BACKGROUND

Charles William Wiley, lecturer, photographer and free lance journalist, was born 17 November 1926 at Flushing, New York, of American-born parents. He married Katina Calamara, who was born on 18 March 1927 in New York City, on 11 February 1950. They had three children, a daughter, now age 23, and two sons, currently (1974) ages 15 and 13, respectively. Katina died by suicide in April 1973. He currently resides with his two sons in Parlin, New Jersey.

The son of a professional actor, Wiley was, himself, a child actor on stage and radio from 1931-1941. In 1942 and 1943 he toured with U.S.O. shows and from 1943 through 1944, was an assistant stage manager in New York City. From 1935 to 1942, he attended the New York City Professional Children's School. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served honorably as a Seaman from November 1944 to July 1946. From 1945 to 1951, he held many part-time and temporary jobs in New York City and Miami, Florida, as a salesman, industriviewer, bellhop and U.S. Postal Clerk. From 1949 through 1954 he attended night school at New York University and earned a B.S. degree in Journalism. Also, from 1951 to 1953, he was an underwriter for Guardian Life Insurance Company and from November 1953 to October 1954, an agent for Fidelity Life Insurance Company, both in New York City.

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Following the approval of the project funding, McCord contacted Lee Pennington, of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion in Washington, D. C., asking, and receiving wholehearted agreement, for Pennington to provide cover for Wiley's work. The cover arrangements were so concluded. It was made clear to Wiley that CIA was purchasing the end product of his work and that he was not now a CIA employee. However, McCord did advise Wiley that he would attempt to secure Agency employment for him at the conclusion of the project; and that in the coming year Wiley should work on the indexing, continue regular contact with his sources of information in New York City - keeping the Agency advised of anything that may be pertinent to our areas of interest, and finally, build a cover story which would enable Wiley to contact and interview various ex-Communists and ex-Soviet agents in the New York area.

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ACTIVITIES

March 1956 - June 1959

In mid-March 1956, through a letter by McCord extended from his home address, arrangements were made for Niley to come to Washington, D. C., for three days to brief Hazel Mackie, Personnel Pool (Office of Personnel), on certain administrative matters for the processing and typing of the index. The Personnel Pool work would result in 8 full copies of the index: three copies to the Security Office, one copy to Staff D, one copy to CI Staff, one copy for the FBI, one copy for the American Legion and one copy for Wiley.

(It is presumed that a copy of the index was given to the FBI; however, there is no document which could be located that states a copy was in fact given to the FBI.)

Concurrent with McCord's interest in Wiley, he and Morse Allen (SRS) were working on Operation Recovery, a project set up in 1985 whose objective was gaining access to and debriefing former and known agents of the international Communist movement who were involved in espionage activities directly or indirectly against the U.S. Government. Attendant to this operation, by April 1956, Wiley at the request of McCord had completed:

- A summary of newspaper items on the Vladimir Asaturov case;
- A summary of information on the Robert Osman case;
- A summary of information on the Robert G. Switz case;
- A summary of information on the Mary Martin espionage case; and
- A summary of information on the Michael Gorin espionage case.

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Wiley was sent his first check covering the index project on 9 April 1956. By 22 May 1956, he had met Morse Allen.

McCord further reported on 1 May 1956 that during discussion with Wiley he told Wiley that there are three areas in which he could work during the coming year (1956-57) which would be of interest and would enhance his value to CIA. One would be the continuation of the index project, another would be the continuation of regular contact with his sources of information in New York City, keeping CIA advised of anything that may be pertinent to our areas of interest. The third would be the building for him a cover story which would enable him to contact and interview various ex-Communists and ex-Soviet agents in the New York area.

Wiley told McCord that he, Wiley, was in contact with Herbert Philbrick during the spring of 1956, and asked McCord to work on getting him, Wiley, some (American) Legion credentials. Wiley also enclosed reports on one Alexander Koral. He stated he had begun taking Russian. Language leggons from a Russian girl working for NTS.

On 20 March 1957, McCord informed his supervisor that Wiley's work on the index project would expire in May 1957. McCord indicated he would like to use Wiley for another year on the indexing project.

On 13 April 1957, Wiley tendered additional materials from the indexing project; a copy of an article by Alfred Kohlberg, "A Red Dream"; an open letter to the President of the United States requesting either a new trial or pardon for Morton Sobell, attaching a list of 200 signers; and a list of publications and organizations fighting Communism in the U.S. prepared by Herb Philbrick, given to Wiley. Wiley was advised that he may be called upon soon to work on some material on Soviet Espionage (David Dallin material, a noted author of books on Soviet Intelligence), requiring about one month's work; that he may be called upon to follow the Albam (Jacob Albam) trial developments in the press; and that an attempt would be made to renew his grant for another year.

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On 21 June 1957, Harlan A. Westrell, Chief, SRS, requested the Director of Security for authorization to continue the Daily Worker indexing project for one year which had yielded approximately 500,000 names in the index. On 22 August 1957, Sheffield Edwards, Director of Security, requested and received, such authorization for circa \$10,000 from the Deputy Director of Support.

During this period (1956-1959), Wiley worked with Herbert Philbrick on a book which Philbrick was preparing entitled "The Most Dangerous Group in the World." He also was "building his cover" as a newspaperman and had numerous contacts with Earl Browder (ex-chairman of the CPUSA).

From 5 to 19 January 1959, Wiley made a fact-finding trip through the Mid-West and the Southeastern states of the U.S. contacting newspapers, "conservative" individuals, police agencies, and information repositories to determine the extent of their information concerning Communism and the Communist movement.

During the summer of 1959, SRS initiated and completed a study through wiley of the Columbia University newspaper, "Spectator" and the City College of New York newspaper. This, unlike the Daily Worker index, was a study of the various issues for information pertaining to Communists and radical organizations and individuals. Don Ingles, Wiley's cousin, conducted the study and was paid for his time.

Financial records indicate that the indexing project's gross funding from March 1956 through May 1957 was \$10,000. Out of that amount, Wiley was given \$8,600 in salary and the other \$1,400 was for expenses. The same total amount was approved for the period June 1957 through May 1958 and was expended as follows: \$7,900 for salary payments and \$2,100 for expenses. A like amount (\$10,000) was set aside for the period June 1958 through June 1959 and expended at the rate of \$734.17 per month in salary payments and the rest, \$265.83, in expenses.

In connection with the index, Wiley was also given specific requests to compile reports on several individuals and organizations which were of peripheral interest.

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On 30 April 1958, Wiley prepared a report on his contact (Charles Raphael) with the International Commission of Jurists, and the location of possible files on Soviet Espionage Commissioned by Philip Chancellor to be gathered by Sidney McLaglen.

On 2 May 1958, Wiley prepared a report on his chance meeting with Vladimir Oserov, Tass reporter.

Wiley reported that on 28 June 1958, he attended a birthday cocktail party at the apartment of and for Dr. J.B. Matthews, and identified others in attendance.

On 6 December 1956 (sic), Wiley reported receiving a call from J.B. Matthews inquiring about Jack Rubenstein (Rubinstein).

In the fall of 1958, Wiley reported meeting JoAnn Mellors, from England, active in the anti-Communist organization Common Cause.

On 1 November 1958, Wiley prepared a report on the "Links Between the Anti-Vetamation League and the Com in Rich." following a conversation with Michael

On 8 December 1958, Niley prepared a report on a contact with Colonel Aharon Yariv, an Israeli Embassy official. On 3 March 1959, this report was sent by Helene Finan to James McCord and Clifton Carrico.

In March 1959, Wiley prepared four reviews of articles appearing in 1941 and 1942 editions of Social Justice Magazine pertaining to General Walter G. Krivitsky.

On 19 April 1959, Wiley prepared a report covering his introduction to Haviv Shiber, General Secretary of the Anti-Communist League in Israel. There is a notation on the report that Wiley was going to give the information also to the FBI.

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ACTIVITIES, July 1959 - January 1974

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL, VIENNA 1959

Shortly after Wiley signed his contract with this Agency, he became involved in the World Youth Festival (WYF) held in Vienna during July 1959.

A memo dated 19 February 1959 to the Acting Chief, SRS, from Helene Finan (SRS) reports on a meeting between Finan and Wiley at which Wiley furnished information relative to the forthcoming WYF to be held in Europe in midsummer 1959. According to this memo and an accompanying one, Wiley said that Herb Romerstein (ex-Communist and HCUA employee), with the aid of Alfred Kohlberg (NYC importer and long-time anti-Communist activitist) and Colonel Archibald Roosevelt, has a project extant to send a delegation of 10 or more people to the WYF in Vienna in July, along with the left-wing American delegation. Romerstein who is running the "show" for us (Finan's words) has asked Wiley to help and Wiley will, but not in an overt manner. Wiley told Romerstein the project was his and Wiley should not be given any prominence. Wiley and his wife will sign up next week. Don Sweeny (sic) of the American Legion and several individuals from various state police will also be among the group witting of the project. The group, probably no more than 10 in all, will attempt subtle propaganda, will sit singley throughout the hall and interject controversial or embarrassing topics into discussions. Wiley will play the role of the typical American with his ever-ready camera. Wiley will also work on behalf of the I&NS in gathering names and pictures.

Helene Finan reported on 12 March 1959 to the AC/SRS that Wiley will attend the WYF in Vienna in summer of 1959 for us (SRS). A 17 March 1959 memo states Wiley will leave New York with the delegation on 20 June 1959. After the Festival, the group (less Katina Wiley) plans to spend three weeks in the USSR as members of the U.S. delegation to the Festival. Wiley later changed his plans to include a visit to Europe and the Middle East before and to Europe and England after the Vienna and USSR phases of the trip.



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On 18 May 1959, Morse Allen wrote a memo to the Chief, SRS that Wiley is now a newspaperman and a magazine writer, accredited under the auspices of the North American Newspaper Alliance, the Spades Syndicate, The Indianapolis Star, The Richmond Times Dispatch and pro-bably several other publications. Wiley is a member of an anti-Communist group privately sponsored who will attend the Vienna Youth Festival and will make themselves known during the Festival. Wiley will probably cover the Festival for the Newhouse Newspaper Chain, National Review and U.S. News and World Report. He has received \$500 in private subscriptions to cover the cost of his transportation to the WYF. The cost of his proposed itinerary amounts to \$1,056.70 for transportation. Allen recommended the Office of Security pay the additional cost of \$556.70 with the understanding that any remuneration received from his writings be offset on an equitable basis.

On 19 May 1959, James McCord noted to Allen, "Ok, see me," referring to the request to approve the additional cost and possible later offset. There is a 16 June report

The New York Times reported on 3 August 1959 that Charles Wiley, his wife, and Joanne Mellor, a British subject living in New York City, were "roughed up" when they attempted to join a parade of Eastern Bloc delegates to the WYF. Wiley and company waited until the parade had started and then unfolded their banners with such slogans as "Remember Hungary," "Remember Tibet," and "What About Soviet Imperialism?" That incident got much press coverage, particularly because Wiley's wife was obviously pregnant.

A 14 September 1959 memo for the record from Wiley reflects that in a meeting with staff members of the HCUA, Wiley was instrumental in talking HCUA out of holding hearings which would be intended partially to expose the alleged inept, but expensive, effort made by CIA to infiltrate the WYF with a large group under cover of the Independent Service Committee. The Director of Security memoranda concerning the foregoing was forwarded to the Legislative Counsel on the 16th and 25th of September 1959 and the 27th of October 1959. They were also forwarded to the Office of the DCI.

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In February 1960, Wiley did testify before HCUA as an expert regarding the 7th WYF and covered "violence" against himself and other anti-Communists and the Communist dominance of delegations.

On or about 1 April 1960, the House Committee on Un-American Activities was interested in consultations with Wiley based on articles by Wiley appearing in the American Legion Magazine, Elks magazine, National Review, and the Ukranian Quarterly, apparently based on Wiley's observations of Iron Curtain countries derived from his travels to the USSR, the World Youth Festival in Vienna, and other Iron Curtain countries during the summer of 1959. (In February 1960, Wiley had testified before HCUA about his experiences at the Vienna Youth Festival.) The HCUA staff members interested in Wiley were Francis McNamara and Richard Arens.

During the course of his trip to the WYF, Wiley apparently drew some official attention to himself in Israel.

Circa 20 August 1950, a State Department memorandum was forwarded to McCord regarding conversations William Anthony, Press Officer, American Embassy, Tel Aviv, Israel, had with Wiley at the American Embassy on 20 and 21 July 1959. In substance, Anthoney stated Wiley represented himself as a columnist connected with the "Newhouse Chain" but in his questioning of Anthony about Israeli politics, he (Wiley) "tries to give the impression he either is in or just outside the Washington intelligence community." Upon receipt of this memo, McCord advised Morse Allen, SRS, "We need to straighten Wiley out on being too clandestine."

Circa September 1959, Wiley prepared five reports relevant to some of his travels to the Middle East, Soviet Union and Austria attendant to activities of the World Youth Festival in Vienna in the summer of 1959. One report concerned a former Syrian Communist leader (Elias Mourkos) and Syrian intelligence agents. Another concerned Wiley's observations as of 9 August 1959 when he was in Kiev, USSR, relative to an anti-regime student in Kiev. A third report

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concerned the presence of Anthony Churchill at the Vienna Youth Festival from late July to early August 1959. A fourth report concerned Wiley's meeting with one Damdindorje in Cairo, Egypt, on 2 July 1959 who Wiley characterized as a possible defector from the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, and the fifth report pertained to the possible compromise through Soviet guides - of the Yale Chorus Group in the USSR in July 1959.

In the fall of 1959, Wiley prepared three additional reports attendant to his travels involving the World Youth Festival in the summer of 1959. One report concerned the presence of Chua Cheng Lok at the Youth Festival; another concerned Wiley's meeting with Dr. Waldemar Wajszczuk on a train travelling between the Soviet border at Brest and Warsaw on 16 August 1959, who Wiley characterized as a possible Polish defector; coupled with a report on Wiley's meeting with Bogdan Kolodziejski and Jerzy Solecki in Vienna in late July 1959, who Wiley characterized as "Polish journalists (intelligence agent?)"; and a third concerned a 29 June 1959 meeting in Belgrade with Tom Duckinovic characterized as a defector from Yugoslavia.

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CUBA TRIP, ARREST AND DETENTION, 1960

(There is no conclusive evidence such as formal memoranda in the file to indicate that this Agency initiated action to send Wiley to Cuba. However, inferences from routing slips, memoranda and expense voucher payments would by SRS officers, there is no indication, again such as a formal memorandum, in the Wiley files that he, under CIA find out information about the three staff employees who were imprisoned there. This does not preclude that there files. The best indicator is Paul Gaynor's comment on a routing slip to CIA Cover Employee dated 2 February 1970, "His (Wiley's) imprisonment in Cuba was an operation on behalf of FE-TSD-OS-DCI-DDP.")

On 9 August 1960, Wiley reported the following information to Morse Allen of SRS concerning his trip to Cuba:

Mr. Wiley arrived in Havana the morning of 26 July lyou and was arrested in Havena at the Libre Hotel at approximately 7:00 p.m. on the evening of 27 July 1960. During the period between his arrival and his arrest, Mr. Wiley stated that he had made no business type contacts and that he had merely wandered about the streets of Havana looking for news items. (Wiley is covered as a correspondent for radio station WOR of New York City plus other newspaper correspondent type coverage.) During this period, Wiley stated he contacted Ruby Phillips of the New York Times and he met and talked with Dave Webber, a stringer for NBC who was staying at the Libre Hotel. In addition, Wiley stated that he had spent a certain amount of time doing nothing but moving about the Libre Hotel. Wiley stated further that during the 26th and on the 27th he had been interviewing delegates to the Latin American Youth Congress then convening in Havana, Cuba. During these interviews, Wiley had acted as a typical newspaperman and had with him a tape recorder which he had brought with him when he came into Cubs and which he had previously registered with the Cuban customs authorities.

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Miami, Florida, and further claimed that she had been slapped by an FBI agent. Wiley stated that this woman mentioned the name of the man but he cannot as yet recall the agent's name. Wiley also believed that the arrest had occurred in Miami within the last few months, also no specific date of arrest was mentioned. Wiley stated that Alvarez and the woman both spoke English although not well.

Wiley stated that the interrogation was strictly routine. They wanted to know why he was in Cuba, when he had arrived, had he ever been in Cuba before, who he worked for, etc. Wiley stated that he worked for radio station WOR and that he held strictly to his newspaper correspondent cover. Wiley stated that Alvarez attempted to talk tough at times but Wiley laughed at him and denounced the Cuban police, the Cuban military and the Cuban government to Alvarez and, in fact, invited Alvarez to do anything he wanted to. Wiley stated he bluntly asked Alvarez just why he was arrested and according to Alvarez said "we think you are an FBI spy." Wiley stated that he pointed out the stupidity of Alvarez to his face and that Alvarez from time to time became furious during the interrogation.

Wiley stated that the interrogation which was completely fruitless lasted about twenty minutes, at the conclusion of which he was given a sandwich and was told that he would be released in the morning. Wiley stated that he demanded that he be allowed to call the U.S. Embassy but this was denied. Because of this, Wiley stated that he wouldn't eat a thing until the U.S. Embassy or one of their representatives had made contact with him. He stated that he took the sandwich and gave it to some prisoners. Wiley stated at the conclusion of this interrogation he was taken to a different cell which he described as being about 15 x 15 feet having triple bunks in the cell occupied by 26 other men whom Wiley described as MRR types. Wiley described this cell as filthy, no ventilation, no lights. He stated he spent seven days in this cell and in fact went on a hunger strike. He stated he refused to eat anything and touched no food except on the Sunday following his arrest after he had been promised his release the following morning at which time he had a little soup and some other food. He added however because his release was not forthcoming as agreed, he went on another hunger strike and had no food until he was released on the following Wednesday, 3 August

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which he could then be considered an expert. Subject has contacted a number of organizations in radio, television, newspapers and magazines who had evidenced an interest in securing from him stories, pictures and taped interviews. Approval for the trip was requested and \$3,000 toward financing of this trip. He was to depart toward the end of May and return around the first of August. The memo is initialed "OS/SE" (SE being Sheffield Edwards, Director of Security).

Ultimately his travel voucher covering this trip reflected expenses of \$4,544.38 with \$3,000 advanced and the "balance not claimed." His cover accounting for 7(6)-6/62 lists "Deficit on trip to Asia" 1,544.38 as an expense and is offset against listed income for that period. Besides other countries he was in during the period 5/15 to 8/18/62, he spent 12 days in the USSR and 14 days in Helsinki.

In September 1962, Wiley reported on an item from a September 1962 edition of the <u>National Review</u> concerning a statement by Red China's Marshal Chen.

Sometime in the fall of 1962, Wiley submitted three reports relevant to a trip he made during the summer of 1907. One report covered reports Wiley made to the U.S. Embassies in 1962, reflecting that after travelling through Sydney, Australia, Wiley contacted Rollard Haggart Bushner, American Embassy, Djakarta, in early June, reporting that the Dutch were preparing to pull out of New Guinea; that in late June Wiley gave a copy of an exclusive interview with President Diem of Vietnam to Robert Francis Krill, a USIS official in Vientiane; and that in late July (1962) Wiley contacted the political section of the American Embassy in Helsinki reporting information he had obtained in Samarkand and Tashkent, Soviet Union. In each case he identified himself only as a newsman who thought he should report interesting information to his government. Wiley also reported to SRS interesting persons visiting the USSR in July 1962, to wit: Cyla Singer and Professor and Mrs. Quincy Wright, who he met in Tashkent; and Douglas A. Dawkins, who he met in Tbilisi. He also formally reported on Ed Leland, who he met in mid-June 1962 on a flight from Phom Penh to Saigon. In addition, he formally reported information he received from an enlisted man at the U.S. Air Station in Peshawar, Pakistan, in early June 1962, concerning overflights by U.S. jets in Southern USSR.



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An April 16, 1965, note from Mendoza to C/SRS advised that CA Staff (Covert Action Staff of the DD/P) is definitely planning to send an American group to the 9th WYF in Algiers, 27 July - 6 August 1965 and some of the DDP area divisions also plan to infiltrate some of the foreign country groups.

A 21 June 1965 memo from Wiley reflects the status of his fund raising activities for the 9th WYF project and some data regarding the project. Funds raised to that date were some \$1,485 or more under auspices of "Christianform, Inc." Wiley said the goal is to send 6 delegates, 5 young men and a girl with a seventh person in Algiers outside the delegation. He will take no active part in the project than to keep in touch through the coordinator cutside the delegation. Among other things, each delegate is to get as much information as possible about the U.S. delegation, including photos. On return, all information on domestic leftists will be given to the FBI directly by the delegates. Wiley said there is good hope that the projected budget of \$3,000 will be fulfilled and that none of the money raised for this project will be used to pay Wiley's expenses. They will be covered by the Cover Organization earnings.

Although the WYF was belatedly cancelled in late June, Wiley did follow through with the So. American phase of his planned travel. Expense and travel vouchers reflect that Wiley was in the U.S. in July and in the U.S. and South America in August and September 1965.

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a few days. These reports are to be detailed and to cover contacts and information gained. He was not to make reports of any kind to any person or U.S. government agency except CIA and then through agreed-upon channels only.

NOTE: It was agreed that Wiley will send these reports by mail to his wife in New York City who will. in turn, send them by mail to the writer's Washington address. In the event of urgent matters, he is to cable his wife as a newspaperman would and she, in turn, is to call the information in as soon as possible. Wiley has agreed to this and has worked out the necessary details with his wife who will technically be the "office" of "World News Analysis."

- Chief, SRS made suggestions as for lows relative to particular targets of interest:
 - a. Chicom activities which are reflected in the civil rights movement in the United States.
 - A study could be made of why universities and colleges in South America are safe haven for communist

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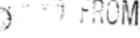
The file contains handwritten notes of interviews with Wiley, dated 5 and 9 March 1966; 3,7, 14, 17 and 27 February 1966; and a copy of an article from the "National Review," dated 5 October 1965, by Robert Peter, captioned, "Communist Priests in South America."

Wiley prepared a fairly extensive report circa late captioned "Brazilian Intelligence, Recife," but which also has subheading of: Lino J. Rocha; Arturo Salazar Larrian; Irving Lee Sanders; Eleen Proud; Deak Rusk in Uruguay; Chicoms in Santiago, Chile; Peruvian Killed Righting for the Viet Cong; Guido A. Dias; A.U.D. Police Training; Return to Venezuela; Chinese Espionage in Argentina; Jose Roberta W. Penteado; and Dan Caswell. Circa the same time, Wiley prepared a report captioned, "Rolanda Garcia, Argentina," with subheadings of: Argentine Intelligence, Indonesian Embassy in Argentina; RIS in Rio; Jose A. Vega; Robert Prichard, Ruy Alencar; and Illegal Passports in Manus, Brazil.

A sterilized version of all the foregoing was prepared in SRS and passed to Jerry Mullane, WH/SO, on 27. December 1965 by Morse Allen.

Wiley had also given reports on: Chicoms in Chile; Barrientos Killed in Vietnam; Secret Talks Among Military; Lack of Soviet Response to Increased Chicom Propaganda; and Local Stringers for U.S. Publications Connected with Commies.

It was possible Wiley would prepare reports on: Action Popular; White Russian Refugees in Brazil, Russian Repartiates from South America; and Chicom Spy Suspects in Argentina.



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- 52 -SECRET On 2 November 1966, Wiley submitted a report on Edward Scannel Butler who was in New York on 26 October 1966 to review a documentary film he had produced about Castro. Apparently Butler had a radio debate with Lee Harvey Oswald just prior to President Kennedy's assassination.

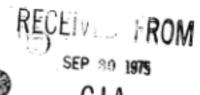
In late 1966 or early 1967, Wiley submitted a number of public brochures distributed attendant to the production of the films, "Troublemakers," "Mass," etc.

In early 1967, Wiley prepared a report concerning Vladimir G. and Emma Treml based on a personal letter; and concurrently a report on Dr. and Mrs. Ivan D. London.

Circa November 1966, Wiley prepared a report concerning a recent trip to Chicago and Milwaukee indicating some individuals he contacted. Wiley captioned the report, "Attempts to Stop Recruiting on College Campuses, (II)."

In late 1966, Wiley prepared a report on information he received from Lyle Munson on 30 November 1966 concerning a former CIA man (William Cornielson) connected with Dow Chamicals Company.

Sometime before 2 December 1966, Wiley prepared a report which he captioned, "Attempts to Stop Recruiting on College Campuses." Wiley leads off the report with the statement, "Under the cover of investigating a leftist campaign to drive U. S. Government spokesmen and recruiters for government agencies from the colleges, I talked over the situation with those listed below, the following report is based on the combined thinking of all. (Those interviewed: former Rep. Donald Bruce, Don Appel of HCUA, Bill Mavrye of Senate Internal Security SubCommittee, a number of Young Americans for Freedom leaders, Paul Brehhah of the New York City Police, Peter McEleney of the New York State Police, Ruth Matthews, Herbert Larson of the N.Y.C. FBI Office, Herbert Romerstein and Henry Durkin." Attendant to this report, Wiley submitted a report captioned, "Primary Conclusions Re: Investigation of Anti-Recruiting Drive on College Campuses."



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(Apparently the summary and status report and Contact List to which Mr. Allen refers is the previous quoted memo of 9 January.)

During February and March 1963, SRS representatives met with Wiley for discussion of an objective to place a skilled and controlled source in the newspaper community in Washington, D. C. who would have normal, routine, and ready access to the Washington writing and radio colony. The long range plan was to have Wiley move to Washington, and begin extensive writing and lecturing to establish his prestige, and to slowly curtail his other activities except for keeping his "excellent Cuban and anti-Castro connections." The basic plan was to be forwarded to the Director of Security by the Chief, SRS, for consideration. Tentative approval must have been received inasmuch as on 26 March 1964, Morse Allen requested the assistance of Eugene Lyons for information as to an assessment of Wiley's work, and the best method for establishing prestige for a writer. Wiley was not identified by name.

In the interim, on 30 March 1964, Eugene Lyons contacted Morse Allen, confirmed Wiley's writing talent, and arranged for an introduction of Wiley to Lee Wood (or Woods). General Manager of Script (sic) Howard. Wiley contacted Wood through and they arranged for a personal meeting on 3 April 1964. The plan, however, fell through since wiley never moved to Washington.

The plan, as follows, was presented in an undated memorandum form for the Director of Security:

"During the week of February and on 7 and 8 March 1963, extensive discussions were held with Wiley concerning matters which are set out in detail following. Mr. Wiley is in agreement with Chief/SRS and representatives of SRS that the proposed plan which follows is the most sound, logical, and secure method of obtaining the desired results:

"OBJECT - To place a skilled and controlled source in some type of a position in Washington, D. C., which will have normal, routine, and ready access to the Washington writing and radio colony.

"PROBLEM - Source must have sufficient background and prestige to be accepted; he must have

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On 1 October 1964, Morse Allen wrote a memorandum for the record reporting an interview with Wiley as follows:

"On 30 September 1964, the writer talked with Wiley at the writer's apartment in Washington, D.C., for several hours. The conversation was general and part of it was devoted to the discussion of financial matters, routine operational problems, and comments primarily on the local New York scene.

"Of particular interest, however, in addition to the above, were the following:

"(a) Earl Browder - After discussing Wiley's connections with Browder the writer directed that Wiley interview Browder as soon as possible and discuss with him the recent deaths of Togliatti, Thorez, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and find out what significance, if any, Browder makes of these matters. SRS recently had information that Browder had given some information of intelligence value to an English writer and it was felt that it would be of interest to reopen Wiley's connections with Browder. Wiley was asked to stress the Togliatti paper.

"(b) Malcolm X - Wiley had previously interviewed
Malcolm X (Malcolm Little) before the former's recent
trip to Egypt and Africa and the Middle East. The
writer requested Wiley, at his earliest possible convenience, to reinterview Malcolm X, particularly stressing Malcolm X's views of individuals with whom he had
talked and any personalities of information which could
be of intelligence use. It should be noted that Wiley
regards Malcolm X as probably the shrewdest of the
Negro leaders and according to Wiley, Malcolm X talks
freely to him because Wiley and Malcolm X have an
understanding not to mince words or to be evasive
when they are talking.

"(c) Communist Youth Festival, Algiers, July (?) 1965 -

It should be noted that Wiley has spearheaded anti-Communist attacks on Youth Festivals in Vienna and in Helsinki previously, has disrupted their programs, and

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In December 1964, SRS prepared a blind memorandum out-

"Wiley has been a contract agent of SRS since 1959 and operates under a non-official cover of a one-man news agency in New York City. He is actually assisted clerically by his wife, who is witting.

"Wiley, 38 years of age, is a born and bred New Yorker who comes from a theatrical family. He came to our attention in 1955 when he was compiling an index of the Daily Worker on a grant from the Americanism Commission of American Legion. The grant was depleted before the index was completed; SRS arranged to finance same, and eventually obtained a copy of the index. From 1957-1959, Wiley was financed as a cleared source from both OS and CI Staff funds.

"Wiley's contract does not require renewal and can be terminated for cause or otherwise with a maximum of 90 days notice. SRS has no agreements with Wiley as to length of contract and he is not entitled to leave, retirement, or other benefits normally due an employee.

"Wiley is paid from OS funds in the amount of \$10,500 base salary, plus a quarterly payment of \$131.25 in lieu of retirement and hospitalization. He is paid his local travel expenses (which in the last fiscal year have been extremely low) on a monthly voucher arrangement. All payments are deposited through covert Agency channels into a separate bank account for Wiley in New York.

"By virtue of his non-government activities in obtaining photographic assignments and in assisting other writers in research, in addition to occasional sales of his articles directly to publishers, Wiley's cover firm has so far been self-funding. He usually requires a large out-lay of cash in addition to his regular payments only if he is making an overseas trip.

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COVER

James E. McCord reported in a memo dated 1 May 1956 to the Chief, External Branch/SRS, that he approached Lee Pennington of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion to determine whether he, Pennington, would be agreeable to supporting CIA by providing cover for Wiley's work. Pennington wholeheartedly agreed to do so, stating that:

- "1. Should questions arise from acquaintances or friends as to where the index cards for the 1933-1936 are located, that Wiley can tell them that their typing is being handled by the American Legion Americanism Committee in Washington.
- "2. That in Wiley's work for the coming year in continuing the index of the Daily Worker, that he can advise his friends and acquaintances that the financing and continuation of this work is boing handled by the Americanism Committee of the American Legion. Should anyone press him for further details, he can merely refer them to Lee Pennington, who will furnish them with the same story."

On 23 August 1958, Wiley wrote a report entitled "The Problem of a 'Cover'" in which he claims his original cover given him has worn thin and for all purposes is not existent. Wiley cites examples to back up his contention and makes several suggestions for improvement of cover or the establishment of a new one.

Apparently this latter memorandum initiated some action by SRS officers who were handling Wiley since in the fall of 1958. Records indicate that Wiley had begun to build cover as a newsman and holds press credentials in the North American Newspaper Alliance, Indianapolis Star, and National Review and he will attempt to obtain credentials from all newspapers and magazines with which he comes affiliated.

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In an effort to provide Mr. Wiley with a more substantial mechanism for operations to increase his journalistic reputation, it was decided that he would set up a newsgathering service based in New York City and secure, where possible, the services of writers or journalists who would feed him news store is from various points in the world. This would have the advantage of being a legitimate news-gathering service and at the same time possibly being later used as an information-gathering organization for intelligence purposes. Acting under instructions, Wiley, in 1959 or 1960, founded World News Analysis, opened an office in Flushing, New York, had press credentials made and conducted business to a certain extent in the name of this organization. Wiley has pretty much maintained this cover ever since.

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