

File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

601 THRU 1ST NR 605

607, 1ST NR 607

609 THRU 616

618 THRU 620

Released under the John F.

Kennedy Assassination

Records Collection Act of 1992

(44 USC 2107 Note).

Case#:NW 85380 Date:

11-17-2022

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Counterintelligence Programs

2. Furnishing information to news media. (39 instances)

Pages 37-75.

3. Use of informants for disruption. (9 instances)

Pages 76-84.

4. Alerting employers, credit bureaus and creditors

to illegal, immoral, radical or subversive activity. (10 instances)

Pages 85-94.

5. Alerting business and individuals with whom indi-

vidual or group has economic dealings to illegal, immoral, radical

or subversive activity. (16 instances) Pages 95-110.

6. Alerting religious and civic leaders and organizations

to immoral, subversive, illegal, or radical activity. (22 instances)

Pages 111-132.

7. Alerting family or associates to illegal, immoral,

radical or subversive activities. (5 instances) Pages 133-137.

8. Alerting educational institutions to immoral, illegal,

radical or subversive activity. (17 instances) Pages 138-154.

9. Miscellaneous. (12 instances) Pages 155-166.

Extreme care should be exercised in connection with any use of the attached material. Public disclosure of some of this material could result in physical jeopardy to present and former FBI sources utilized in these programs.

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Counterintelligence Programs

In July, 1964, an anonymous letter was sent to a number of individuals in the Superior, Wisconsin, area who advertised in "Tyomies-Eteenpain," a Finnish language newspaper published in Wisconsin noting the similarity of editorials in "The Worker," published by the Communist Party, USA, to alert these advertisers to the communist nature of this newspaper so they might withdraw their support.

There was no known withdrawal of support for this newspaper, but at the same time, the newspaper was applying for membership in the Superior, Wisconsin, Chamber of Commerce and their application was denied.

JPM:tdp (9)
100-3-104-30-77, 82, 84

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Counterintelligence Programs

In December, 1969, an anonymous letter was directed to selected members of the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA), by the Richmond Office. This letter denounced Robert H. Hudgins, Grand Dragon of Virginia, characterizing him as one interested in personal gain only. The content of the letter suggested that it had been prepared by Raymond Adams, a former UKA member, who had been banished and had been at odds with Hudgins.

The anonymous mailing resulted in continuing disruption and mistrust in certain Klan units. Hudgins' leadership was challenged. The unrest at Danville, Virginia, caused a great reduction in income for the UKA in Virginia, and affected Hudgins' salary and expenses. Information available does not indicate whether money for Hudgins' salary and expenses obtained from UKA or his employer.

TCD:bmf
(9)

157-9-41-113, 115, 116, 118

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Counterintelligence Programs

FBI Headquarters, in October, 1962, authorized the preparation of an anonymous mimeographed leaflet criticizing individuals and small groups with communist backgrounds who consistently attacked the United States but never took a stand against the Soviet Union. This was to be done in connection with the scheduled October 31, 1962, appearance of Herbert Eugene Aptheker, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the State University of New York at Buffalo (UB), as a part of a lecture series entitled "A Political Spectrum of a Contemporary World." Such individuals had been openly critical of an earlier appearance by a British fascist.

Authority was also granted to anonymously mail public source information on Aptheker to Dr. Charles Ebert, UB, a faculty member critical of the far left.

The leaflets were anonymously distributed to the local news media, the student newspaper and to 28 campus organizations and/or students.

Aptheker's scheduled speech was deferred by a last minute injunction in New York State Court. It is not known if the leaflets or letter had any bearing on the injunction. An appellate court later ruled the University had the right to invite Aptheker to speak.

RWH:tdp (9)
100-3-104-6-36, 42 44, 78

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Counterintelligence Programs

In August, 1963, the FBI in Seattle, Washington, became aware that a factional problem existed in the Communist Party (CP) Northwest District as a result of the Sino-Soviet split in which the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), supported the Soviet Union.

A Red Chinese letter stating their position in the ideological dispute was condensed; criticisms of the CPUSA pro-Soviet position were added, and an anonymous letter prepared and mailed to 25 selected CP members in the Northwest District.

The Seattle FBI Office later reported that some members of the Seattle area CP registered their disapproval with the National CP pro-Soviet position and that this contributed to some disharmony in CPUSA circles. The letter was discussed at CP state and local club levels in Seattle.

RPF:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-50-89, 92, 96

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Counterintelligence Programs

During May, 1967, a leaflet was mailed to about 40 individuals in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. Recipients were labor union leaders, churchmen, members of the American Society of Friends, and the American Legion Posts in vicinity of the residence of Arthur Edelman. Some of the recipients were associated with Edelman in promoting demonstrations against the war in Vietnam and the leaflet was designed to present the membership and leadership role of Edelman and his wife, Beth, in the Western Pennsylvania Communist Party (CP).

Arthur Edelman, after being made aware of leaflet, announced it was time to come out in the open. An informant advised that Arthur Tuden, a college instructor in Pittsburgh, who was active in the antiwar movement, commented he was considering being more circumspect in his dealings with Edelman. Subsequent to circulation of leaflet, Edelman claimed the organization Trade Unionists For Peace in Pittsburgh was on verge of collapse because of friction among its leaders.

HPB:dsh

(9)

100-3-104-39-148, 150, 154 ~~SECRET~~

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Counterintelligence Programs

During mid-1966, the New Orleans Office mailed a series of letters to Assistant Grand Dragon Bill Windham, Louisiana United Klans of America, Inc., in the name of a fictitious organization, The National Committee for Domestic Tranquility (NCDT), an anti-Klan group. The letters, which indicated that Windham was cooperating with NCDT, were addressed in a manner that they would be intercepted by a Klan member and furnished to another Klan leader.

Resulted in a split in Klan leadership and ultimately in Windham's resignation from the Klan.

RLL: vb

(9)

157-9-33-46, 48, 49, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Philadelphia FBI Office was authorized to mail an anonymous letter to Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, United Klans of America (UKA), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from a "member of the Minutemen" in Pennsylvania, urging that Shelton drop Roy Frankhouser from Ku Klux Klan leadership in Pennsylvania. This letter would also suggest that Pennsylvania authorities, although not true, were considering Frankhouser as a murder suspect at that time.

During March, 1967, Robert Shelton mentioned he had dropped Frankhouser from membership in the UKA and that he had written acknowledgment from Frankhouser of this fact.

ELS:dsh/lf
(9)

157-9-37-35, 37, 38

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Philadelphia FBI Office during June, 1964, mailed an anonymous letter, ostensibly prepared by a disgruntled Communist Party (CP) youth in Philadelphia, to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, complaining about the domineering and overbearing attitude toward the CP youth on the part of Frances Gabow, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. The letter indicated Gabow had also lost the respect of adult members because of her relationship with a married man.

Gabow lost her position as CP Organizational Secretary.

ELS:bmf/lfj
(9)

100-3-104-37-124

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Counterintelligence Programs

During August, 1968, the Los Angeles Office mailed an anonymous letter to selected faculty associates of Robert A. Nieman, an Assistant Professor at California State College and a candidate for the Peace and Freedom Party for the California Assembly. The letter ridiculed Nieman, pointing out that he was white, did not truly represent the blacks, that he had been arrested for possession of marijuana, and of his background with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Nieman was very active in SDS and supported SDS in anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. His arrest record, under FBI Identification Number 274-688-G, reveals that he was arrested by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department, on 9/29/67 for violation of the Health and Safety Code (Possession of Marijuana).

Nieman lost the election, which he said he expected, but also stated that the letter had caused him much embarrassment, both at the school, where an effort was being made to remove him, and among black militants, who in some cases were being taught by him.

RLL:vb/lm
(9)

100-449698-26-7, 13, 18

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Counterintelligence Programs

A leaflet entitled "Call...to Progressive-Minded America Announcing the Holding of a Conference Preliminary to the Founding Convention of a New, American Labor-Negro Vanguard Party" in November, 1961, was sent anonymously by the Newark Office to Communist Party (CP) officials throughout the country. The aim was to hinder the formation of the American Labor-Negro Vanguard Party (ALNVP) which was a project of the Harriet-Tubman Section which had already been expelled from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). It was also to make the Harriet-Tubman Section appear as a provocative agent of the FBI trying to raid the CPUSA of its membership and financial support.

The mailing created considerable confusion in the CPUSA, which found it necessary to warn its members through its newspaper, of the formation of the ALNVP and to warn against being taken in by this group.

JPM:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-31-3, 15

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Counterintelligence Program

During June, 1970, the Charlotte Office prepared about 100 copies of a leaflet, in the form of a news item, prepared by a reporter for Southern Vanguard Revolutionary Party, (a defunct extremist organization formed by purged Panthers Jose Gonzalez). The leaflet, sent to news services and to a number of residents in the vicinity of Black Panther Party (BPP) headquarters, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was intended to publicize the split in the BPP group at Winston-Salem and to highlight that outside leadership has been brought to the BPP Winston-Salem. Leaflet mentioned Douglas Miranda, former BPP leader in New Haven, Connecticut, had been transferred to Winston-Salem and also attacked Larry Little, a BPP leader in Winston-Salem, as radical and insinuated he is pocketing donations obtained for BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The leaflet contained truthful information.

After distribution of this leaflet, sales of the BPP newspaper in Winston-Salem dropped considerably and respect for BPP leaders in Winston-Salem was reported to have been lost by members.

EFG:bmf/lm
(9)

100-448006-1829, 2088, 2094

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Counterintelligence Programs

Douglas Paul Miranda was a successful leader and organizer of the Black Panther Party (BPP) during 1969 and 1970 in New Haven, Connecticut. An anonymous letter was sent to BPP Headquarters in San Francisco in March, 1970, using BPP slang alleging that Miranda had embezzled BPP funds and questioned whether his promiscuity was in the best interest of the BPP. There was no specific information known to the FBI that Miranda was, in fact, embezzling BPP funds, but allegations had been received that he was having sexual relations with numerous females in the New Haven area.

Miranda fell into disfavor with the BPP leadership and disciplinary action was taken with the approval of the national office. He was transferred to Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

HPB:bmf

(9)

105-165706-32-1150
100-448006-1722

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 9, 1969, an informant advised that Michael Baynham, a Detroit Black Panther Party (BPP) member, disappeared from Detroit June 6, 1969, after taking \$150 of BPP funds. He allegedly purchased a gun with part of this money and left Detroit. The BPP was reportedly very upset over Baynham's actions.

On June 12, 1969, Lt. William McCoy, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department advised that Baynham was found fatally shot that date in the hallway of Jackie Spicer's residence, 13529 Dequindre, Detroit, Michigan. Spicer was present at the time of the shooting and advised police he had committed suicide.

The Wayne County, Michigan Medical Examiner's Office subsequently advised Baynham's death could possibly have been a suicide.

On September 15, 1969, FBI Headquarters authorized Detroit Office to mail an anonymous communication to a "representative number of Detroit BPP leaders" and members and to BPP National officer, David Hilliard. This communication, mailed September 17, 1969, would question the death of BPP member "Brother Michael Baynham," who it was believed committed suicide and would raise the question of possible responsibility on the part of national BPP leaders for the suicide. The letter would also be prepared in a manner to cause suspicion that Jackie Spicer, a BPP leader in Detroit, was the author of the letter and thus cause disruption in the BPP.

On September 19, 1969, an informant advised the receipt of the letter by Detroit BPP personnel convinced them that Jackie Spicer and Anita Hartman (also BPP member) wrote the letter. As a result, Frank Meyers of the Detroit Chapter contacted BPP National Headquarters on September 18, 1969, to so advise them. As a result, Meyers was told to stay away from Spicer since she was probably a police informant and the letter had come from the police through her.

At a BPP meeting held September 18, 1969, a decision was made to confront Spicer regarding the letter and consequently, she and Anita Hartman were purged from the Detroit BPP group.

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PEN:cah (9)

100-448006-1251, 1303, 1359;

15

157-14024-5

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Richmond Office of the FBI prepared an anonymous letter addressed to George Lincoln Rockwell, National Commander of the American Nazi Party (ANP) wherein it was alleged Alan Welch, Deputy Commander of the ANP, is a homosexual and had engaged in an unusual sex act with another ANP member. Further, that Welch was turning away recruits from the National Headquarters who appeared to be "too manly." A source who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Welch had been described by Rockwell in the past as "a reformed queer." The Richmond Office furnished this letter to the Dallas Office where it was mailed on September 23, 1965.

On November 26, 1965, Rockwell appeared at the Alexandria, Virginia, Resident Agency of the FBI with four letters he received, one of which was the above, inquiring if these letters were in violation of Federal law. Rockwell advised the above letter caused a great deal of disruption in the ANP and it cast suspicion on one of his most trusted workers, namely Welch.

LEB:bmf
(9)

157-9-41-11, 17, 19

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 3, 1969, the Salt Lake City Office sent an anonymous letter to James Lucien Bever, President of the University of Utah chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) alleging that Larry Hammel, a University of Utah student leader devoted to SDS, was an informant. On October 7, 1969, Bever appeared at an SDS meeting and confronted Hammel. Bever announced that he received information that Hammel was a traitor to SDS principles and an informant for the "Feds."

The above resulted in considerable dissension among SDS adherents at that meeting and in future meetings. Hammel's loyalty to SDS remained in doubt even though he attempted to refute the attack. Shortly after the above action SDS became totally inactive at the University of Utah.

TCD:lif
(9)

100-449698-44-10

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Counterintelligence Programs

In February, 1971, the Seattle Office advised that the following action was taken to discredit Michael Thomas Justesen and Clayton Van Lydegral among their fellow New Left associates. During December, 1970, in connection with the "Seattle 3" trial, it was apparent that the defendants and their attorneys were under the impression that the Government intended to uncover other informants in addition to the one who was surfaced for testimony. (The "Seattle 3" is a name coined by news media to describe eight persons indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Seattle, Washington, on April 16, 1970, for violation of the anti-riot law and conspiracy to destroy Government property.) Although there was general speculation that one of the defendants was a Government informant, this was not true. The Government had no other informants to uncover. Following the declaration of a mistrial in the case, an anonymous call was made to Defense Counsel Jeffrey Steinborn. (The mistrial was declared as a result of actions by a defendant who was cited for contempt.) The anonymous caller offered to help Steinborn in defense of the case but related a fear that Steinborn's phone might be bugged. Steinborn was instructed to proceed to a particular pay telephone booth directly across from the Seattle Police Department. He was observed entering the phone booth and the call was placed to him. Steinborn was advised that he was then under observation by the caller which left the impression that the call emanated from the Seattle Police Department. The caller disclosed an intention to get even with United States Attorney Stan Pitkin of Seattle, and the FBI for what they did to the Seattle Police Department. (It is noted that Pitkin handled the Government's case concerning the "Seattle 3," and also received considerable publicity in 1970 in connection with an expose of police corruption before the Federal Grand Jury.) The anonymous caller advised him that Michael Justesen and Clayton Van Lydegral were FBI informants. (Justesen was in fugitive status at the time and Van Lydegral's whereabouts were not known.) In reality neither was an informant. United States Attorney Pitkin was not aware of the above action.

As a result, Steinborn confronted Pitkin a few months later and warned that disclosure during any future trial that one of the defendants was actually an FBI informant would jeopardize the Government's case. Pitkin denied any knowledge that the FBI might have an undisclosed informant within the "Seattle 3." Information from other sources indicated that some persons sympathetic with the "Seattle 3" felt that Justesen was an informant. This gave further indication of the effect of the anonymous call made to Steinborn.

TCD:dsh (9)

100-449098-50-13, 14

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Counterintelligence Programs

Philadelphia Office submitted anonymous letter to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and Mortimer Daniel Rubin, responsible for Party youth activities discrediting Jarvis Tyner as being ineffective in making arrangements for a convention and establishing a working organization.

Tyner was subsequently downgraded in his position within the Party and had to coordinate all matters with other individuals in New York.

KAM:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-37-121, 126

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19

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Counterintelligence Programs

In January, 1967, James Dolsen, Communist Party (CP) leader in Philadelphia, was informed by the FBI, through an anonymous telephone call, of current status and trial date concerning Aaron Libson, a CP member arrested for sodomy. This was a continuation of previous anonymous information provided Dolsen in November, 1966, about Libson's arrest.

After Libson entered a guilty plea in February, 1967, the fact was published in a newspaper. Daniel Rubin, National Organizational Secretary, stated Libson was dropped from CP.

HPB:vb

(9)

100-3-104-364, 371, 374

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Counterintelligence Programs

In September, 1966, an anonymous letter was mailed by the Jackson Division to United Klans of America (UKA) leaders and members near the Headquarters of the Knights of Green Forest (KGF) denouncing Dale Odus Walton, Imperial Wizard, KGF, in typical Klan language.

Many Klansmen discontinued their support of Walton and this organization became inactive.

PWC:dew
(9)

157-9-54-39, 41, 50

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Counterintelligence Programs

In May, 1967, George Lucas, Miami Communist Party (CP) Chairman since May, 1966, was engaged in an attack on the primarily Jewish CP membership in the Miami area. It was approved that an anonymous letter in Yiddish about this situation be sent to Isaac Dantzig, Vice Chairman of the Miami CP who was regarded as a leader of the progressive Jewish movement in the area. The letter was to question the loyalty of Lucas and his wife to the CP. It was also approved, since Lucas had been determined as the source of a series of anonymous letters to the FBI, that a number of CP members be interviewed about the letters in a way that they suspect Lucas as the writer.

Mr. Lucas and his wife were both given indefinite suspensions by the CP. However, Lucas had also been sending anonymous letters to the FBI and through interviews with CP members they became aware that Lucas was the writer of these letters. Ruth Lucas was interviewed but was uncooperative. Also, CP operations in the area were thoroughly disrupted, CP membership became disorganized, and CP sources of funds dwindled.

JPM:cah (9)

100-3-104-29-9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October, 1961, Communist Party literature was anonymously mailed to the residences of a cross section of employees of the Olson Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, creating an indignant reaction by the recipients. Mr. Peter Olson, an executive of the company, felt one of his employees, Mary Blair, was responsible for the mailings as she was the only known communist in the company.

Mary Blair was discharged from her employment at the Olson Publishing Company on November 9, 1961.

JPM:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-2982

100-3-104-30-2

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Counterintelligence Programs

In November, 1966, 250 post cards cancelling a fund raising bazaar in Detroit, Michigan, scheduled by "The Volunteers," a front group of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) to promote "The Worker," were anonymously mailed just before the opening of the bazaar. It was anticipated the mailing would be blamed on Breakthrough, a conservative anticommunist group in Detroit, since the communists knew a member of Breakthrough had infiltrated "The Volunteers" about three years previously and would therefore have a mailing list. It was also anticipated that this action would lead to the criticism of William Allan, a top MDCP functionary, as he sponsored the infiltrator.

Attendance at the bazaar was less than half of the previous year's attendance, and proceeds for "The Worker" were also less than half of the previous year's proceeds. The proceeds for the 1966 bazaar were \$428.00.

JCF:MJ
(9)

100-3-104-15-294, 309, 310, 314

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Counterintelligence Programs

During July, 1969, the Los Angeles Office sent anonymous leaflets to selected leaders and members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and New Left organizations accusing Donald Freed of being a police informant. Freed was active in the Los Angeles area in developing a close working relationship between the BPP and New Left organizations.

During a meeting of the BPP United Front Against Fascism where the leaflets were also distributed, Freed abruptly left and never returned. Although given a vote of confidence by "The Friends of the Black Panthers" a few weeks later, he showed a noticeable effect of the experience and it may have impaired his efficiency and command of his following.

RLL:dsh
(9)

100-449698-26-31, 39

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Counterintelligence Programs

By letter April 23, 1969, FBI Headquarters authorized Jackson Office to mail anonymous letter to Donald Wilson Jackson, also known as Muhammad Kenyatta. Letter would be ostensibly from a student defense committee and designed to discourage Jackson from returning to Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Jackson and his associates, all associated with the Black Panther Party and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had been involved in incidents of violence on the campus during week of April 10-13, 1969. Letter was mailed to Jackson on April 25, 1969.

Jackson Office subsequently advised that through a confidential informant, it was learned that Jackson was disturbed about the letter and on May 23, 1969, planned to leave the Jackson, Mississippi, area and to return to his home in Pennsylvania.

JTA:bmf
(9)

100-448006-863,869,970,987

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Counterintelligence Programs

Fanny Hechtman of the New York Communist Party, in 1965, was a hard and successful worker for the cause of "The Worker," a national publication of the Communist Party, USA. Hechtman was reported to be extremely neurotic. The New York Office made a pretext telephone call to Hechtman on May 7, 1965, wherein the caller advised Hechtman she was a friend of hers and wanted to warn Hechtman that the national Communist Party leadership was contemplating removing Hechtman from the national office and transferring her to Philadelphia because of her neurotic tendencies.

Hechtman advised a friend later of this call and was visibly upset and disturbed by the phone call.

LEB:bmf
(9)

100-3-104-34-1011, 1028

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Counterintelligence Programs

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) annual rally was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 12, 1964. Prior to the rally, 238 bogus postcards were mailed by the New York Office to selected Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), members in the New York area with a message denouncing the Chinese communists and calling for support of the "new Soviet leadership." The cards were mailed to the member's place of employment.

William Melish, Chairman, NCASF, denounced this as an attempt by an unknown right-wing group to embarrass and disrupt the NCASF. Many of the recipients of these postcards may have been subjected to embarrassment at their places of employment.

LEB:tdp (9)
100-3-104-34-909, 935

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Counterintelligence Programs

In 1964 a fraudulent FBI informant report which implicated William Albertson, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as an FBI informant was purposely misdirected to the CPUSA office in New York. The report was read and believed by the CPUSA.

Albertson was subsequently expelled from the CPUSA causing a major disruption in the CPUSA leadership.

LEB:cah-(9)
100-3-104-34-690

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Counterintelligence Programs

The San Francisco Office placed an anonymous telephone call to Mrs. Theima Seale, mother of Bobby Seale, National Black Panther Party (BPP) leader. Seale, after a speech in Connecticut on May 19, 1969, was to make speeches in Eugene, Corvallis and Portland, Oregon. Telephone call was ostensibly from a "brother" in Oregon telling Mrs. Seale it would be dangerous for Bobby to make the Oregon appearances. Mrs. Seale told BPP Headquarters about the call and it was decided that Seale should not go.

Results, as reported in San Francisco letter May 26, 1969, were that Seale passed up \$1,130 in Eugene and \$800 in Corvallis and possibly caused rift with affiliates of the Students for a Democratic Society who were to appear with him.

JTA:MJ
(9)

100-448006-967

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Counterintelligence Programs

An anonymous letter was prepared and sent by the Pittsburgh Office on April 24, 1969, to 35 individuals and leaders of Pittsburgh area peace organizations alleging that Walter and Kay Tillow, leaders of the Pittsburgh Peace and Freedom Center, were being unduly influenced by members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The publication of the Center was likened to that of the "Guardian" and "Daily World" in content. The letter also alluded to the Tillows' association with Art and Beth Edelman, who in turn were alleged to be associated with CPUSA leader Gus Hall.

The letter resulted in controversy. An informant advised that Walter Tillow believed that the letter was written by the FBI in an attempt to harass him.

TCD:cah (9)
100-449698-39-9, 10

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Counterintelligence Programs

Information was developed through informants that Albert Taylor, a member of the United Klans of America (UKA), Lawrence Lodge #610, Montgomery, Alabama, was suspected by George Harris, another member of that lodge, of being an FBI informant. Taylor was not an informant of the FBI. On March 17, 1971, a letter, designed to confirm Harris' suspicions, was mailed by the Mobile Office to Harris. Additionally, an FBI automobile was driven through an area near Taylor's place of employment in a further attempt to convince Harris of Taylor's alleged cooperation with the FBI.

According to informants, since the time of the mailing of the letter, Taylor has not been seen at meetings of Lodge #610.

HWP:hp
(9)

157-9-61, 59, 61

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Counterintelligence Programs

Headquarters sent to Southern offices having substantial Klan activity a supply of three different post cards to be mailed anonymously to a selected number of known Klan members. These post cards contained a caricature of a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in his hood and robe and two attacked the Klan's secrecy of membership and the other inferred the Klan leaders are using Klan money for high living, both sensitive points in the Klan.

Numerous mailings were made, some of which received newspaper publicity thereby causing disruption in the Klan membership. Specific individuals to whom mailings were made are not identified in Headquarters files.

TED:lfj
(9)

157-9-30, 33, 34, 29

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Counterintelligence Programs

In order to increase the friction between the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Panther Party (BPP), the New York Office, in August, 1968, made pretext telephone calls to the SNCC office in an attempt to convey the impression to SNCC that the BPP was "out to get them." Purpose was to increase existing friction between SNCC and BPP.

This was effected and subsequently our New York Office received information indicating that James Forman, SNCC leader, was recently threatened by the BPP who said they would "get him." Forman was making himself scarce with his location known only to his wife and SNCC officials.

VRT:dsh
(9)

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100-448006-229, 271

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 18, 1960, the San Francisco Office directed a letter to the San Francisco Branch Headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) inviting attendance at an address to be given by Daniel Rubin, National Youth Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), on October 19, 1960, at the Peter Wright School of Dance in San Francisco.

Trotskyist SWP members attended meeting, as did a reporter. Trotskyists caused considerable disruption and exposed Rubin as being a communist, which he was attempting to conceal by claiming to be merely the editor of "New Horizons." The SWP Trotskyists identified "New Horizons" as a communist paper being published by the Communist Party attempting to influence youth.

JDP:vb
(9)

100-3-104-2031

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Counterintelligence Programs

Anonymous letters were mailed by the Chicago Division on September 11, 1961, to Board members and on September 14, 1961, to rank-and-file members of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) relative to a Board meeting of the CCASF held September 13, 1961, to discuss a policy statement on the Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear testing.

The CCASF released a statement which incorporated a critical approach to the Soviet Union resuming nuclear testing. The First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Dmitri D. Maraviev, appeared at the Offices of the CCASF and reprimanded Hedda Basker, a member of the Board of Directors.

JDM:tdp (9)
100-3-104-2885, 2934

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 21, 1966, Jim Felder, UPI reporter at Montgomery, Alabama, was confidentially contacted and furnished information about the resignation, for financial reasons, of United Klans of America (UKA) Grand Dragon William Brassell. Prior to that date, there had been no local publicity in Montgomery papers and Bureau efforts were directed toward discrediting Brassell.

On May 23, 1966, a UPI story by Felder regarding Brassell's ouster from the UKA appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser Journal, resulting in adverse publicity to the UKA.

HWP:vb

(9)

157-9-61, 14, 15, 20

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Counterintelligence Programs

Miami Division advised Isadon Nochman, Bureau Chief, "Palm Beach Post-Times," Belle Glade, Florida, of a severe beating of a white male teenager following which a Klansman placed a card on the victim stating, "You have just served a proud Klansman, United Klan of America, Incorporated, Palm Beach County. Yours to good health, in God we trust." Newspaper article resulted in unfavorable publicity regarding the Klan.

As a result of the publicity, one of the Klansmen involved in the beating resigned from the Klan and was discharged from his employment due to his public identification as a Klansman. This individual's identity was not shown. Publicity also caused a great deal of internal criticism in the Klan of Klan leader Lee Granins.

TED:dsh

(9)

157-9-29-77, 83

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Counterintelligence Programs

In early 1966, the Miami Office determined that a building located at 232 Southwest 30th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, was being used as a United Klans of America, Incorporated, (UKA) operation. This information was disclosed to Milton J. Kelly, Managing Editor of the "Ft. Lauderdale News," and J. Lester Holt, Chief of Police, Ft. Lauderdale Police Department, was notified after a joint meeting of all klaverns commenced in the Klan building that this was the opportune time to set up roadblocks.

The April 19, 1966, edition of the "Ft. Lauderdale News" contained an article captioned "Check Follows Meeting Here - Klan Says Police Violate Rights" reported that a group of suspected Ku Klux Klansmen returning from a secret meeting April 18, 1966, ran into a police checkpoint. Newspaper photographers took pictures and numerous Klansmen were identified. Among those stopped by police were: David J. Zbin, 2600 Southwest Second Avenue; Richard Harley, 4600 Southwest 32nd Drive, West Hollywood; Drew Eugene Johnson, 1429 Southwest 33rd Court; Frederick Paul Attix, 1625 Northwest 15th Place; Sam Richard McBroom, 1420 Northwest First Avenue; Jessie Gay Taylor, 1425 Northwest First Avenue; Conda Lewis Mc Connaughay, 512 Southwest Eighth Avenue, and Harold Caristedt, 3205 Northwest Third Street. Chaos and confusion was created among the Klansmen and the affair was given extensive publicity.

TJS:tdp (9)
157-9-29-30, 38, 44.

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Counterintelligence Programs

Miami Division alerted "Fort Lauderdale News" of Klan and National States Rights Party rally at Vero Beach-Winter Park, Florida, August 29, 1966, and participation of Charles Baker Riddlehoover. Newspaper articles of a negative nature were written regarding the Klan and Riddlehoover.

As a result of unfavorable publicity in newspaper articles, Riddlehoover's organization failed to gain a following and rally at Winter Beach was a failure.

TED: vb

(9)

157-9-29-75, 76

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Counterintelligence Programs

Public source information which exposes the Communist Party affiliation of Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a consultant to the field staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was furnished October 19, 1962, to contacts in the news media field in Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, and Atlanta.

The exposure of O'Dell's communist background in newspapers resulted in his resignation from SCLC.

DML:tdp (9)
100-3-104-34-295, 314

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Portland Office contacted Richard Ross, News Director, Station KGW-TV, Portland, Oregon, concerning planned arrival in Portland of Hyman Lumer, National Committee member, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), on February 25, 1964. Lumer was to conduct a class in Marxism for CP youth and intended CP members. Ross arranged coverage of Lumer's arrival in Portland.

Lumer was incensed at the attempted interview and photographing of his arrival at the Portland airport. He cursed Richard Ross and swung his briefcase at the photographer. The film clip of Lumer's conduct was shown locally in Portland and subsequently on February 27, 1964, by NBC on the nationally televised Huntley-Brinkley news broadcast.

HPB:dah
(9)

100-3-104-40-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Cleveland Office furnished questions relating to the background and activities of Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director, National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and Richard Griley, member of the District Committee, Communist Party of Illinois, for the use on May 18, 1962, when the two were to appear on the Mike Douglas Show on KYW-TV in Cleveland.

Wilkinson was evasive and on the defensive during his appearance. Griley did not appear due to a change in plans.

TJD:cah (9)
100-3-104-11-22

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Counterintelligence Programs

FBI contacted Morris Litman of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" to alert him to the background and plans of the Philadelphia branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and specifically its plans to picket the Democratic National Convention. The point to the contact was to uncover the DCA effort to conceal its Communist Party association. Articles appeared in the July 27 and August 23, 1964, issues of the "Inquirer."

The DCA members admitted "Inquirer" articles hindered their organization efforts and that the articles reduced the number of persons who ultimately traveled to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to picket the convention.

RHR:bmf

(9)

100-3-104-37-146, 163 p. 2

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49

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Counterintelligence Programs

On July 14, 1964, Milford Sutherland held a press conference in Seattle, Washington, where he announced his intention to run for Governor of Washington. One hundred nominating signatures were required to be placed in nomination.

On August 5, 1964, Lyle Burt, Reporter, Seattle Times, contacted the Seattle Office for background information regarding Sutherland, which Burt said he would publish in the August 9, 1964, issue of the newspaper. Material relating to Sutherland's Communist Party background was given to Burt. Such an article was published documenting this background information, and on September 4, 1964, Sutherland withdrew his candidacy for Governor. Sutherland blamed the Attorney General's Office, the Secretary of State (California), and the Washington State Supreme Court for dilatory tactics in not making a decision regarding his refusal to sign a loyalty oath.

JWM:dsh
HWP:hp
(9)

100-3-104-50, 136, 137, 141

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 28-30, 1966, a convention of the Northwest District, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) was held at Seattle. The CPUSA intended this convention to be secret.

Confidential sources of the Seattle Office were made aware of this "secret" convention which resulted in considerable newspaper and television publicity given to the event. Additionally, anti-CPUSA leftists and members of the Socialist Worker's Party were invited via an FBI produced invitation. Upon appearing at the convention these people were denied admittance or expelled from the convention, thus bringing the convention into disarray.

Reporter Jack Eddy, KIRO-TV, one of the newsmen confidentially advised of the convention, and his cameraman, were recommended for a raise as a result of their outstanding news coverage of the CPUSA convention and the general manager of the station indicated that he was interested in nominating Eddy's coverage for a Sigma Delta Chi award for excellence in television reporting the next time such awards were to be granted.

JWM:cah (9)
100-3-104-50-199, 200, 201, 202

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Counterintelligence Programs

St. Louis Office of FBI furnished to Richard Amberg, Publisher, St. Louis "Globe Democrat," a copy of Law Enforcement Bulletin plus 19 newspaper articles relating to W. E. B. DuBois Club of America (DCA). Information was used to publicize appearance of Herbert Aptheker, theoretician of Communist Party (CP) and member of National Committee CP, before DCA group in St. Louis on February 14, 1965. Publicity in newspapers resulted.

Adverse publicity resulting was assessed by St. Louis Office as having dealt DCA in St. Louis a severe blow.

HPB:Mj
(9)

100-3-104-42-71, 72

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Counterintelligence Programs

In November or December, 1965, information regarding a replevin suit filed by Almoreen R. Woods against three Klansmen who took his Klan robes and book from his car after he was thrown out of the Lake Wales Klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan was furnished "anonymously" (method of transmittal unknown) to the "Lakeland Ledger Daily" newspaper.

Klan received bad publicity.

WDF:lj
(9)

157-9-64-37

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Counterintelligence Programs

On April 2, 1969, the Pittsburgh Office furnished information regarding David Owens to Sherley Uhl of the "Pittsburgh Press" newspaper. Owens, a candidate for Pittsburgh City Council and an employee of the Urban League, was arrested March 30, 1969, following a gun battle between Detroit police and members of the Republic of New Africa (RNA). Since Owens was on bond in Pittsburgh following involvement in a shooting incident with Pittsburgh police, it was hoped Uhl's disclosure would cause Owens' bond to be revoked. Also, the Pittsburgh Office furnished this same information to an informant of that office.

Information furnished to Mr. Uhl resulted in unfavorable publicity for Owens as a City Council candidate. The information furnished to the informant resulted in Owens' losing his Urban League job.

JTA:vb

(9)

100-448006-820, 846

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Counterintelligence Programs

In February, 1960, an anonymous letter was mailed to the publisher of the Chicago neighborhood weekly newspaper "Southwest News Herald," which enclosed a copy of a "Chicago Daily Tribune" article dated December 5, 1958, which names Vicki Starr and her husband Ed Starr as communists. Vicki Starr was a candidate for the President of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) of the Mark Twain Public School in Chicago. The "Southwest News Herald" was a conservative neighborhood newspaper which regularly reported the activities of this PTA. The December 3, 1959, issue carried a photograph of Vicki Starr and described her as vice president of this PTA group.

It was learned from an informant that Vicki Starr was no longer considered a candidate for the position of PTA President.

PWC: vb
(9)

100-3-104-1485, 1497

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Counterintelligence Programs

Public source information was furnished to Dennis M. Higgins, special features reporter, "The Philadelphia Inquirer," to expose activities, programs, officers, and true nature of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC), a Communist Party, USA front group. Two articles were prepared to be published about January 17, 1965, and January 24, 1965, in the newspaper. The publications were to bracket a scheduled PSSFC meeting on January 22, 1965.

One article was printed on January 10, 1965. The meeting on January 22, 1965, where Dirk J. Struik spoke attracted 125 persons. Prior meetings with other speakers had attracted 200 persons. A follow-up article appeared on January 23, 1965. Elease Sullivan, a member of the Independent Citizen's Committee, a communist front group, was blamed for furnishing the information to the "Inquirer," which was included in the "Inquirer" article of January 23, 1965.

RHR:vb/jmn
(9)

100-3-104-37-179, 199, 200

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Counterintelligence Programs

The National States Rights Party (NSRP), Jackson, Mississippi, intended to use a building located at 188 Longino Street, Jackson, as a meeting hall and in an attempt to organize a new NSRP unit and recruit new members. In May 1970, a letter, purportedly a complaint from a neighbor on Longino Street that Number 188 was being used in violation of residential zoning laws, was mailed by the Jackson Office to the "Jackson Daily News 'Jack Sunn'" column. The letter pointed out that Number 188 had been used for a meeting on April 26, 1970.

On June 1, 1970, the letter appeared in the "Jackson Daily News." Although the precise results were unknown, no further public meetings were held by the NSRP at 188 Longino Street.

The NSRP was organized in 1957 in Knoxville, Tennessee, and through propaganda promotes hatred of Jews, Negroes, Communists, and certain law enforcement agencies.

HWP:hp
(9)

157-9-54, 66, 67, 69

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Counterintelligence Programs

An article prepared at FBI Headquarters concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., being the keynote speaker at a fund-raising activity sponsored by the Communist Party-controlled Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways," on February 23, 1968, was released to the mass media prior to the date of the speech.

Article appeared in "The Birmingham News," Birmingham, Alabama, on March 7, 1968, and March 10, 1968, which set forth King's Communist Party connections in the past and updated his connections with the "Freedomways" magazine.

KAM:tdp (9)
100-3-104-34-1661, 1662, 1671

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Philadelphia Office furnished public source information to Ivan Scott, announcer for radio station WIP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to March 31, 1962, depicting the true facts in regard to Morton Sobell's trial and conviction for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage in effort to counteract propaganda being spread by the communists. Scott interviewed several pickets during a demonstration on March 31, 1962, sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Philadelphia and asked if they were communists.

Tapes made during interviews were played on news broadcast March 31, 1962, and portion used was to the disadvantage of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and the Philadelphia Sobell Committee. It was felt questions by Scott may have the effect of curtailing future picket activities of the Sobell Committee.

KAM:tdp (9)
100-3-104-37-21
100-387835-2877

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October, 1968, the St. Louis Office confidentially advised Mr. George Killenkey, Associate Editor of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in St. Louis announced an intention to make inroads into area high schools. Newspaper articles concerning SDS appeared in the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

As a result of the newspaper articles, Lindbergh High School cancelled an SDS speaking engagement. It also resulted in countering further SDS attempts to make inroads into that school.

TCD:Mj
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100-449698-42-5

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 13, 1964, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), was scheduled to appear on radio station WBZ in Boston. Prior thereto, the Boston Office contacted WBZ officials in an effort to have Winston's appearance cancelled.

The June 13, 1964, radio appearance of Winston's was cancelled.

LEB:ekw
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100-3-104-34-776 and 808

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Counterintelligence Programs

In June, 1966, Los Angeles Division made anonymous telephone calls to major newspapers in the Los Angeles area to alert them to an upcoming Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) District Convention to be held in the Los Angeles area.

Because of resultant press coverage, some sessions of the Convention were cancelled.

JPM:ekw
(9)
100-3-104-26-249

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Counterintelligence Programs

During August, 1963, a Cleveland informant advised that Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), was scheduled to speak at the Unitarian Society in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963. The Cleveland Office recommended furnishing "The Plain Dealer" newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio, and "The Youngstown Vindicator" newspaper, Youngstown, Ohio, with the following public source information regarding Frank Wilkinson and the NCAHUAC:

1. Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) letter dated August 1, 1963, which announced Wilkinson's appearance October 13, 1963, at above meeting.
2. News article "House Quiz Opposed by Visitor Here" from the May 19, 1962, issue of "The Plain Dealer."
3. Citation of the NCAHUAC contained in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the HUAC.

The October 11, 1963, issue of "The Youngstown Vindicator" carried an article announcing two Wilkinson appearances.

The October 14, 1963, issue of "The Plain Dealer" contained an article captioned "Racism Charged to House Unit" concerning the above-noted Wilkinson appearance. The article noted that a 20-second scuffle occurred when Mrs. Leta M. Wood of the Organization to Fight Communism demanded to know why Wilkinson had not mentioned that he had served time in Federal prison in a contempt of Congress case. Mrs. Wood and three supporters then left the meeting which apparently continued.

TEB:lfj

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100-3-104-11-108, 117

58

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October, 1961, a note with a photostat copy of an article appearing in the May 5, 1954, issue of the Detroit Free Press was sent to Mr. James C. McGahey, President of the United Plant Guard Workers of America. This article alluded that Ann Sargent Crowe, an employee of Mr. McGahey, had communist affiliations.

On April 22, 1963, Ann Crowe resigned as Secretary for the United Plant Guard Workers of America, Local 114, 13722 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan. On May 13, 1963, Mr. James C. McGahey advised that because of information he had obtained concerning Ann Crowe's subversive background, he had instituted an investigation of this individual. He further advised that he felt that as a result of this investigation, somewhere along the line word got back to Ann Crowe that she would be dismissed and that he was going to take the matter up with the Executive Board of the Union and this precipitated her voluntary resignation. Mr. McGahey stated that Ann Crowe's last day of employment at the Union was Friday, May 3, 1963.

PWC:dsh
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100-3-104-15-2
100-372282-34

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Counterintelligence Program

In February, 1964, the New York Office discreetly informed particular newspaper representatives that Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader who was in the forefront of a boycott of New York City schools, was to attend a cocktail party at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations on February 4, 1964.

Considerable unfavorable publicity concerning Rustin resulted.

RDS:ekw
(9)
100-3-104-34-599

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Atlanta Division furnished written material intended to expose and ridicule the Klan in the South to Ralph McGill, of "The Atlanta Constitution" who in turn passed on this material, without disclosing source, to Hal Martin for utilization in article to appear in the "Saturday Evening Post."

This information was also utilized in part by Ralph McGill who published two articles containing unfavorable publicity regarding Klan activities. Articles appeared in "The Atlanta Constitution."

TED:ekw
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157-9-2-4, 7, 12

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Counterintelligence Programs

Herbert Aptheker, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, was invited to speak at Ohio State University on May 21, 1965, by a newly formed student group to challenge an earlier ruling by the University denying an earlier scheduled appearance by the communist leader. Public source data on Aptheker was furnished local news sources and college officials were given a letter from the National Economic Council, Incorporated, which argued against campus appearances by communists.

Aptheker appeared, but sat silently while other persons read selections of his writings.

TJD:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-10-11, 12, 13

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Counterintelligence Programs

In April, 1968, the "Chicago Daily News" newspaper was furnished information regarding the ownership of an apartment building in a slum area by Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party. The building was in the area of Martin Luther King's headquarters for a slum clearance drive.

Newspaper articles about Lightfoot's ownership of a "rat-infested slum" appeared in Chicago on May 2-3, 1968, and the Party official was ordered to appear before the Compliance Board of Building Commissioners in Chicago.

TJD: vb

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100-3-104-9-560, 561, 562

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Counterintelligence Programs

Richard Henry, one of the leaders of The Republic of New Africa (RNA) appeared in Jackson, Mississippi, during early July, 1970, and proposed that a conference of the RNA be held in Jackson, Mississippi, during the period July 31 to August 1, 1970. Henry made several contacts with legitimate Negro figures regarding a possible site for the conference.

The Jackson Office made available to Jimmy Ward, Editor, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Mississippi, public-type information available regarding the RNA, showing involvement of its members in violence or in situations showing them in an unfavorable light.

The evening before the scheduled RNA conference in Jackson, Mississippi, the Jackson Daily News printed articles exposing the RNA's violent objectives. The articles caused local black leaders to withdraw their support of the RNA conference, the scheduled agenda for the conference had to be shelved and the conference dealt entirely with criticism of the RNA's violent objectives. One local black group denied the RNA the use of its facilities to hold meetings due to their history of violence as exposed in the newspaper.

EFG:dsh
(9)

100-448006-1893
157-9079-980

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Counterintelligence Programs

On August 14, 1970, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially advised Sherley Uhl, "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that the Peace and Freedom Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with both legitimate and subversive organizations, was sponsoring an Ohio Valley Regional Coalition Conference. It was emphasized to him that certain sponsoring organizations were subversive and/or extremist in nature.

Mr. Uhl prepared an article on the conference which appeared in the August 14, 1970, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press." Two follow-up articles also appeared in the "Pittsburgh Press." The conference received unfavorable publicity and some disruption occurred during the conference.

TCD:Mj
(9)

100-449698-39-18, 19

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 16, 1960, the Chicago Office was authorized to advise reporters of the "Chicago Tribune" of forthcoming meeting of the Communist Party, USA, to be held September 17-18, 1960, to be attended by well-known communist figures Carl Winter, Sam Kushner and others.

On September 18, 1960, "Chicago Tribune" reporter "Sandy" Smith and two photographers caused extensive consternation when they tried to interview the attendees. The September 19, 1960, "Chicago Tribune" had article captioned "20 Top Reds Hold Secret Talks Here," sub-captioned "Parley is Linked to Nikita Visit."

JDP:tdp (9)
100-3-104-1920, 1929

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Counterintelligence Programs

Detroit Office called the "Detroit Times," "Detroit News," and the "Detroit Free Press," local newspaper publications, advising them the Global Books Forum was sponsoring a lecture with Harvey O'Connor as the featured speaker to be held October 21, 1960, at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. They were asked whether the newspapers could comment in view of their interest and Wayne State University's policy of not allowing communist organizations the use of any of its campus buildings. They all replied they had no knowledge of this situation, whereupon the telephone calls were immediately terminated.

Shortly after the placing of the anonymous telephone calls, Mr. Homer Strong, Director of McGregor Conference Center, Wayne State University, and Director of Alumni Relations, Wayne State University, telephonically contacted the Detroit Office. He advised the University had been approached by the "Detroit Times" newspaper and asked if the scheduled lecture for October 21, 1960, was a communist meeting. Mr. Strong pointed out that a check of "Who's Who in America" determined that Harvey O'Connor was listed as an author and to have been connected with a number of "anti-organizations" and "civil rights groups."

The speech appearance was cancelled by officers of Wayne State University. The cancellation caused consternation amongst the Communist Party (CP), which was sponsoring the meeting, and Helen Winter, CP Headquarters, sought an injunction. Wayne Circuit Judge George E. Bowles granted the injunction and ordered Wayne State University to permit the meeting. The meeting was held October 21, 1960, at Wayne State University and about 100 persons attended.

Helen Winter, supra, subsequently quit her job at the Weldwire Company, 3341 Puritan, Detroit, Michigan, reportedly because the adverse newspaper publicity was too much for her and she felt she would be fired anyway.

JDM:lfj

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100-3-104-2036, 2037

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 3, 1969, FBIHQ furnished Miami Office copies of the Director's testimony on the Nation of Islam (NOI) group given before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 10, 1966; February 16, 1967, and February 23, 1968, and a copy of a statement by the Director before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, September 18, 1969, which sets out information on the NOI on page 9. These items were to be furnished Gene Strul, News Director of WCK-TV, Miami, Florida, for use of that station's exposé of the NOI.

The documentary exposé was shown at 9:30 p.m., October 9, 1969, to an audience rating of in excess of 200,000 persons. It showed the NOI leaders to be of questionable character and living in luxury through the large amount of money taken as contributions from their membership. The extreme nature of NOI teachings was underscored. As a result, NOI leaders displayed concern and attempted to rebut the program at each opening meeting of the NOI (per Bureau source).

Attendance by visitors at weekly NOI meetings reportedly dropped 50 percent subsequent to this exposé.

PEN: vb

(9)

100-448006-1256, 1381, 1382, 1650

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October, 1967, the Miami Office furnished newspaper articles to television station WCKT-TV regarding bombings and firebombings. Some individuals involved in the firebombings and bombings were Klansmen and were identified as such in the newspaper articles.

The articles were used in an exposé concerning the Klan aired October 22, 1967, by WCKT-TV, Miami, Florida, entitled "KKK - A Change of Linen."

The exposé resulted in disruption in the Florida Klan and lack of success in Klan recruiting.

WDF: vb

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157-9-29-166, 170, 171

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Counterintelligence Programs

Between February and April, 1969, the Miami Office furnished a number of items or topics which could be explored by Managing Editor, Mr. Milt Kelly, "Ft. Lauderdale News" in a follow-up news article concerning Klan activity in Broward County, Florida.

A two-article series was published in the "Ft. Lauderdale News" which ridiculed Klan secrecy. Two Klansmen, Robert Quarterman and Jack Mavro, resigned as a result of the articles being published. Dissension and suspicion were created within the Klan.

WDF:tdp (9)
157-9-29-206, 210

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Counterintelligence Programs

Anonymous letters were mailed to Marion L. Huit, Dean of the Office of Student Affairs, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, and the "Daily Iowan," student newspaper at the State University of Iowa on October 19, 1962, indicating Frank Wilkinson, who was described as having been identified as a Communist Party member in California during House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1958 and had served a prison sentence for contempt of Congress, was to speak at the college on October 22, 1962.

The "Daily Iowan" published an article subsequent to Wilkinson's appearance on the campus in which it was pointed out he had served a prison sentence for contempt of Congress, which information, according to the article, had been determined during an interview of Wilkinson by the paper.

NAM:bmf/lm

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100-3-104-36-1, 2, 3, 4

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October, 1967, Boston Office furnished to confidential sources at WBZ-TV, Boston, Massachusetts, public source data regarding communist background and/or connection with the communist movement of the following organizations: Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Communist Party (CP), and the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). WBZ-TV made a television documentary which presented an in-depth television study of campus radicalism in the metropolitan Boston area. The public source data was used by WBZ-TV to show the connection between the SWP and the YSA, the CP and the DCA and other groups, showing that the preparations for "Vietnam Week" were formulated with the connivance and aid of representatives from these groups.

WBZ-TV received numerous favorable comments concerning the television documentary, and the image of the aforementioned groups was damaged.

RDS:lfj
(9)

100-3-104-5-228, 229

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 20, 1969, the Jackson Office prepared a fictitious signature letter exposing the Nation of Islam (NOI) as an organization bleeding its members of money and preaching segregation of races. This letter was sent to the "Jackson Daily News" for use in the "Jack Sunn" column. Immediately after mailing the letter, Jackson Office Agents contacted Editor Jimmy Ward to advise him that Agents had learned a relative of a Muslim had sent some type of letter to the newspaper critical of the NOI, and Ward was requested to contact the Jackson Office when the letter was received so Agents could prepare an appropriate response to be published with the letter in Ward's regular column which aired complaints and gave advice. There is no indication Ward was aware that the fictitious letter originated with the Jackson Office.

On receipt of the letter, Ward notified the Jackson Office and the response was printed in the "Jack Sunn" column, following preparation of same by the Jackson Office. The article was then mailed by the Jackson Office to Elijah Muhammad, "Muhammad Speaks" newspaper, and Muhammad's Mosque Number Two, all in Chicago. Shortly after the article appeared in the "Jackson Daily News," the Jackson NOI group was told by persons responsible for allowing NOI use of a particular building for meetings that the building could no longer be used for weekly NOI meetings. The persons responsible for allowing building use are not identified.

JPG:HWP:tdp (9)
100-448006, 1354, 1380, 1486

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Counterintelligence Progress

Warden Woodland, Editor of the "Los Angeles Examiner" was furnished a list of possible questions to be used for the purpose of interviewing Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA during a press interview on May 4, 1961.

Questions asked of Flynn during the press conference succeeded in frustrating her and seemed to embarrass her, keeping her from using the conference to propagandize.

JDM:cah (9)
100-3-104-2571

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Counterintelligence Programs

In May, 1970, the Miami Office furnished information to Milt Kelly, Managing Editor, "Fort Lauderdale News," regarding the arrest of Reverend Armand James Chandonnet, a local klansman. He was furnished information regarding Chandonnet's being charged with forgery and misappropriating church funds.

As a result of this information, articles appeared in the "Fort Lauderdale News" on May 27, 1970, and on June 1, 1970, exposing the situation, and thereafter, dissension between two klan chapters was intensified; at least five klan members resigned and Klavern (Chapter) #108 was dissolved.

WDF:lfj

(9)

157-9-29-222, 223

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Counterintelligence Programs

Three informants of the Cleveland Office associated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (WEBDCA) were approved November 10, 1965, for use in an attempt to discredit Ted Cohen, Midwest Organizer of the communist youth group. The effort was to bring to the attention of Phil Bart, Ohio Communist Party Chairman, Cohen's questionable management of funds and his personal insults toward Bart. The aforementioned informants then commenced to bring Cohen's shortcomings to Bart's attention.

Subsequently on December 3, 1965, Bart advised one of the informants that Cohen had been removed from his position as Midwest Organizer of the WEBDCA because of his questionable financial manipulations, his inefficient methods of operation and his promiscuity.

TEB:MJ

(9)

100-3-104-11-241, 248

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Counterintelligence Programs

In order to cause an increase in factionalism among the Communist Party (CP) membership in Philadelphia, in March, 1965, an informant was directed to suggest to Aaron Libson, youth leader of the CP in Philadelphia, that Francis (sic) Gabow, District CP Board member, be forced to take a six-month leave of absence for health reasons. Gabow was critical of Libson (and vice-versa) but had been previously ordered by her doctor to have bed rest because of a nervous condition. It was hoped that Gabow would be forced from CP work because of this and/or resent Libson's effort.

Gabow tendered her resignation from all positions of leadership in the CP Eastern Pennsylvania District on May 4, 1965.

RHR:bmf

(9)

100-3-104-37-207, PH airtel, 5/12/65 (original filed in
100-3-69-10441)

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Counterintelligence Programs

During January, 1965, Communist Party (CP) informants of the FBI in Seattle, Washington, area were instructed to contact Henry Huff, an influential CP member and former Smith Act subject, to express dissatisfaction with Fred Sandborg, a member of the CP in Seattle. Sandborg was known to criticize his CP club leadership and to be disliked by Huff. Sandborg was a strong financial supporter of the CP and it was hoped to oust him from the CP.

Formal CP criticism of Sandborg was made by the leadership, but he was not ousted. He complained about his being criticized. Huff was also criticized by the leadership. Huff and Sandborg continued hostility toward each other which caused tension within their CP club.

HPB: vb

(9)

100-3-104-50-162, 171

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20 73

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Tampa Office, during 1969, directed an informant to oppose the Klan activities of Norman Bennett Carter, a newly reactivated member of the Melbourne, Florida, Klavern of the Knights of the Invisible Empire.

As a result of the informant's efforts, Carter left the klaverns and joined another group.

RLL:bmf
(9)

157-9-64-141

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Counterintelligence Programs

During 1968, the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter at California State College was factionalized. The Los Angeles Office directed informants to attempt to widen the breech between the groups by implying that Robert Ray, head of the SDS Chapter, was using SDS funds to support his drug habit and that Delfin Lugo, an active SDS member, had used SDS funds for his own use while he had been treasurer of the Chapter. Although Ray, according to one informant, was a heavy drug user, we are unable to verify whether he or Lugo actually misappropriated SDS funds.

At subsequent SDS meetings, there were fist fights between the groups, thus disrupting the meetings. Additionally, members of one faction made threatening early morning phone calls to members of the other faction if they showed up at the meetings. Robert Ray was eventually discredited and replaced as Chairman of the SDS Unit.

RLL:vb

(9)

100-449698-26-17, 27

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Counterintelligence Programs

In June, 1968, an informant in the San Diego, California, area, who was a Communist Party (CP) member, claimed to have been offended by Ben Dobbs, Executive Secretary of Southern California CP, who was running for state-wide office. The informant, a black, claimed to have been ignored by Dobbs and raised the issue that he engaged in discrimination against blacks in Southern California District CP. The claim was made at a Southern California District CP Negro Commission meeting, and a tape recording made of the meeting.

Dobbs apologized to the informant. The above tape recording was played to the CP District Board members and caused internal dissension between Board members. Some maintained the taped meeting was designed to discredit Dobbs and was staged by Board member Bill Taylor. Taylor, in turn, was angry at the other Board members.

HPB:bmf

(9)

100-3-104-4, 5, 6, 7

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October or November, 1966, the Miami Office made it known to the Ku Klux Klan in Okeechobee, Florida, through an informant, that James W. Crawford had a felony conviction. Crawford was thereafter voted out of the Klan for this reason on November 30, 1966.

WDF:tdp (9)
157-9-29-95-106

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Counterintelligence Programs

On July 26, 1968, FBIHQ approved plan by Tampa Office to have informants attend a State Officers' meeting of the Knights of the Invisible Empire (KOIE) on August 2, 1968, to vote for removal of Bill Richardson, Grand Dragon, KOIE. Action suggested following a recent arrest of Richardson for arson.

This action isolated Richardson's influence and reduced his effectiveness.

JTA:vb

(9)

157-9-64-128, 130

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 25, 1967, FBI Headquarters approved recommendation that an informant of the Tampa Office attempt to buildup antagonism toward Edward R. Jones, Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando, Florida, Klavern, United Klans of America, Incorporated, (UKA), Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in efforts to have him removed from that position. This action followed an unsuccessful Klan rally held May 13, 1967, which Jones organized.

On May 10, 1967, it was reported that Jones resigned from the Klan as a result of antagonism within the Orlando Klavern.

JTA:tdp (9)
157-9-64-97, 106

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Counterintelligence Programs

In September, 1966, George Judd, Director of Safety and Security, Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Michigan, advised that Joseph Kransdorf was on sick leave from August 26, 1966, to September 13, 1966, and that he had presented a certificate from a doctor in New York when he returned to work. Joseph Kransdorf was a member of the Youth Group of the Michigan District Communist Party and son of a leading national functionary of the Communist Party, USA. The sick leave was during the same period as a Communist Party, USA Youth School at Camp Webatuck, New York. Judd was furnished newspaper articles concerning the camp. A letter was sent by Great Lakes Steel Corporation to the doctor who responded that he did not examine Kransdorf.

In October, 1966, Kransdorf was given a ten day suspension from his employment for fraudulently obtaining sick leave. His address at that time was 12963 Woodward, Highland Park, Michigan.

JCF:bmf
(9)

100-3-104-15-274, 282, 286, 299

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Little Rock Office directed anonymous letters to the employers of members of the Forrest City Klavern of the United Klans of America in which were enclosed copies of an article dated September 24, 1970, which appeared in "The Arkansas Gazette," a Little Rock daily newspaper, concerning the arrest of klavern members at Parkin, Arkansas. Thirteen individuals were arrested for nightriding and other charges.

Amos and Leonard Holland were discharged from their employment with Tom's Peanut Company. Sam Littlejohn was discharged from his employment with the DX Oil Company. The employer of Steven Golden advised Forrest City Resident Agency he was curtailing the activities of Steve Golden which would cause embarrassment to the employee.

TED:lfj
(9)

157-9-25-47, 49, 51
157-370-25-66

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Counterintelligence Programs

Memphis Division forwarded anonymous letter to headquarters of Kimberly-Clark Company concerning efforts of Clinton Eugene Daniel, an employee of Kimberly-Clark in Memphis, to recruit Klan members at the company's Memphis operation.

Daniel was placed on a predominantly night shift shortly after anonymous letter was sent. This prevented Daniel from attending local Klan meetings which were held in the evenings and Daniel was expelled from Klan for nonattendance of Klavern meetings.

TED:dsh
(9)

157-9-28-22, 28

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Counterintelligence Programs

During the Summer of 1967, William Virgil Fowler, State Chairman and Honorary State Cyclops of the California Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), departed the Los Angeles area leaving behind unpaid debts. Fowler moved to Stone Mountain, Georgia. The Los Angeles Office subsequently arranged to have letters, purportedly over the signature of Fowler, sent to his creditors instructing them to forward unpaid bills to James R. Venable, a Klan leader, for payment.

As a result of the above letters, a split developed between Fowler and Venable, and Venable reported that Fowler was no longer affiliated with the KKK, but had moved to Florida.

TJS:dsh
(9)

157-9-26-31, 32, 33, 36

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Counterintelligence Program.

Authority granted November 18, 1960, for Los Angeles Office to advise Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) official at Burbank, California, by anonymous telephone call that YMCA part-time assistant instructor Richard Lund is a communist, as is his wife Nancy Rosenfeld Lund, citing testimony before House Committee on Un-American Activities as source.

On January 9, 1961, it was determined Lund's employment had been terminated at the request of the YMCA Personnel Committee.

JDM:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-2029

100-3-104-2154

100-3-104-2209

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Cincinnati Office advised on March 19, 1969, that Reverend Augustus Taylor, Steubenville, Ohio, had visited Huey Newton, Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, and as a result wrote an article favorable to Newton published in the "National Catholic Reporter." Since Taylor had a regular television show on WSTV-TV, Steubenville, Ohio, to air his black nationalist views, FBI Headquarters approved on March 28, 1969, that an anonymous letter be mailed to WSTV-TV criticizing Taylor and revealing that his article had been reprinted in the BPP newspaper.

On May 15, 1969, Cincinnati advised that Father Mitchell Wilamowski, Principal of Catholic Central High School, Steubenville, Ohio, disclosed on April 9, 1969, that at a meeting at the Bishop's Office it was decided Reverend Taylor could no longer continue his Sunday television program. The Bishop had given Reverend Taylor a job requiring constant travel and was considering a transfer for Taylor.

JTA:MJ
(9)

100-448008-785, 876, 923

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Counterintelligence Programs

On February 25, 1969, the Washington Field Office confidentially advised a source at First Virginia Finance Plan, Inc., 2924 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Virginia, of the location of the car of Dorothy Jean McQueen Hughes, secretary to Stokely Carmichael, a well-known black extremist. Hughes was three months in arrears on her car payments.

The car was repossessed on March 2, 1969.

VRT:vb

(9)

100-448006-686, 737

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Counterintelligence Programs

On March 19, 1969, the Miami Office mailed an anonymous letter, containing true facts, to Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI), Chicago, Illinois, advising him of extramarital activities of Earl King, Minister of Mosque 29, Miami, Florida.

The Minister was removed from his position, but remained in Miami as a rank-and-file member of the NOI.

VRT:vb

(9)

100-448006-681, 824

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Counterintelligence Programs

During June, 1969, Mr. Patrick Poulte, Poulte Realty Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was contacted by the Detroit FBI Office and confidentially furnished public source information concerning the Radical Education Project (REP), which is the educational arm of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), in that REP had office space in a building owned by Mr. Poulte.

REP offices were vacated on about July 1, 1969, when they were unable to secure extensions on their lease.

ELS:bmf/lfj

(9)

100-449698-26, 28

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 11, 1964, Kenneth S. Smith, Treasurer of the University Circle Development Foundation, Incorporated, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that Michael Cooperman was employed as a Community Relations Coordinator with the above organization. This information was developed apparently during the course of FBI investigation concerning Cooperman's subversive background. Mr. Smith advised he was concerned about Cooperman's background.

FBIHQ approved Cleveland's recommendation to confidentially furnish Mr. Smith "lead" information for his assistance in verifying Cooperman's background.

On July 27, 1964, Cooperman appeared at the Cleveland FBI Office and stated he wished "to set record straight." He stated that in the past he had been contacted by FBI Agents at which time he had not been fully cooperative. He wanted to now advise the FBI that he no longer believed in communism or the Communist Party (CP) and had nothing to do with communists for the past five years. When asked what prompted his visit at this time, he stated that Oliver Brooks, Vice President of the University Circle Development Foundation, had requested his resignation effective October 1, 1964. Cooperman added the reason given by Brooks was that it had come to their attention that Cooperman, in the past, had used an assumed name. Cooperman admitted to Brooks that this was so and Brooks then went on to explain that the Foundation, which was attempting to raise a large sum of money, could not risk unfavorable publicity as the result of the activities of employees.

Cooperman said he was considering accepting one of several other employments available to him and in this connection he was attempting to make it known in appropriate circles that he had been disassociated from the CP for many years.

TEB: vb

(9)

100-3-104-11-156, 157, 168

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C4

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Counterintelligence Programs

On December 5, 1966, W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, North Carolina State Insurance Department, was confidentially contacted by the Charlotte Office about an insurance program, the Widows Benevolent Fund, being administered by J. R. Jones, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in North Carolina. The insurance program was set up in February, 1966, and certain apparent discrepancies in management were noted. The FBI action was an attempt to deny the KKK a source of funds.

On October 29, 1967, the N.C. Insurance Commission, following examination of Jones' books and procedures in handling the fund, decided the fund would be terminated. At termination, there was reportedly \$3,800 in the treasury, with \$1,000 to be paid to each of three widows.

HWP:hp
(9)

157-9-8, 55, 57, 59, 64, 70, 73, 116, 122, 135

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Counterintelligence Programs

In August, 1964, Mrs. C. P. Kandahl, Seattle Ski Club, was contacted in order to have her deny use of Seattle Ski Club site at Snoqualmie Pass, Washington, to members of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL), a Communist Party (CP) front, for use as a summer camp. YPEL had arranged camp rental under guise of using camp for underprivileged children. Mary Sutherland, wife of District CP Organizational Secretary, Milford Sutherland, was advised that camp's water system had broken down; therefore, the camp could not be held.

JWM:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-50, 134, 135, 138

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Counterintelligence Programs

On February 14, 1966, the Richmond Office of the FBI mailed anonymous letters to six individuals who were financial contributors to the American Nazi Party (ANP), telling them to discontinue contributing to the ANP because the Federal Government would probably obtain their names and harass the contributors in the same manner the Government is harassing the ANP.

Subsequent to the above mailing, George Lincoln Rockwell, national leader of the ANP, claimed that Karl Allen of the White Party of America was trying to force him out of business by writing the above-mentioned letters. Rockwell considered suing Allen in this matter. Allen formerly worked for Rockwell in the ANP office and left to form his own group.

LEB:lfj

(9)

157-9-41-19X, 42

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 16, 1970, the San Francisco Office contacted Fred Green, manager, Hunters Point Housing Project, concerning activities of the Black Panther Party (BPP) within the project. During this contact with Green it was mentioned that Apartment 304 in the housing project rented for occupancy by a woman on welfare and her two children had become a BPP Community Center. It was further noted that the windows of the apartment were covered with large BPP posters and that several Housing Authority rules regarding occupancy of this apartment were being violated.

On October 21, 1970, Green advised that he had been able to evict the members of the BPP from Apartment 304 and that all BPP posters had been removed. The woman and children were not evicted since their name was on the lease.

EEG:ekw
(9)
100-448006-1835, 2020

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 27, 1966, the Richmond Office sent an anonymous letter to businessmen in Amelia, Virginia, critical of the Ku Klux Klan and its disagreements with the Amelia Dress Company, a new dress manufacturing plant which was having to lay off a small number of employees. Several Klan "throw aways" entitled "The Ku Klux Klan is watching you" had been sent to the plant superintendent and had caused concern in the town that the plant might move away from Amelia.

The anonymous letter sent to the businessmen by the Richmond Office united businessmen against the Klan and subsequently caused disruption within the Klan.

WDF:lek (9)
157-9-41-57, 72, 81

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Indianapolis Division determined in late 1969 that the Indianapolis Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter owed the Indiana Bell Telephone Company for several months of telephone service.

Unknown representative of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was encouraged to remove the telephone service from BPP headquarters. Telephone service was cut off at the BPP office on or about September 15, 1969.

PEN
PEN:tdp (9)
100-448006-1116, 1271, 1310

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 2, 1962, the Cleveland Office alerted the Ohio Savings Bank to the fact that Jack Kling, Chicago editor of the Jewish-language communist newspaper, "Morning Freiheit," was to speak at the bank's auditorium on May 4, 1962.

Permission to use the auditorium was withdrawn on May 3, 1962, necessitating finding an alternate site on one day's notice.

TJD:vb

(9)

100-3-104-11-20, 21

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 30, 1965, Joseph Corley, Manager, Seth Boyden Terrace, a public housing project, Newark, New Jersey, was furnished public source material concerning the communist background of Harry Bloksberg, a resident of Seth Boyden Terrace, who had requested permission from Corley to organize a club among the teen-agers of the Terrace. It was believed the purpose of the club was to indoctrinate youth in Marxism.

Corley, when furnished the public source information, advised he would not permit Bloksberg to organize the club.

DML: vb

(9)

100-3-104-31-345, 341

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Counterintelligence Programs

On August 29, 1969, FBIHQ authorized the Milwaukee Division to anonymously mail copies of articles, furnished that office previously, from issues of the Black Panther Party's (BPP) newspaper, showing hatred of the white man by the black community as advocated by the BPP, to various churches and main offices of grocery stores which were involved or might become involved in contributing to the BPP's Breakfast For Children Program.

In subsequent interview with Kenneth Berry of the Godfrey Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin, which handled Sentry Food Stores in the Milwaukee area, it was learned he had been approached by members of the BPP regarding contributions to the Breakfast program. The request was turned down as a result of the above mailings. Berry indicated that other chain stores had done the same thing.

PEN: vb

(9)

100-448006-1244, 1499

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 9, 1969, the New York Office contacted United Air Lines (UAL)-Air Freight Division, New York, International Airport, Jamaica, New York, and advised that the Black Panther Party (BPP) was shipping its newspapers via air on a weekly basis. UAL was charging BPP the general rate for printed matter. However, after UAL officials were alerted to the contents of the BPP shipments, the UAL began charging the BPP newspaper freight rates.

The additional shipping costs to the BPP, New York, amounted to between \$225 to \$300 per week. UAL also advised they were considering a suit for recovery of the difference in freight tariff collected for the past six to eight months from the New York BPP. It was estimated that this difference would be in excess of \$10,000.

EFG:cah (9)
100-448006-1376, 1377

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Counterintelligence Programs

In February, 1965, a mimeographed leaflet was circulated exposing the "Labor Press Spring Bazaar" to be held at the Jewish Music Center, 14868 Schafer, Detroit, Michigan, on March 20-21, 1965, as a front effort by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in Michigan to raise funds for a financially beleaguered communist newspaper. Also in February, 1965, an anonymous letter enclosing newspaper advertisement on the spring bazaar was sent to patriotic veterans organizations in Detroit area, protesting this communist endeavor and calling for these groups to stop this function.

This bazaar was cancelled by owners of the building where it was to be held as a result of floods of protests.

PWC:dew
(9)

100-3-104-15-158, 162, 164

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 21, 1965, the Dalsemer Real Estate Company, specifically Ben Powdermaker and Dick Dalsemer, were contacted regarding recent vandalism damage, i.e., two windows broken by unknown persons, incurred by a building owned by them at 3260 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and rented by the Philadelphia Chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). They were advised that such damage might continue because of friction in the neighborhood if the DCA continued to rent the building. The desired result was to have the month-by-month lease terminated.

The owners required DCA to pay \$85.00 for the broken windows which was done in November, 1965. DCA was notified by Dick Dalsemer of eviction to be effective December 30, 1965. DCA was evicted on December 31, 1965.

RHR:vb

(9)

100-3-104-37-264, 267, 269, 294, 304

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Counterintelligence Programs

In May, 1964, an anonymous letter was sent to Mary Urbant, operator of Beachaut Grove Picnic Grounds, 6168 Middlebelt Road, Romulus Township, Michigan, indicating that it was well known among neighbors that she rents grounds to Communist Party (CP) members. This was an effort to disrupt the communist picnic scheduled to be held on May 30, 1964.

Mrs. Urbant refused to allow the planned communist picnic.

PWC:ekw
(9)
100-3-104-15-118

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 14, 1965, the Charlotte Office confidentially alerted W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, North Carolina State Insurance Department, that the United Klans of America (UKA), Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, through Marshall Kornegay, a member, was promoting a group health insurance plan for members of the UKA. O'Neal agreed to have his Department investigate the plan to determine if it met state requirements.

On June 3, 1965, Mr. O'Neal contacted the FBI to advise the above insurance plan, issued by the International Life and Accident Insurance Company, Wilmington, North Carolina, had been transferred to the Life Insurance Company of Florida, Miami, Florida, as this company had bought the former insurer. Following inquiries at the new company, which learned of the UKA association with the health plan, the health program was cancelled.

HWP:ekw
(9)
157-9-8, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19

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Counterintelligence Programs

On July 24, 1969, San Diego Office placed a fictitious name phone call to Norman Kay of the Cabrillo Realty Company, San Diego, California, the personal representative of Henry E. Jackson, Jr., owner of the building at 6181 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California, which was being used by the black extremist US organization as its meeting place. The caller, using the name T. E. Ellis, complained of activities being conducted at the above address and expressed fear for the safety of himself and his family. Caller also demanded something be done to control the US group or to effect its eviction.

Mr. Kay appeared surprised and disturbed over receipt of the complaint and the activities at the Imperial Avenue address.

The following day, July 25, 1969, US was evicted from the address at 6181 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California.

PEN:cah (9)
100-448006-1174, 1179

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Counterintelligence Programs

On July 19, 1968, Mr. L. B. Egenberger, Supervisor of Security, Illinois Bell Telephone Company (IBT), Chicago, Illinois, was contacted by the Chicago FBI Office for the purpose of ascertaining if all telephone service to the Chicago Office of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) could be discontinued in view of telephone charges that were unpaid by NMC.

On July 19, 1968, Mr. Egenberger was contacted and, at this time, he advised that the NMC had made a deposit of \$850.00 for use of the Wide Area Telecommunications System (WATS), which would not be returned and in addition, there were charges outstanding in the amount of \$2,167.00 for WATS service. Mr. Egenberger stated the NMC's WATS service was being terminated in view of excessive, outstanding charges. NMC's regular telephone service was not discontinued.

ELS: vb

(9)

100-449698-9-7, 11

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Counterintelligence Programs

On 1/27/65 the Birmingham Office made anonymous mailings to fifteen Negro churches identifying Carl Ridout, Manager of Ensley Finance Company, Inc., Birmingham, as a member of the National Executive Committee of the National States Rights Party. Ridout was then transferred to the Fairfield Finance Company, 5011 Gary Avenue, Birmingham, which was under same ownership as Ensley Finance Company. Fifteen letters were then anonymously mailed to Negro churches identifying Ridout as Manager of the Fairfield Finance Company and also a member of the National Executive Committee of the National States Rights Party.

Ridout was subsequently fired but we are unable to determine if this was a direct result of the Counter-intelligence Program activities.

The National States Rights Party is a white hate group that has been involved in violent activities directed toward minority groups.

TED:cab/lm
(9)

157-9-4-12, 16, 17, 20

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Counterintelligence Programs

In May, 1959, an anonymous letter was sent to Mr. Theodore A. Jones, President of the Chicago branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advising him that a "left caucus" slate called Coordinating Committee of NAACP comprised of members of the Communist Party (CP), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), socialists and other Negro nationalist-type individuals, had been formed and its objective was to oust him from leadership.

The "left caucus" slate was defeated at the membership meeting.

PBC:dew
(9)

100-3-104-1077, 1078, 1080

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Philadelphia Office was authorized to contact prominent Jewish organizations, such as the American Jewish Congress, and Morris Litman, City Editor of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in an effort to have them contact Harry Beichman and David S. Landes, Office Secretary of Boslover Hall and President of Boslover Ahavas Achim Belzer Association, respectively, in an effort to have an appearance of Gus Hall cancelled at Boslover Hall before the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee on January 24, 1964. Contact was to indicate bad publicity received and advise of riot which ensued following a previous appearance of Hall before the same committee during 1962.

Boslover Hall cancelled the meeting which had been scheduled for January 24, 1964, and Gus Hall did not appear in the Philadelphia area.

KAM: vb

(9)

100-3-104-37-97, 98, 101

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Counterintelligence Programs

In September, 1969, a series of three anonymous telephone calls were made by Agent personnel of the San Diego Office to Bishop John Quinn, Auxiliary Bishop of the San Diego, California, Archdiocese, in protest of activity on the part of Catholic priest Reverend Frank Curran, Christ the King Roman Catholic Church, 32nd and Imperial, San Diego, California. Reverend Curran had indicated an open advocacy of the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program and had used his church as a sanctuary for Black Panther Party (BPP) members.

An anonymous letter for mailing to the Bishop was also approved by FBIHQ on September 11, 1969, outlining objections to Father Curran's activities. This letter was to be signed T. E. Ellis, a fictitious name, and was to indicate its writer was a member of Father Curran's parish.

Father Curran subsequently transferred from the San Diego archdiocese and the BPP Breakfast for Children Program collapsed.

PEN:lfj

(9)

100-448006-1264, 1269, 1282, 1388, 1648

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Counterintelligence Programs

In April, 1962, the Seattle FBI Office contacted Lawrence Timbers, former Chairman of the Anti-Subversive Committee of the Washington State American Legion, to make arrangements for a group of anticommunist citizens to attend a public meeting at Washington Hall, Seattle, on April 27, 1962. Herbert Eugene Aptheker, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), was a scheduled speaker at this meeting.

Mr. Timbers, a commercial printer by trade, obtained a \$1.50 ticket in advance of the meeting and printed and distributed several hundred tickets. These were distributed to persons known for their anticommunist sentiments.

As a result the Communist Party did not receive revenue for over 100 persons who attended the meeting. Aptheker completed his speech, but was intermittently heckled and booed by the anti-communist attendees. This group later marched through the aisles singing patriotic songs.

CPUSA leadership was displeased at the way the Seattle CP group organized and handled the affair.

RPF:lfj
(9)

100-3-104-50-25, 30

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Communist Party of Illinois scheduled a bazaar to raise money for the Party newspaper, "The Worker." Party members received letters allowing each recipient to receive, on behalf of the bazaar, \$3 in goods, money, or trading stamps from the Jewel Tea Company, which had 101 stores in the area. Each store to donate \$3 as noted. Chicago Office alerted the Jewel Tea Company to the nature of the bazaar.

A former FBI Special Agent employed by the Jewel Tea Company made arrangements to insure no donations were made by the company.

TJD:ekw/cah (9)
100-3-104-9-627, 648

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Counterintelligence Programs

In December, 1967, an anonymous letter was mailed to officials of Carrsville Community Center, Carrsville, Isle of Wright County, Virginia, stating that the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was using the community center for holding dances. The Klan was using the cover of Southampton Activities Club. The group was part of United Klans of America, Inc., KKK, and was raising funds through the dances.

After February, 1968, the lease to the Klan was terminated. The officials considered the dances had become rowdy and they did not know previously that the Klan was involved.

HPB:lfj

(9)

157-9-56-34, 35

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Counterintelligence Programs

In July, 1968, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially alerted a staff worker for the Mellon Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that Unity Incorporated, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has a store which is utilized as a black power center, and one of the leaders of Unity Incorporated said the basement of the store would be remodeled as a target range. The leader of the group was in possession of a suitcase containing several pistols and ammunition. The purpose of this contact was to prevent Unity Incorporated from receiving a grant of \$150,000 which that organization had requested from the Mellon Foundation.

Unity Incorporated did not get the \$150,000 grant.

VRT:dash/MJ

(9)

100-448006-171, 255, 280

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Counterintelligence Programs

In February, 1965, an anonymous mailing was sent to three ministers (Dr. James H. Laird, Reverend Charles E. Lutton, and Reverend Norman E. Dewine) associated with the Methodist Church, 23 E. Adams Street, Detroit, Michigan. This mailing enclosed a newspaper clipping depicting Nikita Khruschev and Herbert Aptheker, a high Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) official, at bier of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, late CPUSA Chairman, in Moscow. The purpose of this mailing was to alert church officials of Aptheker's CPUSA affiliation and his appearance at this church would be discouraged or cancelled.

Herbert Aptheker speakers' appearance at this church was not advertised in weekly church bulletin as is customary. As a result, attendance at talk was poor and collection taken was insufficient to meet expenses of the affair.

PWC:ekw
(9)
100-3-104-15-149

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Counterintelligence Programs

In April, 1959, a flyer, revealing Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as true sponsors of May First Celebration scheduled to be held at the United Plant Guard Workers of America Local 114 Hall at 13722 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan, was sent Mr. James C. McGahey, president of the union.

The CPUSA was locked out of the union hall and they had to hold the affair elsewhere. Mr. McGahey refunded the rental fee to the CPUSA.

PWC:Mj
(8)

100-3-104-1054

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Counterintelligence Programs

During late 1967 an anonymous letter was mailed to the National Rifle Association by the Jackson Office advising that the Concordia Pistol and Rifle Club at Ferriday, Louisiana, was actually a club organized to disguise a unit of the Minuteman organization. The club was organized by James Lee Scarborough, an active Klansman, who had applied for club membership in the National Rifle Association.

During January, 1968, Scarborough advised the members of the club that the National Rifle Association had turned down their application for charter membership.

RLL:dsh
(9)

157-9-54-51, 53, 54, 55, 58

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Counterintelligence Programs

In November, 1968, the Detroit Office mailed several anonymous letters to expose the extremist nature of the "South End," the student newspaper at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, which is a state-supported university. This newspaper has a black extremist viewpoint and is self-described as "revolutionary." The anonymous letters were supposedly from a concerned parent and a concerned student and were directed to state and university authorities responsible for funding this newspaper, including Governor Romney of Michigan. A letter was also sent to the Archbishop of Detroit concerning a Catholic group funding W. E. B. DuBois Institute of Black Studies at Wayne State University, which funding was publicized in the "South End."

These anonymous mailings played a part in the reduction of yearly funds granted to the newspaper by \$10,000.

VRT:MJ

(9)

100-448006-354, 631

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Counterintelligence Programs

Two anonymous letters were sent between April and July, 1965, to nine responsible officials of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan, protesting the action by Reverend Charles A. Hill, the pastor, in allowing Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) functionaries to openly speak at his church and in allowing communists use of the church for secret meetings. In August, 1965, a follow-up letter was sent to individuals residing in the neighborhood of the church complaining about the communist use of the church.

During September, 1965, information was received that Reverend Hill was forced to cancel a communist bazaar at the church due to the letter distributed in the area which was critical of the use of church premises for communist meetings and related affairs.

JCF:cah (9)
100-3-104-15-179, 180, 181, 195

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 15, 1969, Jack Noble, Assistant State Attorney General, Santa Fe, New Mexico, contacted the Santa Fe Resident Agency of the FBI and requested that he be furnished public source information regarding Peter Gunn Montague to assist Governor David F. Cargo in deciding whether or not to appoint Montague to the Governor's Technical Advisory Committee on Air and Water Pollution. Montague had been affiliated with the Albuquerque Movement for a Democratic Society which was affiliated with Students for a Democratic Society.

On November 18, 1969, Mr. Noble advised public source information regarding Montague enabled the Governor to make the correct decision in deciding against appointing Montague.

JWD:cah (9)
100-449698-15, 17

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Counterintelligence Programs

In July, 1968, the Pittsburgh Office casually suggested to a member of the Beverly Heights Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburgh, that Reverend William R. Taylor, of that church, might be interested in her information about Carl Nicholas Flournoy, a militant black nationalist. Flournoy had been receiving finances from the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches jointly.

It was subsequently determined that this action was apparently instrumental in part in influencing three churches in refusing to provide supporting funds to racial groups unless sound reasons exist for doing so.

VRT:dsh
(9)

100-448006-173, 225

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Counterintelligence Programs

On December 1, 1964, James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was furnished information about Eugene Joseph Tournour, employed as an organizer of CORE, 317 Evergreen Street, Chicago, Illinois. Tournour had been active in Communist Party organizations since 1957 and in 1964 was considered a Communist Party member by leaders of the Party in Chicago. An FBI Headquarters official furnished this information to Mr. Farmer.

On January 25, 1965, Tournour advised an informant that he received a letter from CORE's National Office firing him.

TJD:ekw
(9)
100-3-104-9-430, 480



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Counterintelligence Programs

In February and March, 1967, informants disclosed that certain members of the security guard, Belmont, North Carolina, Klavern of the United Klans of America (UKA), had joined or were joining the National Rifle Association (NRA). An informant advised that, under certain circumstances, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, U. S. Army, would supply NRA-affiliated clubs with rifles and ammunition, and that the UKA was joining for this purpose. An anonymous letter was mailed to the NRA on May 2, 1967.

On June 20, 1967, an informant advised that the NRA had not accepted the Belmont Rifle and Pistol Club (of the UKA) application for a charter. The informant stated that, for all practical purposes, the club was at an end, had met on only a few occasions, had never constructed a desired range, and had not undertaken real target practice.

HWP: vb

(9)

157-9-8, 82, 95, 104, 112

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Counterintelligence Programs

In November, 1959, information was made available by a source to Mr. Theodore A. Jones, President of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), that the "left caucus," comprised of Milton Cohen and Lester Davis, members of the Illinois State Communist Party (CP) Committee, Fritzie Englestein, Illinois CP member, Barney Taylor, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member, Saul Mendelson, former member of Independent Socialist League National Committee and the Bullock-Abner Coalition, planned to elect nine leftist delegates to the NAACP National Convention.

No one from the "left caucus" candidate slate was elected.

PWC: vb

(9)

100-3-104-1342

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Counterintelligence Programs

On April 1, 1970, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially advised Mr. Richard M. Larry, Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, Pittsburgh, concerning a conference at Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU), scheduled for the next weekend by the Gulf Action Project (GAP), to plan for the disruption of a Gulf Oil stockholders meeting scheduled for April 28, 1970, at Pittsburgh. Mr. Larry advised the CMU Administration.

CMU officials contacted representatives of GAP cancelling the conference. GAP protested the cancellation and ultimately CMU allowed the conference to take place provided same did not include planning for the disruption of the stockholders meeting.

TCD:vb

(9)

100-449698-39-15, 17

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Counterintelligence Programs

Between July 1, 1968, and October 1, 1968, the Miami Office sent an anonymous letter to Mayor Dunham, Okeechobee, Florida, advising him that city employee Charles Franklin Smith has been seen at Ku Klux Klan (KKK) meetings.

It is not known what action was taken; however, the employee was noted to not be in attendance at Klan meetings thereafter.

WDF:tdp (9)
157-9-29-196
157-9-29-201

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Albany Office on April 1, 1969, confidentially alerted the President of the Council of Churches, Syracuse, New York, of the extremist nature of the United Black Brothers (UBB), Syracuse, and of the criminal backgrounds of UBB leaders and membership. The Council of Churches was funding the UBB.

Council of Churches President advised he would recommend no further funding for UBB.

**VRT:vb
(9)**

100-448006-758, 972

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Counterintelligence Programs

It was learned the National Episcopal Church (NEC), New York City, furnished the Afro-American Society of Greater Atlanta (AASGA) funds totaling \$34,000 ostensibly to improve race relations in Atlanta. NEC then retrieved the money to check status of the AASGA. Since AASGA was actually a front name for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), FBI Headquarters authorized Atlanta Office on March 11, 1969, to furnish information to this effect to Jack Tarver, President of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. It is unknown if anything furnished to Tarver was published.

NEC subsequently recalled this \$34,000 grant from Charles E. Jenkins, leader of SNCC in Atlanta.

JTA:cah/lfj

(9)

100-448006-751, 771, 836

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Counterintelligence Programs

Decedent Walter Stochmal died in Ohio during 1964 and bequeathed \$1,000 to "Glos Ludowy," and the remainder of his estate, after payment of just debts and other bequests, to "The Worker." "Glos Ludowy" is a pro-Polish Government foreign language newspaper published at Detroit, Michigan. "The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, now defunct.

On July 22, 1964, FBI Headquarters authorized anonymous communication to decedent's son-in-law John Henninger containing public source data relating to the communist backgrounds of the executor, attorney and witnesses to the will of Stochmal in effort to persuade Stochmal's surviving relatives to contest the will, thereby thwarting bequests to "Glos Ludowy" and "The Worker."

Subsequently, Mr. Henninger advised FBI he had received certain anonymous material concerning communist connections of executor, etc. On October 6, 1964, Henninger advised that the family was contesting the Stochmal will.

An entry in the Cuyahoga County Probate Court records (Ohio), dated August 16, 1965, revealed the court authorized executor to pay the surviving spouse the widow's allowance (one-third of estate). The estate at such time was valued at \$12,000.

TEB:vb

(9)

100-3-104-11, 163, 165, 166, 167, 172, 176, 258

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Counterintelligence Programs

On February 17, 1970, the St. Louis Office sent an anonymous letter to Richard Simon, the husband of Jane Simon. She is an officer in ACTION, a biracial black extremist group. The letter accused her of infidelity. This letter, sent to Richard Simon, was designed to confirm his suspicions about the relationship between his wife, white, and black males associated with ACTION.

It was learned that shortly after the receipt of this letter, the couple involved separated following a series of marital arguments.

EEG:MJ
(9)

100-448006-1603, 1863

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Counterintelligence Programs

Between June and October, 1967, the U. S. Commissioner, Palm Beach, Florida, Edgar G. Hamilton, was advised that his son, Jan Hamilton, was active in the Klan at Okeechobee, Florida. He was also told that the Klan was holding meetings at a restaurant where the son was employed as a manager and which was partly owned by the Commissioner.

The Klan was banned from further meetings in the restaurant, the son resigned as manager of the restaurant, and a heated argument ensued between the Commissioner and his son.

WDF:dsh
(9)

157-9-29-138, 160

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Chicago Division recommended in May, 1962, that Mrs. Sam Kushner, wife of Sam Kushner, Illinois Editor of "The Worker," be anonymously advised by telephone that her husband was planning to drive to Mexico with Flo Hall, Illinois Communist Party district functionary, to get a Mexican divorce without his wife's knowledge so he would be free to marry Hall. The Chicago Division advised Kushner had been trying to divorce his wife, a long-time communist and head of a local Communist Party club, but she had been fighting the divorce because of a disagreement over the property settlement.

On September 5, 1962, an informant advised Mrs. Kushner was suing Flo Hall for "depriving her and her son of livelihood" and was attempting to discredit Sam Kushner with the "People's World" where he was then employed.

RWH:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-43, 77

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Counterintelligence Programs

On February 13, 1970, the Baltimore Office placed a telephone call to the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, San Francisco, California, during which a complaint was lodged against John Clark, Defense Captain, Baltimore, BPP. The caller complained that several of the BPP members in Baltimore had been run out of the BPP headquarters so that Clark could live alone with a white woman Malika Aigroz. The unknown woman at Panther Headquarters advised that the BPP would check this complaint out and take whatever action was necessary.

Clark was subsequently ordered by the BPP Headquarters to leave the Baltimore BPP and travel to the "coast."

ELG: vb

(9)

100-448006-1601, 1632, 1751

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Boston FBI Office, on a confidential basis, furnished information to Robert Tonis, Security Officer and Chief of the Harvard University Police, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the effect that Jared Michael Israel, who was employed by the Harkness Commons, a Harvard University Restaurant, was involved in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) activities.

On December 29, 1969, Mr. Tonis advised that Israel's employment was to be terminated on December 31, 1969.

ELS:ekw
(9)
100-449698-5-24

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 20, 1969, the Boston FBI Office, on a confidential basis, furnished information to Robert Tonis, Security Officer and Chief of the Harvard University Police, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the effect that Nancy Schwarzman, Secretary, has been identified as the mistress of Michael Kazin, a Harvard Senior and Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Committee member of the Harvard-Radcliffe Chapter.

On November 3, 1969, Mr. Tonis advised that Miss Schwarzman was no longer employed by Harvard University as of close of business October 31, 1969.

ELS:tdp (9)
100-449698-5-21

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Counterintelligence Programs

In April, 1964, Professor Francis E. Barkman, Department of Law, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, advised that Leon Letwin had applied for a position at the University. Barkman stated he had heard rumors that Letwin had been connected with various communist organizations. Public source material was furnished to Professor Barkman which reported Communist Party (CP) associations of Letwin.

On June 17, 1964, Professor Barkman advised that the school's Board of Trustees had decided to reject Letwin's application. The Board announced no reason for its refusal; however, Barkman attributed the rejection to public source information concerning Letwin's CP associations.

TEB:vb

(9)

100-3-104-11-145, 148, 151, 158

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140

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 24, 1965, the Cleveland Office made available copies of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) literature relating to Rod Holt to Mr. George Dobrea, member, Cleveland Board of Education, to alert him to the association of Holt's wife, Marilyn Holt, a Cleveland schoolteacher with the SWP.

On July 2, 1965, Dobrea advised the Cleveland Office that based on this information, it did not appear that Marilyn Holt's contract would be renewed. Subsequently, her contract was not renewed.

DML:dew
(9)

100-3-104-11-202, 213, 220

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Counterintelligence Programs

Public source material concerning Robert Ehrlich and his wife Cornelia Ehrlich and Victor Pasche, who were active in the Parent Teachers Association (PTA) in the Ringwood, New Jersey, public school system and allegedly were considered to have Communist Party (CP) leanings, was furnished to Chief of Police Ray Van Tassel, Ringwood, New Jersey, on April 18, 1961 and May 4, 1961.

Robert Ehrlich was not re-elected to his position with the Ringwood Library Association. Bernice Pasche, wife of Victor Pasche, was discharged from her position as a teacher in a high school in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. Public source material concerning Victor Pasche was read at PTA meeting. Victor Pasche was vice president of the PTA.

JDM:cah (9)
100-3-104-2574
100-3-104-2991
100-3-104-31-25
100-3-104-31-23

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Counterintelligence Programs

On February 28, 1968, the Miami Office confidentially alerted John Tyler, Chief, Security Section, Dade County Department of Public Instruction, Miami, Florida, that Irwin Franklin Dean, a teacher at Mays Senior High School, Miami, and an assistant minister of the Nation of Islam, Miami, was arrested and convicted for molesting women at Knoxville, Tennessee, in March, 1968.

On March 7, 1968, Mr. Tyler advised he had verified Dean's arrest and conviction in Knoxville for molesting women and that Dean has been eliminated from the Dade County School System.

VRT:ekw
(9)
100-448006-16-23

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Counterintelligence Programs

In March 3, 1964, contact was made with Father James Orford, Regent of the Law School at Marquette Law School, Milwaukee, to preclude Mary's Bookshop, a communist bookshop, from placing advertising in "The Marquette Tribune," a college newspaper.

The advertisement for Mary's Bookshop was located and not published in the school newspaper.

JPM: vb

(9)

100-3-104-30-69

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144

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Counterintelligence Programs

The FBI anonymously mailed to high school and college officials newspaper articles which had been printed in "The Philadelphia Inquirer." The articles exposed the nature of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). Articles were mailed October 13, 1964, to four high schools and two colleges in the Philadelphia area.

As of October, 1964, the principal of Germantown High School, Philadelphia, had called in members of DCA unit at the school and advised their parents of the true nature of the club. This DCA unit was considered defunct and the DCA dropped plans to grant them a charter.

RHR:vb

(9)

100-3-104-37-165
100-3-104-37-174

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 5, 1963, the Newark Office confidentially furnished Dr. R. T. Jacobsen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Union County High School System, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey, public source information concerning a school teacher, Joseph Edelman. This information revealed Edelman's association with the People's Rights Party, a communist influenced group.

On December 10, 1963, Dr. Jacobsen informed Newark Office that Edelman's teaching contract would not be renewed next year.

DML:vb

(9)

100-3-104-31-186, 194, 196, 223

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Counterintelligence Programs

The New York FBI Office was authorized to furnish to the St. Brendan Forensic Society of St. Brendan's High School, New York, New York, appropriate public source data regarding Pete Seeger, who has been publicly identified as "the best known of all the Communist Party entertainers," in an attempt to cause his cancellation or prevent his appearance at Catholic-sponsored affairs in Brooklyn. Seeger was scheduled to appear at Brooklyn College under the sponsorship of the above high school.

On February 20, 1968, background data regarding Seeger was furnished to the Right Reverend Monsignor Raymond Rigney, Superintendent of Schools, Archdiocese of New York, 30 East 50th Street, New York City. On March 15, 1968, Monsignor Rigney stated that due to pressure of business, he was unable to inform Brooklyn Diocesan officials of Seeger's appearance at Brooklyn College, prior to his appearance. Monsignor Rigney further advised that he had prepared a memorandum for his assistants concerning Seeger's subversive background. This memorandum, according to the Monsignor, would serve to answer inquiries which may be received from any high schools or colleges in this Archdiocese of New York. This memorandum also stated that all schools should be discouraged with respect to the possible booking of Seeger to perform.

ELS:bmf
(9)

100-3-104-34-1659, 1669

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Counterintelligence Program

On June 22, 1964, the Boston Office made available to a confidential source at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, public source material regarding the communist background of Leon Letwin who was at that time a teaching fellow (law) at Harvard. At that time there was no indication that Letwin's appointment at Harvard would be extended. However, at that time he indicated a desire to obtain a position at the University of Toledo Law School. Source at Harvard University was of the opinion that the Harvard Corporation would in all probability reject any application by Letwin on the strength of the public source data furnished to Harvard. Letwin's fellowship was not reactivated at Harvard. It is noted, however, that prior to disclosure of the public source information Letwin expressed a desire to move on.

In view of this, the Cleveland Office made available to a source at the University of Toledo Law School public source data compiled by them as well as additional public source data compiled by the Boston Office regarding Letwin's communist background. Cleveland Office advised that the Board of Trustees, University of Toledo Law School, had rejected Letwin's application for employment on the strength of the public source data.

RDS:cah (9)
100-3-104-5-120-123, 137, 138

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Counterintelligence Programs

On January 18, 1971, an anonymous letter was mailed by the Mobile FBI Office to Mr. Wilson M. Hawkins, Director of Operations, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, setting forth information regarding two instructors at the University of South Alabama, Larry Eugene Holmes and Lloyd Dendinger, who were supporting and giving financial assistance to "Rearguard," an underground newspaper.

On February 3, 1971, Dr. Frederick Whiddon, President, University of South Alabama, confidentially advised that the University staff had received complaints concerning Holmes and Dendinger and, in view of this and other information he had received about these individuals, he had placed them in a probationary status, which would prevent them from getting any annual increments until he removes them from their probationary status.

JWD:tdp (9)
100-449698-61-14, 13

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Counterintelligence Programs

On January 28, 1971, the Charlotte FBI Office discussed with Oscar Petty, Director of Financial Aid, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, the New Left activities of Stanley Theodore Gutman, also known as Huck, a faculty member who had made application for financial aid.

On February 2, 1971, Mr. Petty advised Gutman's request for aid had been denied, as a result of which Gutman told Mr. Petty he was withdrawing from Duke University.

EIS:dsh

(9)

100-449698-8-16

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Counterintelligence Programs

On August 18, 1969, Mr. Malcom Kispert, Vice President for Academic Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised he had confidentially received from the Boston FBI Office public source material relating to Vernon Grizzard and Nicholas Egleson, who were instructors at MIT and active in New Left activities.

Mr. Kispert advised that he was able to have Grizzard's and Egleson's reappointments to the Staff of MIT cancelled.

ELS:tdp (9)
100-449698-5-17

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 25, 1970, the Charlotte FBI Office contacted Angus A. McKellar, Attorney, Northhampton County School Board, Jackson, North Carolina, and at that time information relating to the New Left activities of Joseph Holt Woodside, a faculty member, was furnished to Mr. McKellar.

On June 15, 1970, Mr. McKellar advised that Woodside had elected not to renew his teaching contract for the forthcoming year.

ELS:cah (9)
100-449698-8-14

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Counterintelligence Programs

On March 23, 1965, the Newark Office was authorized to send an anonymous letter to Joseph Caviello, Principal, North Bergen High School, North Bergen, New Jersey, outlining the communist background of Elizabeth Nagy, a Communist Party member and teacher at North Bergen High School.

Dr. Herman G. Kline, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, North Bergen, and Caviello contacted the Newark Office, showed the anonymous letter received and asked for advice. When told no advice of this nature could be given, Dr. Kline volunteered the fact that Mrs. Nagy had tenure and could not be removed except for specific reasons. Kline advised that Mrs. Nagy would be confronted with the contents of this letter and if she admits the allegations, she would be asked to resign. Mrs. Nagy was subsequently interviewed by school authorities and agreed to resign.

DML:tdp (9)
100-3-104-31-310, 340, 349

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Counterintelligence Programs

On March 6, 1970, the Albuquerque Office confidentially furnished Mr. Daryl Harrell, a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and then Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent of the Albuquerque Public Schools, public source material setting forth Michael Otis Colvin's activities in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of New Mexico. Colvin was an applicant for a part-time position as a teacher with the Albuquerque Public School System.

On April 1, 1970, Mr. Harrell advised that primarily based on the information furnished, the Albuquerque Public School System was no longer considering Colvin's application for a part-time position as a teacher.

JWD:ifj
(9)

100-449698-62-19

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Counterintelligence Program

During the Presidential Inauguration activities in Washington, D. C., January, 1969, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), was utilizing walkie-talkies on the "citizen band" to coordinate movements and activities.

NMC communications were disrupted and confusing orders were issued when the Washington Field Office of the FBI, utilizing similar communications methods, identified with the NMC network and countermaned orders or supplied misinformation to NMC marshals.

HWP:ekw
(9)
100-449698-53, 23

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Counterintelligence Programs

The "East Village Other," a bimonthly newspaper, planned to hire a pilot to "bomb" the Pentagon with flowers on October 20, 1967, the day before the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was to hold its march in Washington, D. C. The New York Office made a number of pretext calls to the "East Village Other" wherein the caller, posing as a pilot for this venture, made inquiries regarding this venture and eventually agreed to fly the plane. It was decided to "bomb" the Pentagon on October 21, 1967. The caller arranged with Allan Katzman of the newspaper to have the Publishing-Editor-In-Chief of the "East Village Other," Walter Bowart, accompany him on this mission. The caller was to meet Bowart at the Eastern Airlines terminal at Dulles Airport at 1:45 p.m. on October 21, 1967, with 100 to 200 pounds of flowers.

Bowart and other individuals apparently connected with the "East Village Other" arrived at Eastern Airlines ticket counter at 1:00 p.m. on October 21, 1967, in a Volkswagen bus loaded with four cartons of flowers. The group waited until approximately 3:30 p.m. and finally left in disgust.

LEB:dah
(9)

100-3-104-34-1645, 1659, 1669

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Counterintelligence Programs

In January, 1967, a confidential source in the Tax Assessor's Office, Brevard County, Florida, was contacted by the FBI to cause an early tax assessment to be scheduled for properties owned by Richland Agency, a Communist Party (CP) investment group. The assessment rate on the local parcel owned by Richland Agency rose a total of \$191,560 between 1966 and 1967, which should have resulted in an increased tax of \$4,997 from 1966 to 1967. It is unknown whether these taxes exactly amounted to \$4,997 or whether they were, in fact, paid.

JWM:bmf/cah (9)
100-3-104-64-8, 10, 11, 12

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Counterintelligence Programs

Robert E. Scoggins, South Carolina Grand Dragon, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, had been receiving a veteran's pension from U. S. Government on a 100 percent disability.. Despite this, he had been self-employed in the plumbing, electrical and contracting business. This information was furnished to the Veterans' Administration (VA).

VA conducted an investigation which resulted in Scoggins disability payments being discontinued.

TED: vb
(9)

157-9-18
157-1530

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Counterintelligence Programs

In April, 1969, the New York Office sent spurious postcards, which duplicated the type used by Rochell Kendrick, 792 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, Chief of the New York Consulate of the Republic of New Africa (RNA), a black extremist organization, to advise members of RNA meetings. The spurious postcards were sent on short notice to reschedule or cancel RNA meetings.

The above-mentioned postcards caused disruption and suspicion among RNA members in the New York City area.

VRT: vb

(9)

100-448006-703, 903

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Counterintelligence Programs

The San Francisco Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office learned through an informant that Dolores Berg, common-law wife of Delmar Berg, nominal head of the Stanislaus County, California, Communist Party (CP), had made a complaint to the County Sheriff's Office that Howard Keylor, head of the CP in San Joaquin County, had committed two acts of sexual intercourse with her 16-year-old daughter, Antoinette Marie Remo, in April, 1962. Although the matter had been referred to the Stockton, California, Police Department, no action had been taken as Dolores Berg had not signed a complaint at the Police Department. The daughter did admit to the Sheriff's Office that the intercourse occurred. In May, 1962, the San Francisco FBI Office contacted Sheriff Dan Kelsay, Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office, to have his office attempt to convince Dolores Berg to sign a formal complaint with the Stockton Police Department.

Dolores Berg signed a complaint, as a result of which on May 28, 1962, Howard Keylor was arrested on a charge of Statutory Rape and was incarcerated. The arrest notice was published on May 29, 1962, in the "Stockton Daily Record," a local newspaper.

The victim failed to appear in court on May 29, 1962, and the charge was dismissed for reason of lack of direct evidence. Keylor was released.

As a result of the above action and/or attendant publicity, Howard Keylor was suspended from the Communist Party.

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RPF:lfj

(9)

100-3-104-47-43, 44, 45

160

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Counterintelligence Programs

On May 26, 1970, the Philadelphia Office sent a letter to the national headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP) bearing an excellent facsimile of the signature of Jonathan Pinkett, a former BPP official in Philadelphia who was expelled on May 19, 1970, after falling out with the BPP leadership in Philadelphia. The letter accused the members of the BPP in Philadelphia of stealing clothing, food and drugs collected for poor children. All of the accusations in the letter were true.

Subsequent to the letter being sent to the headquarters of the organization, several chapter members were given disciplinary transfers. Headquarters had to send other members to the chapter in Philadelphia to straighten out the local situation.

EFG:tdp (9)
100-448006-1805, 1836, 1856

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Counterintelligence Programs

In February, 1965, a mailing of a leaflet prepared by the FBI was made to residents, businesses and organizations in the neighborhood where the Philadelphia Clubhouse of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of America (BCA) was relocating (3260 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia). The leaflet was an announcement of the opening of the BCA and set out a disclaimer of its being a communist group. Its intent was to put anticommunist groups on notice of the BCA's presence.

The minister of a church in the area gave a sermon denouncing communism and announced that the BCA was opening an office in the neighborhood. Businesses in the area refused to publicize the opening of the BCA. Only nine persons attended the BCA open house.

RHR:bmf/jmn

(9)

100-3-104-37-190, 201, 212

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Boston Office in October, 1966, furnished to a confidential source public source information relating to the communist plans to open a new bookstore in Boston known as the "Frederick Douglass Books" and the fact that Edward Teixiera, Communist Party (CP) District Organizer, will be directing the activities of the store.

As a result, the October 23, 1966, issue of the "Boston Sunday Herald" contained a photograph showing the store being picketed by members of the American Veterans Committee protesting the use of the name of the 19th Century Negro abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, for the store where Marxist books are being sold.

The "Boston Herald" issue of October 22, 1966, contained an article captioned "Red Bookstore Opens." The article featured a photograph of Edward Teixiera. The article describes Teixiera as a member of the CP by his own admission. Teixiera denied any connection between the store itself and the Party.

As a result of the notoriety achieved regarding the opening of the bookstore, Teixiera was furious and expressed great displeasure. Teixiera subsequently advised a source that the failure of the store to be the success envisioned by the CP of New England can be blamed on the adverse publicity given to the store at its opening.

RDS:vb

(9)

100-3-104-5-216, 217, 225

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Counterintelligence Programs

The San Francisco Office advised on September 12, 1960, that through its continuing informant coverage of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), it was aware of new subscribers to the CPUSA newspaper, "Peoples World" (PW). San Francisco instituted policy of interviewing each new subscriber to PW.

Archie Brown, a Northern California CPUSA leader, complained that a major problem in trying to increase the membership of the CPUSA is that new subscribers to the PW are interviewed by the FBI. This has caused these subscribers to drop their subscriptions and to disassociate themselves from CP members.

JDP:dsh
(9)

100-3-104-1901

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Counterintelligence Programs

Sometime prior to January 3, 1966, a talk show appearance scheduled for December, 1965, by Otis Archer Hood, Chairman, District Committee, Communist Party, USA, was cancelled by Radio Station WNAC, Boston, Massachusetts. The cancellation followed the Boston Division's providing public source information concerning Hood's Communist Party background to a confidential source.

RWH:Mj

(9)

100-3-104-5-188, 189

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Counterintelligence Programs

On June 6, 1968, FBI Headquarters reminded the Detroit FBI Office to be alert to take advantage of all possible disruptive activities during the forthcoming National Convention of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which was to be held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

A press release by the SAC, Detroit FBI Office, in June, 1968, of the Director's testimony concerning the New Left was made at the time of the SDS National Convention. This release was well received and several State Legislators, after visiting the SDS Convention site at Michigan State, severely criticized University officials for allowing SDS to utilize the campus. As a further result, the Michigan State Legislature, in late June, 1968, passed a resolution to the effect that state universities which permitted disruption (which occurred during the National SDS Convention) will suffer appropriation cuts in proportion to the number of students permitted to disrupt state university campuses.

ELS: vb

(9)

100-449698-15-2

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166

~~SECRET~~

146

~~SECRET~~
2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

August 25, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. D. J. BrooksSAMUEL ADASON JAFFE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ADR-16
CLASSIFIED BY SP2AUM16
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16

On August 13, 1975, a former Special Agent of the FBI advised that he was interviewed by a representative of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations (SSCIO) concerning allegations by Samuel Adason Jaffe that vindictive actions taken by the FBI have prevented him from obtaining or keeping a job in the news media field. According to the SSCIO representative, Jaffe reported that he had a pleasant relationship with Special Agents of the FBI during the time he had furnished information regarding Soviet intelligence matters; however, he detected a coolness of these FBI Agents towards him after his return from Hong Kong in 1968. He attributed this coolness to his being "fingered" by Soviet defector Oleg V. Penkovskiy, who allegedly reported that he saw Jaffe's name on a piece of paper on the desk of a Soviet intelligence officer. Upon learning this, the FBI felt that Jaffe was a double agent. Since his return from Hong Kong he cannot hold a job and believes the FBI is the cause of his predicament. The former Special Agent of the FBI advised that the SSCIO representative told him he is looking into this matter to determine if Jaffe's statements are true and to determine if some controls could be created so that the FBI could not be vindictive in similar situations.

CLASS. & EXT. IN 520/Sec/Class 9-2-75
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2 4-2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-25-75

Oleg V. Penkovskiy is a former Colonel in the Soviet intelligence services (SIS) who had cooperated with the West. He was arrested and tried in the Soviet Union in 1963 and reportedly was executed.

~~NOT RECORDED~~

105-28333

661 AUG 29 1975

O - 62-116395 (Senstudy)

~~RECORDED~~TDJB: sjm/yi
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

~~SECRET~~
Classified by 4001
Exempt from E.O. 13526 Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DUPLICATE YELLOW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

Jaffe, a former correspondent for ABC and CBS television networks, was an informant of our New York Office from 1958 to 1961. During this period he furnished extensive information on his numerous contacts with Soviet nationals whom he met through his assignment as a CBS correspondent at the United Nations, New York, New York. In 1961 he was assigned to Moscow, USSR, as a correspondent for ABC and served there until he was expelled in 1965 following his reporting of information unfavorable to the Soviet Union. He thereafter was transferred to Hong Kong where he served until 1968. According to information from a former SIS officer currently residing in the West, Jaffe in about 1961, while in Moscow, was recruited by the Committee for State Security (KGB). Our investigation regarding this allegation has failed to either substantiate or refute this allegation. Jaffe, however, in 1963 reported to our New York Office that while in Moscow, he was approached in what he considered an attempt at recruitment by the SIS. During interviews with Jaffe he denied any overt acts helpful to the KGB, although he admitted a continuing relationship with several KGB officers.

[No information is contained in the files of the FBI indicating Jaffe was ever reported on by Colonel Penkovskiy.]
 With regard to his employment difficulties, this matter was the subject of discussion with Jaffe on several occasions after his return from Hong Kong in 1968, when he explained to Special Agents in contact with him that he was experiencing difficulty in finding a job and his concern that his association with the FBI was the reason for this difficulty. On every occasion he was assured that the FBI had not disclosed his confidential relationship with the FBI. Jaffe in 1969 advised that he had learned from a British intelligence service contact in Hong Kong that his recall from that city by ABC was caused by his refusal to cooperate with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He related that he later mentioned this to a CIA contact in Washington who indicated that the British intelligence service representative had no right to relate to Jaffe this information.

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The Attorney General

The files of the FBI were reviewed to determine if Jaffe's allegations had any foundation in fact and no information was contained therein supporting this allegation. His observations concerning the change of attitude of FBI personnel in dealing with him to one of coolness can be accounted for on the basis of information received from the Soviet intelligence officer alleging his recruitment by the KGB. Our relationship with him thereafter was circumspect and undoubtedly he detected a change in the Agents' attitude.

Whatever employment difficulties may have been encountered by Jaffe did not arise out of any action taken by the FBI.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall dated August 14, 1975, captioned "Samuel Adason Jaffe, Information Concerning."

Classified "Secret" since it discloses FBI interest in Soviet nationals and in order to protect sensitive sources of information.

Regarding W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall memorandum dated August 14, 1975, Mr. Wannall commented "Suggest memorandum to AG."

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wammack
 Re: Samuel Adason Jaffe
 105-28333

Soviet defector ["Sammy"] has advised that Jaffe was recruited by the KGB, in about 1962 while he was in Moscow, through his relationship with a Soviet female. [Soviet defector "Shamrock" has confirmed that Jaffe was approached but does not believe the approach was successful.] Jaffe reported to the New York Office in 1963 what he interpreted as a recruitment effort, and he was extensively reinterviewed in 1969 concerning his association with KGB officers in Moscow. [There is no information in Jaffe's file that he was ever reported on by Col. Penkovskiy, as Jaffe reportedly has claimed.] During the interviews with Jaffe, he denied any overt acts helpful to the KGB, although he admitted a continuing relationship with several KGB officers. Both the New York and Washington Field Offices came to the conclusion that Jaffe was a KGB agent while in Moscow, but that there was doubt as to whether he continued in that role after he was expelled.

Our relations with Jaffe were tempered by ["Sammy's"] allegation, and Bureau Agents in contact with him were circumspect in any dealings with him thereafter. Jaffe very likely detected a change in the Agents' attitude which accounts for his statement that he felt his relationship with them had cooled off.

There is no evidence contained in Jaffe's file that either New York or Washington Field or the Bureau has ever taken any action which would affect Jaffe's livelihood. Following his return from Hong Kong, Jaffe told his handling Agents that he was experiencing difficulty in finding a job. He several times mentioned his concern that his association with the FBI might be the reason. On each occasion, he was assured that the FBI had never divulged his confidential relationship and would not do so any time in the future.

Jaffe's file does disclose that during an interview with Washington Field Agents in 1969, he said that he had learned from a British Intelligence contact in Hong Kong that his recall from that city was caused by his refusal to cooperate with CIA. He also related that he later mentioned this to a CIA contact in Washington who responded that the British

CONTINUED - OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Samuel Adason Jaffe
105-28333

IPX Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

Intelligence representative "had no right to tell you this."
CIA has informed us that they did have contacts with Jaffe while he was in Hong Kong and that he reported ~~on Communist Chinese of interest to the Agency.~~ His file also records that Jaffe told New York Agents in 1969 that a recently published book on the Council of Foreign Relations described him as having a subversive background. He was also described in the book as being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. Jaffe connected the appearance of this book with his then recent recall from Hong Kong by ABC.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the SENSTUDY project in view of probable inquiries from SSCIO.

R. JGN

TJW

telco

Memorandum
8/15/75
TJTK/mtm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13 024 NY CODE

7:35 P.M. NITEL 8-13-75 PLQ

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (125-14660)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ATTN: IMD

SENSIBILITY, 1975.

NEW YORK 6811-IA TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH J. PALGUTA ON AUGUST 13, 1975, AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ON AUGUST 11, 1975, MR. PATRICK A. SHEY, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS (SSCIO), TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED NEW YORK 6811-IA, AND THEY MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO MEET IN NYC AT 2:00 PM ON AUGUST 13, 1975. SOURCE MET WITH SHEY AS ARRANGED ON AUGUST 13, 1975. SHEY TOLD SOURCE THAT SAM JAFFE (FORMER NEW YORK 2524-S) VISITED A FRIEND OF HIS, MR. MILLER, WHO IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE SSCIO. WHILE IN MILLER'S OFFICE, JAFFE WAS RELATING TO MILLER THAT HE HAD A

~~MDR-N~~
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/P
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 Rev/Rev 9-3-81
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-13-95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

62-116375-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PAGE TWO NY 100-14669

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PLEASANT RELATIONSHIP WITH FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS (SAs) JOHN G. WILLIS AND EDWARD F. GAMBER WITH REGARD TO SOVIET INTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

DURING THE TIME THAT JAFFE WAS RELATING ABOVE DATA TO MILLER, SENATOR CHURCH, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SSCIO ENTERED MILLER'S OFFICE AND BECAME VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN JAFFE'S STATEMENTS. JAFFE RELATED TO MILLER THAT AS A REPORTER FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY, HE COVERED THE STORY INVOLVING THE RELEASE OF FRANCIS G. POWERS BY THE SOVIETS (POWERS WAS THE FORMER U-2 PILOT WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE USSR IN 1960). JAFFE RELATED TO MILLER THAT THEREAFTER HE WENT TO HONG KONG. JAFFE ALSO TOLD MILLER THAT WHEN HE RETURNED FROM HONG KONG (SOURCE BELIEVES THIS TO BE IN 1966-1968), HE LEARNED THAT HE WAS "FINGERED" BY A SOVIET DEFECTOR BY THE NAME OF PENKOVSKIY. THIS DEFECTOR ALLEGEDLY REPORTED THAT HE SAW JAFFE'S NAME ON A PIECE OF PAPER ON THE DESK OF A SOVIET INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. JAFFE TOLD MILLER THAT THE FBI, UPON LEARNING THAT INFORMATION FELT THAT JAFFE WAS A "DOUBLE AGENT" BECAUSE OF THE COOLNESS OF BUREAU PERSONNEL TOWARD HIM WHEN HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM HONG KONG. JAFFE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE NY 105-14660 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
TOLD MILLER THAT EVER SINCE HIS RETURN FROM HONG KONG, HE CANNOT
HOLD A JOB, AND BELIEVES THE FBI IS THE CAUSE OF HIS PREDICAMENT.
JAFFE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE FBI IS BEING VINDICTIVE TOWARD
HIM IN PURSUING THIS MATTER AND DEPRIVING HIM OF MAKING A
LIVELIHOOD.

MR. SHEY TOLD THE SOURCE THAT THE SSCIO IS LOOKING INTO THE
ABOVE MATTER TO DETERMINE IF JAFFE'S STATEMENTS ARE TRUE, AND TO
DETERMINE IF SOME CONTROLS COULD BE CREATED SO THAT THE FBI COULD
NOT BE VINDICTIVE IN SIMILAR SITUATIONS.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE TOLD SHEY THAT HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT
THE FBI'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JAFFE AFTER 1964, SINCE HE RETIRED FROM
THE BUREAU THAT YEAR. SOURCE ADVISED THAT SHEY TOLD HIM THAT AS
YET HE HAS NOT TALKED TO FORMER SA EDWARD F. GAMBER, BUT MAY
INTERVIEW HIM IN THE FUTURE.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT SHEY TOLD HIM THAT JAFFE IS CURRENTLY
EMPLOYED AS A FREE-LANCE REPORTER WORKING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
SOURCE STATED HE INFORMED SHEY OF FORMER SA GAMBER'S CURRENT
EMPLOYMENT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

NY, 165-14668

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE MET WITH SHEY ON AUGUST 13, 1975 FROM
2:53 PM UNTIL 3:30 PM.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE SOURCE IN A
GUARDED MANNER, AND ONLY THE PERTINENT FACTS WERE OBTAINED.

THE NYO WILL PERSONALLY REINTERVIEW THE SOURCE REGARDING THE
ABOVE AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS CONCERNING THE MATTER.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 2660, MODE 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE~~

END.

LRF FBIHQ CLR