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1 - Mr. J. B. Adams  
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1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

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~~ORKID~~

July 16, 1975

Honorable Frank Church  
Chairman, Select Committee to  
Study Governmental Operations  
With Respect to Intelligence Activities  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to a letter of Mr. John T. Elliff  
of the Senate Select Committee Staff to Mr. K. William O'Connor  
of the Department of Justice dated July 14, 1975, wherein one  
of the requests dealt with Operation ORKID. (S)

Due to the extreme sensitivity of that operation,  
I will discuss it with you at a mutually agreeable time.

11/15/00 MDR 16 Respectfully,

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 ALM/EHL  
REASON: 1.5 (S)  
DECLASSIFY ON: XI, 6

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

ENCLOSURE

1 - The Attorney General

JWJ:sjm 4/26  
(7)

REC-102

4/26  
5 JUL 25 1975

NOTE:

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ORKID is code name for our program to technically  
penetrate the new Soviet Embassy complex at Mount Alto,  
Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (S)

Classified by 3676, XGDS 2 and 3, Indefinite.

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P-4

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE  
BEFORE COMPLETING.TO: Intelligence Community Staff  
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:

FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

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

2. DATE PROVIDED

 DOCUMENT      BRIEFING      INTERVIEW      TESTIMONY      OTHER

7/18/75

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

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

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

Memorandum

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

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

SSC letter 7/14/75

TS

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

Intelligence activities, foreign

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

Operation [REDACTED] (S)  
extremely sensitive operation and requested Senator Church discuss with Director FBI at mutually agreeable time.

62-116395

FMK:fmk

(4) ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX  
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

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 (REDACTED) 18SP2 AM/EML TREAT AS YELLOW  
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- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

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

*[Redacted]*

July 1, 1969

BY LIAISON

✓  
Mr. Tom Charles Huston  
Staff Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Huston:

Pursuant to your request of June 20, 1969,  
there is enclosed a report concerning foreign communist  
support of revolutionary protest groups in the  
United States.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure  
FBG:pab/djb

MDR 16  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EMC

X ~~TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



*EXC SEC*

**SUBJECT:** FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY  
PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

*MDR 16*

*DECLASSIFIED BY GP & ALM/EML*  
*ON 11/14/00*

**DATE:** June 30, 1969

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION  
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**FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY  
PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

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~~TOP SECRET~~INTRODUCTION

Although the term "revolutionary protest movement" cannot be precisely defined because of the amorphous nature of such movements, it can be said that revolutionary protest movements existing within the United States fall into two broad categories, i.e. the New Left movement and the black extremist movement.

The New Left movement, which grew out of the civil rights struggle of the 1950s, is a loose-knit, undisciplined group of individuals who view our system of government as irredeemably corrupt and oppressive. Their stated aims and objectives are simple; they are dedicated to the total destruction of our traditional values and democratic system of government.

The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a world-wide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals in this and foreign countries.

Like the New Left movement, the black extremist movement in the United States can be traced to the civil rights movement of the early 1960s and the violent response to civil rights agitation. This is best seen in the history of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formed in 1960 in Atlanta, Georgia. SNCC was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s and was the target of Ku Klux Klan violence. In May, [REDACTED] was elected chairman of SNCC. The lack of progress toward integration since the 1954 school desegregation decision helped [REDACTED] to change SNCC from a nonviolent group to a full-blown black revolutionary organization. Other black nationalists took up [REDACTED] cry for a "bloody revolution" and a proliferation of black extremist groups seized the initiative for change from established civil rights organizations and now advocate outright revolution and destruction of our form of government.

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Foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States can be manifested in a number of ways. Since the Communist Party, USA, is under the domination and control of the Soviet Union, it can be used more and more as a vehicle to support these movements. Similarly, the Progressive Labor Party and other pro-Chinese Communist groups can be utilized by Communist China as a channel for rendering support to protest movements in the United States. Other traditional channels which can be used more are the communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and the clandestine intelligence services operated by the communists within the United States.

In addition to the channels of communication open to foreign communists within the confines of the United States, leaders of United States-based protest movements have in recent years begun to reach out beyond the continental limits of the United States to solicit support of foreign communists and revolutionary protest movements abroad. New Leftists and black extremists travel abroad extensively and participate freely in various international conferences which are invariably attended by and sometimes even sponsored by communists. New Left and black extremist leaders frequently confer with representatives of foreign communist governments. At the same time, revolutionaries frequently travel to the United States and confer with leaders of protest movements in this country.

All of these "channels of communication" are treated in this study which is designed to show the extent to which revolutionary protest movements in the United States are receiving foreign communist support.

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**I. FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST  
MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

**A. Influence of Domestic Communist Left**

**1. Communist Party, USA**

Since it was founded in September, 1919, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has been unwavering in its allegiance to the Soviet Union. Over the years the Soviets have utilized the CPUSA as a trusted vehicle to influence revolutionary activity within the United States. Accordingly, FBI investigations of CPUSA activities have included the objective of determining the extent to which the Soviets may have been using the CPUSA as a possible channel for Soviet support of the current revolutionary protest movements in this country. All available information derived from these investigations to date indicates that while the CPUSA has made overtures to the revolutionary protest groups there has been limited acceptance of the CPUSA by such groups.

In recognition of its lack of support among youthful activists on college campuses, the CPUSA is currently making plans to establish a new youth group directed toward youth in industry. Party leaders, on the other hand, have criticized New Left groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society as petty bourgeois radicals. Party youth who have attempted to have the CPUSA relate more clearly with such groups have been isolated and silenced. The CPUSA theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," in its March and April, 1969, issues, contained a two-part article entitled "The Student Rebellion," which clearly set out CPUSA opposition to the anti-Soviet, anti-CPUSA line of student protest groups.

Within the past year leaders of the CPUSA in the Midwest met with leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to discuss closer cooperation or possible recruitment of these individuals into the CPUSA. These overtures were completely rebuffed by the SDS people who stated that while there were no disagreements with CPUSA philosophy

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it is most doubtful the CPUSA is relevant today. When it was proposed that there be some form of collectivity between the SDS and the CPUSA, the SDS leaders replied that the CPUSA is not involved in SDS collectives because the CPUSA has nothing to contribute.

Subsequently, a leader of the SDS in conversation with leaders of the CP of Illinois stated that the "Establishment" as it exists today must be changed, even if this change must be through force. He added that the "Establishment" must be replaced by a communist government. He further stated that there has to be a communist party and there has to be a communist revolution and that SDS is the only group to organize the youth, thus rejecting the CPUSA as a possible vehicle for bringing about this revolution.

Available information discloses Soviet theoreticians now recognize their lack of status in the revolutionary student movement in the United States and the need to become influential in the current ideological struggle in order to orient it to Soviet style communism.

With regard to the activists in black extremist groups, the CPUSA is under a severe strain in attempting to develop a program to attract these individuals while at the same time adhering to its pro-Soviet and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The fight within the CPUSA on the way in which to handle the black question is a bitter one and no clear-cut policy has been established. An attempt by black nationalists within the CPUSA to pass a resolution recommending that Negroes arm themselves for self-defense was overwhelmingly defeated at the recent 19th National Convention. In addition, the pro-Maoist stance of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) is anathema to the pro-Soviet CPUSA.

CPUSA leaders have stated that the Black Panther Party may be a vehicle to stimulate revolutionary ferment among Negro youth if the Panthers can be taught a true Marxist-Leninist approach. Leaders of the CPUSA in California have been in contact with the Black Panther Party and have assisted in the setting up of a defense committee for Panthers who have been arrested. However, CPUSA leaders admit that it is not possible to talk to Black Panthers as communists. One CPUSA member was instructed to penetrate the Black Panther Party and to try to put over the CPUSA program. He did join the Black Panther Party but when he was exposed as a CPUSA member as a result of

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attempting to advance CPUSA policies he was expelled from the Black Panther Party.

This does not mean that the CPUSA is not striving to play a more effective role in its relationship with activists of both New Left and black extremist groups. Individual Party members do play a role in demonstrations, activities, and workings of these groups. Party publications trumpet in support of all demonstrations which stir up discord in the United States whether it be economic, social, or against the war in Vietnam.

## 2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

### a. Progressive Labor Party

Recent years have witnessed the formation of a myriad of extremist organizations enunciating the tenets of Communist China and Mao Tse-tung. The majority have been ineffectual paper organizations and not viable operations. However, one group, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is making significant organizational strides in major American cities and on a number of college campuses.

The PLP was founded in 1962, by extremist elements of the CPUSA who were dissatisfied with CPUSA's "revisionism" and who advocated the following of the Chinese communist line in all areas of policy. It is headed by such devoted revolutionaries as [REDACTED], [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Communist Party; who was expelled from the CPUSA for extremist views; and [REDACTED], who, [REDACTED] was found guilty of conspiracy to riot, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, and advocating criminal anarchy.

Headquartered in New York City, the PLP has established active branches in a number of major metropolitan areas including Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Newark, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. During recent months, it has made a concerted effort to establish PLP branches throughout the United States. Spearheading this drive has been [REDACTED],

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of the PLP and an expert on organization. The PLP is particularly interested in expanding its membership on the West Coast as evidenced by the recent assignment of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] to Los Angeles, for that purpose.

The PLP maintains close contact with pro-Chinese Communist groups abroad and its publications consistently follow the Chinese Communist line. For example, during early 1968, the PLP issued a pamphlet in which it proclaimed that "the PLP is among groups which "proudly make common cause with each other and with the Chinese for world revolution" and incident boasted of its support of the Viet Cong in defeat of our "common enemy, the United States ruling class."

existing between [REDACTED] Apropos of the strong rapport existing between the PLP and the Communist Party of China, the latter informed top-level PLP members in 1967 that it considered the PLP to be the only revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

As evidence of Chinese Communist support of the PLP, information has been developed which revealed that during 1967 and 1968 the PLP received a total of more than \$13,000 from a European bank where an organ of the Chinese Communist Government maintains an account. During 1968, the PLP received more than \$2,000 from Hong Kong, believed to have emanated from Chinese Communist sources.

PLP leaders have been in periodic contact with Chinese Communist agencies and have on occasion visited the Chinese mainland. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], members of PLP [REDACTED], travelled to the Red Chinese mainland in March, 1969.

Of equal significance is the PLP's stepped-up efforts to extend its influence on college campuses. The PLP's ability to seize upon situations ripe for violence was revealed by its role within Students for a Democratic Society

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(SDS) during the Columbia University riots, the turmoil at San Francisco State College, and participation in the student unrest at the University of California at Berkeley California.

The PLP has been particularly successful in its attempts to play a major role in the activities of SDS. During the SDS National Convention, which ended on June 22, 1969, at Chicago, the PLP element succeeded in splitting the organization into two separate groups, each electing national officers and claiming their respective groups to be in control of SDS.

**b. Revolutionary Union**

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was formed in the San Francisco area in early 1968 as the nucleus of a proposed new militant national Marxist-Leninist organization with allegiance to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. After operating for over a year in an underground fashion, the RU partially surfaced in April, 1969.

Since its formation, the RU has organized into a number of "collectives" in the San Francisco area. Its members are old-time militant renegades from the CPUSA, former leaders of the PLP, and young high school and college militants who have gained some notoriety as activists in local campus and related disorders. RU members reportedly are accumulating weapons and engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. They have played a prominent role in disorders at Stanford; at the University of California at Berkeley; at San Francisco State College; and in connection with the strike of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union, which has resulted in violence in the Richmond, California, area.

At the present time, RU leaders are seeking to establish rapport with other militant "collectives" and increase their influence in the SDS. The RU is in competition with the PLP and is seeking to discredit PLP in the eyes of the Chinese Communists and neutralize PLP influence in SDS.

One of the [redacted] founders of the RU is [redacted], a long-time communist who turned first against the CPUSA and then dropped out of his leadership role in the PLP. In 1965, [redacted] clandestinely travelled to Communist China where he resided for approximately two years utilizing a pseudonym.

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Shortly after his return to the United States in August, 1967, he advised reliable sources that he had returned "to do a job" for the Chinese communists. He outlined a three-fold mission: (1) to form a national coalition of domestic Marxist-Leninists sympathetic to Mao-Tse-tung thought and the Communist Party of China; (2) to develop and forward information of interest to the Chinese communists; and (3) to recruit politically trusted youth who would travel to Communist China for an indeterminate period of cadre training after which they would return to this country and operate in behalf of Communist China in a nonpublic or submerged fashion. There is a strong presumption these latter individuals would be utilized as recruited intelligence agents operating clandestinely in behalf of China.

In late 1967, [redacted] indicated a desire to obtain intelligence relating to the Soviet Union which he would forward to China. He provided funds for this intelligence-gathering effort and also to support the operations of a domestic pro-Communist China organization. He claimed to have a secret line of communication with Communist China.

After completing diversionary travel to Los Angeles, [redacted] flew to London in early 1968 and while there contacted the British Communist Chinese diplomatic establishment on two occasions. Thereafter, he flew to Paris and contacted the Chinese Embassy in Paris on two occasions. While in Paris, he dispatched a letter to an address in China. Significantly, the letter was directed to the name he used as a pseudonym while residing in China. He has stated he is able to communicate with them, but he is unable to receive adequate responses. [redacted] also indicates he is suffering from a lack of funds.

#### c. Miscellaneous Pro-Chinese Groups

Since the development of the Sino-Soviet ideological split, many factions have evolved from the American communist movement which to various degrees have lent allegiance to the Communist Party of China. Two are worthy of mention.

##### Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist)

The Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) (CPUSA-ML) was created in late 1965 primarily as a vehicle for anti-United States propaganda and activity of its leader

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[redacted], a former member of the [redacted]. The CPUSA-ML in its initial stage proposed to conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms; to organize cells in the South to exploit the racial situation; to agitate the population and to create situations which would require the use of Federal troops.

For a time the CPUSA-ML operated in California at the Workers International Bookstore, an outlet for propaganda material originating in Communist China. The organization has been plagued by factionalism based upon the egotism of its leadership. [redacted] and a key aide, [redacted], split into two separate groups. In November, 1967, [redacted] and another member of the CPUSA-ML traveled to England where they made contact and sought liaison with a number of British pro-Communist China groups. Thereafter, they traveled to Paris where [redacted] was in contact with the Albanian Legation and the Chinese Embassy seeking funds, literature for his organization and extension of his travel to Communist China. Available information indicates [redacted] was rebuffed by both the Chinese and Albanians.

#### Committee of Correspondence

The Committee of Correspondence was organized in 1967 by [redacted] of Seattle, a former leader of [redacted]. This Committee, which has ties in California, publishes "The Voice," an anti-Soviet and pro-Chinese periodical. [redacted] group is in contact with other pro-Chinese groups and is seeking to establish influence and contacts within the domestic Negro nationalist and New Left movements. [redacted] was in attendance at the recent SDS National Convention as an observer and he has engaged in teaching informal classes in Marxism-Leninism. He is a frequent author of articles in "New Left Notes," a publication of the National Office of the SDS.

#### 3. Trotskyite Groups

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), founded in 1938, is a militant revolutionary group based on the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin.

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In addition to its avowed aim to eventually overthrow our form of Government, the SWP's most immediate aim and objective is to hold together the coalition of antiwar groups prevalent in the country today. It also seeks public acceptability by running candidates for political office on local, state and national levels. SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States were successful in having their names placed on some 19 state ballots during the 1968 elections. They also traveled to South Vietnam where they engaged in discussions with United States servicemen.

The Trotskyite Fourth International (FI), self-styled as the World Party of the Socialist Revolution, is headquartered in Paris, France, and claims to be fighting for the realization of Leon Trotsky's ideas. The SWP was forced by the limitations of the Voorhis Act of 1940 to withdraw its official affiliation with the FI. Nevertheless, the SWP maintains "fraternal ties" with the FI and continually has "observers" in attendance at its international meetings.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), SWP youth affiliate, also headquartered in New York City, was originally formed in 1957 by former members of socialist and communist youth organizations. One of its primary purposes is to recruit youth into the socialist camp who ultimately will become members of the SWP. The entire National Executive Committee of the YSA is composed of individuals who are also members of the SWP. Most of the YSA chapters are located on or near college campuses.

In addition to acting as a recruiting mechanism for ultimate SWP membership, the YSA's current main objective is to organize, dominate, control and perpetuate the antiwar movement in the country. The YSA, together with the SWP, credit themselves with organizing a number of massive antiwar demonstrations.

The YSA National Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 28 to December 1, 1968, was attended by 791 registered individuals, including 405 current active members representing 29 states and 128 cities. Guests came from Canada, Mexico, France and Germany. During the four days of the Convention, the YSA recruited approximately 60 new members.

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Because the YSA is a youth group consisting in the main of college students, most of its activities take place on or near college campuses. Its members have participated in many of the campus disorders which have recently swept the country. For the past several years, [redacted], [redacted]

[redacted] member and former national officer of the YSA, has been the dominant leader of the campus disorders and police confrontations on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

The foreign affiliations of the YSA are the same as those of the SWP.

After the French student uprising in the Spring of 1968, a leader of the SWP stated that for years the SWP has afforded financial and theoretical assistance and material help to maintain the Trotskyist cadre in France and that this assistance was paying off.

In 1968, a leader of the SWP noted that the role of the student youth in France was a new element injected into the spring uprising in that country and that the young militants of the Trotskyite Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire played a key role in spite of its small force. He related that the role that American youth will play in the building of the American revolution must be similar.

In December, 1968, fourteen YSA and/or SWP members traveled to Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government to join in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Since returning from their one-month stay in Cuba, these individuals have participated in numerous lectures and discussions on college campuses throughout the United States supporting Fidel Castro's revolutionary views.

#### B. Role of Communist-Bloc Intelligence

Undoubtedly, as the number one target of communist intelligence agencies throughout the world, the United States is faced with the reality of skilled communist agents acting against the interests of our Nation. For years, the communist bloc of nations, including the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, have had diplomatic, official and quasi-official representatives stationed in their establishments in this country.

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Currently, these establishments exist in New York City; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; and Chicago with a total complement of over 1,000 communist nationals and about 1,400 dependents. Our investigations have disclosed there are over 350 known or highly suspected intelligence officers or agents among them, of whom about 220 are Soviet nationals.

In addition to this open or "legal" channel of intelligence operations, the communist-bloc nations utilize highly clandestine "illegal" networks which have no observable contact with the communist official establishments. The members of these networks who are sent here from abroad with fraudulent documents and fictitious cover stories perform intelligence collection tasks as do the communist intelligence agents operating under diplomatic or official cover. In time of emergency or war involving the United States and communist countries, the "illegal" networks would assume the primary collection role for communist countries whose diplomats and officials would be interned or expelled.

In spite of the extensive nature of communist-bloc intelligence operations to penetrate and subvert the United States, there is little evidence that these intelligence-gathering services are acting as channels for communist support of the revolutionary protest movements here. A significant exception to this statement is the known activity of certain Cuban intelligence agents acting under the cover of official assignment to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) in New York City.

### C. Cuban Intelligence Service

Export of the Cuban revolution is the fundamental principle of Cuba's foreign policy. We have determined that in the United States such policy is manifested by clandestine support of Puerto Rican independence groups and the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders throughout the United States.

In September, 1967, two officers of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) assigned to the CMUN told a representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in New York City that Cuba was prepared to offer Puerto Rican independentists weapons and material. In April, 1968, a CIS officer at the CMUN delivered to a representative of the

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Puerto Rican Independence Movement (Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico - MPIPR) a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC). The message expressed CPC solidarity with and support of the MPIPR in the latter's struggle for independence. Cuban support has included guerrilla training for some leaders of current violence in Puerto Rico.

With reference to the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders in the United States by Cuba, our investigation of [redacted] is a case in point. He arrived in the United States in August, 1967, to assume duties [redacted] at the CMUN. He left the United States on February 20, 1969, at the State Department's request based upon the results of our investigation of him. At the time of his departure, he held the rank of Counselor, second in order of diplomatic precedence at the CMUN.

Our investigation of [redacted] determined that he was a principal link between the Cuban Government and leaders of black extremist and New Left student groups in the United States. He gave advice and counsel to such leaders, including [redacted] and [redacted], then affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); furnished Cuban propaganda materials to them; and arranged visits to Cuba for unknown purposes by many of them.

During early May, 1968, while in Washington, D. C., ostensibly as a representative of the Cuban Government to the Pan American Health Organization, [redacted] instructed [redacted] to "continue to follow Plan A-5." [redacted] was then agitating in Washington, D. C., following the serious racial disorders here of the preceding month. The significance of [redacted]' instructions to [redacted] is unknown; however, an SDS plan of similar terminology resulted in an undisciplined mass protest and violence at Columbia University, also during April, 1968.

The intelligence functions of [redacted] at the CMUN appear to have been taken over by [redacted], lower in diplomatic rank ([redacted]), but superior to [redacted] in the CIS hierarchy ([redacted]).

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[redacted] arrived in the United States on September 6, 1968. Our investigation of him has determined that he acts as a clearing agent for American citizens of various backgrounds who travel to Cuba, associates with individuals who are affiliated with black extremist and New Left groups, and has been operationally associated in New York City with Soviet intelligence personnel. He acted as interpreter for [redacted] during a visit of the latter in Cuba.

#### D. Chinese Support

Communist China, while having no diplomatic or official establishments in the United States, is posing an intelligence threat constantly through individuals residing in or visiting this country. Various residents or citizens of our Nation who have Chinese origins or background have come to occupy prominent or significant positions in fields of science, education, industry, defense, and government. Some of these individuals in the past have acted in a manner hostile to our national interests, apparently motivated by fear or sympathy with the communist regime in mainland China.

The Chinese Communists have in the past mounted a propaganda attack against the United States Government with the intention of aggravating the racial situation in this country. On April 16, 1968, for instance, the New China News Agency (NCNA) broadcasted a statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle "against" violence. Mao described this struggle as "waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation." and stated it represented a call for the "oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." This was Mao's first major statement on this subject subsequent to 1963.

Hong Kong newspapers, on April 18, 1968, reported that Peking was transformed on the previous day into a camp of militant support for American Negroes whose "certain victory" over imperialism was proclaimed by hundreds of thousands of marching Chinese. A parade supporting Mao's message was reported to have lasted from seven in the morning until eight-thirty in the evening.

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For several years, the NCNA has been forwarding large quantities of anti-United States propaganda material to Negro publications and pro-Chinese communist groups in the United States. Information was received in May, 1968, which disclosed the NCNA had commenced circulating photographs in this country depicting racial riots, arsonist activity, and other civil disorders participated in by the American Negro.

Data was received on May 3, 1968, revealing a news release had been sent from China Features, Peking, China, to the Black Organization of Students, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. The news release contained a statement by Mao Tse-tung in which mention was made of support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

The BPP makes widespread use of the "Red Book" in instructing its members. The "Red Book" is a collection of quotations by Mao Tse-tung. Sections of it have been incorporated into the BPP "Political Education Kit." One such section advocates the abolition of war through war and states that in order to get rid of the gun it "is necessary to pick up the gun."

During January, 1969, a BPP leader in Los Angeles had a poster in his possession which had been published by the Peoples Fine Arts Press, Shanghai, China. It was captioned "Support the Peoples of the World in Their Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

#### E. International Conferences

Numerous conferences throughout the world during the past few years have evidenced both the international character of the revolutionary protest movement and the desire of foreign elements to influence the conduct of that movement within the United States. The majority of these meetings have focused on opposition to the United States position in Vietnam. As active participants in these gatherings, representatives of militant groups within the United States have joined with their foreign counterparts in efforts to undermine the United States. A representative sampling of such conferences will illustrate this point, and, in addition, give some indication as to the disruptive, anti-United States proposals made at them.

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### 1. International Conference on Vietnam

Stockholm was the scene of the International Conference on Vietnam held from July 6 through July 9, 1967. The World Peace Council, an international communist front organization, was one of the principal organizers of this conference. Among the 452 persons who attended the conference were delegates from communist countries. Among those present from the United States were [redacted]; CPUSA National Committee member [redacted]; the [redacted] of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and [redacted], then an official of the National Conference of New Politics.

The conference made plans for a world "Peace in Vietnam Day" to coincide with the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on October 21-22, 1967. Our investigation of this matter disclosed that a massive demonstration of approximately 35,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D. C., which demonstration culminated with an assault on the Pentagon. Demonstrations were also held in various other cities, both inside and outside of the United States.

### 2. Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) Conference

In July and early August, 1967, [redacted], of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was a guest of the Cuban Government and an "honorary delegate" to the conference of the LASO held in Cuba. He sought to tie in the Negro extremist activities in the United States with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle which was the basic theme of the conference. With headquarters in Havana, Cuba, LASO was formed by communist, revolutionary and terrorist groups from various Latin American countries dedicated to the violent overthrow of imperialism, particularly United States imperialism.

### 3. Bratislava Conference

Another so-called peace conference was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from September 6 through September 13, 1967. Among the 41 persons from the United States who attended the conference were: [redacted] who led the

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delegation from the United States; SDS leaders [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted], who headed an SDS delegation of nine; [redacted] and [redacted], both of SNCC; [redacted], of the Student Mobilization Committee; [redacted], a writer for the "New Republic" magazine; [redacted] and [redacted], both of the American Friends Service Committee; [redacted], a professor at [redacted] University; and [redacted], an editor of [redacted] magazine.

Both North Vietnam and the NLF sent delegations to the conference.

The delegates from the United States to the Bratislava conference were furnished free lodging and meals while at the conference but were required to pay their own transportation expenses. They were thoroughly briefed by [redacted] well in advance of their departure and were instructed to be prepared to give reports and participate in discussions on various topics, including the antiwar, student and civil rights movements and an analysis of the current American political situation. [redacted] told the delegates that the purpose of the conference was to create solidarity and mutual understanding between revolutionaries from Vietnam and their supporters in the United States and that the delegates were chosen on the basis of their experience in radical activity.

#### 4. International Cultural Congress

In January, 1968, an International Cultural Congress, attended by more than 500 delegates and observers from all over the world, was held in Cuba. Some 25 individuals from the United States were present, including [redacted] and SDS leaders [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted]. Five members of SNCC reportedly traveled to Havana to attend this conference. This travel was handled through the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN). The announced purpose of this conference was to obtain unity of action in Cuban anti-imperialism fights.

#### 5. Japanese Conference on Vietnam

An international meeting sponsored by Beheiren, a Japanese peace group, was held in Kyoto, Japan, August 11-14, 1968. Approximately 150 antiwar activists including 23

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from the United States were in attendance at this conference. Discussion centered on such subjects as how to wage a campaign against war and for social change throughout the world, how to deal with the Okinawa issue and the United States - Japan Security Pact, how to assist United States deserters and draft evaders and how to coordinate antiwar movements around the world.

#### 6. International Assembly

Columbia University was the site of an International Assembly held in September, 1968. This Assembly was sponsored by the Columbia University chapter of SDS and representatives from many foreign countries were in attendance. Much of the activity of the Assembly centered around revolutionary tactics likely to be employed by students.

#### Budapest Conference

A group of 20 American antiwar activists including SDS members traveled to Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1968, to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Nine of the group from the United States had taken part in the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a few weeks before this trip. The meetings were arranged by [redacted] and centered on the Paris Peace Talks, on prospects for further student unrest in the United States and on furthering unrest among American servicemen.

#### 8. Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam

From November 28 to December 1, 1968, the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam was held in Montreal, Canada, hosted by the Communist Party of Canada. It was attended by approximately 1,700 delegates and observers, including a 5-man delegation from North Vietnam, headed by Hoang Uinh Giem, Minister of Culture, and a 2-man delegation from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Others in attendance included extremists, communists, pacifists and student radicals from North and South America.

The approximately 25 EPP members in attendance, with the aid of white radicals, took over control of the conference following a series of fights and scuffles. Together with other extremists they attacked the "solidarity with the

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"Vietnamese" theme, wanted to assist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong and wanted to denounce American imperialism. A participant at the conference described the BPP members as "black storm troopers" and said that no decision was made at the conference without consideration of the Panthers' reactions.

BPP leader [redacted] addressed the conference on December 1, 1968, and called for the overthrow of colonial powers. [redacted] also had a series of conferences with the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegations.

#### 9. Stockholm Conference on Vietnam

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam was held May 16 through 18, 1969. Approximately 350 to 400 individuals from 52 countries representing a myriad of peace and antiwar groups were present. About 25 individuals from the United States attended.

This conference was requested jointly by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) delegations to the Paris Peace Conference. The basic theme was to promote acceptance among the world's intellectuals of the 10-Point Program advanced by the NLF and DRV at the Paris Peace Conference. They felt that if they could convince the conference participants that this program was the only legitimate answer to the Vietnam situation; the influence these individuals had in their respective countries would be sufficient to build world opinion in support of the 10-Point Program.

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A report of the Working Group on Action of this conference set forth seven proposals to be used to undermine support of the United States position in Vietnam. These were:

- a. Collection of signatures of prominent people to be publicized in newspapers.
- b. National and international demonstrations on July 4 in the form best suited to the organizations and the movement in each country. Specific suggestions called for vigils outside United States Embassies on July 4 and the reading aloud of names of Americans killed in Vietnam.
- c. Boycott of United States firms providing goods for the war in Vietnam or engaged in the transporting of such goods.
- d. Increased international support for draft resistance in the United States and by Americans abroad; encouragement of defection from the United States armed forces; and, opposition within the Army.
- e. Increased support of the 10-Point Program of the NLF and exposure of "the weaknesses" of President Nixon's Eight-Point Program.
- f. A campaign for recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by more world governments.
- g. The issues of the war in Vietnam, particularly the unconditional withdrawal of United States troops and the 10-Point Program of the NLF, should be stressed as widely as possible at all national and international conferences.

With regard to proposal number one enumerated above, the June 25, 1969, edition of "The Washington Post" carried a three-quarter page advertisement calling for the President to end the war in Vietnam now. Specifically, the signers of this advertisement, many of whom have had communist affiliation, called for a halt to offensive military operations and the withdrawal of all United States troops within one year to begin immediately.

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**10. World Congress of Women and World Peace  
Council Conferences**

In June, 1969, delegations from the United States attended conferences of the World Congress of Women in Helsinki, Finland, and the World Peace Council in East Berlin, Germany. Both of these are international front groups controlled by the Soviet Union. These conferences served as forums for propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam.

We have determined that the World Peace Council Conference in East Berlin, June 21-23, 1969, was concerned with the following points:

- a. Unceasing denunciation of United States imperialism.
- b. Recognition of the government of the German Democratic Republic by the United States and other countries within its sphere of influence.
- c. Encouragement to the Vietnamese to continue fighting, inasmuch as they are fighting the battle of all emerging nations and this will give the latter the courage to fight their own wars of liberation.
- d. Support of provisional revolutionary governments wherever they occur.

The American delegation to this conference included communists, members of SNCC, and the various peace groups.

**F. Visits to the United States by Foreign Revolutionaries**

The virtual lack of travel restrictions by the United States, coupled with the comparative ease in obtaining a United States visa, practically eliminates any problems foreign leftists have in travelling to the United States. There have been numerous such individuals who have travelled here in the past for varying reasons. Notable among these are [REDACTED] from Belgium and [REDACTED] from Germany.

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[REDACTED] is a leading member of the Trotskyite Secretariat of the Fourth International. He is also an activist in the New Left movement throughout Western Europe. His wife, [REDACTED], was active in founding the anarchistic Socialist German Students Federation (German SDS) in Berlin, Germany, and is friendly with leaders of various radical youth groups in Western Europe. [REDACTED] trip was arranged by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) while the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) organized the tour of [REDACTED]. These two individuals, during September and October, 1968, made separate tours which took them to some 50 college and university campuses from coast to coast and border to border. Each appearance made by these two individuals was marked by their espousing the revolutionary doctrine of the New Left before United States college students.

[REDACTED], a former national chairman of the German SDS, entered the United States on February 25, 1969, reportedly to engage in a speaking and fund raising tour arranged for him by SDS. He appeared at some 16 colleges throughout the country and did not miss any opportunity to spread seeds of discontent and anarchy. He cited examples of harassment and disruption and announced the need to build an international revolutionary alliance adding that a victory for the movement in one country is a victory for the movement in another.

[REDACTED] was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and during his testimony expressed support for the regimes in Cuba and North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

A BPP rally in Los Angeles, California, on November 6, 1968, was addressed by a Mexican student who was reportedly associated with the Student Strike Committee of Mexico City, Mexico, which organization had been involved in violent clashes with Mexican police and military units. During a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that Mexican student leaders would come to Los Angeles to instruct the BPP in disruptive tactics and that BPP members would go to Mexico for training.

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**G. Contact Between Leaders of United States Protest Groups  
and Representatives of Foreign Communist Groups**

**1. New Left Movement**

Cuba and North Vietnam have been particularly strong magnets for New Left protest groups. Much of the strength of these organizations derives from their ability to maintain close relationships and dialogues with foreign establishments. For instance, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) maintains a foreign contact list of over 300 individuals and organizations throughout the world. Its [redacted], [redacted], has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam. The NMC and [redacted] maintain almost constant contact with the Governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. [redacted] feels such contacts give the NMC and himself notoriety and build their image in the movement.

One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was a ten-day "trip" made in December, 1965, by [redacted], a former member of the American Youth for Democracy, a defunct communist youth group; [redacted], a member [redacted] of the CPUSA and [redacted], one of the founders of SDS. Their trip was not authorized by the State Department. It was described by the three travellers as a "fact-finding" mission.

Following the Bratislava Conference held in September, 1967, [redacted] and two other SDS members travelled to North Vietnam.

In February, 1968, 20 SDS members visited Cuba and, while there, held conferences with representatives of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, and with individuals from North Korea.

In March, 1968, [redacted], an SDS national office visited Cuba where he met with representatives of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam. [redacted], another SDS activist, visited North Vietnam in April, 1968.

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A group of 34 SDS members travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico in late August, 1968. Part of this group met with a representative of the National Liberation Front who stated that the New Left in the United States should conduct more and more demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

In November, 1968, four women representing the Women Strike for Peace travelled to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. En route, they met with Madame Phan Thi Binh, head of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in Paris, France. In the Soviet Union, the delegation was hosted by various women in influential positions throughout the Soviet Union. A representative of the group planned to return via Prague, Czechoslovakia, and made contacts there.

On June 20, 1969, a delegation of 20 individuals under the sponsorship of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico City. This trip was organized with the full knowledge that it is contrary to State Department regulations; however, a statement adopted by the group indicates that the travel would be made without such approval as a further demonstration of the CRV opposition to United States policies. Available information indicated that all expenses over and above transportation was to be borne by the Cuban Government. In addition, the CRV is currently planning a similar trip to Cuba in July, 1969.

Also, in July, 1969, a group of women affiliated with the WSP plans to travel to Cuba at the invitation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

An example of the ability of the subversive New Left movement to reach a wide audience is probably best illustrated by "Ramparts" magazine and its [redacted].

"Ramparts" magazine espouses a line of opposition to United States domestic and foreign policy from a left-oriented position, utilizing sensationalist muckraking to draw the reader's attention to its attacks on various Government agencies.

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The political orientation of "Ramparts" magazine is a reflection of the activities and ideology of its [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has been extremely active in this country in a leadership capacity in a broad range of New Left protest activities and openly espouses support of Fidel Castro and the Vietnam National Liberation Front. His foreign travels include a trip to Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam in February, 1966. In January, 1968, he attended the Cultural Congress held in Havana, Cuba, traveling to Cuba via Mexico City as an accredited correspondent. He stated he traveled with the approval of the State Department. He was again in Cuba from April 23, 1968, to May 10, 1968, and from December 31, 1968, to January 13, 1969, during which time he attended the celebration on January 2, 1969, of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Demonstrative of [REDACTED] political ideology is the following statement made by [REDACTED] in 1965, "The Viet Cong is a party of peace, and if I was in Vietnam, I would be on the side of the Viet Cong."

## 2. Black Extremist Movement

The obvious objective of communist incursions into the black extremist movement is to bring about a Negro revolution in the United States. The presence of trained intelligence Agents in Cuban Embassies and Missions together with the interest expressed by Cuban officers in the black extremist movement in this country accentuate the possibility of involvement of Cubans in this movement.

Travel by numerous black extremists to Cuba has been extensive. As previously indicated, [REDACTED] and such SNCC members as [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] traveled to Cuba in July, 1967, where [REDACTED] was successful in extracting a promise from Fidel Castro to support the black extremist movement.

From Cuba [REDACTED] traveled extensively to other countries in search of support for his militant movement in the United States. His itinerary included North Vietnam, Algeria and Egypt. As a SNCC representative, he attended portions of the second session of the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in late November, 1967.

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During 1967, ██████ traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as a member of the International Affairs Department of SNCC. His trip was sponsored and paid for by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, London, England.

███████, who resides in Denmark, was designated as the Northern European Field Secretary for SNCC as of January 1, 1968. His functions include fund raising, public relations and coordination with other groups in northern Europe.

A group known as the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is active in Paris, France. The leader of this group is ██████████, who is aided by a female group of American SNCC adherents. They are attached to the International Office of SNCC in New York City. This group has been engaged in raising funds for SNCC.

███████████. ██████████, an employee of the French Press Agency in Paris, France, resided until 1951 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was actively associated with the Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

███████████, ██████████ of SNCC, has had many contacts with representatives of foreign countries. On December 27, 1967, ██████████ was advised the Cuban United Nations Mission was holding money for his organization and arrangements were made on that date for him to visit a Cuban intelligence agent, ██████████. On January 18, 1968, ██████████ and an unidentified Negro were observed entering the Mission empty-handed. A few minutes later each departed the Mission carrying a package wrapped in plain brown paper.

While he was in Sweden during 1968, ██████████ was part of a group which met with individuals representing the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

In June, 1968, the Republic of New Africa (RRA) leaders, including ██████████, ██████████, visited Africa to determine what kind of assistance RRA could obtain from Tanzania and what type of assistance they could

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render Tanzania in return. Prior to their visit it was believed that hundreds of acres had been set aside in Tanzania for the RNA to set up a commune and that Red China had land-clearing equipment and farm machinery to be utilized on this property.

After their visit they indicated that the president of the country would make some agreements with [redacted] concerning commitments and foreign aid to the RNA; however, these commitments would not be made public. The [redacted] stated that as a contribution and to show good faith, RNA would obtain medicine and books and send them to Tanzania. In addition, the RNA would assist in organizing the United Liberation Front in Africa which would attempt to unite all black African nations.

[redacted], the RNA's [redacted] in exile, is a black extremist who fled the United States in 1961 following his indictment on a kidnaping charge in North Carolina. He resided in Cuba until 1966 at which time he went to Peking, China, where he has since resided.

[redacted] has indicated that he wants to send Negro militants to Tanzania to establish a cadre for the proposed RNA commune. The purpose of this cadre will be to begin training blacks of the African continent in guerrilla warfare.

In October, 1968, a group of American Negroes were in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where they were allegedly recruiting an army to eventually fight against the United States and take over RNA's rightful title to portions of the United States. These troops allegedly would be equipped with Chinese weapons. [redacted] and [redacted] are actively recruiting for this army, and 17 American Negroes are reportedly now active in the affairs of RNA in Tanzania.

In September, 1968, [redacted] discussed the negotiations to establish a Chinese Consulate in Quebec. If it is established, [redacted] states, RNA will be able to legally purchase equipment through the consulate. [redacted], speaking before the National Black Economic Conference in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, stated that the black nation of RNA means developing relations with friendly powers, namely, Red China and Cuba.

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[redacted] of the RNA [redacted] [redacted], returned to New Orleans, Louisiana, on [redacted] 1969, from New York City. [redacted] advised a source of this Bureau that she had traveled to Cuba through Mexico City this Spring with the flight to Cuba being paid for by the Cuban Government.

[redacted] attended a rally in Cuba which was addressed by Fidel Castro and following the rally met with Castro. In the conversation with him, he said that he was unhappy with the dissension among black extremist organizations in Los Angeles, California. Castro added that when the black people in the United States move forward in their revolution, they will receive assistance from Cuba and other countries.

[redacted] Castro presented [redacted] with literature which he stated concerned the revolution and which would be applicable to the black man's struggle in the United States. He promised to send [redacted] revolutionary literature in the near future which would be of assistance.

In December, 1968, two leaders of SNCC departed from the United States for Cuba, via Mexico, allegedly to attend a Cultural Congress. When they returned to the United States, they were intercepted at the Canadian border by Customs and Immigration officials. They had in their possession a large quantity of North Korean, Soviet and Cuban propaganda and souvenirs. Included in their personal effects were a five-band portable radio of Soviet manufacture, adaptable for receiving intelligence communications and a revealing notebook and diary.

Analysis of the notes and diary indicates the two Negro nationalists were on a "mission" on behalf of SNCC and that this mission had been well planned in advance. Their effects also indicated they were placed in contact with the North Koreans in Havana by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; on February 24, 1969, they flew from Moscow for Korea under the cover of pseudonyms; in March, 1969, in North Korea they received detailed training in revolutionary theory and political and military intelligence; and they spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and Cuba prior to their return. Among their notes were instructions for organizing a committee which would propagandize for the withdrawal of allied forces from Korea and seek the support of the New Left and domestic Negro nationalist movements, as well as domestic

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Koreans, to discredit the United States position in Korea. It was indicated this proposed committee would be supported by the North Koreans through contacts in Cuba.

Additionally, it was indicated the subjects had received training in a likely assignment to accumulate intelligence in behalf of the North Koreans relating to "latest plans, newest weapons, blueprints, actual weapons, if possible." According to the notes, these should be secretly transmitted to the North Koreans through the Soviet Union, the Tanzanian Embassy, Cuban consulates in Mexico or France, or the Korean Embassy in Prague. One of the individuals described the assignment as "We will be their (North Koreans) eyes and ears as we wage armed struggle."

On August 19, 1968, [REDACTED], EPP national official, and [REDACTED], then the EPP leader in [REDACTED], arrived in Havana, Cuba. Assistance for their trip was rendered by an official of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Following his return to the United States, [REDACTED] talked of his trip during a EPP rally in Oakland, California, on September 5, 1968. He indicated that on their arrival in Havana they were met by representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba and revolutionary guerrilla organizations from Asia and Africa. In a subsequent speech on December 23, 1968, [REDACTED] stated that during his trip to Cuba he had been personally assured by Fidel Castro that the Cuban Government would give all-out support to Negroes in the United States.

While in Cuba on August 24, 1968, [REDACTED] voiced his appreciation to the "Revolutionary Government of Cuba" in a radio broadcast made from Havana.

On September 11, 1968, a Havana, Cuba, radio station broadcasted telephone interviews with EPP leaders [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that Oakland, California, was under military occupation following the voluntary man-slaughter conviction of BPP leader [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that "they" will answer counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

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In September, 1968, [REDACTED], a SNCC leader in New York City, traveled to Cuba via France. On October 2, 1968, an interview with [REDACTED] was broadcast on Radio Havana. In answering a question regarding urban guerrilla warfare, [REDACTED] said it is going to become more and more a method that will have to be employed by people not only in America but also throughout the world as they struggle for liberation. In answering a question about the full independence of Afro-American people, [REDACTED] stated that the Afro-American people cannot achieve their liberation without the liquidation of United States imperialism.

When [REDACTED] was in Atlanta, Georgia, during December, 1968, he mentioned that he had received limited training while in Cuba in firing automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

Representatives of the Cuban Government allegedly told [REDACTED] that Cuba was ready to assist SNCC with financial and other means of support in its struggle in the United States. Before aid was to be given, however, SNCC was to give concrete evidence of revolutionary activity in the next six months. [REDACTED] claimed Cuban officials told him Cuba would grant asylum to any black political refugee from the United States. [REDACTED] also claimed his trip to Cuba was financed by money provided him by the Cuban Government through its United Nations Mission in New York City.

During November, 1968, two BPP members traveled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, to attempt to organize a BPP group in that area. During a news conference, one of the BPP members stated that the only thing whites could give to the BPP was money or guns.

During the period from March 9 to March 24, 1969, BPP-leaders [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] traveled to Sweden, Denmark and Norway to obtain financial backing for the BPP. The visit was sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark and the Solidarity Committee for Black Liberation, which reportedly has offices in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden. Prior to departing on the trip, [REDACTED] stated that the Socialist Workers' Party of Denmark had sent two round-trip tickets for the trip in addition to a total of four thousand dollars for bail and defense funds of the BPP.

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While traveling through the Scandinavian countries, [redacted] made a number of speeches and held several press conferences in which he claimed that the BPP was the "political proletariat" and that it was engaged in a class struggle and not in a racial struggle.

## II RESOURCES NOW TARGETED TOWARD MONITORING FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

### A. Domestic Communist Groups

#### 1. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Coverage of foreign support of the CPUSA is very effectively achieved at present through live informant coverage at a high level, supplemented by selective electronic and physical surveillances.

#### 2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

##### a. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

PLP investigations utilize live informants, the monitoring of bank accounts, selective electronic surveillances and, where necessary, physical surveillances.

##### b. Revolutionary Union (RU)

RU is covered with high-level informants. We also utilize selective electronic surveillances on RU leaders and physical surveillances to identify contacts. Physical surveillances are also conducted on RU activities and on individual leaders.

#### 3. Trotskyite Groups

##### a. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), have been actively penetrated by informants. We also utilize physical surveillances and [redacted] to supplement this coverage.

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## B. Diplomatic Establishments and Intelligence Operations

### i. Soviet and Satellite

Our coverage aimed at penetration of Soviet and Satellite intelligence activities in the United States includes a wide variety of techniques. We use fixed lookouts on certain communist-bloc establishments which lookouts in most cases are equipped with photographic surveillance equipment. We also conduct physical surveillances on selected individual intelligence officers and maintain electronic surveillances on communist-bloc official establishments.

We operate a program to identify individuals in contact with communist-bloc officials and establishments to determine the purpose of the contact and to assess the potential risk to internal security posed by the contact. At the same time, we explore the informant potential of the individual concerned.

Sources and informants regularly in contact with communist-bloc intelligence personnel perform an important role in our coverage as do the double-agents we operate against them.

We have conducted selected operations in the past aimed at the direct defection of communist-bloc intelligence agents.

### 2. Chinese

Current resources directed against Chinese intelligence activities include the use of informants and electronic surveillances on selected subjects. We also have devised and operated programs aimed at specific problem areas such as Chinese scientists in the United States, Chinese aliens entering the United States and Chinese seamen who may have a port of call in this country.

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### 3. Cuban Intelligence Service

We also use physical surveillances on a selected basis and periodically review pertinent bank records. Through the use of informants and double agents we have been successful in penetrating Cuban Intelligence Service operations in the United States.

#### C. International Conferences

Whenever possible, we attempt to have informants or sources under our control participate in international conferences as representatives of the particular groups with which they are affiliated. We have been successful in penetrating several of these conferences in this fashion and have materially benefited from on-the-scene coverage.

#### D. Contacts Between Revolutionary Leaders and Leaders of Foreign Communist Governments

This is a difficult area to cover as we do not always have informants in a position to accompany individual revolutionary leaders on their official and private trips to foreign countries. We rely on other established informants whom we have targeted against those revolutionary leaders and who have access to them upon their return. In some cases, we are able to determine the result of foreign contacts through our domestic electronic surveillances.

#### E. Travel of Foreign Leaders to the United States

Coverage of foreign leaders to the United States is effected through the coordination of our informant coverage of the organization sponsoring the trip and physical and selective electronic surveillances, where applicable.

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### III. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Historically, the United States has been the target for subversive activities emanating from and directed by the international communist movement in regard to efforts to foment disorder and disruption in a revolutionary vein. The change from the monolithic nature of the movement to polycentrism only served to magnify the problem in that it diversified the subversive attack.

Regardless of the diversification, the basic nature of the attack remained the same. It emanated from communist forces abroad and was channeled into this country through communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and old-line communist groups and organizations working to advance international communist objectives.

From the standpoint of the FBI's responsibilities in regard to countering these subversive thrusts, there were two significant factors which enabled us to mount effective counterintelligence operations.

The first factor was that the activities themselves, took place for the most part within our borders. It was a situation which lent itself to effective utilization of manpower for coverage and counterintelligence purposes.

The second factor was that the activities were engaged in by organizations, such as the CPUSA, which were tightly structured organizationally in the traditional pattern of communist parties throughout the world. As such, they presented clear-cut targets for informant penetration.

Because these old-line organizations also followed the traditional pattern of operating under the concept of democratic centralism with an insistence on rigid discipline throughout party ranks, high-level informant penetration provided an insight into strategy and tactics being considered at all levels. Here, too, it was possible to effectively negate their thrusts.

The emergence of the New Left and black extremist movements in our society drastically altered the situation. They evolved mostly out of social reform movements which increasingly have been transformed into hard-core revolutionary movements dedicated to the total destruction of our democratic traditions and our society.

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They produced a new breed of revolutionaries whose main preoccupation with communism is that it has produced men like Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevarra, whom they hope to emulate in the overthrow of a system they deem oppressive.

From the inception of these movements, the FBI has been aware of the fact that their increasingly revolutionary communist imprint posed new and unique problems for the internal security of this nation.

As these forces of revolutionary protest hardened in their resolve to accomplish their purpose, more and more they reached out to join hands with and seek support from old-line communists not only inside our country but also communists and anarchists abroad.

In effect, the picture has changed from one in which international communist forces sought out supporters within our country to carry out their objectives to one in which domestic revolutionaries are reaching out seeking the support of anyone, including communists, throughout the world who will help and support them in their own destructive aims.

Since the objectives of both so clearly coincide, it is inevitable that they will join forces in common cause. The willingness of the Soviets, Chinese communists, and Cubans to support the efforts of domestic revolutionaries here already has been demonstrated. In addition, the movement of the New Left and black extremist revolutionary protestors toward increasingly centralized, more tightly disciplined organizations will facilitate the inevitable linkings.

It is essential that we bring together and intensify the intelligence capabilities of our country to meet this growing threat. It is imperative that we penetrate all the channels of communication between foreign communist forces

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and domestic revolutionaries; that we take all possible additional investigative steps to safeguard the security of this Nation in a time of multiplying and expanding crises. This has become mandatory because of increasing problems which may be anticipated in the future by reason of the growing alliances with foreign communist elements.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ORGANIZATION APPENDIXBlack Panther Party (BPP)

The Black Panther Party was formed in 1966 at Oakland, California. Its stated purpose is to organize black people so they can "take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of black communities." The BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program and encourages Negroes to arm themselves against the police. Its publications contain quotations from the writings of the leader of Communist China and feature his statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." It is headquartered at Berkeley, California.

Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV)

The Committee of Returned Volunteers was established in 1966 at New York City and is composed of individuals who have worked abroad in such programs as the American Friends Service Committee and Peace Corps. It has a membership of approximately 3,000 individuals and 12 chapters throughout the United States. It has been active in demonstrations protesting United States policy, particularly the draft and the war in Vietnam. Its leaders have discussed establishing contact with revolutionary groups, aiding guerrillas, destruction of existing governments and the transmission of information to Soviet-bloc countries. The CRV has declared that it seeks radical changes in United States policy towards Asia, Africa, Latin America and emerging communities in the United States.

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

The NMC was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1966. It is a coalition of over 100 antiwar, antidraft, black extremist and pacifist groups. Among the organizations which participated in NMC activities are the CPUSA, SWP, SNCC and the American Friends Service Committee. The NMC has organized major protest demonstrations including the march on the Pentagon in October, 1967; the disruptive demonstrations

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during the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in August, 1968; and the demonstrations during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies in January, 1969. Its officers include [redacted], who has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam.

#### Republic of New Africa (RNA)

The Republic of New Africa is headquartered at Detroit, Michigan. It is a black extremist separatist organization whose stated purpose is the formation of a black nation within the United States. It advocates the formation of a black army to defend this black nation and to attack its enemies.

#### Students of a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS, which is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, was formed in 1962 and is an outgrowth of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy, an old-line labor-oriented Fabian Socialist organization.

The founding convention of SDS held at Port Huron, Michigan, in 1962, produced the "Port Huron Statement" which provided the ideological framework for SDS, established the line of "participatory democracy," and set the direction for much of its subsequent activity of the organization.

In the ensuing years SDS has increasingly entered into the mainstream of revolutionary politics particularly with regard to its opposition to the American form of government. At its National Council meeting held in Austin, Texas, in March, 1969, SDS [redacted] stated, "Our primary task is to build a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement." The central appeal of SDS has been to the student. It currently has approximately 250 chapters located mainly on college campuses.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Student Mobilization Committee (SMC)

The SMC is headquartered at New York City. It is dominated by members of the SWP and/or members of the YSA. The SMC has been active in demonstrations against United States policy. Its aims are to bring about the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, to end university "complicity" with the war, and to establish self-determination for Vietnam and "black America." It currently publishes the "Student Mobilizer."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

SNCC was formed in 1960 at Atlanta, Georgia, as a nonmembership civil rights organization. It took part in voter registration work in the South and was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s. In 1966 [redacted] was elected [redacted] of SNCC. He moved this group from the civil rights field to a full-blown revolutionary group. [redacted] urged Negroes to prepare for a "bloody revolution."

[redacted] was succeeded as [redacted] in 1967 by [redacted], who continued [redacted] policy of denouncing United States' intervention in Vietnam, calling for rebellion by any means, and massive civil disobedience.

SNCC is a nonmembership organization which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. It is composed of 50 staff members and a 15-member Central Committee.

Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

WILPF, an international pacifist group, has its United States headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has a current membership of 11,000 in 154 branches in the United States.

The WILPF advocates the right to self-determination, support of the United Nations, enforcement of civil rights laws and new approaches to the entire social welfare system. The organization is currently urging abolition of the Anti-Ballistic Missile System, withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam, and the elimination of racial discrimination.

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Women Strike for Peace (WSP)

WSP is a national nonmembership women's pacifist group which maintains a national office at Washington, D. C. It has engaged in numerous protests against the draft, the war in Vietnam, nuclear tests, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile System. Representatives of WSP have been in contact with the National Liberation Front and have travelled to various countries including Cuba.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



UNEXCISED

**SUBJECT:** FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY  
PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

MDR 16  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM/IEHL  
ON 11-14-00

**DATE:** June 30, 1969

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FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY  
PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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## INTRODUCTION

Although the term "revolutionary protest movement" cannot be precisely defined because of the amorphous nature of such movements, it can be said that revolutionary protest movements existing within the United States fall into two broad categories, i.e. the New Left movement and the black extremist movement.

The New Left movement, which grew out of the civil rights struggle of the 1950s, is a loose-knit, undisciplined group of individuals who view our system of government as irredeemably corrupt and oppressive. Their stated aims and objectives are simple; they are dedicated to the total destruction of our traditional values and democratic system of government.

The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a world-wide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals in this and foreign countries.

Like the New Left movement, the black extremist movement in the United States can be traced to the civil rights movement of the early 1960s and the violent response to civil rights agitation. This is best seen in the history of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formed in 1960 in Atlanta, Georgia. SNCC was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s and was the target of Ku Klux Klan violence. In May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected chairman of SNCC. The lack of progress toward integration since the 1954 school desegregation decision helped Carmichael to change SNCC from a nonviolent group to a full-blown black revolutionary organization. Other black nationalists took up Carmichael's cry for a "bloody revolution" and a proliferation of black extremist groups seized the initiative for change from established civil rights organizations and now advocate outright revolution and destruction of our form of government.

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Foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States can be manifested in a number of ways. Since the Communist Party, USA, is under the domination and control of the Soviet Union, it can be used more and more as a vehicle to support these movements. Similarly, the Progressive Labor Party and other pro-Chinese Communist groups can be utilized by Communist China as a channel for rendering support to protest movements in the United States. Other traditional channels which can be used more are the communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and the clandestine intelligence services operated by the communists within the United States.

In addition to the channels of communication open to foreign communists within the confines of the United States, leaders of United States-based protest movements have in recent years begun to reach out beyond the continental limits of the United States to solicit support of foreign communists and revolutionary protest movements abroad. New Leftists and black extremists travel abroad extensively and participate freely in various international conferences which are invariably attended by and sometimes even sponsored by communists. New Left and black extremist leaders frequently confer with representatives of foreign communist governments. At the same time, revolutionaries frequently travel to the United States and confer with leaders of protest movements in this country.

All of these "channels of communication" are treated in this study which is designed to show the extent to which revolutionary protest movements in the United States are receiving foreign communist support.

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## I. FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

### A. Influence of Domestic Communist Left

#### 1. Communist Party, USA

Since it was founded in September, 1919, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has been unwavering in its allegiance to the Soviet Union. Over the years the Soviets have utilized the CPUSA as a trusted vehicle to influence revolutionary activity within the United States. Accordingly, FBI investigations of CPUSA activities have included the objective of determining the extent to which the Soviets may have been using the CPUSA as a possible channel for Soviet support of the current revolutionary protest movements in this country. All available information derived from these investigations to date indicates that while the CPUSA has made overtures to the revolutionary protest groups there has been limited acceptance of the CPUSA by such groups.

In recognition of its lack of support among youthful activists on college campuses, the CPUSA is currently making plans to establish a new youth group directed toward youth in industry. Party leaders, on the other hand, have criticized New Left groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society as petty bourgeois radicals. Party youth who have attempted to have the CPUSA relate more clearly with such groups have been isolated and silenced. The CPUSA theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," in its March and April, 1969, issues, contained a two-part article entitled "The Student Rebellion," which clearly set out CPUSA opposition to the anti-Soviet, anti-CPUSA line of student protest groups.

Within the past year leaders of the CPUSA in the Midwest met with leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to discuss closer cooperation or possible recruitment of these individuals into the CPUSA. These overtures were completely rebuffed by the SDS people who stated that while there were no disagreements with CPUSA philosophy

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it is most doubtful the CPUSA is relevant today. When it was proposed that there be some form of collectivity between the SDS and the CPUSA, the SDS leaders replied that the CPUSA is not involved in SDS collectives because the CPUSA has nothing to contribute.

Subsequently, a leader of the SDS in conversation with leaders of the CP of Illinois stated that the "Establishment" as it exists today must be changed, even if this change must be through force. He added that the "Establishment" must be replaced by a communist government. He further stated that there has to be a communist party and there has to be a communist revolution and that SDS is the only group to organize the youth, thus rejecting the CPUSA as a possible vehicle for bringing about this revolution.

Available information discloses Soviet theoreticians now recognize their lack of status in the revolutionary student movement in the United States and the need to become influential in the current ideological struggle in order to orient it to Soviet style communism.

With regard to the activists in black extremist groups, the CPUSA is under a severe strain in attempting to develop a program to attract these individuals while at the same time adhering to its pro-Soviet and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The fight within the CPUSA on the way in which to handle the black question is a bitter one and no clear-cut policy has been established. An attempt by black nationalists within the CPUSA to pass a resolution recommending that Negroes arm themselves for self-defense was overwhelmingly defeated at the recent 19th National Convention. In addition, the pro-Maoist stance of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) is anathema to the pro-Soviet CPUSA.

CPUSA leaders have stated that the Black Panther Party may be a vehicle to stimulate revolutionary ferment among Negro youth if the Panthers can be taught a true Marxist-Leninist approach. Leaders of the CPUSA in California have been in contact with the Black Panther Party and have assisted in the setting up of a defense committee for Panthers who have been arrested. However, CPUSA leaders admit that it is not possible to talk to Black Panthers as communists. One CPUSA member was instructed to penetrate the Black Panther Party and to try to put over the CPUSA program. He did join the Black Panther Party but when he was exposed as a CPUSA member as a result of

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attempting to advance CPUSA policies he was expelled from the Black Panther Party.

This does not mean that the CPUSA is not striving to play a more effective role in its relationship with activists of both New Left and black extremist groups. Individual Party members do play a role in demonstrations, activities, and workings of these groups. Party publications trumpet in support of all demonstrations which stir up discord in the United States whether it be economic, social, or against the war in Vietnam.

## 2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

### a. Progressive Labor Party

Recent years have witnessed the formation of a myriad of extremist organizations enunciating the tenets of Communist China and Mao Tse-tung. The majority have been ineffectual paper organizations and not viable operations. However, one group, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is making significant organizational strides in major American cities and on a number of college campuses.

The PLP was founded in 1962, by extremist elements of the CPUSA who were dissatisfied with CPUSA's "revisionism" and who advocated the following of the Chinese communist line in all areas of policy. It is headed by such devoted revolutionaries as Milton Rosen, one-time Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, who was expelled from the CPUSA for extremist views; and William Epton, who, following his participation in the Harlem race riot of 1964, was found guilty of conspiracy to riot, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, and advocating criminal anarchy.

Headquartered in New York City, the PLP has established active branches in a number of major metropolitan areas including Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Newark, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. During recent months, it has made a concerted effort to establish PLP branches throughout the United States. Spearheading this drive has been Walter Linder,

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National Director of the Trade Union Commission of the PLP and an expert on organization. The PLP is particularly interested in expanding its membership on the West Coast as evidenced by the recent assignment of Levi Laub, a member of the PLP's National Committee, to Los Angeles, for that purpose.

The PLP maintains close contact with pro-Chinese Communist groups abroad and its publications consistently follow the Chinese Communist line. For example, during early 1968 the PLP issued a pamphlet in which it proclaimed that the PLP is among groups which "proudly make common cause with each other and with the Chinese for world revolution" and boasted of its support of the Viet Cong in defeat of our "common enemy, the United States ruling-class."

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As evidence of Chinese Communist support of the PLP, information has been developed which revealed that during 1967 and 1968 the PLP received a total of more than \$13,000 from a European bank where an organ of the Chinese Communist Government maintains an account. During 1968, the PLP received more than \$2,000 from Hong Kong, believed to have emanated from Chinese Communist sources.

PLP leaders have been in periodic contact with Chinese Communist agencies and have on occasion visited the Chinese mainland. Jacob Rosen and Frederick Jerome, members of PLP National Committee, travelled to the Red Chinese mainland in March, 1969.

Of equal significance is the PLP's stepped-up efforts to extend its influence on college campuses. The PLP's ability to seize upon situations ripe for violence was revealed by its role within Students for a Democratic Society.

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(SDS) during the Columbia University riots, the turmoil at San Francisco State College, and participation in the student unrest at the University of California at Berkeley California.

The PLP has been particularly successful in its attempts to play a major role in the activities of SDS. During the SDS National Convention, which ended on June 22, 1969, at Chicago, the PLP element succeeded in splitting the organization into two separate groups, each electing national officers and claiming their respective groups to be in control of SDS.

#### b. Revolutionary Union

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was formed in the San Francisco area in early 1968 as the nucleus of a proposed new militant national Marxist-Leninist organization with allegiance to the Thought of Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. After operating for over a year in an underground fashion, the RU partially surfaced in April, 1969.

Since its formation, the RU has organized into a number of "collectives" in the San Francisco area. Its members are old-time militant renegades from the CPUSA, former leaders of the PLP, and young high school and college militants who have gained some notoriety as activists in local campus and related disorders. RU members reportedly are accumulating weapons and engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. They have played a prominent role in disorders at Stanford; at the University of California at Berkeley; at San Francisco State College; and in connection with the strike of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union, which has resulted in violence in the Richmond, California, area.

At the present time, RU leaders are seeking to establish rapport with other militant "collectives" and increase their influence in the SDS. The RU is in competition with the PLP and is seeking to discredit PLP in the eyes of the Chinese Communists and neutralize PLP influence in SDS.

One of the two founders of the RU is Leibel Bergman, a long-time communist who turned first against the CPUSA and then dropped out of his leadership role in the PLP. In 1965, Bergman clandestinely travelled to Communist China where he resided for approximately two years utilizing a pseudonym.

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Shortly after his return to the United States in August, 1967, he advised reliable sources that he had returned "to do a job" for the Chinese communists. He outlined a three-fold mission: (1) to form a national coalition of domestic Marxist-Leninists sympathetic to Mao Tse-tung thought and the Communist Party of China; (2) to develop and forward information of interest to the Chinese communists; and (3) to recruit politically trusted youth who would travel to Communist China for an indeterminable period of cadre training after which they would return to this country and operate in behalf of Communist China in a nonpublic or submerged fashion. There is a strong presumption that these latter individuals would be utilized as recruited intelligence agents operating clandestinely in behalf of China.

In late 1967, Bergman indicated a desire to obtain intelligence relating to the Soviet Union which he would forward to China. He provided funds for this intelligence-gathering effort and also to support the operations of a domestic pro-Communist China organization. He claimed to have a secret line of communication with Communist China. After conducting diversionary travel to Los Angeles, Bergman went to London in early 1969 and while there contacted the Chinese Communist diplomatic establishment on two occasions. Thereafter, he flew to Paris and contacted the Chinese Embassy in Paris on two occasions. While in Paris, he dispatched a letter to an address in China. Significantly, the letter was directed to the name he used as a pseudonym while residing in China. He has stated he is able to communicate with them, but he is unable to receive adequate responses. Monitoring of his activities also indicates he is suffering from a lack of funds.

#### c. Miscellaneous Pro-Chinese Groups

Since the development of the Sino-Soviet ideological split, many factions have evolved from the American communist movement which to various degrees have lent allegiance to the Communist Party of China. Two are worthy of mention.

##### Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist)

The Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) (CPUSA-ML) was created in late 1965 primarily as a vehicle for anti-United States propaganda and activity of its leader

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Michael Lasky, a former member of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. The CPUSA-ML in its initial stage proposed to conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms; to organize cells in the South to exploit the racial situation; to agitate the population and to create situations which would require the use of Federal troops.

For a time the CPUSA-ML operated in California through the Workers International Bookstore, an outlet for propaganda material originating in Communist China. The organization has been plagued by factionalism based upon the egotism of its leadership. Lasky and a key aide, Arnold Hoffman, split into two separate groups. In November, 1967, Lasky and another member of the CPUSA-ML traveled to England where they made contact and sought liaison with a number of British pro-Communist China groups. Thereafter, they traveled to Paris where Lasky was in contact with the Albanian Legation and the Chinese Embassy seeking funds, literature for his organization and extension of his travel to Communist China. Available information indicates Lasky was rebuffed by both the Chinese and Albanians.

#### Committee of Correspondence

The Committee of Correspondence was organized in 1967 by Clayton Van Lydegraf of Seattle, a former leader of the PLP. This Committee, which has ties in California, publishes "The Voice," an anti-Soviet and pro-Chinese periodical. Van Lydegraf's group is in contact with other pro-Chinese groups and is seeking to establish influence and contacts within the domestic Negro nationalist and New Left movements. Van Lydegraf was in attendance at the recent SDS National Convention as an observer and he has engaged in teaching informal classes in Marxism-Leninism. He is a frequent author of articles in "New Left Notes," a publication of the National Office of the SDS.

#### 3. Trotskyite Groups

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), founded in 1938, is a militant revolutionary group based on the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin-as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin.

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In addition to its avowed aim to eventually overthrow our form of Government, the SWP's most immediate aim and objective is to hold together the coalition of antiwar groups prevalent in the country today. It also seeks public acceptability by running candidates for political office on local, state and national levels. SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States were successful in having their names placed on some 19 state ballots during the 1968 elections. They also traveled to South Vietnam where they engaged in discussions with United States servicemen.

The Trotskyite Fourth International (FI), self-styled as the World Party of the Socialist Revolution, is headquartered in Paris, France, and claims to be fighting for the realization of Leon Trotsky's ideas. The SWP was forced by the limitations of the Voorhis Act of 1940 to withdraw its official affiliation with the FI. Nevertheless, the SWP maintains "fraternal ties" with the FI and continually has "observers" in attendance at its international meetings.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), SWP youth affiliate, also headquartered in New York City, was originally formed in 1957 by former members of socialist and communist youth organizations. One of its primary purposes is to recruit youth into the socialist camp who ultimately will become members of the SWP. The entire National Executive Committee of the YSA is composed of individuals who are also members of the SWP. Most of the YSA chapters are located on or near college campuses.

In addition to acting as a recruiting mechanism for ultimate SWP membership, the YSA's current main objective is to organize, dominate, control and perpetuate the antiwar movement in the country. The YSA, together with the SWP, credit themselves with organizing a number of massive antiwar demonstrations.

The YSA National Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 28 to December 1, 1968, was attended by 791 registered individuals, including 405 current active members representing 29 states and 128 cities. Guests came from Canada, Mexico, France and Germany. During the four days of the Convention, the YSA recruited approximately 60 new members.

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Because the YSA is a youth group consisting in the main of college students, most of its activities take place on or near college campuses. Its members have participated in many of the campus disorders which have recently swept the country. For the past several years, Peter Camejo, SWP National Committee member and former national officer of the YSA, has been the dominant leader of the campus disorders and police confrontations on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

The foreign affiliations of the YSA are the same as those of the SWP.

After the French student uprising in the Spring of 1968, a leader of the SWP stated that for years the SWP had afforded financial and theoretical assistance and material aid to maintain the Trotskyist cadre in France and that this assistance was paying off.

In 1968, a leader of the SWP noted that the role of the student youth in France was a new element injected into the spring uprising in that country and that the young militants of the Trotskyite Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire played a key role in spite of its small force. He related that the role that American youth will play in the building of the American revolution must be similar.

In December, 1968, fourteen YSA and/or SWP members traveled to Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government to join in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Since returning from their one-month stay in Cuba, these individuals have participated in numerous lectures and discussions on college campuses throughout the United States supporting Fidel Castro's revolutionary views.

#### B. Role of Communist-Bloc Intelligence

Undoubtedly, as the number one target of communist intelligence agencies throughout the world, the United States is faced with the reality of skilled communist agents acting against the interests of our Nation. For years, the communist bloc of nations, including the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, have had diplomatic, official and quasi-official representatives stationed in their establishments in this country.

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Currently, these establishments exist in New York City; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; and Chicago with a total complement of over 1,000 communist nationals and about 1,400 dependents. Our investigations have disclosed there are over 350 known or highly suspected intelligence officers or agents among them, of whom about 220 are Soviet nationals.

In addition to this open or "legal" channel of intelligence operations, the communist-bloc nations utilize highly clandestine "illegal" networks which have no observable contact with the communist official establishments. The members of these networks who are sent here from abroad with fraudulent documents and fictitious cover stories perform intelligence collection tasks as do the communist intelligence agents operating under diplomatic or official cover. In time of emergency or war involving the United States and communist countries, the "illegal" networks would assume the primary collection role for communist countries whose diplomats and officials would be interned or expelled.

In spite of the extensive nature of communist-bloc intelligence operations to penetrate and subvert the United States, there is little evidence that these intelligence-gathering services are acting as channels for communist support of the revolutionary protest movements here. A significant exception to this statement is the known activity of certain Cuban intelligence agents acting under the cover of official assignment to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) in New York City.

#### C. Cuban Intelligence Service

Export of the Cuban revolution is the fundamental principle of Cuba's foreign policy. We have determined that in the United States such policy is manifested by clandestine support of Puerto Rican independence groups and the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders throughout the United States.

In September, 1967, two officers of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) assigned to the CMUN told a representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NNPR) in New York City that Cuba was prepared to offer Puerto Rican independentists weapons and material. In April, 1968, a CIS officer at the CMUN delivered to a representative of the

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Puerto Rican Independence Movement (Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico - MPIPR) a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC). The message expressed CPC solidarity with and support of the MPIPR in the latter's struggle for independence. Cuban support has included guerrilla training for some leaders of current violence in Puerto Rico.

With reference to the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders in the United States by Cuba, our investigation of Jesus Jimenez Escobar is a case in point. He arrived in the United States in August, 1967, to assume duties as a First Secretary at the CMUN. He left the United States on February 20, 1969, at the State Department's request based upon the results of our investigation of him. At the time of his departure, he held the rank of Counselor, second in order of diplomatic precedence at the CMUN.

Our investigation of Jimenez determined that he was a principal link between the Cuban Government and leaders of black extremist and New Left student groups in the United States. He gave advice and counsel to such leaders, including H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael, then affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); furnished Cuban propaganda materials to them; and arranged visits to Cuba for unknown purposes by many of them.

During early May, 1968, while in Washington, D. C., ostensibly as a representative of the Cuban Government to the Pan American Health Organization, Jimenez instructed Stokely Carmichael to "continue to follow Plan A-5." Carmichael was then agitating in Washington, D. C., following the serious racial disorders here of the preceding month. The significance of Jimenez' instructions to Carmichael is unknown; however, an SDS plan of similar terminology resulted in an undisciplined mass protest and violence at Columbia University, also during April, 1968.

The intelligence functions of Jimenez at the CMUN appear to have been taken over by Alberto Boza Hidalgo-Gato, lower in diplomatic rank (First Secretary), but superior to Jimenez in the CIS hierarchy (deputy head of CIS activities at the CMUN).

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Boza arrived in the United States on September 6, 1968. Our investigation of him has determined that he acts as a clearing agent for American citizens of various backgrounds who travel to Cuba, associates with individuals who are affiliated with black extremist and New Left groups, and has been operationally associated in New York City with Soviet intelligence personnel. He acted as interpreter for Stokely Carmichael during a visit of the latter in Cuba.

#### D. Chinese Support

Communist China, while having no diplomatic or official establishments in the United States, is posing an intelligence threat constantly through individuals residing in or visiting this country. Various residents or citizens of our Nation who have Chinese origins or background have come to occupy prominent or significant positions in fields of science, education, industry, defense, and government. Some of these individuals in the past have acted in a manner hostile to our national interests, apparently motivated by fear or sympathy with the communist regime in mainland China.

The Chinese Communists have in the past mounted a propaganda attack against the United States Government with the intention of aggravating the racial situation in this country. On April 16, 1968, for instance, the New China News Agency (NCNA) broadcasted a statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle "against" violence. Mao described this struggle as "waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation." and stated it represented a call for the "oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." This was Mao's first major statement on this subject subsequent to 1963.

Hong Kong newspapers, on April 18, 1968, reported that Peking was transformed on the previous day into a camp of militant support for American Negroes whose "certain victory" over imperialism was proclaimed by hundreds of thousands of marching Chinese. A parade supporting Mao's message was reported to have lasted from seven in the morning until eight-thirty in the evening.

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For several years, the NCNA has been forwarding large quantities of anti-United States propaganda material to Negro publications and pro-Chinese communist groups in the United States. Information was received in May, 1968, which disclosed the NCNA had commenced circulating photographs in this country depicting racial riots, arsonist activity, and other civil disorders participated in by the American Negro.

Data was received on May 3, 1968, revealing a news release had been sent from China Features, Peking, China, to the Black Organization of Students, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. The news release contained a statement by Mao Tse-tung in which mention was made of support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

The BPP makes widespread use of the "Red Book" in instructing its members. The "Red Book" is a collection of quotations by Mao Tse-tung. Sections of it have been incorporated into the BPP "Political Education Kit." One such section advocates the abolition of war through war and states that in order to get rid of the gun it "is necessary to pick up the gun."

During January, 1969, a BPP leader in Los Angeles had a poster in his possession which had been published by the Peoples Fine Arts Press, Shanghai, China. It was captioned "Support the Peoples of the World in Their Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

#### E. International Conferences

Numerous conferences throughout the world during the past few years have evidenced both the international character of the revolutionary protest movement and the desire of foreign elements to influence the conduct of that movement within the United States. The majority of these meetings have focused on opposition to the United States position in Vietnam. As active participants in those gatherings, representatives of militant groups within the United States have joined with their foreign counterparts in efforts to undermine the United States. A representative sampling of such conferences will illustrate this point, and, in addition, give some indication as to the disruptive, anti-United States, proposals made at them.

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### 1. International Conference on Vietnam

Stockholm was the scene of the International Conference on Vietnam held from July 6 through July 9, 1967. The World Peace Council, an international communist front organization, was one of the principal organizers of this conference. Among the 452 persons who attended the conference were delegates from communist countries. Among those present from the United States were Dr. Benjamin Spock; CPUSA National Committee member Herbert Aptheker; the Reverend James Bevel; Amy Sverdlow, of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Simon Casady, then an official of the National Conference of New Politics.

The conference made plans for a world "Peace in Vietnam Day" to coincide with the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on October 21-22, 1967. Our investigation of this matter disclosed that a massive demonstration of approximately 35,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D. C., which demonstration culminated with an assault on the Pentagon. Demonstrations were also held in various other cities, both inside and outside of the United States.

### 2. Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) Conference

In July and early August, 1967, Stokely Carmichael, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was a guest of the Cuban Government and an "honorary delegate" to the conference of the LASO held in Cuba. He sought to tie in the Negro extremist activities in the United States with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle which was the basic theme of the conference. With headquarters in Havana, Cuba, LASO was formed by communist, revolutionary and terrorist groups from various Latin American countries dedicated to the violent overthrow of imperialism, particularly United States imperialism.

### 3. Bratislava Conference

Another so-called peace conference was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from September 6 through September 13, 1967. Among the 41 persons from the United States who attended the conference were: David Dellinger, who led the

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delegation from the United States; SDS leaders Nicholas Egleson, Thomas Hayden, and Steven Halliwell, who headed an SDS delegation of nine; John Wilson and John Tillman, both of SNCC; Linda Morse, of the Student Mobilization Committee; Christopher Jencks, a writer for the "New Republic" magazine; Bronson Clark and Russell Johnson, both of the American Friends Service Committee; Robert Cook, a professor at Yale University; and Sol Stern, an editor of "Ramparts" magazine.

Both North Vietnam and the NLX sent delegations to the conference.

The delegates from the United States to the Bratislava conference were furnished free lodging and meals while at the conference but were required to pay their own transportation expenses. They were thoroughly briefed by Dellinger well in advance of their departure and were instructed to be prepared to give reports and participate in discussions on various topics, including the antiwar, student and civil rights movements and an analysis of the current American political situation. Dellinger told the delegates that the purpose of the conference was to create solidarity and mutual understanding between revolutionaries from Vietnam and their supporters in the United States and that the delegates were chosen on the basis of their experience in radical activity.

#### 4. International Cultural Congress

In January, 1968, an International Cultural Congress, attended by more than 500 delegates and observers from all over the world, was held in Cuba. Some 25 individuals from the United States were present, including David Dellinger and SDS leaders Thomas Hayden, Carl Davidson and Todd Gitlin. Five members of SNCC reportedly traveled to Havana to attend this conference. This travel was handled through the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN). The announced purpose of this conference was to obtain unity of action in Cuban anti-imperialism fights.

#### 5. Japanese Conference on Vietnam

An international meeting sponsored by Beheiren, a Japanese peace group, was held in Kyoto, Japan, August 11-14, 1968. Approximately 50 antiwar activists including 23

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from the United States were in attendance at this conference. Discussion centered on such subjects as how to wage a campaign against war and for social change throughout the world, how to deal with the Okinawa issue and the United States - Japan Security Pact, how to assist United States deserters and draft evaders and how to coordinate antiwar movements around the world.

#### 6. International Assembly

Columbia University was the site of an International Assembly held in September, 1968. This Assembly was sponsored by the Columbia University chapter of SDS and representatives from many foreign countries were in attendance. Much of the activity of the Assembly centered around revolutionary tactics to be employed by students.

#### 7. Budapest Conference

A group of 20 American antiwar activists including SDS members traveled to Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1968, to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Nine of the group from the United States had taken part in the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a few weeks before this trip. The meetings were arranged by David Dellinger and centered on the Paris Peace Talks, on prospects for further student unrest in the United States and on furthering unrest among American servicemen.

#### 8. Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam

From November 28 to December 1, 1968, the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam was held in Montreal, Canada, hosted by the Communist Party of Canada. It was attended by approximately 1,700 delegates and observers, including a 5-man delegation from North Vietnam, headed by Hoang Minh Giang, Minister of Culture, and a 2-man delegation from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Others in attendance included extremists, communists, pacifists and student radicals from North and South America.

The approximately 25 BPP members in attendance, with the aid of white radicals, took over control of the conference following a series of fights and scuffles. Together with other extremists they attacked the "solidarity with the

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"Vietnamese" theme, wanted to assist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong and wanted to denounce American imperialism. A participant at the conference described the BPP members as "black storm troopers" and said that no decision was made at the conference without consideration of the Panthers' reactions.

BPP leader Bobby Seale addressed the conference on December 1, 1968, and called for the overthrow of colonial powers. Seale also had a series of conferences with the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegations.

#### 9. Stockholm Conference on Vietnam

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam was held May 16 through 18, 1969. Approximately 350 to 400 individuals from 52 countries representing a myriad of peace and antiwar groups were present. About 25 individuals from the United States attended.

This conference was requested jointly by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) delegations to the Paris Peace Conference. The basic theme was to promote acceptance among the world's intellectuals of the 10-Point Program advanced by the NLF and DRV at the Paris Peace Conference. They felt that if they could convince the conference participants that this program was the only legitimate answer to the Vietnam situation; the influence these individuals had in their respective countries would be sufficient to build world opinion in support of the 10-Point Program.

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A report of the Working Group on Action of this conference set forth seven proposals to be used to undermine support of the United States position in Vietnam. These were:

a. Collection of signatures of prominent people to be publicized in newspapers.

b. National and international demonstrations on July 4 in the form best suited to the organizations and the movement in each country. Specific suggestions called for vigils outside United States Embassies on July 4 and the reading aloud of names of Americans killed in Vietnam.

c. Boycott of United States firms providing goods for the war in Vietnam or engaged in the transporting of such goods.

d. Increased international support for draft resistance in the United States and by Americans abroad; encouragement of defection from the United States armed forces; and, opposition within the Army.

e. Increased support of the 10-Point Program of the NLF and exposure of "the weaknesses" of President Nixon's Eight-Point Program.

f. A campaign for recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by more world governments.

g. The issues of the war in Vietnam, particularly the unconditional withdrawal of United States troops and the 10-Point Program of the NLF, should be stressed as widely as possible at all national and international conferences.

With regard to proposal number one enumerated above, the June 25, 1969, edition of "The Washington Post" carried a three-quarter page advertisement calling for the President to end the war in Vietnam now. Specifically, the signers of this advertisement, many of whom have had communist affiliation, called for a halt to offensive military operations and the withdrawal of all United States troops within one year to begin immediately.

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10. World Congress of Women and World Peace  
Council Conferences

In June, 1969, delegations from the United States attended conferences of the World Congress of Women in Helsinki, Finland, and the World Peace Council in East Berlin, Germany. Both of these are international front groups controlled by the Soviet Union. These conferences served as forums for propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam.

We have determined that the World Peace Council Conference in East Berlin, June 21-23, 1969, was concerned with the following points:

- a. Unceasing denunciation of United States imperialism.
- b. Recognition of the government of the German Democratic Republic by the United States and other countries within its sphere of influence.
- c. Encouragement to the Vietnamese to continue fighting, inasmuch as they are fighting the battle of all emerging nations and this will give the latter the courage to fight their own wars of liberation.
- d. Support of provisional revolutionary governments wherever they occur.

The American delegation to this conference included communists, members of SNCC, and the various peace groups,

F. Visits to the United States by Foreign Revolutionaries

The virtual lack of travel restrictions by the United States, coupled with the comparative ease in obtaining a United States visa, practically eliminates any problems foreign leftists have in travelling to the United States. There have been numerous such individuals who have travelled here in the past for varying reasons. Notable among these are Ernest and Gisela Mandel from Belgium and Karl Deitrich Wolff from Germany.

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Ernest Mandel is a leading member of the Trotskyite Secretariat of the Fourth International. He is also an activist in the New Left movement throughout Western Europe. His wife, Gisela, was active in founding the anarchistic Socialist German Students Federation (German SDS) in Berlin, Germany, and is friendly with leaders of various radical youth groups in Western Europe. Ernest Mandel's trip was arranged by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) while the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) organized the tour of Gisela Mandel. These two individuals, during September and October, 1968, made separate tours which took them to some 50 college and university campuses from coast to coast and border to border. Each appearance made by these two individuals was marked by their espousing the revolutionary doctrine of the New Left before United States college students.

Karl Deitrich Wolff, a former national chairman of the German SDS, entered the United States on February 25, 1969, reportedly to engage in a speaking and fund raising tour arranged for him by SDS. He appeared at some 16 colleges throughout the country and did not miss any opportunity to spread seeds of discontent and anarchy. He cited examples of harrassment and disruption and announced the need to build an international revolutionary alliance adding that a victory for the movement in one country is a victory for the movement in another.

Wolff was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and during his testimony expressed support for the regimes in Cuba and North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

A BPP rally in Los Angeles, California, on November 6, 1968, was addressed by a Mexican student who was reportedly associated with the Student Strike Committee of Mexico City, Mexico; which organization had been involved in violent clashes with Mexican police and military units. During a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that Mexican student leaders would come to Los Angeles to instruct the BPP in disruptive tactics and that BPP members would go to Mexico for training.

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**G. Contact Between Leaders of United States Protest Groups and Representatives of Foreign Communist Groups**

**1. New Left Movement**

Cuba and North Vietnam have been particularly strong magnets for New Left protest groups. Much of the strength of these organizations derives from their ability to maintain close relationships and dialogues with foreign establishments. For instance, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) maintains a foreign contact list of over 300 individuals and organizations throughout the world. Its chairman, David Dellinger, has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam. The NMC and Dellinger maintain almost constant contact with the Governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Dellinger feels such contacts give the NMC and himself notoriety and build their image in the movement.

One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was a ten-day trip made in December, 1965, by Staughton Lynd, a former member of the American Youth for Democracy, a defunct communist youth group; Herbert Aptheker, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and Thomas Hayden, one of the founders of SDS. Their trip was not authorized by the State Department. It was described by the three travellers as a "fact-finding" mission.

Following the Bratislava Conference held in September, 1967, Hayden and two other SDS members travelled to North Vietnam.

In February, 1968, 20 SDS members visited Cuba and while there, held conferences with representatives of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, and with individuals from North Korea.

In March, 1968, Carl Davidson, an SDS national officer, visited Cuba where he met with representatives of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam. Steve Halliwell, another SDS activist, visited North Vietnam in April, 1968.

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A group of 34 SDS members travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico in late August, 1968. Part of this group met with a representative of the National Liberation Front who stated that the New Left in the United States should conduct more and more demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

In November, 1968, four women representing the Women Strike for Peace travelled to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. En route, they met with Madame Phan Thi Binh, head of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in Paris, France. In the Soviet Union, the delegation was hosted by various women in influential positions throughout the Soviet Union. A representative of the group planned to return via Prague, Czechoslovakia, and made contacts there.

[On June 20, 1969, a delegation of 20 individuals under the sponsorship of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico City. This trip was organized with the full knowledge that it is contrary to State Department regulations; however, a statement adopted by the group indicates that the travel would be made without such approval as a further demonstration of the CRV opposition to United States policies. Available information indicated that all expenses over and above transportation was to be borne by the Cuban Government.] In addition, the CRV is currently planning a similar trip to Cuba in July, 1969.

Also, in July, 1969, a group of women affiliated with the WSP plans to travel to Cuba at the invitation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

An example of the ability of the subversive New Left movement to reach a wide audience is probably best illustrated by "Ramparts" magazine and its Managing Editor Robert Scheer.

"Ramparts" magazine espouses a line of opposition to United States domestic and foreign policy from a left-oriented position, utilizing sensationalist muckraking to draw the reader's attention to its attacks on various Government agencies.

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The political orientation of "Ramparts" magazine is a reflection of the activities and ideology of its Managing Editor. Scheer has been extremely active in this country in a leadership capacity in a broad range of New Left protest activities and openly espouses support of Fidel Castro and the Vietnam National Liberation Front. His foreign travels include a trip to Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam in February, 1966. In January, 1968, he attended the Cultural Congress held in Havana, Cuba, traveling to Cuba via Mexico City as an accredited correspondent. He stated he traveled with the approval of the State Department. He was again in Cuba from April 23, 1968, to May 10, 1968, and from December 31, 1968, to January 13, 1969, during which time he attended the celebration on January 2, 1969, of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Demonstrative of Scheer's political ideology is the following statement made by Scheer in 1965, "The Viet Cong is a party of peace, and if I was in Vietnam, I would be on the side of the Viet Cong."

## 2. Black Extremist Movement

The obvious objective of communist incursions into the black extremist movement is to bring about a Negro revolution in the United States. The presence of trained intelligence agents in Cuban Embassies and Missions together with the interest expressed by Cuban officers in the black extremist movement in this country accentuate the possibility of involvement of Cubans in this movement.

Travel by numerous black extremists to Cuba has been extensive. As previously indicated, Stokely Carmichael and such SNCC members as George Ware, Julius Bernard Lester and Elizabeth Sutherland traveled to Cuba in July, 1967, where Carmichael was successful in extracting a promise from Fidel Castro to support the black extremist movement.

From Cuba Carmichael traveled extensively to other countries in search of support for his militant movement in the United States. His itinerary included North Vietnam, Algeria and Egypt. As a SNCC representative, he attended portions of the second session of the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in late November, 1967.

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During 1967, Julius Lester traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as a member of the International Affairs Department of SNCC. His trip was sponsored and paid for by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, London, England.

Dale A. Smith, who resides in Denmark, was designated as the Northern European Field Secretary for SNCC as of January 1, 1968. His functions include fund raising, public relations and coordination with other groups in northern Europe.

A group known as the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is active in Paris, France. The leader of this group is William Gardner Smith, who is aided by a female group of American SNCC adherents. They are attached to the International Office of SNCC in New York City. This group has been engaged in raising funds for SNCC.

Smith, an employee of the French Press Agency in Paris, France, resided until 1951 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was actively associated with the Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

[ ] James Rufus Forman, International Director of SNCC, has had many contacts with representatives of foreign countries. On December 27, 1967,

While he was in Sweden during 1968, Forman was part of a group which met with individuals representing the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

In June, 1968, three Republic of New Africa (RNA) leaders, including Milton Henry and his brother, Richard, visited Africa to determine what kind of assistance RNA could obtain from Tanzania and what type of assistance they could

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render Tanzania in return. Prior to their visit it was believed that hundreds of acres had been set aside in Tanzania for the RNA to set up a commune and that Red China had land-clearing equipment and farm machinery to be utilized on this property.

After their visit they indicated that the president of the country would make some agreements with Robert F. Williams concerning commitments and foreign aid to the RNA; however, these commitments would not be made public. The Henrys stated that as a contribution and to show good faith, RNA would obtain medicine and books and send them to Tanzania. In addition, the RNA would assist in organizing the United Liberation Front in Africa which would attempt to unite all blacks in black African nations.

Williams, the RNA's president in exile, is a black extremist who fled the United States in 1961 following his indictment on a kidnaping charge in North Carolina. He resided in Cuba until 1966 at which time he went to Peking, China, where he has since resided.

Richard Henry has indicated that he wants to send Negro militants to Tanzania to establish a cadre for the proposed RNA commune. The purpose of this cadre will be to begin training blacks of the African continent in guerrilla warfare.

In October, 1968, a group of American Negroes were in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where they were allegedly recruiting an army to eventually fight against the United States and take over RNA's rightful title to portions of the United States. These troops allegedly would be equipped with Chinese weapons. Richard Henry and Williams are actively recruiting for this army, and 17 American Negroes are reportedly now active in the affairs of RNA in Tanzania.

In September, 1968, Richard Henry discussed the negotiations to establish a Chinese Consulate in Quebec. If it is established, Henry states, RNA will be able to legally purchase equipment through the consulate. Milton Henry, speaking before the National Black Economic Conference in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, stated that the black nation of RNA means developing relations with friendly powers, namely, Red China and Cuba.

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In December, 1968, two leaders of SNCC departed from the United States for Cuba, via Mexico, allegedly to attend a Cultural Congress. When they returned to the United States, they were intercepted at the Canadian border by Customs and Immigration officials. They had in their possession a large quantity of North Korean, Soviet and Cuban propaganda and souvenirs. Included in their personal effects were a five-band portable radio of Soviet manufacture, adaptable for receiving intelligence communications and a revealing notebook and diary.

Analysis of the notes and diary indicates the two Negro nationalists were on a "mission" on behalf of SNCC and that this mission had been well planned in advance. Their effects also indicated they were placed in contact with the North Koreans in Havana by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; on February 24, 1969, they flew from Moscow for Korea under the cover of pseudonyms; in March, 1969, in North Korea they received detailed training in revolutionary theory and political and military intelligence; and they spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and Cuba prior to their return. Among their notes were instructions for organizing a committee which would propagandize for the withdrawal of allied forces from Korea and seek the support of the New Left and domestic Negro nationalist movements, as well as domestic

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Koreans, to discredit the United States position in Korea. It was indicated this proposed committee would be supported by the North Koreans through contacts in Cuba.

Additionally, it was indicated the subjects had received training in a likely assignment to accumulate intelligence in behalf of the North Koreans relating to "latest plans, newest weapons, blueprints, actual weapons, if possible." According to the notes, these should be secretly transmitted to the North Koreans through the Soviet Union, the Tanzanian Embassy, Cuban consulates in Mexico or France, or the Korean Embassy in Prague. One of the individuals described the assignment as "We will be their (North Koreans) eyes and ears as we wage armed struggle."

On August 19, 1968, George Mason Murray, BPP national official, and Joudan Ford, then the BPP leader in New York City, arrived in Havana, Cuba. Assistance for their trip was rendered by an official of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Following his return to the United States, Murray talked of his trip during a BPP rally in Oakland, California, on September 5, 1968. He indicated that on their arrival in Havana they were met by representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba and revolutionary guerrilla organizations from Asia and Africa. In a subsequent speech on December 23, 1968, Murray stated that during his trip to Cuba he had been personally assured by Fidel Castro that the Cuban Government would give all-out support to Negroes in the United States.

While in Cuba on August 24, 1968, Murray voiced his appreciation to the "Revolutionary Government of Cuba" in a radio broadcast made from Havana.

On September 11, 1968, a Havana, Cuba, radio station broadcasted telephone interviews with BPP leaders Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver. Seale stated that Oakland, California, was under military occupation following the voluntary man-slaughter conviction of BPP leader Huey Newton. Cleaver stated that "they" will answer counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

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In September, 1968, Irving Davis, a SNCC leader in New York City, traveled to Cuba via France. On October 2, 1968, an interview with Davis was broadcast on Radio Havana. In answering a question regarding urban guerrilla warfare, Davis said it is going to become more and more a method that will have to be employed by people not only in America but also throughout the world as they struggle for liberation. In answering a question about the full independence of Afro-American people, Davis stated that the Afro-American people cannot achieve their liberation without the liquidation of United States imperialism.

When Davis was in Atlanta, Georgia, during December, 1968, he mentioned that he had received limited training while in Cuba in firing automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

Representatives of the Cuban Government allegedly told Davis that Cuba was ready to assist SNCC with financial and other means of support in its struggle in the United States. Before aid was to be given, however, SNCC was to give concrete evidence of revolutionary activity in the next six months. Davis claimed Cuban officials told him Cuba would grant asylum to any black political refugee from the United States. Davis also claimed his trip to Cuba was financed by money provided him by the Cuban Government through its United Nations Mission Unit in New York City.

During November, 1968, two BPP members traveled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, to attempt to organize a BPP group in that area. During a news conference, one of the BPP members stated that the only thing whites could give to the BPP was money or guns.

During the period from March 9 to March 24, 1969, BPP leaders Bobby Seale and Raymond Hewitt traveled to Sweden, Denmark and Norway to obtain financial backing for the BPP. The visit was sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark and the Solidarity Committee for Black Liberation, which reportedly has offices in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden. Prior to departing on the trip, Seale stated that the Socialist Workers' Party of Denmark had sent two round-trip tickets for the trip in addition to a total of four thousand dollars for bail and defense funds of the BPP.

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While traveling through the Scandinavian countries, Seale made a number of speeches and held several press conferences in which he claimed that the BPP was the "political proletariat" and that it was engaged in a class struggle and not in a racial struggle.

## II RESOURCES NOW TARGETED TOWARD MONITORING FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

### A. Domestic Communist Groups

#### 1. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Coverage of foreign support of the CPUSA is very effectively achieved at present through live informant coverage at a high level, supplemented by selective electronic and physical surveillances.

#### 2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

##### a. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

PLP investigations utilize live informants, the monitoring of bank accounts, selective electronic surveillances and, where necessary, physical surveillances.

##### b. Revolutionary Union (RU)

RU is covered with high-level informants. We also utilize selective electronic surveillances on RU leaders and physical surveillances to identify contacts. Physical surveillances are also conducted on RU activities and on individual leaders.

#### 3. Trotskyite Groups

##### a. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), have been actively penetrated by informants. We also utilize physical surveillances and monitor bank records to supplement this coverage.

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## B. Diplomatic Establishments and Intelligence Operations

### 1. Soviet and Satellite

Our coverage aimed at penetration of Soviet and Satellite intelligence activities in the United States includes a wide variety of techniques. We use fixed lookouts on certain communist-bloc establishments which lookouts in most cases are equipped with photographic surveillance equipment. We also conduct physical surveillances on selected individual intelligence officers and maintain electronic surveillances on communist-bloc official establishments.

We operate a program to identify individuals in contact with communist-bloc officials and establishments to determine the purpose of the contact and to assess the potential risk to internal security posed by the contact. At the same time, we explore the informant potential of the individual concerned.

Sources and informants regularly in contact with communist-bloc intelligence personnel perform an important role in our coverage as do the double agents we operate against them.

We have conducted selected operations in the past aimed at the direct defection of communist-bloc intelligence agents.

### 2. Chinese

Current resources directed against Chinese intelligence activities include the use of informants and electronic surveillances on selected subjects. We also have devised and operated programs aimed at specific problem areas such as Chinese scientists in the United States, Chinese aliens entering the United States and Chinese seamen who may have a port of call in this country.

We also operate a national pro-Chinese Communist organization in the United States staffed and controlled through informants under our direction. This organization is projected to penetrate Chinese Communist intelligence and political activities directed toward the United States.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MR 009 SF CODED

4:20 PM URGENT 6/24/75 CJC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-6887)

~~TOP SECRET~~

ATTENTION: SA W. O. GREGAR

SENSTUDY 1975, BUDED JUNE 24, 1975.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE  
 SPECIFIED  
 BY THE SOURCE

MDR 16

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 ALM/EHC

REASON: 1.5 (C,D)

DECLASSIFY ON: X 116

11/15/00

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

✓ M. C. Gregor  
 JPC

RE BUREAU TELETYPE CAPTIONED AS ABOVE DATED JUNE 18, 1975.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF FBI HEADQUARTERS IT HAS NOT BEEN THE PRACTICE TO UTILIZE A CONTROL FILE FOR MAIL COVERS. RATHER, THEY ARE WORKED FROM THE SUBSTANTIVE FILE. THEREFORE, THERE IS NO PRACTICAL METHOD TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF MAIL COVERS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN PLACED IN YEARS PAST. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT AVAILABLE AS AN INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE BETWEEN 1964 AND 1973, THE TOTAL NUMBER SINCE 1960 WOULD NOT BE LARGE. THERE FOLLOWS SPECIFIC RESPONSE FROM SAN FRANCISCO FILES TO REQUESTS IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

GUS SURVEY (BUFILE 65-67003, SF 105-11581)

REC-102

THE GUS SURVEY WAS INSTITUTED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF FBI ON OCTOBER 30, 1961, AND WAS DISCONTINUED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1962. THE SURVEY TOOK PLACE AT THE RINCON ANNEX POST OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

32 JUL 25 1975

423

5

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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~~SECRET~~

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE GUS SURVEY WAS TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND UNCOVER SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS. THE SURVEY INVOLVED THE EXAMINATION OF ALL FIRST CLASS MAIL ENVELOPES ARRIVING AT THE RINCON ANNEX POST OFFICE WHICH ORIGINATED FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., OR NEW YORK CITY. THE ENVELOPES ONLY WERE SCANNED FOR CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT THEY COULD HAVE ORIGINATED FROM A SOVIET ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENT AND POSSIBLY BE DIRECTED TO AN ILLEGAL SOVIET AGENT IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA.

THE SURVEY WAS BASED ON INFORMATION DEVELOPED CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTED FROM KNOWN ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENTS ATTACHED TO SOVIET ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C., TO SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES. PREVIOUS ANALYSIS OF MAIL COMMUNICATIONS FROM SOVIET ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENTS TO SOVIET ILLEGALS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1960'S REVEALED THAT PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS ON SUSPECT ENVELOPES WERE:

1. LACK OF RETURN ADDRESS.
2. TYPEWRITTEN ADDRESS IN BLOCK FORM.
3. USE OF LINCOLN \$.04 STAMPS.
4. USE OF "BUSINESS SIZE" WHITE OR BROWN ENVELOPES.
5. ADDRESS OCCASIONALLY TYPEWRITTEN ON A "STICKER" GLUED

~~SECRET~~

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~~SEARCHED~~  
TO ENVELOPE.

WHEN AN ENVELOPE WITH MANY OR ALL OF THE ABOVE CHARACTERISTICS WAS OBSERVED, AN INVESTIGATION WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING IF THE ADDRESSEE COULD POSSIBLY BE A SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENT.

THIS SURVEY WAS AUTHORIZED FOR A 60 DAY PERIOD AND WAS TERMINATED AT ONE POINT DURING 1961 CHRISTMAS RUSH ONLY TO BE RE-INSTITUTED IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE 60 DAY AUTHORIZATION PERIOD.

SINCE ALL FIRST CLASS MAIL ENVELOPES WERE SCANNED, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 130,000 ENVELOPES A DAY WOULD BE SCANNED FOR THE ABOVE CHARACTERISTIC.

DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD, MORE THAN 1,101,880 ENVELOPES WERE SCANNED AND 83 INVESTIGATIONS WERE INITIATED. ALL 83 INVESTIGATIONS WERE EVENTUALLY CLOSED INASMUCH AS NO INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS OR ILLEGAL AGENTS APPEARED TO BE INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE SUSPECT MAIL.

PERTINENT COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE GUS SURVEY AND INCLUDED IN BOTH SAN FRANCISCO AND BUREAU FILES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO THE BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1961, CAPTIONED "SAM SURVEY," BUREAU FILE 65-65884.

~~SEARCHED~~  
12/21/64-3

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~~SECRET~~

ADDITIONAL PERTINENT COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE GUS SURVEY AND LOCATED IN BUREAU FILE 65-67803 AND SAN FRANCISCO FILE 105-11581, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BUREAU LETTER TO SAN FRANCISCO DATED OCTOBER 4, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU DATED OCTOBER 13, 1961.

BUREAU LETTER TO SAN FRANCISCO DATED OCTOBER 18, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1961,  
CONFIRMING THAT THE GUS SURVEY WAS INSTITUTED AT 12:01 AM,  
OCTOBER 30, 1961, AND THAT SYMBOL NUMBER CSSF 2536-S WAS ASSIGNED.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY 11, 1962.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 21, 1962,  
CONFIRMING THAT THE GUS SURVEY WAS DISCONTINUED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1962.

IN VIEW OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVELOPES WHICH HAD TO BE SCANNED  
NUMEROUS AGENTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI WERE  
UTILIZED INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

RICHARD E. STEPHENS

JOHN T. KERLER

DOUGLAS G. ALLEN

STANLEY J. EAGER

~~SECRET~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WILLIAM F. MC LAUGHLIN

FRED ELLEDGE

WILLIAM A. COHendet

DONALD L. COFFIN

JOSEPH M. WUSLICH

HARRY L. MC NEILL

KEITH G. TEETER

WAYNE K. WELCH

DAVID C. SPENCER

STANLEY F. FEWSTER

DANIEL A. GROVE

JOHN P. MC HUGH

JAMES E. SHERIFF

CLIFFORD J. CARMODY

JAMES WEIL

CHIPROP (BUFILE 105-121706, SF 105-2563)

CHIPROP WAS OPENED AT SAN FRANCISCO BY SAN FRANCISCO LETTER  
TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954, AND WAS OPERATED AS A MAIL  
COVER UNTIL JULY, 1956, WHEN CONTENTS OF A LETTER RECEIVED FROM  
CHINA BY COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARY, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, WERE

~~SECRET~~

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SET OUT IN SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JULY 25, 1956.  
THEREAFTER CONTENTS OF LETTERS FROM CHINA WERE REGULARLY EXAMINED,  
ITEMS IN CHINESE WERE REGULARLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR TRANS-  
LATION ON A SELECTIVE BASIS. APPROXIMATELY 40,000 ITEMS OF  
CORRESPONDENCE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN EXAMINED UNDER THE CHIPROP  
PROGRAM. THE CASE WAS ORIGINALLY OPENED IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY OF INTERCEPTING COMMUNIST  
PROPAGANDA FROM ABROAD, AND EXAMINATION OF MAIL WAS HANDLED THROUGH  
THE RESTRICTED MERCHANDISE SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS  
OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED APRIL 6, 1961,  
DIRECTED TO BUREAU FILE 134-5108, INDICATED COVERAGE DISCONTINUED  
SINCE INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA DISCONTINUED BY  
PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON MARCH 17, 1961. BUREAU RADIOGRAM DATED  
APRIL 11, 1961, REQUESTED COMMENTS REGARDING RESUMPTION OF COVERAGE  
AND SAME WAS REINSTITUTED JULY 14, 1961, WITH SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL  
THAT DATE. BY SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED APRIL 23, 1962, CHIPROP  
COVERAGE WAS DISCONTINUED SINCE RESTRICTED MERCHANDISE UNIT MOVED  
FROM CUSTOMS HOUSE TO RINCON ANNEX OF UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.  
BUREAU LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1963, REQUESTED SAN FRANCISCO  
DETERMINE IF CHIPROP COVERAGE COULD BE RESUMED. SAN FRANCISCO

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~~SECRET~~

LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1962, ADVISED CSSF 2279-S COULD NOT BE RE-ACTIVATED BUT POSSIBILITY OF RESUMPTION OF CHIPROP COVERAGE THROUGH THAT SOURCE WOULD BE FOLLOWED. SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED JUNE 12, 1963, ADVISED THAT CHIPROP COVERAGE WAS BEING RE-INSTITUTED THROUGH THE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA UNIT AT THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS HOUSE, THAT SOURCE BEING DESIGNATED AS CSSF 2641-S. WHEN THE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA UNIT MOVED TO RINCON ANNEX, MAIL COVERAGE CONTINUED TO BE SECURED THROUGH IT AND STILL LATER, COVERAGE WAS SECURED THROUGH THE HEAD OF THE AIR MAIL FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE. IN ALL CASES, MAIL SELECTED FOR EXAMINATION WAS OPENED ONLY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI DURING EARLY MORNING HOURS JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT AND WAS RETURNED TO THE POSTAL FACILITY SAME DATE.

CHICLET (BUFILE 105-121706, SF 105-14767)

CHICLET WAS INITIATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUREAU LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 9, 1963. SAN FRANCISCO LETTER DATED OCTOBER 28, 1963, INDICATED CHICLET COVERAGE WOULD BE COVERED THROUGH THE SUPER-INTENDANT OF THE AIR MAIL FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND INITIAL EXAMINATION WOULD BE MADE IN HIS OFFICE. HOWEVER, AS IN THE CASE OF CHIPROP, ALL ITEMS SELECTED FOR INTERNAL EXAMINATION

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~~SECRET~~

WERE TAKEN TO THE FBI OFFICE TO BE OPENED AND XEROXED.  
CHIPROP COVERAGE WAS DESIGNATED AS FURNISHED BY CSSF 2670-S.  
MORE THAN 4,000 ITEMS WERE EXAMINED UNDER THE CHICLET PROGRAM.

CHICLET AND CHIPROP COVERAGE BOTH WERE DISCONTINUED IN 1966  
AFTER LIM P. LEE WAS APPOINTED AS POSTMASTER OF SAN FRANCISCO,  
JANUARY 24, 1966, IT BEING POINTED OUT TO THE BUREAU THAT LEE  
HAD BEEN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT OF CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON  
AND THAT IT WAS FELT NO CHANCE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT BURTON MIGHT  
BECOME AWARE OF THE COVERAGE BY THE FBI.

CHIPROP AND CHICLET COVERAGE WERE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE  
SUPERVISION OF FORMER SUPERVISOR RICHARD G. FLETCHER, WHO IS NOW  
RETIRED AND RESIDING IN SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA. THE CHIPROP CASE  
WAS FIRST ASSIGNED TO SA PATRICK J. HAGGERTY AND WAS HANDLED  
DURING 1964 BY FORMER SA PAUL J. TSCHIDA. THE CHIPROP CASE WAS  
REASSIGNED ON JANUARY 15, 1965, TO SA BERTRAM WORTHINGTON, WHO  
CONTINUED TO HANDLE THE CASE UNTIL IT WAS CLOSED IN 1966. THE  
CHICLET CASE WAS ASSIGNED TO SA PATRICK J. HAGGERTY AT ITS  
INCEPTION AND WAS REASSIGNED ON JANUARY 27, 1964, TO SA BERTRAM  
WORTHINGTON, WHO CONTINUED TO HANDLE IT UNTIL IT WAS CLOSED IN  
1966. NO EXACT RECORD IS AVAILABLE OF THE IDENTITIES OF THE

~~SECRET~~

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SPECIAL AGENTS WHO ACTUALLY OPENED THE MAIL UNDER THE CHIPROP AND CHICLET PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, SAN FRANCISCO FILE 105-2563, SERIAL 99 IS A MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER 20, 1963, WHICH LISTS SPECIAL AGENTS WHO SHOULD RECEIVE SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS BECAUSE OF THE VOLUME OF MAIL FROM CHINA AND HONG KONG WHICH THEY WERE HANDLING. THE SPECIAL AGENTS LISTED WERE THE FOLLOWING:

DOUGLAS G. ALLEN

THOMAS D. MC GOLDRICK

WILLIAM A. COHendet (SINCE RETIRED)

DAVID N. NUNN

DANIEL A. GROVE

WILLIAM F. MC LAUGHLIN

PAUL J. TSCHIDA (SINCE RESIGNED)

JOSEPH M. WUSHLICH

ALBERT G. HIGGINS

BERTRAM WORTHINGTON

RICHARD E. STEPHENS (SINCE RETIRED)

STANLEY F. FEWSTER (SINCE RETIRED)

VAJA KOLOMBATOVIC

G. STEWART THATFORD (SINCE RETIRED)

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PATRICK J. HAGGERTY, JR.

HARRY L. MC NEILL (SINCE RETIRED)

[SF 5592-S] (S)

SINCE AUGUST 15, 1972, SAN FRANCISCO HAS MAINTAINED A MAIL  
COVER ON THE SOVIET CONSULATE, 2790 GREEN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THE BUREAU IN FULFILLING  
ITS INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNAL  
SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE MATTER IS ENTITLED [REDACTED] SOVIET  
CONSUL GENERAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IS - R, BUREAU FILE  
105-210032. (S)

THIS MAIL COVER WHICH OCCURS AT THE MARINA STATION, UNITED  
STATES POST OFFICE, LOCATED AT 3225 FILLMORE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA, IS PRESENTLY HANDLED STRICTLY BY UNITED STATES POST  
OFFICE EMPLOYEES THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF POSTAL INSPECTOR J. W.  
WINEGAR FOR FIRST CLASS MAIL [IN EFFORTS TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY  
OF PERSONS IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH [REDACTED] THE CONSULATE.] BUREAU EMPLOYEES  
DO NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE PHYSICAL REVIEW OF MAIL. MAIL  
IS NOT OPENED OR INTERCEPTED AND FBI IS ONLY PROVIDED WITH RETURN  
ADDRESS ON ENVELOPES ADDRESSED TO [REDACTED] SAN FRANCISCO SOVIET CONSULATE.  
THE MAIL COVER OF THE [REDACTED] SOVIET CONSULATE WAS INITIATED BY A LETTER [REDACTED] (S)

REPOSS  
[REDACTED]

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FROM ACTING DIRECTOR L. PATRICK GRAY, III, TO THE ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL, INSPECTION SERVICE, UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., DATED JULY 13, 1972, FOR A PERIOD OF 120 DAYS. THE JUSTIFICATION FOR SAME COVER HAS BEEN RENEWED AT 120 DAY INTERVALS SINCE THAT DATE AND IS CURRENTLY JUSTIFIED UNTIL JULY 13, 1975.

CLASSIFIED BY 5476 XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

HOLD PLS

F B I

Date: 6/23/75

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

CODE

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE

(Priority)

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-10744)

~~TOP SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY: spa ALM/EH  
REASON: 1.6 (d)  
DEC/ASSIFY ON: X 6

SEN STUDY, 1975 (DATED JUNE 24, 1975)

RE BUREAU TELETYPE JUNE 18, 1975.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED THROUGH A  
THOROUGH REVIEW OF WFO INDICES.**I. Z COVERAGE (WFO FILE 66-2091)**

THIS PROJECT CONCERNED THE OPENING OF MAIL ADDRESSED  
**TO THE SOVIET AND SOVIET SATELLITE DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISH-**  
JAC Act 5 (g)(2)(D)  
**MENTS IN WDC.**

BASED ON THE RECOLLECTION OF SA JAMES T. FIELD, WFO,  
 EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT SEPARATED THE  
 MAIL WHICH WAS THEN PICKED UP AT THE MAIN POST OFFICE, WDC,  
 BY FBI SPECIAL AGENTS BETWEEN TWO AND FOUR AM ON A DAILY  
 BASIS. THE MAIL WAS TAKEN TO AN UNIDENTIFIED ~~POST ROOM~~ REC-102 ~~62-116395-421~~  
 FBI HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, LABORATORY DIVISION ~~MAIL ROOM~~ JUL 25 1975

PAP:th  
(3)

cc 4603

~~SECRET~~

5-

**ENCLOSURE****ENCLOSURE ATTACHED**

Approved:

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

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(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

IN THE LABORATORY DIVISION THE MAIL CONSIDERED PERTINENT WAS OPENED, PHOTOGRAPHED, RESEALED, AND THE MAIL RETURNED TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE FILM OF THIS MAIL WAS DEVELOPED IN THE FBI PHOTOGRAPHY LABORATORY, AND TAKEN TO WFO WHERE IT WAS REVIEWED, AND TRANSLATED IF NECESSARY, BY EMPLOYERS OF THE WFO. PERTINENT INFORMATION FROM THESE LETTERS WAS DISSEMINATED TO THE APPROPRIATE CASE AGENT FOR WHATEVER ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY. THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION WAS ALWAYS GIVEN AS AN "ANONYMOUS SOURCE."

INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN PICKING UP THE MAIL, OPENING IT, PHOTOGRAPHING IT AND TRANSFERRING IT TO WFO IN THE EARLY 1960'S INCLUDED SAs JAMES DUKES (RETIRED), JOHN DE BETTENCOURT (DECEASED) AND DENNIS E. MOORE (RETIRED). NO RECORD EXISTS AS TO IDENTITY OF SA WHO HANDLED THIS PROJECT.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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WFO 32-10744

PAGE THREE

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT WAS TO DETERMINE THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE COOPERATING WITH THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, AS WELL AS IDENTIFYING ~~DIPLOMATS INVOLVED IN~~  
~~INTELLIGENCE GATHERING ACTIVITIES.~~

COVERAGE WAS INAUGURATED IN WDC IN 1940 (WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY 31, 1948) AND CONTINUED UNTIL EARLY 1964. (ALL SERIALS NOT LOCATED IN **66-2091** WERE DESTROYED PER MTR ON JUNE 24, 1964). NO OTHER MATERIAL HAS BEEN PLACED IN THIS FILE SINCE THAT PERIOD AND NO MORE RECENT REFERENCE TO THE OPERATION COULD BE LOCATED IN WFO FILES. COPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS IN THIS FILE ARE ATTACHED FOR FBIHQ.

~~JFK A&S 5 (b)(2)(D)~~SAM SURVEY (WFO FILE 65-8300)

SAM SURVEY WAS A PROGRAM INITIATED BY WFO ON AUGUST 20, 1961 FOR FBI PERSONNEL TO EXAMINE U. S. MAIL, SENT PER AIR MAIL, TO SPECIFIC FOREIGN LOCATIONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED BY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

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WFO 62-10744

PAGE FOUR

~~TOP SECRET~~

AND LETTERS WITH UNIQUE MARKINGS, ALSO KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED BY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

ORIGINALLY THE PROCESSING AND RESEALING OF THE MAIL WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN A STOPPAGE ROOM FURNISHED BY THE U. S. POST OFFICE AT THEIR WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT BRANCH. ON APPROXIMATELY JUNE 14, 1962, THE OPERATION WAS MOVED TO ROOM 74-C AT NATIONAL AIRPORT. SUBSEQUENT TO THE OPENING OF DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, THE OPERATION WAS MOVED THERE ON MARCH 18, 1963 AFTER ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM WERE MADE THROUGH MR. L. J. CARRICO, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIIS AT DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

THE BELOW LISTED SPECIAL AGENTS SUBMITTED SHIFT REPORTS OR INITIATED PERTINENT INFORMATIVE TYPE MEMORANDA:

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE FIVE

~~TOP SECRET~~

ORVIS J. AUERSWALD  
ORVILLE G. AUSEN  
ROBERT H. BATES  
CLAUDE W. BOGLEY  
CHARLES T. COUNTS  
WILLIAM DESONIA  
PETER R. DURLAND  
JAMES T. FEILD  
HARVEY FENSTERMACHER  
CHARLES A. FERGUSON  
ROBERT W. FEUER  
CARL E. GRAHAM  
DARWIN M. GREGORY  
ROBERT S. KENNEMUR  
ROBERT KLEINSCHMIDT  
WILLIAM O. LANDER  
ERNEST J. LANDREVILLE

~~SECRET~~  
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

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(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

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~~TOP SECRET~~

CARLTON D. LEAF  
NORMAN A. LEONARD  
GEORGE LEX  
THOMAS A. MENDENHALL  
DENSIL E. MOORE  
JAMES MORRISEY  
MASON B. NOAH, JR.  
GEORGE A. NORTHUP  
THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN  
ROBERT L. OLSEN  
H. DUDLEY PAYNE  
EUGENE P. PITTMAN  
EARL G. POLESKI, JR.  
PATRICK M. RICE

7A

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

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Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

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THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO IDENTIFY PERSONS  
CORRESPONDING WITH KNOWN **SOVIET MAIL DROPS** IN EUROPE,  
AND TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED  
STATES SENDING AIR MAIL LETTERS TO EUROPE WHO MAY BE  
PART OF A **SOVIET ILLEGAL NETWORK.**

THE PROGRAM WAS TERMINATED ON AUGUST 8, 1966, UPON  
INSTRUCTION FROM INSPECTOR D. E. MOORE, ACCORDING TO A  
FILE NOTATION MADE BY SECURITY COORDINATING SUPERVISOR  
COURTLAND JONES.

ATTACHED FOR THE BUREAU ARE THE INTERNAL WFO  
MEMORANDA PERTAINING TO THE SAM SURVEY. THE BUREAU IS IN  
POSSESSION OF ALL OTHER INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS PER-  
TAINING TO THE SAM SURVEY.

II. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, MAIL COVERS, PHYSICALLY  
CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES, WERE BEING CARRIED OUT ON VARIOUS  
**SOVIET AND SOVIET-BLOC** ESTABLISHMENTS IN WDC. ALL THESE  
MAIL COVERS WERE DISCONTINUED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1964, PER

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

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WFO 62-10744

PAGE EIGHT

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INSTRUCTIONS OF FBIHQ. [THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS,] ITS ADDRESS, FOLLOWED BY THE ADDRESS WHERE [ ] THE MAIL COVER WAS CONDUCTED:

[ POLISH EMBASSY, 2640 16TH STREET, N. W., ] MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT COLUMBIA HEIGHTS POST OFFICE, 1423 IRVING STREET, N. W., WDC.

[ POLISH EMBASSY ANNEX, 2224 WYOMING STREET, N. W., ] (s) MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE, 3430 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WDC.

[ HUNGARIAN EMBASSY, 2437 15TH STREET, N. W., ] MAIL (s) COVER CONDUCTED AT COLUMBIA HEIGHTS POST OFFICE.

[ ROMANIAN EMBASSY, 1601-07 23RD STREET, N. W., ] MAIL (s) COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.

[ CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EMBASSY, 2349 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., (s) N. W., ] MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.

[ SOVIET EMBASSY, 1115 16TH STREET, N. W., ] MAIL COVER (s) CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE NINE

~~TOP SECRET~~

[SOVIET MILITARY OFFICE, 2552 BELMONT ROAD, N. W.,] (s)  
 MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.

[SOVIET COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR, 1706 18TH STREET, N. W.,] (s)  
 MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.  
JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

[SOVIET INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 1706 18TH STREET, N.W.,] (s)  
 MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE

[SOVIET CONSULAR OFFICE, 1609 DECATUR STREET, N. W.,] (s)  
 MAIL COVER CONDUCTED AT CLEVELAND PARK POST OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE FBI EMPLOYEES  
 WHO PARTICIPATED IN CONDUCTING MAIL COVER, NOTING THAT  
 THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE EMPLOYEES WAS MADE THROUGH  
 INITIALS AND MAY NOT CONSTITUTE THE COMPLETE LIST INASMUCH  
 AS SOME INITIALS WERE ILLEGIBLE AND OTHERS WERE UNIDENTIFIABLE:

JAMES W. RYAN

JAMES A. SCHMITZ

RICHARD E. COFFMAN

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

HERBERT O. THOMPSON

ROBERT L. OLSEN

ROBERT J. COLLINS

GUY T. TUNSTALL

NORMAN A. LEONARD

ROBERT F. OLMIER

GERALD P. GRIMALDI

LAWRENCE EIDSEN

JEROME B. WRIGHT

PAUL T. FENZEL

EUGENE D. THOMPSON

WENZEL F. NEIDIG

CARL THACKSTON

ROBERT TAYLOR

CLAUDE BOGLY

THE TYPE OF MAIL COVERED INCLUDED ALL INCOMING MAIL.

~~SECRET~~

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

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

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

UFO 62-10744

PAGE FIFTEEN

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE PURPOSE OF THE COVER WAS TO IDENTIFY THE  
CONTACTS OF THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OBVIOUS  
CONCOMITANT BENEFITS.

FBIHQ IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL PERTINENT DOCUMENTS  
INVOLVING THESE MAIL COVERS.

III. ALL DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA REQUESTED IN RE  
TELETYPE WHICH ARE NOT ALREADY IN THE POSSESSION OF FBIHQ  
ARE ATTACHED AS NOTED.

CLASSIFIED BY 349, XGDS ~~CATEGORY 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.~~

~~SECRET~~Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 465-574

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/6/64

**TO: SAC, WFO (65-8517)**  
**FROM: SA JOHN L. STANLEY**  
**UNSUB; KGB AGENT KNOWN AS "SASHA"**  
**ESPIONAGE -R**  
**( OO: WFO )**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

The principal suspect for the unsub, "SASHA" in this case is IGOR ORLOV who resides with his wife, ELEONORE ORLOV, and their two small sons at 112 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia. They also operate the "Gallery Orlov" from which they sell reproductions of paintings, and which is located in their residence. (c)

The ORLOVs are known to correspond with the following relatives of Mrs. ORLOV, and WFO is interested in mail which is addressed to these individuals:

ALBERT STIRNER (brother)  
 Eichendorff Str. 31  
 83 Landshut / Bayern  
 West Germany

11/14/00 MDR 16  
 CLASSIFIED BY SP & ALM/EHL  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Mrs. ROSA STIRNER (mother)  
 20/b Froetmaninger St.  
 Munich 23/b, Germany

It is requested that the above two names be placed on the SAM SURVEY Watch List.

Mail to those relatives and others, bearing the ORLOV return address of 112 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, particularly mail directed to Germany, should be covered if possible. (c)

CLASSIFIED BY 14844  
 1/25/78

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+3  
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CC: 65-8300

Comments:

8 March 1978  
 Bagley, L. D.  
 Koch, J. H.  
 Olegov, V.

Northup, J. M.  
 Manning, J. R.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-8300-106

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 11 1964	
FBI - TAMPA, FLA.	

Agree to

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : SAC, WFO-(405-70556) 65-8300<sup>1</sup>  
FROM : SA W. SCOTT JARRETT, JR.

DATE: 2/24/66

MDR 16  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00SUBJECT: KORNBLA  
IS- EGCLASSIFIED BY 1482 S  
3/16/78  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ILSE RUTH LAUER is a permanent resident alien born in Germany who entered the U.S. in 1961 and resides in Chicago. In 9/65 and 10/65 she visited her parents in East Germany. While there she met on Fritz Bellstedt who showed her around East Germany. Shortly before her departure from East Germany Bellstedt requested Lauer to forward a letter for him on her return to U.S. This letter would be mailed to her in the US and she in turn was to forward the letter. She agreed to do this. (S)(u)

On 1/7/66 she received a letter from Mrs Muchlaus Marga 2200 Falorama Rd. NW, WDC. Enclosed in this letter was a sealed envelope addressed to Mr. Schlak Wilhelm, 13-A Alf-Fermersleben, Magdeburg, East Germany. This letter bore a return address of Mr. Becker Oslar, 3241 West Diversey, Chicago, Illinois. (S)(u)

One Margaret N. Muehlhaus resides 3105 Patterson St. NW, WDC and is employed as Secretary to the Chairman of the Board Federal Reserve Board. 2200 Kalorama Rd. NW is the Offices of the Cultural Attaché and Education Bureau of the UAR.

On 2/8/66 Lauer received a letter with return address of Mrs Horwitz Rose, 78 Fifth Ave. New York City postmarked NY. This letter contained an envelope addressed to me as was the 1/7/66 letter. (S)(u)

On 3/7/66 Lauer received another letter with return address of Muehlhaus Margaret as above. This letter contained an envelope addressed as the first letter received 1/7/66. (S)(u)

All letters received from KRE bear Cyrillic handwriting characteristics.

It is requested that the address of "Mr. Schlak Wilhelm (or Wilhelm Schlak), 13-a Alf-Fermersleben, Magdeburg, East Germany" be added to the Sam survey watch list. Examination of pertinent items should be restricted to observation of the exterior of the envelopes. (S)(u)

WSJ/

KRE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

60-8300-32

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1966	
FBI - WASH. D. C.	

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300)

FROM : SA CARL E. GRAHAM

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY  
ESP - R

DATE: 1-21-66

*[Handwritten Signature]*

For information of the captioned case. This is to note that "ICEBOAT" is a double agent operation of which Baltimore is origin. It is noted one of the accommodation addresses in that case utilized by the double agent on instructions of his Soviet principal was:

PROFESSOR DR. SIMEON  
Sternwartestr. 75, Vienna XVIII

(b)(4)

The above address should be added to the watch list in instant case.

CLASSIFIED BY *482 S*  
*3/26/78*  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY *243*  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MDR 16  
DECLASSIFIED BY *SP2 ALM/EHC*  
ON *11/14/00*

*placed on Watchlist*  
1/21/66

(2) - WFO  
(1 - 105-69140)

CEG:ctw  
(2) *RTW*

3 Secs  
CALLED  
FILE  
ON  
ICEBOAT  
105-127664

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-2320-128

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 17 1966	
FBI - WASH. D. C.	
Page 1	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65804)

E/C  
7/19/66

SAC, WFO (65-8300) (P)

SAM SURVEY

ESP - R

Re PHairtel 7/8/66 captioned COWSLIP, ESP - R.

Re airtel indicated that the subject in the COWSLIP case had received a letter from ERNEST HAFNER, Berlin, Germany. ~~(S)(u)~~

WFO has added HAFNER's name and address to SAM SURVEY watch list. ~~(S)(u)~~

CLASSIFIED BY ~~X 182~~ 3/20/78  
EXEMPT FROM ~~C~~ CATEGORY 2 + 3  
DATE OF DECLAS

MDR 16  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00

- 2 - Bureau  
1 - New York (65-18045) (RM)  
② - WFO  
(1 - 65-8300 Sub B)

HDP:egj  
(5)

KP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-8300-136

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

FILE STRIPPED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300)

DATE: May 21, 1962

FROM : L. W. R. OBERNDORF, SCS

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY

In examining communications which may be Soviet intelligence communications or writings, the manner in which a particular communication may be folded and placed in an envelope can be of significant importance. (R)(u)

Special Agents handling matters in the SAM SURVEY, and any other Special Agents handling matters which may pertain to Soviet intelligence communications, are instructed to take careful note of the exact manner in which questioned documents are folded and placed in envelopes for mailing. Specific comments on the results of such examinations are to be placed in case memoranda and such comments shall be in addition to those presently required in the SAM SURVEY with regard to the envelope itself and with regard to handwriting or typewriting characteristics of the message. (R)(u)

MDR 16  
DECLASSIFIED BY GSP ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00

(3) WFO

(1 - 65-7973 - METHODS OF DETECTING SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS)

(1 - 100-16597 - SODAC)

LWRO/pcn

(3) *per*

This was routed in CFR  
to all agents in  
Section 8 by CDR  
to all initials since  
Sec 8  
& all covered  
APR

CLASSIFIED BY 112898  
EXEMPT FROM COS CATEGORY 243  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-8300-11

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1962	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, Washington, D. C.

*JW* FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Z COVERAGE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

DATE: January 8, 1948

The Bureau realizes that the confidential Z coverage is a most lucrative source of information concerning Communist, Russian and satellite activities. In order to insure that the utmost results are being obtained from this source it is desired that your office outline to the Bureau the procedure now being handled with regard to the dissemination of this information to the Seat of Government and the interested Field Offices. This letter should clearly reflect the steps taken by your office in the handling of this material concerning individuals, organizations, corporations, schools, and so forth. It should also reflect the disposition of material received which is of interest to other Field Offices, that is, whether or not this information is furnished to them and what instructions are issued to the interested Field Offices, in order that the Bureau may be in a position to follow the future handling and investigation of these matters. (u)

It is requested that this matter be given your immediate consideration and a reply furnished to the Bureau within the next ten days.

6-2071

1482-4  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 243  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MDR T6

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, WFO (65-8479)

October 30, 1962

JAMES F. MORRISSET, SA

MDR 16

JARO  
ESP - RDECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00

In airtel dated 10/5/62, Baltimore reported BA 1229-Sz as stating in part that on 10/2/62 male subject was reading to female subject what sounded like a message. In this message he was instructed, "In your letters, don't forget to answer all questions". ~~(u)~~

To date subject's mail drop is not known.

It will be recalled that subjects possess an Olympia typewriter. Copies of typing samples obtained from this machine, which has a distinctive foreign-type appearance, are available to SAM SURVEY agents. Copies of the distinctive typing used by female subject in connection with a cosmetology application are likewise available.

In an attempt to determine the mail drop possibly being used by the subject, it is recommended that in addition to the standards normally used in selections under the SAM SURVEY program, a card record be made of all letters using Olympia typing which emanate from the Baltimore and Washington, D. C., area. Letters which are patently commercial in nature can be disregarded; however, any doubt should be resolved in favor of recording the information. In the interest of security, where a selection is made for JARO purposes, no further action is to be taken at this time, other than to record the information.

Pertinent addresses of the subjects and others of possible use are available to SAM SURVEY agents.

*discontinued*

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 S  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 243  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

2 WFO  
1 (2)  
JFM/pen

65-8300 SAM SURVEY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-8300-71

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 13 1962	
FBI - WASH. D. C.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AIRPORT MAIL FACILITY,  
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 19, 1961

From: Superintendent,  
 Airport Mail Facility,  
 Washington 1, D. C.

To: All Supervisors,  
 All Acting Supervisors.

MDR 16

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00

Effective 8:30 P.M., Sunday, August 20, 1961 the following instructions will be in effect:

No mail for the countries of Austria; Belgium; France; Denmark; Germany; Netherlands; Norway; Switzerland and Sweden will be worked through the cases until such mail has been cleared by the Supervisor. (X)(u)

As mails for these countries are received, keep them cut up and placed in trays.

It will no longer be necessary to hold out mails for France postmarked by the City.

See that the above mails are placed in the Area between the Supply Room door and door leading to platform. Deliver this mail in Utility Carts, marked (IN) and remove any from this area marked (OUT). That marked (OUT) is cleared for working in case.

Suggest the Countries in this category that you have dispatches on your tour be taken care of first. On each Country that you have a dispatch for, decide a limit that you need the mail to complete distribution on in order to make your dispatch. At this cut off time any mail for a Country that you have a dispatch on is to be collected and worked through case for dispatch.

Make up a list of the Countries you have dispatches on your tour showing the time limit for each Country. Make up this list on your first delivery after this effective date, this list to be in effect until a change is made in a dispatch, then place a new time limit in the Country tray on which a change has been made.

CLASSIFIED BY 1493-80716  
 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 213  
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

cc: Files

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P. A. Shorl

605-313-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 21 1961	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Washington Field Division  
Room 1706  
Washington, D.C.  
January 31, 1948

REN:HS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/14/00

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: **Z COVERAGE**  
INTERNAL SECURITY -- C and R

UFO Act 5 (a)(2)(D)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your Personal and Confidential Memorandum dated January 8, 1948, requesting to be advised what steps are taken by this office in the handling of material received from Confidential Informant Z.

Please be advised that this coverage was inaugurated in 1940 and since then it has been the practise to furnish copies of material believed to be of interest to other offices with a cover letter indicating the source of the material and that under no circumstances could this source be disclosed. In cases where the material examined appeared to be of interest to the Bureau photostatic copies of same were transmitted by letter.

The confidential character of Informant Z is generally understood throughout the Field. In cases where the material does not appear to be of any value it is destroyed and disposed of through the regular channels at the Seat of Government.

Very truly yours,

*Guy Hotel*

GUY HOTEL  
Special Agent in Charge

66-2091-2

100-0-10352-4

CO VOLUME 102 145,000

JUL 23 1975

REF ID: A6212

~~MR 001 SE CODE~~

12:12 PM NITEL 6/23/75 SA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (66-2894) (RUC)

ATTENTION: SA W. O. CREGAR, DIVISION FIVE

~~TOP SECRET~~

SENSTUDY 1975.

MDR 16

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
ON 11/15/00

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1975.

SAM SURVEY, INSTITUTED AT SEATTLE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1961, AND DISCONTINUED FEBRUARY 8, 1963. DURING ENTIRE PERIOD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT AIRMAIL FACILITY, SEATTLE-TACOMA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. ANY MAIL MEETING CRITERIA WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE SEATTLE OFFICE FOR PROCESSING.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL AGENTS INVOLVED IN SURVEY, ALTHOUGH A REVIEW OF FILE DOES NOT INDICATE EXACT DATES OF INVOLVEMENT, SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS, OR SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY:

JOHN J. WAGTER, REESE H. CHIPMAN, LAMBERT G. ZANDER, ROBERT H. MC CARTHY, LYLE J. THEISEN, JOHN CARL NETTER, W. H. WILLIAMS, II, CHARLES W. PEASINGER, DWIGHT M. WELLS AND OLIVER V. LEHTINEN.

ALL MAIL INTERCEPTED WAS AIRMAIL ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS ADDRESSES IN JAPAN. THESE ADDRESSES WERE KNOWN TO BE MAIL DROPS USED BY SOVIET  
END PAGE ONE

Assoc. Dir.	.....
Dep. Adm.-Adm.	.....
Dep. Adm.-In.	.....
Asst. Dir.:	.....
Admin.	.....
Comm. Syst.	.....
Ext. Affairs	.....
Files & Com.	.....
Gen. Inv.	.....
Ident.	.....
Inspection	.....
Intell.	.....
Laboratory	.....
Plan. & Eval.	.....
Spec. Inv.	.....
Training	.....
Legal Coun.	.....
Telephone Rm.	.....
Director Sec'y	.....

84 JUL 29 1975

PAGE TWO SE 66-2894 ~~TOP SECRET~~

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES (SIS). IN OTHER CASES THE ENVELOPES CONTAINED CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS USED BY SIS FOR ILLEGAL SUPPORT MAIL. THE PURPOSE WAS TO PROVIDE MAIL COVER ON ALL KNOWN MAIL DROPS USED BY SIS AND TO LOCATE ADDITIONAL DROPS.

SEATTLE HAS NO CONTROL FILE FOR MAIL COVERS CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD AND THERE IS NO WAY OF REVIEWING ANY THAT MAY HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED AT SEATTLE.

A REVIEW OF SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, CAPTIONED SAM SURVEY REFLECTED BUREAU IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL SERIALS REGARDING AUTHORITY, POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE SURVEY. A REVIEW SHOWED THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY AND INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LETTERS LOCATED DURING SURVEY:

LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. B. COHEN, TOKYO, JAPAN FROM JERRY OBERLIN OF TOLEDO, OHIO, SENT TO BUREAU BY LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 43.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO C. TROUTSCHEFF, HONSCHU, JAPAN, FROM N. LOGUNOW, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ORIGINAL SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED MARCH 23, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 44.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE SE 66-2894 ~~TOP SECRET~~

LETTER FROM VERS POKROVSK, SOUTH LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS TO S. TOIDZUMI, TOKYO, JAPAN, ORIGINAL SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED MARCH 1, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 47.

LETTER FROM N. L., 633 12TH AVENUE EAST, SEATTLE, TO MRS. SHIFZBLATT, TOKYO, JAPAN, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED APRIL 30, 1962, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 69, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE.

LETTER FROM INDIVIDUAL IN SEATTLE TO ADDRESS IN JAPAN, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 2, 1962, FOR TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 104.

LETTER FROM V. SHANNON, LEVITTOWN, NEW JERSEY, TO ADDRESS NOT CLEARLY LEGIBLE, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 2, 1962, FOR TRANSLATION, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 105.

LETTER FROM LINA KLEIN, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, TO UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL IN USSR, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED DECEMBER 7, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 129.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ALL ORIGINAL EXHIBITS WERE DESTROYED AT SEATTLE JULY 6, 1971.

CLASSIFIED BY 1493, EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652, EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 & 3, AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEFINITE.

END

C C - Gregor

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep.-A.D.-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:  
 Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_  
 Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ident. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Inspection \_\_\_\_\_  
 Intell. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
 Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

RE 420 LA CODE

1024PM URGENT 6/26/75 ANR

DIRECTOR

ATTN: W. O. CREGAR INTD  
FROM LOS ANGELES (100-24345C)~~TOP SECRET~~

SENSTIDY 1975, DATED JUNE 24, 1975.

J  
11/16/00CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 ALM/EHC  
REASON: 1.5 (D)  
DECLASSIFY ON: X6

MPR 16

JULY - 75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISETom Clegg  
Rm. 423 JER

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 INTERCEPTEO OR OPENED. THESE CASES ARE AS FOLLOWS:SAM SURVEY, ESP - R, BUREAU FILE 65-65884, LOS ANGELES  
FILE 65-6984.WALTER HENRYK DUDA, IS - PU, OO: LOS ANGELES, BUREAU  
FILE 100-111366, LOS ANGELES FILE 105-13068.  
RECEIVED 11/16/75-418  
VICTOR JAMES KORDELL; MARGRET KURDELL, ESP - R, BUREAU  
FILE 65-67719, LOS ANGELES FILE 65-7236.

FEB JUL 25 1975

SEARCHED  
INDEXED  
SERIALIZED  
FILED

5-J. J. [Signature]

PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

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 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.

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

~~TOP SECRET~~

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) (S)

2. SUBJECT CONSIDERED IDENTICAL WITH PIS AGENT. (BUREAU  
LETTER TO LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1962) (S)

3. IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT'S CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES  
THE INTERCEPTION AND OPENING WAS DEEMED ADVISABLE.

~~SECRET~~

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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 ANGELE 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.D. HUDDSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR 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 PARTICIAPTING 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.

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PAGE FIVE

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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. (S)

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 KORDELLS. (S)

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  
KORDELLS' CORRESPONDENCE.

2. MEMORANDUM FROM ASAC H.A. UNSGARD (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 16, 1962. (MEMORANDUM OF CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR., TO  
SAC DECEMBER 12, 1962)

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PAGE SIX ~~TOP SECRET~~

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. BALDWIN PARK POST OFFICE, BALDWIN PARK, CALIFORNIA.

(MEMORANDUM OF SA NAGLE ABOVE)

E. NAMES OF PARTICIPATING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

SAs STANLEY E. COUPE (RETIRED), FRANK E. CHOVANEC, RICHARD L.  
GRIMMELL, 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.

(3) DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA PERTAINING TO (1) WILL BE SUB-  
MITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

CLASSIFIED BY 2102 ~~XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.~~

END

AM FBIHQ AKC FOR NO NINE

F B I

~~TOP SECRET~~

Date: 6/20/75

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTENTION: W. O. CREGAR)  
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345C)  
 SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 1975

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles, 6/18/75, and  
 Los Angeles teletype dated 6/20/75.

Enclosed herewith are pertinent serials pertaining  
 to instant matter. These serials are as follows:

SAM SURVEY  
 ESP - R  
 (Bufile 65-65884)  
 (LAFile 65-6984)

DECLASSIFIED BY ~~SP-2 ALM/EHL~~  
 ON 11/14/00

1. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 4/10/61  
 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los  
 Angeles Area, Espionage - R".

2. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/24/61  
 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los  
 Angeles Area, Espionage - R".

3. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/16/61  
 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los  
 Angeles Area, Espionage - R". REC-102 62-16639-417

The following communications are all captioned  
 "SAM SURVEY, Esp - R": RECEIVED JUL 25 1975

4. Los Angeles letter dated 12/28/61 to Director

5. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/3/62

3 - Bureau (Encls. 40) (RM)  
 2 - Los Angeles  
 WLM/mlh  
 (5)

~~ENCL BEHIND FILE~~  
(603)  
REMOVAL

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY 2182  
 E. CLAPP : COM. GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
 SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
 EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 and 3  
 AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite  
 Sent M Per M

Approved: JW

~~TOP SECRET~~

LA 100-24345C

6. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/12/62.
7. Bureau letter to Boston dated 5/31/61.
8. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 6/12/61.
9. Bureau letter to Boston dated 8/14/61.
10. Bureau letter to New York dated 8/28/61.
11. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/20/61.
12. Los Angeles radiogram dated 9/28/61.
13. Bureau letter to Seattle dated 9/25/61.
14. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/9/61.
15. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 10/11/61.
16. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/24/61.
17. Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 10/20/61.
18. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 11/8/61.
19. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 12/19/61.
20. Los Angeles teletype to Director dated 1/8/62.
21. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 1/30/62.
22. Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 2/13/62.
23. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/30/62.
24. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 5/9/62.
25. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/11/62.
26. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/27/62.
27. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 11/23/62.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

LA 100-24345C

28. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 1/11/63.
29. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/21/63.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA  
IS - PO  
(Bufile 105-111366)  
(LAFfile 105-13068)

The following serials are all captioned "WALTER HENRYK DUDA":

1. Bureau letter to San Diego dated 6/19/62.
2. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 11/29/62.
3. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/16/64.
4. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/26/64.
5. Memorandum from SA HOMER A. PORTER, Jr., to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 4/16/64.
6. Letter from SAC WESLEY G. GRAPP to Assistant Inspector in Charge, U. S. Post Office, 9/30/64.

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL  
ESP - R  
MARGARET KORDELL  
ESP - R  
(Bufile 65-67719)  
(LAFfile 65-7236)

The following communications are all captioned "VICTOR JAMES KORDELL; MARGARET KORDELL":

1. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 8/7/62.
2. Los Angeles airtel to Director dated 10/3/62.
3. Memorandum from ASAC H. A. ONSGARD to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 10/12/62.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

LA 100-24345C

4. Memorandum from SA EWING G. LAYHEW to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 11/26/62.

5. Memorandum from SA CHARLES J. NAGLE, Jr., to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 12/12/62.

- 4\* -

~~TOP SECRET~~

NR004 BS CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

4:45 PM URGENT 6/20/75 RCM JUN 20 1975  
 TO: DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD, SA W. O. CREGAR) M  
 FROM: BOSTON (66-4177)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SENSTUDY, 1975; BUDED: JUNE 24, 1975

W.C.C.  
4123 344

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
*Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Senior Sec'y	_____

RE HEADQUARTERS TELETYPE, JUNE 18, 1975, WHICH SET OUT REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ADDRESSED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FBIHQ FROM SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

A REVIEW OF ALL AVAILABLE FILES IN THE BOSTON OFFICE AND CONTACT WITH APPROPRIATE SUPERVISORS AND SPECIAL AGENT PERSONNEL DID NOT DISCLOSE ANY INCIDENTS OF MAIL OPENING OR MAIL INTERCEPT BY OR ON BEHALF OF FBI FROM JANUARY 1, 1960, TO PRESENT.

FURTHER, NO INCIDENTS OF MAIL COVERS THAT WERE PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH EMPLOYEES OF THE U. S. POSTAL SERVICE WERE DISCLOSED FROM REVIEW OF FILES AND CONTACT WITH APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL OF THE BOSTON OFFICE, FBI.

D.P.L.  
Sen. 29 Jun 1975  
Concurrent w/ 6/20  
La T. ch Ent

MDR 16

REC-102 62-111-375-410  
312 JUL 25 1975DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/TEHL  
ON 11/14/00

5-J

PAGE TWO, BS 66-4117, ~~TOP SECRET~~

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, BOSTON FILE 65-4447,  
CAPTIONED SAM SURVEY, WAS DESTROYED IN 1973. BUFILE IN  
THIS MATTER IS 65-65884.

CLASSIFIED BY 6320, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

VLJ FBIHQ CLR

~~SECRET~~