisors and Agents that nothing was done without my knowledge or without Bureau approval.

Epstein asked whether we had conducted any Counterintelligence Program against King or the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and I told him I recalled none. He asked whether we had made efforts to prevent King from receiving the Nobel Prize or efforts to interfere with or make more difficult the raising of funds for a banquet to honor King for his receipt of the Nobel Prize. I told him I knew of no such efforts.

He asked whether Sullivan (Assistant Director William C. Sullivan) had visited Atlanta. I told him Sullivan had been to Atlanta in connection with a regional conference dealing with the Bureau's investigation of the Klan. He wanted to know if Baumgartner had been with Sullivan and I told him I thought so. He asked who else had accompanied Sullivan and I told him Arbor Gray had accompanied Sullivan and perhaps someone else whose name I cannot now recall. He asked whether Sullivan had met with Ralph Magill (then publisher of the Atlanta Constitution). I told him Sullivan may have met with Magill, that I may have accompanied Sullivan to Magill's office, but I cannot specifically recall such a meeting and if it

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOSEPH K. PONDER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

were held I cannot recall anything discussed. He asked the purpose of such a meeting and I told him if such a meeting took place it was in the nature of a social call with Sullivan paying his respects to Magill and a public relations-type of meeting. He asked whether there was any discussion between Sullivan and Magill regarding any anti-King activities and I told him, "no." He asked whether Sullivan had made any other visits to Atlanta and I told him I knew of none.

He asked whether I was aware of any inquiry made by the Bureau into the handling of the King investigation either through the Inspection Staff or otherwise. I told him I was not aware of any. He asked whether Nichols, the Agent assigned to the King investigation had been in Atlanta while I was there. I told him I had hazy recall of Nichols, but did not recall him. He asked the same thing about Al Sentinella. I told him Sentinella was there when I arrived and was still there when I left Atlanta. He asked who had supervised the Security Squad. I told him Supervisor Charles Harding.

NR033 VA CODE

5:45PM 9/4/75 NITEL AJN

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

~~SEN~~STUDY 75

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

PURPOSES OF INSTANT TELETYPE ARE TO (1) REITERATE THAT FBI HAS PLEDGED FULL COOPERATION WITH THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND WISHES TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE ANY INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE SSC WITH RESPECT TO THE FBI; AND (2) SET FORTH NEW PROCEDURE RELATING TO SSC STAFF INTERVIEWS OF CURRENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES.

FOR INFORMATION OF THOSE OFFICES WHICH HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY HAD CURRENT OR FORMER EMPLOYEES IN ITS TERRITORY INTERVIEWED BY THE SSC, THE BUREAU FREQUENTLY LEARNS FROM THE SSC OR OTHERWISE THAT FORMER EMPLOYEES ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR INTERVIEW BY THE SSC STAFF. INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE TO CONTACT THE FORMER EMPLOYEE TO ALERT HIM AS TO POSSIBLE INTERVIEW, REMIND HIM OF HIS CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT WITH THE BUREAU AND SUGGEST THAT IF HE IS CONTACTED FOR

*2-10-75
1-10-75
done 9-9-75
mk*

66-621-25

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Murphy

PAGE TWO

INTERVIEW, HE MAY CONTACT THE LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. IN THE USUAL CASE, AS CIRCUMSTANCES UNFOLD, THE FORMER EMPLOYEE IS TOLD (1) THAT HE HAS A RIGHT TO LEGAL COUNSEL, BUT THAT THE BUREAU CANNOT PROVIDE SAME; (2) THAT THE BUREAU HAS WAIVED THE CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR THE INTERVIEW WITHIN SPECIFIED PARAMETERS; AND (3) THAT THERE ARE FOUR PRIVILEGED AREAS IN WHICH HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTION. THESE AREAS ARE RELATING TO INFORMATION WHICH MAY (A) IDENTIFY BUREAU SOURCES; (B) REVEAL SENSITIVE METHODS/TECHNIQUES; (C) REVEAL IDENTITIES OF THIRD AGENCIES, INCLUDING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, OR INFORMATION FROM SUCH AGENCIES; AND (D) ADVERSELY AFFECT ONGOING BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS.

HERETOFORE, BUREAU HAS OFFERED INTERVIEWEES CONSULTATION PRIVILEGES WHEREBY A BUREAU SUPERVISOR WOULD BE AVAILABLE NEARBY, ALTHOUGH NOT ACTUALLY AT INTERVIEW, SO INTERVIEWEE MIGHT CONSULT WITH HIM SHOULD QUESTIONS ARISE AS TO PARAMETERS OF INTERVIEW OR PRIVILEGED AREAS. THE CONSULTANT DID NOT ACT AS A LEGAL ADVISOR.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, BUREAU WILL NO LONGER PROVIDE

PAGE THREE

ON-THE-SCENE PERSONNEL FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES TO ASSIST EITHER CURRENT OR FORMER EMPLOYEES. PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEWEES SHOULD BE TOLD THAT, IF THEY DESIRE ASSISTANCE OF THIS NATURE DURING AN INTERVIEW, THEY MAY CONTACT EITHER PERSONALLY (IF INTERVIEW IS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.) OR BY COLLECT CALL, THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, MR. W. R. VANNALL, OR, IN HIS ABSENCE, SECTION CHIEF W. O. CREGAR.

THIS CHANGE IN PROCEDURE SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS LESSENING THE ASSISTANCE WE ARE FURNISHING TO CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES.

FOR YOUR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, I AM WORKING WITH THE DEPARTMENT IN EXPLORING AVENUES TO ARRANGE LEGAL REPRESENTATION, WHEN NECESSARY, FOR CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THEM. YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS REGARD.

END

NR034 WA CODE

5:40PM NITEL 9/3/75 VLJ

TO BOSTON

CHICAGO

DETROIT

LOS ANGELES

NEWARK

NEW YORK

SAN DIEGO

ST. LOUIS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75.

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HAS REQUESTED IDENTITIES OF ALL SUPERVISORS AND COORDINATORS FOR NEW LEFT AND BLACK EXTREMIST COINTELPROS FOR 1967 THROUGH 1971 IN RECIPIENT OFFICES.

BY NITEL SEPTEMBER 5, 1975; ATTENTION INTD, W. O. CREGAR; FURNISH IDENTITIES OF SUCH PERSONNEL AND DATES OF PERTINENT COINTELPRO ASSIGNMENTS. IF INDIVIDUAL IS STILL ASSIGNED TO YOUR OFFICE, SO STATE.

END.

GLD FBI LOS ANGELES

CLR AND TKS

Birch coordinate

#1

66-6243-24

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 3 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Mr. Rumpkin

9/2/75

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-288406/105-111366)
(PERSONAL ATTENTION)
FROM: ^{ACTING} ADIC, LOS ANGELES (105-13068)

~~TOP~~ SECRET

MAIL INTERCEPT PROGRAMS, IS - R

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 27, 1975, CAPTIONED
"MAIL INTERCEPT PROGRAMS; IS - R";
LOS ANGELES TELETYPE DATED JUNE 20, 1975, CAPTIONED

"SENSTUDY '75", WHICH IS CLASSIFIED ~~TOP~~ SECRET, AND LOS ANGELES
AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED JUNE 20, 1975, CAPTIONED "SENSTUDY '75".

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, THE PROGRAM OF MAIL INTERCEPT BY
BUREAU AGENTS AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, COMMENCED ON MARCH 26,
1964, AND TERMINATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1964. THE MAIL COVER
COMMENCED JANUARY 25, 1963, AND TERMINATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.

LOS ANGELES HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY MAIL COVER OR MAIL
INTERCEPT IN 1962 IN THE RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA AREA.

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, THE MAIL INTERCEPT PROGRAM WAS
CARRIED ON WITH THE FULL CONSENT AND COOPERATION OF THE POSTAL
INSPECTORS AND WITH BUREAU APPROVAL. BY BUREAU LETTER TO
LOS ANGELES, DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1962, (BUREAU FILE 105-111366)

1 - 66-6243
NM/mlh
(2)

66-6243-23

NH

Downgraded on 7/18/14 to secret by 687W/B43

LA 105-13068

PAGE TWO

LOS ANGELES WAS REQUESTED TO RECOMMEND INSTITUTION OF A MAIL COVER.

FROM A CANVASS OF THE AGENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROGRAM, NO AGENT RECALLED ANY INSTANCE IN WHICH A POSTAL INSPECTOR OBSERVED ONE OF THE RESIDENT AGENTS OR ANY OTHER AGENT OPENING A LETTER. AS A MATTER OF FACT, NO RIVERSIDE RESIDENT AGENT EVER PARTICIPATED IN THE OPENING OF ANY MAIL.

DUE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS CASE, THIS MATTER WAS HANDLED BY AGENTS OF THE ESPIONAGE SQUAD FROM FBI HEADQUARTERS, LOS ANGELES, WHO TRAVELED TO RIVERSIDE ON A DAILY BASIS.

DURING OPERATIONS IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, THE RIVERSIDE RESIDENT AGENCY SPACE AND THE POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE POST OFFICE BUILDING WERE AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF "L" SHAPED CORRIDORS. IT WAS THE PRACTICE OF THE POSTAL INSPECTOR TO RECEIVE THE MAIL IN HIS OFFICE WITHOUT AGENTS BEING PRESENT AND THEN TELEPHONICALLY CALL AGENTS FROM THE RESIDENT AGENCY SPACE WHO WOULD THEN PROCEED TO THE POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE TO PICK UP THE MAIL AND RETURN WITH SAME TO RESIDENT AGENCY SPACE.

THE RESIDENT AGENCY SPACE WAS SO SITUATED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO ENTER A CORRIDOR, ENTER SECOND DOOR INTO THE RESIDENT AGENCY SPACE WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY SPECIAL AGENTS STANLEY H. FUEHRER AND HECTOR L. PELLEGATTA. IT WAS THEN NECESSARY TO

LA 105-13068

PAGE THREE

PROCEED THROUGH THIS ROOM TO ENTER A SECOND DOOR TO ENTER A BACK ROOM WHERE OPERATIONS CONCERNING THE MAIL WERE CONDUCTED. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SURVEY OF THE MAIL, IT WAS RETURNED BY THE AGENTS TO THE POSTAL INSPECTOR. NO ONE OTHER THAN THE POSTAL INSPECTORS, THEIR IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR IN LOS ANGELES AND POSSIBLY THEIR SECRETARY WERE AWARE OF THIS OPERATION, TO THE BEST KNOWLEDGE OF LOS ANGELES.

FROM A CANVASS OF THE AGENTS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION, IT WAS RECALLED THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL AGENTS CURRENTLY ON THE ROLLS PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROGRAM:

HOMER A. PORTER, JR.; RICHARD L. CROMWELL; WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT; CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR.

THE TWO RESIDENT AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE RIVERSIDE RESIDENT AGENCY AT THAT TIME DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE OPENING OF ANY MAIL AND ARE IDENTIFIED AS STANLEY H. FUEHRER AND HECTOR L. PELLEGATTA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, BY LOS ANGELES LETTER TO THE BUREAU DATED MARCH 16, 1964, CAPTIONED "WALTER HENRYK DUDA", THE BUREAU WAS ADVISED IT HAD BEEN DETERMINED DUDA COMMUNICATED WITH TWO ACCOMMODATION ADDRESSEES FOR THE POLISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

LA 105-13068

PAGE FOUR

SUBJECT ADMITTED FORWARDING MATERIALS TO THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS AND A NEW YORK SOURCE, WHO IS NOT KNOWN TO BE OPERATIONAL AT THE PRESENT TIME, IDENTIFIED THESE INDIVIDUALS AS REAL PERSONS WHOSE FUNCTION WAS TO TURN OVER LETTERS MAILED TO THEM BY POLISH INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND WORKERS OUTSIDE OF POLAND.

DUDA DURING INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENTS ON JANUARY 18, 1964, ADMITTED BEING CO-OPTED BY POLISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, AS SET FORTH IN REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT HOMER A. PORTER, JR., DATED FEBRUARY 14, 1964, CAPTIONED "WALTER HENRYK DUDA, IS-PO".

F B I

Date: 8/15/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)
FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243) (P)
SUBJECT: U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SA WALLACE E. WARD
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 7/31/75
captioned "SENSTUDY 75", Los Angeles airtel dated 8/7/75
and Bureau telephone call 8/15/75.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original
and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning
the above interview.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
① - Los Angeles

wew/nc
(4)

OFFICE COPY

66-6243-22
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INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 15, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SA WALLACE E. WARD
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 5, 1975, Special Agent (SA) Wallace E. Ward was interviewed by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel at Los Angeles Field Office regarding Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. The interview lasted from 9:12 a.m. to 9:22 a.m.

SA Ward was advised by Mr. Seidel that the interview was voluntary but SA Ward was not advised of his rights in this matter.

Seidel asked how long SA Ward had been a Special Agent with the FBI, and SA Ward responded nine years. He further requested previous offices SA Ward had been assigned to, and SA Ward responded Cincinnati, Ohio. Seidel advised the Bureau informed him that SA Ward had been assigned Cointelpro/Black Panther Party in June 1969. Seidel requested to know what work SA Ward had been assigned before this, to which SA Ward responded he could not remember, but believed general criminal work.

Seidel requested to know what specific instructions were issued with regard to operating Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. SA Ward advised that due to his employment agreement, the sensitive nature of the Bureau work, and the possible overlap of Bureau investigation, he did not feel he could respond to any further questions. Seidel advised he understood SA Ward's position as he, Seidel, had worked criminal matters himself and knew the need for secrecy. The official interview was terminated at this point.

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- 8 - Bureau
① - Los Angeles (66-6243)

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(9)

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In a friendly conversation that followed for approximately ten to fifteen minutes, SA Ward advised Seidel that he had only been assigned the Cointelpro/Black Panther Party matter for three months and had no knowledge that would be of value to Seidel. The Cointelpro/Black Panther Party matter was not further discussed. The rest of the time was involved in discussing points of interest in the Los Angeles basin of tourist value, such as Marineland, Palos Verdes, and Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

SA Ward advises that he is aware that the Director waived his employment agreement with certain exceptions regarding privileged areas. With this in mind, SA Ward reviewed his employment agreement and concluded, after noting the following quotation, that he could not disclose any information without following the prescribed procedure:

"The burden is on me to determine, prior to disclosure, whether information may be disclosed, and in this regard, I agree to request approval of the Director of the FBI in each such instance by presenting the full text of my proposed disclosure in writing to the Director of the FBI at least thirty (30) days prior to disclosure".

With this in mind, SA Ward answered Mr. Seidel as noted heretofore.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

8/15/75

Date: 8/15/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243) (P)
SUBJECT: U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SA WALLACE E. WARD
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 7/31/75,
captioned SENSTUDY 75, LA AIRTEL 8/7/75 + BOTEL CALL 8/15/75

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original
and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the
above interview.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Los Angeles

wew/pal/RL
(4)

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FILED _____

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66-6243-20



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
August 7, 1975.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

U.S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SA WALLACE E. WARD
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 5, 1975, Special Agent (SA) Wallace E. Ward was interviewed by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel at Los Angeles Headquarters regarding Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. The interview lasted from 9:12 a.m., to 9:22 a.m.

Seidel asked how long SA Ward has been a Special Agent with the FBI, and SA Ward responded nine years. He further requested previous offices SA Ward had been assigned to, and SA Ward responded Cincinnati, Ohio. Seidel advised the Bureau informed him that SA Ward had been assigned Cointelpro/Black Panther Party in June, 1969. Seidel requested to know what work SA Ward had been assigned before this, to which SA Ward responded he could not remember, but believed general criminal work.

Seidel requested to know what specific instructions were issued with regard to operating Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. SA Ward advised that due to his employment agreement, the sensitive nature of the Bureau work, and the possible overlap of Bureau investigation, he did not feel he could respond to any further questions. The official interview was terminated at this point.

SA Ward was advised by Mr. Seidel that the interview was voluntary but SA Ward was not advised of his rights in this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (66-6243)

wew/pml (9)

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66-6243-19

F B I

Date: 8/7/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243) (P)

SUBJECT: U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER
BY SSC MEMBER

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 7/31/75,
captioned SENSTUDY 75.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original
and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the
above interview.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Los Angeles

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(4)

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66-6243-18

Approved: RJR

Sent _____

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Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

August 7, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 5, 1975, Supervisor Richard H. Bloeser was interviewed by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel at the Los Angeles FBI Office regarding the COINTELPRO/Black Panther Party (BPP).

Mr. Seidel advised Supervisor Bloeser that the interview was voluntary, but did not advise Supervisor Bloeser of his rights in this matter.

Mr. Seidel inquired of Supervisor Bloeser as to how many offices he had served in, his length of service in the Bureau, and how long had been spent on intelligence investigations. Supervisor Bloeser replied that he had served in Philadelphia, El Paso and Los Angeles, had been in the Bureau approximately 24½ years, and had been assigned to intelligence work for 22 years.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Supervisor Bloeser believed that the Bureau had placed undue pressure on the field to come up with counter intelligence proposals concerning the BPP and was it difficult to come up with a proposal. Supervisor Bloeser responded that there was no undue pressure placed on the field by the Bureau, that the COINTELPRO/BPP was merely another case assigned to an agent and that agent, as in any other case, had the responsibility of handling the matter whether it concerned the solving of a case or the submission of proposals. Mr. Seidel was also informed that it was not unduly difficult to come up with a proposal and that a number of proposals were rejected at the field level and never submitted to the Bureau.

Mr. Seidel inquired specifically as to counter intelligence proposals involving cartoons ridiculing the BPP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (66-6243)

RHB/jer (9)

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66-6243-17

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Supervisor Bloeser responded that he vaguely remembered such proposals but without reviewing the file had no definite recollection. Mr. Seidel did not request that the file be reviewed.

Mr. Seidel inquired specifically about a business card which allegedly had been prepared by the Bureau bearing the phrase "Karenga is impotent." Mr. Seidel requested Supervisor Bloeser's views on the distribution of this card by the FBI. Supervisor Bloeser responded that he vaguely remembered the card, that he thought it was humorous, and that the word impotent had various meanings.

Mr. Seidel then inquired about the blood feud which existed in the past between the US Organization and the BPP and the efforts of the Bureau to keep this feud alive and thus promote violence. He specifically inquired as to the personal feelings of Supervisor Bloeser concerning any counter intelligence proposals which, if placed in operation, could lead to violence between the two groups.

Supervisor Bloeser responded first that personally he had no apologies for the counter intelligence program as a whole, that proposals submitted six or seven years ago were believed necessary at that time due to the circumstances, specifically that at that time the BPP and the US Organization were involved in violent activity against the community as a whole. Mr. Seidel was informed that the feud between the US Organization and the BPP occurred long before the FBI COINTELPRO became involved in the feud and that any proposals approved by the Bureau had relatively little effect on the violence committed by either group. Mr. Seidel was also reminded that six or seven years ago the Congress of the United States fully supported the war in Vietnam in which thousands of people were killed but that under today's circumstances no support has been given to South Vietnam.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel then posed a hypothetical question involving the following factors: Would Supervisor Bloeser now or in the past approve a counter intelligence proposal whereby one extremist with a criminal record of violence be anonymously informed that another extremist with a record of criminal violence was an informant for the FBI, knowing that the alleged informant might be injured or killed. Supervisor Bloeser replied that under the present conditions such a proposal would not be approved, but that he could not give an answer as to what his feelings might have been six or seven years ago under any given situation. Mr. Seidel was again reminded that Congress in the past has not hesitated to support wars which kill thousands of people but that recently they have critized the CIA for allegedly plotting to assassinate one individual whose death might prevent a war. Mr. Seidel was also informed that it was ironic that Congress was investigating another agency of the Federal Government which was attempting to prevent revolutionary violence in this country.

Mr. Seidel then inquired into the counter intelligence proposals approved by the Bureau in relation to the actress Jean Seberg and Raymond Hewitt, a leader of the BPP. This proposal concerned the fact that Seberg, who was then married to a French producer, admitted being pregnant by Hewitt who was also married at the time. The Bureau approved anonymously leaking this information to a Hollywood columnist. Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Supervisor Bloeser did or did not believe that this was an invasion of privacy. Supervisor Bloeser responded that the item was news worthy and that it would have been any fair game for any newsmen had they come across it in the course of their business which they could have probably easily done, and that certainly Congress would not have critized a newspaper for printing such an item or claim it to be an invasion of privacy. Mr. Seidel inquired as to the purpose of this particular operation and he was informed that Miss Seberg was giving support to the BPP and that it was hoped that such publicity would prevent any future support by her of the BPP.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

He was further advised that it was the responsibility of the FBI to determine who was funding revolutionary groups in this country.

Mr. Seidel then inquired as to whether or not it was difficult to conduct intelligence investigations under present statutes and under the Criminal Rules of Procedure. He was informed that it was somewhat difficult to conduct an effective intelligence operation under present circumstances and that perhaps new legislative or executive orders would be helpful to the FBI in order to allow the FBI to continue its investigations in the Domestic Intelligence field. Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether it would be helpful to have specific legislation which might completely separate criminal and intelligence operations so one would not taint the other. He was informed that if such legislation could be enacted that it would undoubtedly help the FBI.

The interview lasted approximately two hours and it was not necessary to consult with another Bureau representative during this time.

8/7/75

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (66-6243) .
RE: SENSTUDY 75

ReButel 7/30/75.

Enclosed are 8 copies of LHM reflecting interview of ADIC ROBERT E. GEBHARDT by LESTER SEIDEL, Staff Member of the Senate Select Committee, United States Senate.

ful
2 - Bureau (8 Encls)
1 - Los Angeles
/mmh
(3)

66-6243-16



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 7, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES (SSC); INTERVIEW OF ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR IN CHARGE ROBERT E. GEBHARDT BY
SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 7, 1975, Assistant Director Robert E. Gebhardt, Los Angeles Division, was interviewed in the Los Angeles FBI Office by Mr. Lester Seidel, Staff Member of the Senate Select Committee, United States Senate.

Gebhardt's rights were not explained to him by Seidel although Seidel did explain the purpose of the interview, that is, the Cointel Program of the FBI as it related to the FBI's investigation of the Black Panther Party when Gebhardt was the Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco Division from 1970 to 1972.

The interview lasted from 9:05 AM until 10:30 AM, and it was not necessary for Gebhardt to consult with any Bureau representative.

Gebhardt had previously been advised by a Bureau representative of his right to counsel, the privileged areas of information, consultation privileges, and the parameters of interview.

Seidel inquired at the outset as to whether Gebhardt was aware of the Cointel Program relative to the Black Panther Party investigation on a day to day basis being specifically advised details of the investigation as it relates to the Cointel Program. It was explained to Seidel that as Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco FBI Office wherein over 500 employees were located at the time, Gebhardt had many responsibilities in the operation of that division and



66-6243-15
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SERIALIZED —

therefore, relied upon the experience, expertise, and judgment of the various supervisors assigned to the office for the day to day direction of the various matters under investigation, including the investigation of the Black Panther Party.

It was further explained that if a problem was encountered or a particularly unusual situation developed, Gebhardt was, of course, consulted and was available for such consultation to resolve any particular problem areas.

Gebhardt was next asked if he recalled being SAC when the electronic coverage of the Black Panther Party and the various officials at BPP was instituted and eventually terminated. Seidel was advised that the electronic coverage was already in effect upon Gebhardt's arrival, however, he does recall receiving a phone call after the "Keith Decision" was handed down instructing that all electronic coverage of the BPP and the various members of the BPP be discontinued. The call was received from Bureau Headquarters and the discontinuance was effected immediately.

Seidel inquired as to whether Gebhardt felt the intelligence type investigations should be completely removed from the criminal investigations which investigations would be looking toward eventual prosecution.

Seidel was informed by Gebhardt that even in criminal investigations looking toward prosecutions, much intelligence information is obtained from time to time which really has no value from a prosecutive standpoint, but does have possible value with respect to the direction of the investigation. In some criminal investigations a great deal of intelligence information may be obtained and in other types, very little. Insofar as the FBI is concerned, however, every effort is made to make certain there is some Federal law which would be a basis for an investigation which procedures would include matters commonly referred to as security investigations.

In some instances, in such security investigations a great deal of intelligence information would be obtained therefore, it was Gebhardt's opinion that so-called intelligence type investigations should not be removed from or differentiated from criminal type investigations looking toward prosecutions since intelligence information is an outgrowth of the basic investigation.

Gebhardt was asked if he felt the Cointelpro was a separate entity distinguished from the basic investigation and it was explained that the Cointelpro was a phase of the overall investigation in any particular organization or individual.

Gebhardt was asked if he felt Congress should enact legislation which would set forth specific investigative techniques that could or could not be utilized by the FBI or other Federal investigative agencies. He was advised in Gebhardt's opinion, such legislation should not be enacted, and in reply to the question as to why such legislation should not be enacted, it was pointed out that as an investigative agency, there must of necessity be allowed a certain flexibility because no two investigations are exactly alike and the circumstances of such investigations could possibly not be related to such Federal law.

In answer to the question as to how Congress should assure the American public that questionable activity such as the Cointelpro, was not being engaged in by an investigative agency such as the FBI, Seidel was informed that the Congress and the American people must rely upon the integrity and honesty of the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General.

It was pointed out that both the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General are nominated by the President, hearings are held before the various Congressional Committees and finally approved by the Senate. It was further pointed out that Director Kelley has recently stated in connection with the publicity relative to Cointelpro, that he has no intention of permitting this program to be reinstituted in the FBI and if circumstances ever arose which circumstances he could not contemplated at this time, wherein it was thought such activities should be embarked upon, he would obtain the personal approval of the Attorney General prior to such instituting. Seidel was informed that Gebhardt was in total agreement with this statement of Mr. Kelley.

Gebhardt was asked as to what his feelings were relative to what the relationship should be between the FBI and Congress. He was informed that a Senate Oversight Committee was recently established and it was felt that this was a good start and that this Committee should formalize and

standardize their oversight responsibilities and make regular inquiries of the Director and other officials of the FBI as to our activities. He was informed that there should be either a joint oversight committee between the House and Senate or if the Congress decided on two oversight Committees in both the House and Senate, these committees should be the entities through which all information relative to the activities of the FBI should flow.

It was emphasized however, that there should be regular consultation between these representatives and the FBI.

Inquiry was made as to Gebhardt's opinion relative to the relationship between the Department of Justice and the FBI and Seidel was informed the relationship, in Gebhardt's opinion, is excellent, should continue, and there should be a free flow of information between the FBI and the Department of Justice.

At the conclusion of the interview, Gebhardt summed up his comments by stating that Congress should definitely set up a structured oversight procedure of the activities of the FBI with due regard to the confidentiality of many of the FBI operations and investigations and must assure itself that the members of the Committee and its staff will maintain the confidentiality where necessary.

Secondly, in the areas of investigative matters usually referred to as national defense, national security or intelligence operations, all of the FBI investigations must be based on the application of the facts toward a particular Federal statute and if the facts are so oblique that they cannot be clearly applied to a particular Federal statute, consultation with the Department of Justice should be had in all instances.

NR050 WA CODE

9:01PM NITEL 7-31-75 FLC

TO LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO

SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL JULY 30, 1975.

REPORTING PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW RELATIVE TO SENATE SELECT
COMMITTEE (SSC) STAFF INTERVIEWS OF PRESENT AND FORMER SAS:

FOR INCUMBENTS: IMMEDIATELY AFTER INTERVIEW PREPARE LHM
REPORTING AS DETAILED AS POSSIBLE QUESTIONS ASKED AND REPLIES
GIVEN. INCLUDE WHETHER OR NOT INTERVIEWEE'S RIGHTS WERE
EXPLAINED TO HIM; DURATION OF INTERVIEW; AND IF IT WAS NECESSARY
FOR INTERVIEWEE TO CONSULT WITH BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE, SO STATE.
ALSO INCLUDE ADVICE GIVEN TO INTERVIEWEE BY BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE
AS TO RIGHT TO COUNSEL, PRIVILEGED AREAS, CONSULTATION PRIVILEGES,
AND PARAMETERS OF INTERVIEW, ALL AS DISCUSSED IN REFERENCED
TELETYPE, LHM SHOULD BEAR DUAL CAPTION: "U.S. SENATE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)"; "INTERVIEW OF SA
(INSERT NAME) BY SSC STAFF MEMBER." SUBMIT ORIGINAL AND SEVEN
COPIES OF EACH LHM TO BUREAU BY COVER AIRTEL, ATTENTION INTD
W.O. CREGAR.

66-6293-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 31 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Ward
Bloeser

PAGE TWO

FOR FORMER SAS: ANY FORMER SA WHO HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND VOLUNTEERS TO FURNISH RESULTS (NOTE THAT SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE SOLICITED BY FBI BUT MERELY ACCEPTED WHEN OFFERED) SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY DEBRIEFED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER INTERVIEW AND LHM PREPARED AND SUBMITTED IN LINE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR INCUMBENTS. SECOND HEADING OF LHM SHOULD USE TERM "FORMER SA." END

MAH OF FBI LOS ANGELES FOR ONE PLUS TWO OTHERS LA GLR

NR053 WA CODE

8:35PM NITEL 7-30-75 FLC

TO LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO

SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) STAFF MEMBER LESTER SEIDEL HAS FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR INTERVIEWS IN YOUR OFFICE: SAN DIEGO JULY 30, 1975 SAS EARL M. PETERSEN, LAWRENCE F. WIRICK; LOS ANGELES AUGUST 5, 1975 WALLACE E. WARD, RICHARD A. BLOESER, AUGUST 7, 1975 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROBERT E. GEBHARDT; SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST 11, 1975 LEO S. BRENNEISEN, AUGUST 11-12, 1975 SAC CHARLES W. BATES. PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW IS TO BE COINTELPRO AND BUREAU INVESTIGATION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY. ADDITIONALLY SAC BATES WILL BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING KNOWLEDGE OF "HOUSTON PLAN" BY SSC STAFF MEMBER LOCK JOHNSON. T-116

I HAVE WAIVED YOUR EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF THESE INTERVIEWS. EACH SHOULD NOTE THAT HE HAS THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL; HOWEVER, THE FBI IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE PRIVATE COUNSEL. THERE ARE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED AREAS CONCERNING WHICH SAS WOULD

GM

cc to Bloeser & Ward

66-6243-13

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 30 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

AD

PAGE TWO

NOT BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. AREAS CONCERN INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT DIVULGE IDENTITIES OF FBI SOURCES; INFORMATION RELATING TO SENSITIVE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES; INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT ADVERSELY AFFECT ONGOING FBI INVESTIGATIONS; AND INFORMATION WHICH ORIGINATED WITH OTHER AGENCIES, INCLUDING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTE RELEASE ALSO APPLIES TO FORMER SAS ALBERT P. CLARK AND WILLIAM A. COHENDET WHO, ALONG WITH OTHER EX-SAS ON WEST COAST, MAY ALSO BE INTERVIEWED. CLARK AND COHENDET HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED FOREGOING ADVICE REGARDING PRIVATE COUNSEL AND PRIVILEGED AREAS AND HAVE ASKED FOR CONSULTATION ASSISTANCE WHICH BUREAU IS APPROVING AS BELOW.

NORMALLY, FBIHQ WOULD SUPPLY REPRESENTATIVE TO BE ON-THE-SCENE FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES. HOWEVER, DISTANCE AND TIME SCOPE MAKES THIS NOT FEASIBLE IN THIS INSTANCE.

THE RANKING FBI OFFICIAL IN EACH OFFICE WILL SERVE FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES. IN HIS ABSENCE, AN SAC IN LOS ANGELES OR ASAC IN SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO MAY SO SERVE. PURPOSE OF CONSULTANT, WHO WILL NOT BE PRESENT AT INTERVIEW BUT AVAILABLE NEARBY, WILL BE TO SUPPLY ASSISTANCE IN THE EVENT PERSON BEING

PAGE THREE

INTERVIEWED IS ASKED QUESTIONS IN ONE OF THE PRIVILEGED AREAS OR QUESTIONS OUTSIDE THE SPECIFIED PARAMETERS OF THE INTERVIEW (COINTELPRO/BLACK PANTHER PARTY). SHOULD QUESTIONS ARISE WHICH CONSULTANT REPRESENTATIVE CANNOT HANDLE, SUGGEST IMMEDIATE TELEPHONE CALL TO LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION.

SHOULD ADDITIONAL FORMER SAS CONTACT YOUR OFFICE FOR ASSISTANCE, COORDINATE WITH THEM WAIVER FROM EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT THROUGH LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION AND FURNISH CONSULTATION SERVICES AS REQUESTED.

NOTE THAT RANKING OFFICIAL SERVING IN CONSULTANT POSITION DOES NOT REPRESENT THE PARTICULAR EMPLOYEE AS PRIVATE COUNSEL.

END

HOLD

F B I

Date: 7/11/75

19

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)TO ~~DIRECTOR~~, FBI (62-116395) **PTM**

FROM LOS ANGELES (66-1700)

~~SENSTUDY 75~~. BUDED: COB JULY 14, 1975.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE JULY 9, 1975.

PURSUANT TO REQUEST IN RE BUREAU TELETYPE, SET FORTH
BELOW IS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
PROGRAM - BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

(1) IDENTITIES OF POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL CONTACTED
RELATIVE TO COINTELPRO: NONE.

(2) IDENTITIES OF MEDIA PERSONS CONTACTED: GEORGE
PUTNAM, NEWSCASTER KTTV, CHANNEL 11, LOS ANGELES. SEE
LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED JULY 30, 1970, CAPTIONED
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RACIAL
MATTERS.

(3) LIST OF FBI PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH COINTELPRO:
CASE AGENT OCTOBER, 1968 - JUNE, 1969, SA LEROY W.
SHEETS (RETIRED, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN).

JUNE, 1969 - SEPTEMBER, 1969, SA WALLACE E. WARD, PRESENTLY
ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES.

SEPTEMBER, 1969 - MAY, 1971 WHEN PROGRAM DISCONTINUED,

RHB/jer /
(1)66-62437-12
16-1700-1745
RHBApproved: jerSent 831 P M Per RHB

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975

PAGE TWO (LA 66-1700)

SA RICHARD W. HELD, PRESENTLY ASSIGNED^{AS} SUPERVISOR, FBIHQ.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, SA RICHARD H. ROSS, PRESENTLY ASSIGNED AS A SUPERVISOR AT FBIHQ, WAS CASE AGENT ON THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY ORGANIZATION AND, AS SUCH, PARTICIPATED IN THE PREPARATION OF COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COINTELPRO - BPP.

SA BRENDAN O. CLEARY, PRESENTLY ASSIGNED LOS ANGELES, ALSO ASSISTED IN THIS PROGRAM.

THE SUPERVISOR DURING THE ENTIRE TIME THE PROGRAM WAS IN EXISTENCE WAS SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER, PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO LOS ANGELES.

S P E C I A L

GPO 909-767

NR055 WA CODE

11:42PM NITEL 7/9/75 PLD

TO LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO

SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

~~66-1700-4124~~

BUDED COB JULY 14, 1975

UNITED STATES SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL
OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IS
EXAMINING "MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(BPP) IN THE LATE 1960S AND EARLY 1970S IN SAN FRANCISCO -
OAKLAND, LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, BY THE FIELD
OFFICES OF THE FBI." AS A PART OF THIS REQUEST FBIHQ HAS BEEN
REQUESTED TO FURNISH "A LIST OF ALL LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS
AND PERSONNEL CONTACTED RELATIVE TO THIS COINTELPRO; A LIST OF
ALL MEDIA PERSONS CONTACTED IN RELATION TO THIS COINTELPRO AND
THE MEDIA AFFILIATION; AND A LIST OF ALL FBI PERSONNEL
CONNECTED WITH THIS COINTELPRO, THEIR SPECIFIC CONNECTION, AND
THEIR PRESENT LOCATION." IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, THE COMMITTEE

*Handled
7/11/75*

WAW

66-6243-11

66-1700-4124-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 9 1975	
FBI LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO

REQUESTS INFORMATION AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS AND CURRENT RELATIONSHIP TO THE FBI OF "PRIMARY CASE AGENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS COINTELPRO IN THE FIELD."

IT IS FELT BY FBIHQ THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM DATA BEING FURNISHED COMMITTEE; HOWEVER, SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS FAIL IN OBTAINING AND EXEMPTION, THIS DATA IS BEING COMPILED AT FBIHQ. IT IS REALIZED THAT A PARTIAL ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS MAY BE AVAILABLE IN BUREAU FILES; HOWEVER, COMPLETE DATA NECESSARY IS NOT AVAILABLE AT FBIHQ. ALL OFFICES SHOULD FURNISH BY TELETYPE NO LATER THAN CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1975, ATTENTION INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - MR. W. O. CREGAR, DATA REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE SE OUT ABOVE.

END 9

HOLD

NR003 WA CODE

7:25AM NITEL 6-28-75 TJT

TO ATLANTA

KNOXVILLE

BIRMINGHAM

LOS ANGELES

ALBANY

TAMPA

JACKSONVILLE

CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENS STUDY 75

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

INQUIRIES MADE OF BUREAU BY SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) CONCERNING A NUMBER OF PRESENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THEIR CURRENT WHEREABOUTS, SUGGESTS THEY MAY BE INTERVIEWED BY SSC STAFF CONCERNING BUREAU'S FORMER INVESTIGATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SET OUT BELOW ARE NAMES AND LAST KNOWN ADDRESSES OF FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES AND OFFICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF INCUMBENTS, ALL OF WHOM SSC HAS INQUIRED ABOUT.

EACH OF THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED AND ALERTED THAT HE MIGHT BE APPROACHED BY THE SSC STAFF ABOUT THE KING INVESTIGATION. THEY SHOULD BE TOLD THAT

Kelly
telephonically
advised 8/20/75

Kentini

66-6243-10
66-1700-4124/#
100-24345e

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

SAC Starkzell

PAGE TWO

IN THE EVENT THEY ARE INTERVIEWED AND DURING THE COURSE OF SAME, QUESTIONS ARE ASKED WHICH RELATE TO SENSITIVE BUREAU OPERATIONS (SOURCES, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, THIRD AGENCY RULE AND ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS), THEY MAY REQUEST THAT AN FBI AGENT BE PRESENT. BUREAU WILL PROVIDE AGENT ON REQUEST OF INTERVIEWEE. AS A PRELUDE TO INTERVIEW, THE FORMER EMPLOYEE MAY, AFTER BEING CONTACTED BY SSC STAFF, CONTACT BUREAU'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FULL INFORMATION TO ASSIST HIM, INCLUDING OBLIGATIONS AS TO CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION ACQUIRED AS FBI EMPLOYEE. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT BUREAU'S OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPEDE SSC WORK BUT IS DONE AS COOPERATIVE GESTURE AND TO SAFEGUARD SENSITIVE BUREAU INFORMATION. CONTACTS WITH THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES TO BE HANDLED PERSONALLY BY SAC OR ASAC. IN EVENT THIS NOT FEASIBLE FOR JUST CAUSE, TO BE HANDLED BY A SENIOR SUPERVISOR.

INCUMBENT EMPLOYEES TO BE ADVISED THAT IF CONTACTED BY SSC STAFF FOR INTERVIEW, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION TO BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED THROUGH SAC.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONTACT, RESULTS SHOULD BE FURNISHED

PAGE THREE

BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN ABOVE CAPTION. IF A FORMER EMPLOYEE IS NO LONGER IN YOUR TERRITORY OR TEMPORARILY AWAY, SET OUT LEAD TO OTHER OFFICE IMMEDIATELY WITH COPY TO FBI HEADQUARTERS.

ATLANTA: INCUMBENTS - DONALD P. BURGESS, RICHARD E. FUGATT, EDMUND F. HAGGERTY, O. RICHARD HAMILTON, CHARLES T. HAYNES, WILBUR W. SEITZER, ROBERT W. THOMSON. FORMER - MARION E. CHEEK, 1613 GAIL AVENUE, ALBANY, GEORGIA 31705; CHARLES T. HARDING, 2243 PINECLIFF DRIVE, NORTHEAST, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30345.

BIRMINGHAM: LAWRENCE T. GURLEY, 1340 WESTMINISTER PLACE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35235.

ALBANY: HENRY G. ROWSE, JR., 39 NORTH MAIN STREET, ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT 05450.

JACKSONVILLE: WILLIAM LEE BOLYARD - INCUMBENT.

KNOXVILLE: W. JOHN BENTON - INCUMBENT.

LOS ANGELES: JAMES M. KELLOGG - INCUMBENT. 11

TAMPA: JAMES E. MCMAHON, 3110 COCOS ROAD, TAMPA, FLORIDA 33618.

CHICAGO: JOHN BASSETT - INCUMBENT.

END

HOLD

F B I

Date: 6/20/75

20

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI *MPM*
 (ATTENTION: ~~W. O. CREGAR~~) (INTD)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (~~100-243456~~)

~~TOP~~ SECRET

SENSTUDY 1975, BUDED JUNE 24, 1975

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED JUNE 18, 1975.

FROM A REVIEW OF FILES, LOS ANGELES OFFICE, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THERE WERE THREE SEPARATE CASES IN WHICH MAIL WAS EITHER INTERCEPTED OR OPENED. THESE CASES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SAM SURVEY, ESP - R, BUREAU FILE 65-65884, LOS ANGELES FILE 65-6984.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA, IS - PO, OO: LOS ANGELES, BUREAU FILE 105-111366, LOS ANGELES FILE 105-13068.

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL; MARGARET KORDELL, ESP - R, BUREAU FILE 65-67719, LOS ANGELES FILE 65-7236.

WLM/mlh
 (1)

66-6243-9
 66-1700-4124/8

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent *10²⁴/p* M Per *aur*

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

Downgraded on 7/18/16 to SECRET
by C87W4843

PAGE TWO

LA 100-24345C

SAM SURVEY

(1)

A. PURPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

(BUREAU LETTER TO BOSTON MAY 31, 1961)

1. TO IDENTIFY PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH KNOWN SOVIET MAIL DROPS IN EUROPE.

2. TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES SENDING LETTERS TO EUROPE WHICH MAY BE PART OF A SOVIET ILLEGAL NETWORK.

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

(BUREAU LETTERS TO BOSTON DATED MAY 31, 1961, AND AUGUST 14, 1961)

1. SAME AS "A" ABOVE.

2. SPECIFICALLY MAIL GOING TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; OSLO, NORWAY; STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN; FRANKFURT, BERLIN AND HAMBURG, GERMANY; TOKYO, JAPAN.

C. ORIGIN AND TERMINATION

1. (BUREAU LETTER TO BOSTON DATED AUGUST 14, 1961, AND LOS ANGELES RADIOGRAM DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1961)

THIS OPERATION COMMENCED SEPTEMBER 28, 1961, ^{ended} ~~UNTIL~~ NOVEMBER 9, 1961. IT WAS REINSTITUTED JANUARY 27, 1962, AND TERMINATED NOVEMBER 17, 1962. SOURCE OF TERMINATION: BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELES JANUARY 21, 1963.

PAGE THREE

LA 100-24345C

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE (USPO) AIRMAIL FACILITY, FOREIGN UNIT, 5741 WEST 98TH STREET, LOS ANGELES. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED APRIL 10, 1961, MARKED "JUNE")

USPO AIRMAIL FACILITY, LAX. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER 19, 1961)

E. NAMES OF AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

THIS WORK WAS PERFORMED BY AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE ESPIONAGE SQUAD. THE SCHEDULES RELATING TO THE IDENTITY OF THESE AGENTS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA

(1)

A. PURPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

1. SUBJECT WAS IDENTIFIED BY RELIABLE SOURCE AS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO A KNOWN AGENT OF THE POLISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (PIS). (BUREAU LETTER TO SAN DIEGO DATED JUNE 19, 1962)

2. SUBJECT CONSIDERED IDENTICAL WITH THE PIS AGENT. (BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1962)

3. IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT'S CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES THE INTERCEPTION AND OPENING WAS DEEMED ADVISABLE.

PAGE FOUR

LA 100-24345C

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM OR TO THE SUBJECT ORIGINATING IN AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. (LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 16, 1964)

C. ORIGIN AND TERMINATION

1. LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 16, 1964, REQUESTED AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN INTERCEPTION AND OPENING OF SUBJECT'S CORRESPONDENCE. (BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELES DATED MARCH 26, 1964, AUTHORIZED SAME)

THE OPERATION BEGAN ON MARCH 26, 1964, AND TERMINATED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1964. (LOS ANGELES LETTER FROM SAC WESLEY G. GRAPP TO J. G. HUDSON, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, USPO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964)

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. USPO, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA. (MEMORANDUM FROM SA HOMER A. PORTER, JR., TO SAC, LOS ANGELES, DATED APRIL 16, 1964)

E. NAMES OF AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

THIS OPERATION WAS CONDUCTED BY AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE ESPIONAGE SQUAD ON A SCHEDULED BASIS. SCHEDULES PERTAINING THERETO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

PAGE FIVE

LA 100-24345C

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL/MARGARET KORDELL

(1)

A. PURPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

1. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED AUGUST 7, 1962)

THE SUBJECTS WERE SUSPECTED OF HAVING ENGAGED IN A COVERT CONTACT WITH TWO NAVAL ATTACHES IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON JULY 26, 1962, IN LOS ANGELES.

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

1. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR AUGUST 7, 1962)

MAIL WHICH WOULD AID MATERIALLY IN DETERMINING CONTACTS, EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL DATA OF THE KORDELS.

C. ORIGIN AND TERMINATION

1. (LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED OCTOBER 3, 1962, REQUESTING AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT A GUS AND SAM TYPE SURVEY ON KORDELS' CORRESPONDENCE.

2. MEMORANDUM FROM ASAC H. A. ONSGARD (DECEASED) TO SAC OCTOBER 12, 1962. (INSPECTOR DON MOORE, SOG, GAVE VERBAL APPROVAL TELEPHONICALLY ON OCTOBER 15, 1962)

ACTUAL OPERATION COMMENCED OCTOBER 26, 1962, AND TERMINATED DECEMBER 10, 1962. (MEMORANDUM OF CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR., TO SAC DECEMBER 12, 1962)

PAGE SIX

LA 100-24345C

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. BALDWIN PARK POST OFFICE, BALDWIN PARK, CALIFORNIA.

(MEMORANDUM OF SA NAGLE ABOVE)

E. NAMES OF AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

SAS STANLEY E. COUPE (RETIRED), FRANK E. CHOVANEC, RICHARD L. CROMWELL, CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR., AND HARRY H. WHIDBEE.

(2) A REVIEW OF READILY AVAILABLE RECORDS ^{for pertinent period} FAILS TO REFLECT ANY INSTANCE WHERE MAIL COVERS WERE PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES EITHER ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

AND
(3) DOCUMENTS ~~IN~~ MEMORANDA PERTAINING TO (1) WILL BE SUBMITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

CLASSIFIED BY 2182, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

F B I

Date: 6/18/75

26

Transmit the following in PLAIN

(Type in plaintext or code)

TELETYPE

NITEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (62-116464)

mfm

ATTN: INTD, WILLIAM O.
CREGAR

FROM: LOS ANGELES (66-1700-4124)

SENSTUDY 1975.

REBUTEL TO LOS ANGELES, 6/17/75.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE IS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY
ANY INSTANCE THAT WAS ALLUDED TO IN CAPTIONED AIRTEL AND
THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY AGENTS BY THE NAME OF RON MASCAR
OR WILLIAM MILLER ASSIGNED TO THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION
SINCE 1956 TO PRESENT.

REK:ism
(1)

66-6243-7

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

Wh
66-1700-4124/E

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

10:44p

M

Per

gem

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

S P E C I A L

GPO 909-767

NR048 WA CODE

4:38PM IMMEDIATE 6/18/75 GHS

TO NEW YORK

MIAMI

BOSTON

SAN FRANCISCO

DETROIT

SEATTLE

LOS ANGELES

WFO

FROM DIRECTOR

T O P S E C R E T

SENSTUDY 1975; BUDED: JUNE 24, 1975.

THE FOLLOWING REQUEST FOR INFORMATION HAS BEEN ADDRESSED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FBIHQ FROM THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES: " . . . THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS PERTAINING TO THE TECHNIQUE REFERRED TO AS 'MAIL SURVEILLANCE, INCLUDING MAIL COVERS AND OPENING MAIL' AND THE UTILIZATION OF THIS TECHNIQUE 'IN INTERNAL SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION, UND/OR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS, OPERATIONS, OR ACTIVITIES:' (1) FOR ALL INCIDENTS OF MAIL OPENING OR MAIL INTERCEPT BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FROM JANUARY 1, 1960, UNTIL THE PRESENT, PLEASE

mic - Dennis

100-54343-6/75
1700-412-5/75
66-5644-5/75

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JUN 18 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO T O P S E C R E T

STATE THE PHYSICAL LOCATION WHERE THE OPENING OR INTERCEPT WAS CONDUCTED, THE NAMES OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE OPENING OR INTERCEPT, THE TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED, AND THE PURPOSE OF THE OPENING OR INTERCEPT. (2) FOR ALL INCIDENTS OF MAIL COVERS THAT WERE PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES, WHETHER ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES, FROM JANUARY 1, 1960, UNTIL THE PRESENT, PLEASE STATE THE PHYSICAL LOCATION WHERE THE COVER WAS CONDUCTED, THE NAMES OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE COVER, THE TYPE OF MAIL COVERED, AND THE PURPOSE OF THE COVER. (3) PLEASE PROVIDE ALL DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA WHICH DISCUSS, REFER, OR RELATE TO THE ORIGINS, AUTHORIZATIONS, CONDUCT AND TERMINATION OF, AND POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR, THE MAIL OPENINGS, INTERCEPTS, AND COVERS IDENTIFIED ABOVE."

EACH OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REVIEW ITS FILES FOR ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE. NEW YORK, BOSTON, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, SEATTLE, AND WFO SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING SAM SURVEY. NEW YORK, DETROIT, AND SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING GUS SURVEY. NEW YORK AND WFO SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING Z COVERAGE.

PAGE THREE T O P S E C R E T

SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING CHIPROP
AND CHICLET. MIAMI SHOULD ADVISE IF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED
FROM MM 890-S RESULTED FROM INTERCEPT OF MAIL AND IF SO
APPROPRIATE INFORMATION SHOULD BE FURNISHED. RESULTS SHOULD BE
SUBMITTED BY TELETYPE, ATTENTION OF SA W. O. CREGAR, UND SHOULD
REACH THE BUREAU BY JUNE 24, 1975.

CLASSIFIED BY 3676, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END

NR011 WA CODE

SENT 2:44AM 06/18/75

PM URGENT 6-17-75 RLF

TO LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116295)

SENSTUDY 1975

SENSTUDY 75
~~66-504~~
~~66-1700-4124/A~~
-4124

THE FOLLOWING REQUEST IS BEING MADE IN CONNECTION WITH
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HEARINGS. SUTEL REPLY, ATTENTION
INTD, WILLIAM O. CREGAR. *Called*

DURING A RECENT HEARING, AN SSC STAFF REPRESENTATIVE QUESTIONED A WITNESS WHETHER OR NOT HE KNEW OF MAIL OPENINGS IN LOS ANGELES BY FBI AGENTS RON MASCAR (PHONETIC) AND (FNU, BUT POSSIBLY WILLIAM) MILLER. THE WITNESS REPLIED THAT HE WAS NOT KNOWLEDGEABLE ON THIS MATTER AND NEVER HEARD OF THE ABOVE TWO AGENTS.

Witness is:
John
Torpey
P.O. Official
Dep. Chief
Postal Inspector
based in WDC

IT WAS THE WITNESSES' OPINION THAT THE QUESTION MAY HAVE BEEN POSED AS A TEST QUESTION ONLY AND ASKED THAT THE INFORMATION BE CAREFULLY HANDLED BY THE FBI.

SO FBIHQ WILL BE IN POSSESSION OF ALL BACKGROUND INFORMATION UPON WHICH WE MAY BE CALLED TO TESTIFY, LOS ANGELES ADVISE REGARDING ANY DETAILS WHICH MIGHT ILLUMINATE THIS MATTER AND/OR

66-6243-5
~~66-1700-4124~~
C

7

SERIALIZED	FILED
SEARCHED	INDEXED
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO

IDENTIFY SPECIAL AGENTS CONCERNED. IF SUCH ALLEGED ACTION
OCCURRED, ADVISE AS TO ALL DETAILS AND ANY COMMUNICATIONS OR
NOTIFICATION TO FBIHQ CONCERNING SAME.

HANDLE ON AN EXPEDITE BASIS.

END.

PLS ACK FOR SIX

FBI LA ACK FOR 6 TELS 'RLD' CLR

PR-86 HA CODE

6:16PM NITEL 5-20-75 PAW

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

NESTUDY - 75.

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES, ITS REPRESENTATIVES MAY CONTACT YOUR OFFICE FOR INFORMATION.

IN ONE RECENT INSTANCE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TELEPHONICALLY INQUIRED AS TO IDENTITY OF SAC IN A PARTICULAR OFFICE DURING 1970.

IN HANDLING SUCH INQUIRIES INSURE ESTABLISHING BONA FIDES OF REPRESENTATIVE BY SHOW OF CREDENTIALS ON PERSONAL CONTACT OR, IF TELEPHONIC CONTACT, BY TELEPHONING BACK TO COMMITTEE.

UNLESS INFORMATION IS OF A PUBLIC NATURE, AS IN THE INSTANCE CITED ABOVE, OBTAIN FBIHQ CLEARANCE PRIOR TO SUPPLYING ANY INFORMATION. FBIHQ MUST BE EXPEDITIOUSLY ADVISED OF ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED.

TWO

ONE

FOR LA DEC TWO AND CLR

Reproduction Unit
Handle on SAC memo
R

done 5/22/75
db

Linberg
Stout
66-6243-4

66-1700-111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1975	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

NR074 WA CODE

8:55PM NITEL 5-2-75 MSE

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 75

CAPTIONED MATTER PERTAINS TO BUREAU'S HANDLING OF REQUESTS FROM SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THESE COMMITTEES, STAFF MEMBERS MAY SEEK TO INTERVIEW CURRENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES.

RECENTLY, THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) STAFF HAS INTERVIEWED SEVERAL FORMER EMPLOYEES AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT MANY MORE SUCH PERSONNEL WILL BE CONTACTED.

THE FBI HAS PLEDGED FULL COOPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WE WISH TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE ANY INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO THE FBI. HOWEVER, WE DO HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO INSURE THAT SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS AND ONGOING SENSITIVE INVESTIGATIONS ARE FULLY

WMA
Rampton
Stortzell
Linberg
Blosser
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66-6243-3
66-1700-4124

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PAGE TWO

PROTECTED. SHOULD ANY FORMER EMPLOYEE CONTACT YOUR OFFICE AND HAVE ANY QUESTION REGARDING HIS OBLIGATION NOT TO DIVULGE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY VIRTUE OF HIS PAST FBI EMPLOYMENT, HE SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT LEGAL COUNSEL, FBIHQ, BY COLLECT CALL. YOUR CONVERSATIONS WITH FORMER EMPLOYEES MUST BE IN KEEPING WITH OUR PLEDGE. IT IS BELIEVED SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD INSURE PROPER PROTECTION AND ALSO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE SSC.

THE ABOVE PROCEDURE ALSO APPLIES TO CURRENT EMPLOYEES OF YOUR OFFICE. HOWEVER, CONTACT WITH THE LEGAL COUNSEL SHOULD BE HANDLED THROUGH THE SAC.

END

MAH OF FBI LOS ANGELES FOR SIX TELS LA CLR

F B I

Date: 3/26/75

9

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI *STG* ATTN: BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION
FROM: LOS ANGELES

66-6243
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

RE BUTEL, MARCH 24 LAST.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION HAS CAREFULLY BROKEN DOWN BY PERCENTAGES THOSE AGENTS WORKING INTERNAL SECURITY AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE WORK USING THOSE CLASSIFICATIONS PROVIDED BY SUPERVISOR GROOVER. DIVISION HAS A TOTAL OF 91 AGENTS PLUS ONE SAC, FOUR SUPERVISORS ASSIGNED TO INTERNAL SECURITY AND ONE SUPERVISOR ASSIGNED TO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE, ASSIGNED TO SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS. THIRTY FIVE OF THESE WORK COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND 56 WORK INTERNAL SECURITY.

ADMINISTRATIVE

LOS ANGELES IS SUBMITTING FOR BUREAU'S CONSIDERATION, IF PERTINENT. THREE OF THE ABOVE 56 CLASSIFIED AS SECURITY AGENTS WORK FULL TIME ON BOMBING MATTERS WHICH ARE ALMOST ALL MATTERS, WHEREIN WE HAVE NO JURISDICTION EXCEPT FOR DATA KEEPING FOR NATIONAL BOMB DATA CENTER. TWELVE of the 56 SECURITY AGENTS

JLS:sas
(1) *sas*

66-6243-2

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *12:09 P.M.*Per *[Signature]*

PAGE TWO

ARE INVOLVED FULL TIME IN OUR FALSE IDENTITY PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM ORIGINATED WITH OUR WEATHFUG ACTIVITIES, HOWEVER, THE FRAUDULENT USE OF DECEASED INFANT IDENTITY PAPERS HAS EXPANDED TO SUCH A DEGREE THAT THE VAST MAJORITY INVOLVE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN SECURITY WORK. SEVEN of the 56 AGENTS ON SECURITY ARE INVOLVED FULL TIME IN FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ORIGINATE WITH SOME DEMONSTRATION OR ACT OF TERROR, ETC, BUT AT THE PRESENT THEY ARE CLEAR CUT CRIMINAL FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS. ONE OF THE 56 IS INVOLVED FULL TIME IN THE HANDLING OF FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION MATTERS WHICH IS TECHNICALLY AN APPLICANT-TYPE INVESTIGATION, BUT THE 163 CLASSIFICATION WAS INCLUDED IN THE SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS. SUMMARIZING THESE EXCEPTIONS WE HAVE A TOTAL OF 23 AGENTS WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO SECURITY WORK BUT ARE, IN FACT, NOT INVOLVED IN ANY INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS, LEAVING ONLY 33 AGENTS DEVOTING THEIR FULL TIME EFFORTS TO INTERNAL SECURITY MATTERS PLUS, THE ABOVE MENTIONED 35 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENTS.

NR 009 LA CODE

12:09 PM URGENT 3-26-75 SMA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES

ATTN: BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

RE BUTEL, MARCH 24 LAST.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION HAS CAREFULLY BROKEN DOWN BY PERCENTAGES THOSE AGENTS WORKING INTERNAL SECURITY AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE WORK USING THOSE CLASSIFICATIONS PROVIDED BY SUPERVISOR GROOVER. DIVISION HAS A TOTAL OF 91 AGENTS PLUS ONE SAC, FOUR SUPERVISORS ASSIGNED TO INTERNAL SECURITY AND ONE SUPERVISOR ASSIGNED TO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE, ASSIGNED TO SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS. THIRTY FIVE OF THESE WORK COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND 56 WORK INTERNAL SECURITY.

ADMINISTRATIVE

LOS ANGELES IS SUBMITTING FOR BUREAU'S CONSIDERATION, IF PERTINENT. THREE OF THE ABOVE 56 CLASSIFIED AS SECURITY AGENTS WORK FULL TIME ON BOMBING MATTERS WHICH ARE ALMOST ALL MATTERS WHEREIN WE HAVE NO JURISDICTION EXCEPT FOR DATA KEEPING FOR NATIONAL BOMB DATA CENTER. TWELVE OF THE 56 SECURITY AGENTS

66-6242-6

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PAGE TWO

ARE INVOLVED FULL TIME IN OUR FALSE IDENTITY PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM ORIGINATED WITH OUR WEATHFUG ACTIVITIES, HOWEVER, THE FRAUDULENT USE OF DECEASED INFANT IDENTITY PAPERS HAS EXPANDED TO SUCH A DEGREE THAT THE VAST MAJORITY INVOLVE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN SECURITY WORK. SEVEN OF THE 56 AGENTS ON SECURITY ARE INVOLVED FULL TIME IN FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ORIGINATE WITH SOME DEMONSTRATION OR ACT OF TERROR, ETC, BUT AT THE PRESENT THEY ARE CLEAR CUT CRIMINAL FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS. ONE OF THE 56 IS INVOLVED FULL TIME IN THE HANDLING OF FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION MATTERS WHICH IS TECHNICALLY AN APPLICANT-TYPE INVESTIGATION, BUT THE 163 CLASSIFICATION WAS INCLUDED IN THE SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS. SUMMARIZING THESE EXCEPTIONS WE HAVE A TOTAL OF 23 AGENTS WHO ARE ASSIGNED TO SECURITY WORK BUT ARE, IN FACT, NOT INVOLVED IN ANY INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS, LEAVING ONLY 33 AGENTS DEVOTING THEIR FULL TIME EFFORTS TO INTERNAL SECURITY MATTERS PLUS, THE ABOVE MENTIONED 35 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENTS.

END

JTG FBIHQ CLR

NR046 WA CODE

8:35PM NITEL 3-24-75 DEB

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES HAS MADE AN INITIAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM THE FBI. AMONG THE ITEMS REQUESTED IS A BREAKDOWN OF FIELD AGENT PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO INTERNAL SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

ACCORDINGLY, WITHIN FOUR EIGHT HOURS EACH SAC SHOULD SUTEL TO FBIHQ, ATTENTION: BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION, SETTING FORTH SEPARATELY THE NUMBER OF SACS, ASACS, SUPERVISORS AND AGENTS ASSIGNED TO INTERNAL SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS. PERCENTAGES OF AN AGENT'S TIME, WHEN NOT ASSIGNED FULL-TIME TO THESE ACTIVITIES, SHOULD BE USED IF APPROPRIATE, PARTICULARLY IN THE SUPERVISORY CATEGORIES. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE BROKEN DOWN SEPARATELY BETWEEN INTERNAL SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. YOUR RESPONSE SHOULD BE LIMITED TO AGENT PERSONNEL ONLY.

END

HOLD

66-6243-1

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

3-24-75
Open to Dir.
yes
Storzel
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yes