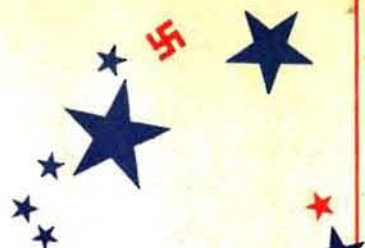


PEACE And FREEDOM thru non Violent Action

win

March 1972

75¢



THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF POLITICAL DOCUMENTS RIPPED-OFF FROM THE F.B.I. OFFICE IN MEDIA, PA., MARCH 8, 1971



LIBERTY PUBLICATIONS
MEDIA, PA.

publishers for the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI

October 4, 1971

Dear friends,

By now, you should have received by first class mail a 10" x 13" manilla envelope with nearly three pounds of documents. It was placed in a street mailbox on Baltimore Pike in Media in time for the pickup at 9:30 AM on Monday, September 27, 1971.

It was addressed to WIN Magazine, 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y., 10012 and bore our return address, Liberty Publications, Media, Pa. It had twenty four 16¢ stamps on it, as well as several "first class" mail stickers.

If you have not yet received this, please report the fact to the public and to the U.S. Postal Service, since then someone has probably been interfering with your mail.

As readers of your fine magazine, we look forward to future issues with particular interest, and hope we can work together for those basic and constructive changes essential for a humane society.

Sincerely, Liberty Publications

HOME FOLKS

marilyn albert
beth arnold
lance belville
diana davies
ralph di gla
jen elodie
leah fritz
neil haworth
marty jezer
peter kiger
dorothy lane

elliott linzer
jackson maclow
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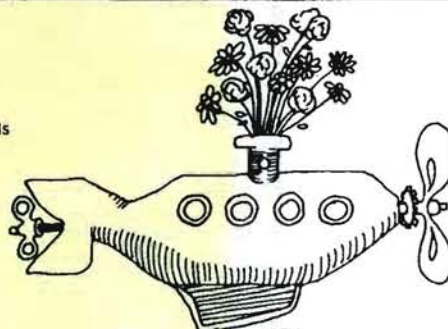
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Front Cover: Burton Levitsky
Back Cover: Robin Larsen

March 1 & 15, 1972

Volume VIII, Numbers 4 & 5

Yes, sure enough we received the package from Liberty Publications (see opposite page) and we are more than pleased to share its contents with you on the following pages. At first we tried to find a book publisher to bring out this material—that accounts for all the time that has passed between September 27 and now—but that proved to be a fruitless pursuit so we decided to do it ourselves in celebration of the first anniversary of that historic March 8, 1971, rip-off in Media, Pa.

Although by now all of us at WIN are sick of trying to decipher murky Xerox copies, proofreading some of the worst prose you've ever seen and typesetting obscure serial numbers, we're proud of what we have here because, as you'll see, these documents reveal more about the dreaded FBI than any other single source. In a sense the important thing about them is not the specifics of what the FBI knows and does, but the fact that they are, as far as we know, a virtually complete collection of the "political" documents in that office on that day. While about half of these documents have already been released to the press and various organizations, the fact that they are now presented in full makes a difference. For example, if you are into "knowing the enemy" this can be a basic textbook in understanding the day to day workings of the FBI. If you're paranoid you can test your paranoia against the fact of what the FBI really does know and what it doesn't know as revealed in these papers. For the merely curious there is a wealth of casual reading about riots, agents and informers. But for Robert Mardian, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department, this issue of WIN can only be an embarrassment. On January 8, 1972, during an interview on the ABC documentary entitled "Assault on Privacy" Mardian was asked to comment on some excerpts from previously released Media papers. His response was that "You can't judge the FBI or its function on one statement or phrase taken out of one page of one document which is a part of a much larger investigative file... I think something like 25 pages, or if it's 30, have been disclosed, would indicate that the person responsible for the disclosure did it on a very, very selective basis." Now that 271 pages of documents (that's before we set them in type) are out, what excuse can Mardian use to keep from answering questions? Will he still stand by his statement, made on the same program, that "I don't want to comment on specifics, but I would urge you to give the FBI the benefit of the doubt. The Bureau has been in existence, under Mr. Hoover at least, for 48 years. He's served eight Presidents. I don't know of a single instance of political chicanery, of corruption, of any taint at all of the FBI."

TECHNICAL MATTERS

In putting this issue together we had a problem in that many names are named. Basically there are three categories of people that are referred to: agents, informers and "the innocent" or people whose activities and attitudes are being reported. With the first two categories there was no question—we simply printed the names as they appear in the documents. The third category was hard to deal with so, in general, we chose to delete last names and addresses (although there are exceptions where we felt that the particular person wouldn't mind her/his name being printed, or where we checked with the person and got an o.k., or where the document and consequently the name had already appeared in the press). Because a number of people worked on the material there is no consistency in how a deletion is expressed. In some cases the first name is followed by the symbol [—], sometimes (—) and in others it says *[name omitted]*. (I will only be consistent when I am dead" — Bertrand Russell).

Also note that everything you are about to read, starting from page 13 — after Paul Jacobs' introduction and the communiques from the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI — is the real stuff right out of the FBI files. WIN's comments are all enclosed in boxes and/or appear in this one typeface. Everything else, to the best of our ability, is the prose of the FBI — typographical errors and all.

IN APPRECIATION

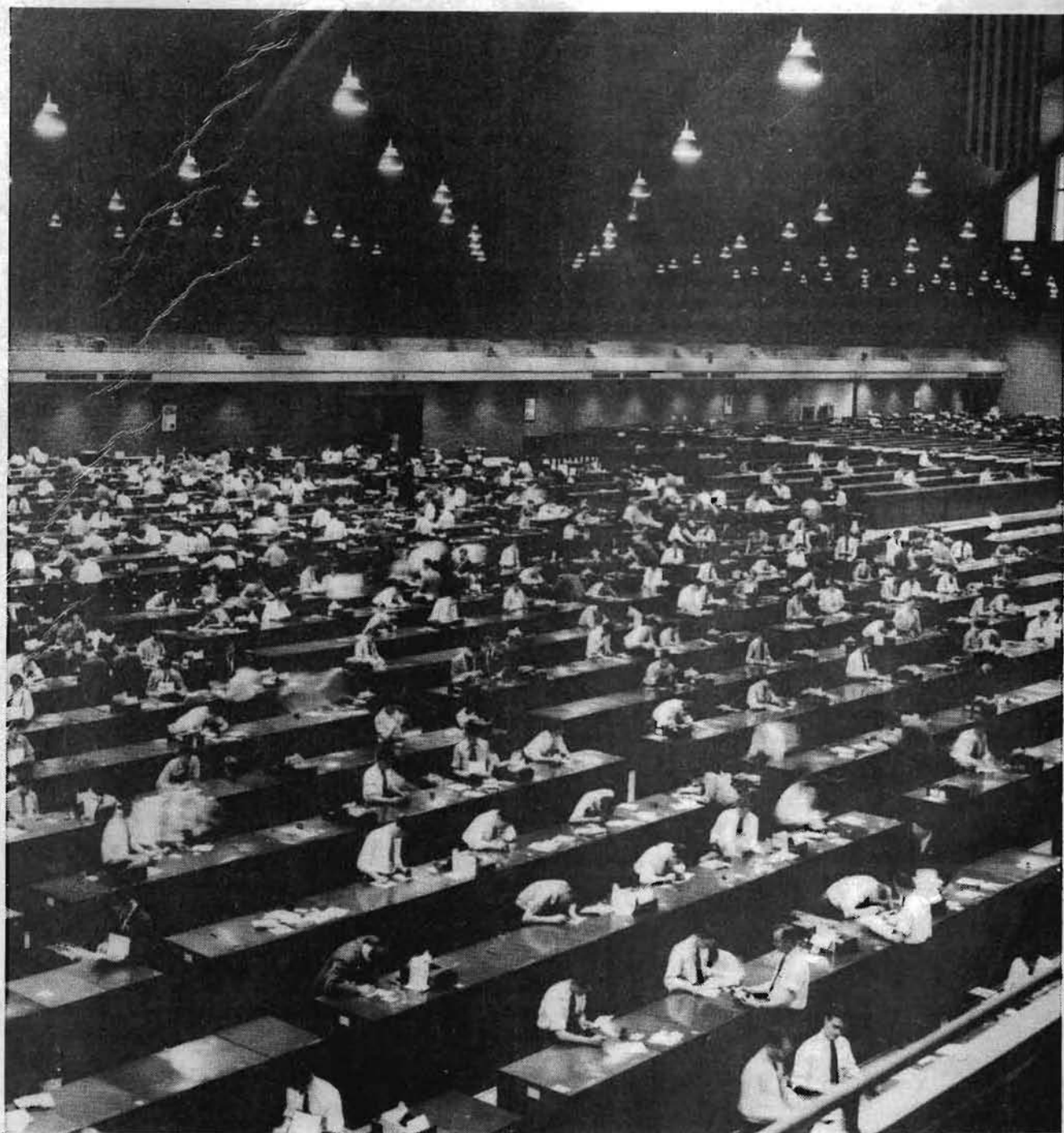
Lots of people helped get this issue together but the assistance of Nick Egleson was most invaluable. Not only did he arrange the documents into the order in which they appear on the following pages, but he also provided us with a great deal of interpretation which we are passing on to you. Had it not been for Nick you would have been a very confused reader when you finished this issue.

Also we want to thank Sandy Katz, one of the finest lawyers in any movement, who gave us lots of free advice and may be giving us a lot more before this is all over.

Finally, thanks to the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI without whom this issue would not have been possible. Well done!

We hope that this does some good.

—WIN



UPI Photo (1943)

More than 75,000 fingerprint cards are received each day from all over the country in the massive FBI Identification Division at Washington.

In an old Yiddish joke, a wife goes alone to a summer hotel in the Catskill Mountains and her husband comes, a few days later, to spend the weekend with her. When he arrives, she's sitting in a rocking chair on the hotel porch, waiting, impatiently, for him.

"Take me home right away," she says.

"What for?" he answers. "You just got here."

"I don't care. Take me home."

"What's the matter? Your room isn't nice?"

"The room is nice."

"The swimming pool is dirty?"

"It's clean."

"The help is snotty?"

"No."

"So what's the matter, then?"

"It's the food."

"The food is no good?"

"No, the food is good. You wake up in the morning and a man rings a bell, so you go downstairs and eat breakfast. First, you have a whole grapefruit. Then you have hot cereal, two kinds, or if you want, three kinds dry cereal. All with cream. Then you have eggs, soft-boiled, hard-boiled, scrambled, fried, anyway you want with toast. After that comes cream cheese and lox on bagels and a piece danish pastry with coffee, tea or milk. Plenty. After you finish eating, you go sit on the porch in a rocker. Then right away a man comes and rings a bell. It's time for a morning snack. Maybe a cup bouillon or beef tea and crackers. You finish the morning snack and you go back on the porch and sit in the rocker and the man comes and rings a bell, it's time for lunch.

"For lunch, it's first soup, hot soup or cold soup. Then comes the fish, maybe with only one kind to pick from, but after that you could have three kinds meat with potatoes and gravy and four vegetables with two salads. For dessert is fruit compote, cake, cookies, ice cream or maybe sherbert. After you finish eating, you go sit on the porch in a rocker and the man comes and rings the bell, it's time for afternoon tea with cookies. After tea, back on the porch, in the rocker, the bell rings, it's time for supper. It's a cold supper, only except for the hot borscht with the sour cream and potatoes. Also sour cream with the herring and then comes a big plate whitefish, also with potatoes and chesse blintzes, also with sour cream. For dessert, apple strudel and cookies with coffee.

"So you finish eating the supper, you come back on the porch to sit in the rocker, right away, the man is coming ringing a bell for the bedtime snack. A glass ginger ale or celery tonic and a plate chocolate ice cream."

"So what are you complaining about? What's the matter?"

"What's the matter? What's the matter is that they don't give you no time to take a shit!"

No one in the FBI has time to take a shit, either, if we are to believe the Media Papers: the incredible number of niggling bureaucratic procedures demanded of each FBI agent is overwhelming! All these years we thought our G-Men were out there tracking down kidnappers; pursuing, hotly, bank robbers; staking out the hideouts of Russian spies and making dogged investigations into the homosexual habits of State Department aides, they were really sitting in an office, filling out forms in quadruplicate and bitching about the latest directives from "Bureau," as FBI headquarters is always described.

One such order, which must have caused groans of dismay, was issued on January, 1971, requiring each agent to be weighed once a month in the office with an overweight agent forced to lose his excess poundage and to "be weighed weekly by his supervisor until his weight is brought within Bureau standards." [page 20]

Or, take another example of a typical memorandum [page 52] issued on February 29, 1968, to all the agents in the Philadelphia area, which included the Media office: the memo exhorted the agents to "develop a large number of additional racial informants," explaining to the agents that "In the inspection just passed, the Inspector pointed out, as we all know, that this is a problem of the entire office in

which every Agent and every squad shares responsibility." (The "inspection" and "Inspector" mentioned in the memorandum refer to the dreaded annual efficiency checkup each FBI field office gets from the headquarters Inspection Division.)

The agents were advised in the memorandum that it is their responsibility "to learn, in advance, if this is humanly possible, if a riot is planned or is expected to occur... Whether or not a riot does occur, the Bureau holds us responsible to keep the Bureau, the Department, and the White House advised in advance of each demonstration... In addition, we must advise the bureau at least every two weeks of existing tensions and conditions which may trigger a riot. This type of information can only come from a widespread grass-roots network of sources coupled with active informant coverage by individuals who are members of subversive and revolutionary organizations."

Let's put aside, for the moment, the FBI's almost insane vision of how urban riots develop and focus on the pure bureaucratic operations which the memorandum then describes as being required to carry out the racial informant program.

First, three types of racial informants are classified, with the most important being the "racial informants (ghetto)" who are defined as "individuals, white and black, who live and/or work in ghetto type areas and are in a position to advise of activities, rumors, tensions, etc. in those ghettos. More specifically, they may be able to advise of the activities of individual trouble makers and rabble rousers."

Each agent is instructed, then, to "obtain at least one racial informant (ghetto)" from a list of occupations considered most likely to be open for recruitment — ghetto businessmen, janitors, barbers, taxi drivers, installment collectors, food salesmen, etc. Then the "Administrative and Investigative Procedures" are spelled out, for the agents, in detail; procedures guaranteed to drive anyone except a committed bookkeeper absolutely mad.

"Each prospect will be the subject of a new 170 case. Pertinent information regarding administrative handling appears in the handbook part I, pages 19i, 19j, 20, 20a and 20b. Notification to the Bureau appears on 19i. The background investigation necessary appears on page 20 as does information regarding 4 month progress letters and payment. Contact must be made at least every 2 weeks. An FD 209 must be submitted at the end of each month. Each contact should be recorded thereon with information as to whether it was positive or negative. All information should be recorded by memo or in the FD 209, with copies for the files on any individuals or organizations mentioned. Information pertinent to the general racial situation should be designated for Philadelphia file 157-1214.

"Pertinent information must be submitted at once so that any necessary teletypes can be furnished to the Bureau immediately and information disseminated to the PD and intelligence agencies.

"Regular contact should also be made with existing criminal and security informants and potential informants who live and/or work in ghetto areas or have access to pertinent information. Some of these should undoubtedly be converted to racial informants or racial informant (ghetto). There is no reason why such a person cannot also be given criminal or security assignments. The Bureau has, in fact, already instructed this office to convert several such persons to racial informants.

"For your information, all of these sources, regardless of their designations, will be set up in an area breakdown index of 3 x 5 cards which will be maintained in the office of the No. 3 supervisor..."

Bear in mind, please, that all this paperwork had to be carried out for each individual informant the agent recruited. Now imagine the amount of paperwork involved when the Bureau increased the agents' quota of racial informants, as it did, and kept increasing it until, finally, each agent had to have ten ghetto informants!

What did happen, of course, was that the agents responded to these demands upon them in the same way as occurs in any large-scale bureaucracy: they learned to manipulate the procedures in order to survive. Thus, ex-FBI agent Bob Wall described how he and other agents selected names out of the phone books, listed them as their informants and wrote up reports without ever even contacting the individuals. And, presumably, everybody was satisfied because reports were flowing from each field office into Bureau headquarters and sent on from there to the Justice Department and the White House. The fact that most of the material in the reports was fictitious was ignored by those who knew it and not suspected by those who believed FBI agents incapable of filing false reports.

It is precisely because the Media FBI documents show the FBI internal organization that they are so valuable. A sense of the FBI's politics, too, also emerges from a careful reading of these papers. Indeed, even the FBI's own vision of itself and its mission can be seen through these internal memoranda, i.e., the breakdown of the activity carried on by this typical FBI office shows, clearly, what the agency considers its most important work:

- 40% Political surveillance and other investigation of political activity. Of the cases, 2 were right wing, 10 concerned immigrants, and over 200 were on left or liberal groups.
- 25% Murder, rape, and interstate theft
- 7% Draft resistance, including refusal to submit to military induction
- 7% Leaving the military without government permission
- 1% Organized crime, mostly gambling.

The assumptions behind this range of activities are simple. The basic one is that Communists threaten, constantly, the security of the United States by engaging in a vast conspiracy to take over our government.

Thus, the rationale for the FBI's justifying the investigation of any organization and its leaders, as well, is COMINFILT, meaning the possibility of "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION." And the FBI sees the Communist conspiracy everywhere: in colleges and universities, for example, which is why the

FBI agents in Media were instructed to check all the campuses in their area at regular intervals. And based on those checks, the agents were instructed to report, regularly, for each campus, on his current number of academic or administrative "sources"; the number of informers or possible informers; the identity of anyone able to provide "advanced" information on student agitation; a listing of the information which couldn't be obtained from the school and what the steps the agent proposed to "increase, strengthen and improve" their surveillance activities on the campuses.

All these instructions were accompanied by an ultimatum from the special agent in charge of the Media office: "I want facts, not double talk. This information is not for statistical purposes or to measure RA accomplishments. We have a job to do and cannot get where we are going until we know where we are." [page 30]

The conspiracy is also behind or involved with the civil rights movement, black militant groups and the anti-war forces. So the FBI must take steps to always know what is happening in such areas: witness the Media instruction to ascertain who are the "rable-rousers" in ghetto riots [page 52]; the office's investigations of those opposing the draft [page 74] and the reports from the Philadelphia Police Department about anti-war demonstrations [page 33].

J. Edgar Hoover's distorted image of the world is evident in the Media Papers, which are examples of how one small FBI office responds to the bureaucratic pressures exerted upon it by the much larger organization of which it is a part.

And the fact that the agency may be unbelievably inept at carrying out its self-selected mission ought not to comfort us: some day The Director will be gone, lifted aloft to The Great Racetrack In The Sky where no Communist or Black Revolutionary will disturb his concentration on his two dollar three horse parlay, and a new director will take over, a less monomaniacal and more efficient one.

Then, the country will be in far more difficulty for then all the FBI's incorrect assumptions about the nature of our society, assumptions which are visible in every page of the Media Papers will be acted on and the Keystone Kops will become more like the GPU or the SS.

And the dangers inherent in the operations of this large, heavily funded bureaucracy are extraordinary, for while the victims of most bureaucracies are the members of the organizations, in the FBI, the victims are those outside it.

We, all of us, are the victims who are the subjects of the investigations; we are the ones whose names are listed on the 3 x 5 index cards. The directive to investigate any organization "organized to project the demands of Black Students" [page 70] meant 16 black student organizations in the Philadelphia area were put under some form of surveillance and infiltrated by informers who could easily become agent provocateurs.

We are the Quakers, too, who participated in demonstrations at the Pentagon and who subsequently, according to another of these papers, had investigations opened on them [page 34]

And a man named Dan [last name omitted] is one of us. Dan... telephoned a Black Panther Party Headquarters in Philadelphia on a day when all conversations in and out of the office were being surreptitiously recorded. The Media Papers detail the record of those conversations; including Dan's discussion with a Panther member concerned an overdue truck rental fee. The four page memorandum about all the telephone conversations ends with an ominous notation — "ACTION: INDEX, DAN . . . [pages 26-28]

Martin Luther King's FBI file number was 100-46230, according to another of the Media Papers. In this report, an informant is cited as advising that the 50th Anniversary of the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom was scheduling its 50th Anniversary banquet at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel and that Martin Luther King was going to address the banquet. And lest any agent be unclear about how the Bureau considered King, the memorandum is headed "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM." [page 38]

An equally revealing document included in this collection is the 1970 one [page 44] dealing with the "DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED CONTACTS" program, abbreviated in Bureau jargon to DESCO. DESCO evolved, evidently, from a Pentagon directive requiring all industrial security officers of companies holding defense contracts to file reports with the Pentagon "of the intention of any employee to travel to or through a Sino-Soviet-bloc country or to attend an international meeting outside the United States where Sino-Soviet-bloc personnel might be present."

Simple enough, right? At least so far as the Pentagon is concerned. But now comes the FBI with its own program, based on its own objective. First, the FBI agents were instructed to interview individuals who had made such trips after they returned to ascertain "if they had any contact with Soviet-bloc nationals during their recent trip abroad." But the real object of the exercise was to determine whether an "individual has potential for possible development as an informant," for the FBI's "internal security operations." Attached to the memorandum is a long list of men, mostly scientists, who were scheduled to attend such meetings as the 12th International Conference on Low Temperature Physics in Kyoto, Japan; the 3rd International Symposium on Fresh Water from the Sea at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia and the 7th World Congress of Sociology.

How many of these men were contacted by the FBI and how many agreed to become informers? We don't know and perhaps every person approached by an FBI agent rejected, angrily, the notion that they spy on their fellow scientists. What is important, however, is the fact that now we can be on guard against this effort of the FBI to turn us into a nation of informers.

All of us must be grateful to whoever made it possible for these Media files to become public. In doing so, the chances of our retaining some measure of freedom were enhanced.

— Paul Jacobs

FROM THE CITIZENS' COMMISSION to INVESTIGATE the F.B.I.

June, 1971

We are sending you copies of more than 200 pages of FBI documents which were among those taken from the Media, Pennsylvania, office of the FBI on the night of March 8, 1971 — International Women's Day — when all the FBI documents in every file cabinet and desk of that office were brought out. Previously unpublished material is included here, along with copies of everything previously sent to the press by our Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI.

If you publish this material, we want this cover letter to be printed with it uncut, and we want all royalties to be used to set up a fund for the defense of those who may be accused by the government of gathering or publicizing information which it tries to keep secret from the very public from whom it should derive its powers.

We wish to make these documents more widely available so that they can be used effectively by all who are working for a more peaceful, just, and open society. Our purpose is not just to correct the more gross violations of constitutional rights by the FBI within the framework of its present goals and organization. Nor is it to attack personally individual informers, agents, or administrators. It is instead to contribute to the movement for fundamental constructive change in our society, for as we said in our initial statement, "as long as great economic and political power remains concentrated in the hands of small cliques not subject to democratic control and scrutiny, then repression, intimidation, and entrapment are to be expected."

The government has been making frantic efforts to deny the public such glimpses into its clandestine activities. It has resorted to a massive campaign of spying and harassment not only against those who work for more just and peaceful policies, but also against their families, friends, and neighbors.

We are encouraged by the constructive actions which many have been taking to resist this repression. Here are some examples which may provide models for others:

In the Powelton section of Philadelphia, residents and community organizations held a street fair, which turned the intensive FBI spying and harassment against that community into a focus for uniting and educating the residents (New York Times, June 6, 1971). A public alarm system was set up for bringing people together on short notice in the event of an FBI attack. Posters with photos of FBI agents prowling in the area were widely distributed. A law suit against the FBI is being initiated.

In New York City, a bill has been introduced that would grant each person access to any files a city agency keeps on them, and which would require prior notification before a dossier could be shown to any federal or state agency.

The American Civil Liberties Union and RESIST (the national organization which issued the Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority) are setting up local committees against spying. They are preparing leaflets and other material for general distribution to inform people of their rights and their responsibility to others not to cooperate with political investigations. They are challenging cooperation with government spying by the mass media, the phone company, universities, and other institutions in their area.

Others have taken direct action to make public information which the government had concealed. The publication of the government's top secret history of the Vietnam War by the New York Times, and the raids on FBI offices in Rochester and Garden City, New York, are examples.

Only a sustained, informed, courageous, and humane struggle can build a living community within the shell of the dying one.



On the night of March 8, 1971, the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI removed files from an East Coast office of the FBI. These files will now be studied to determine:

- The nature and extent of surveillance and intimidation carried on by this office of the FBI, particularly against groups and individuals working for a more just, humane and peaceful society;
- How much of the FBI's efforts are spent on relatively minor crimes by the poor and powerless a-

against whom they can get a more glamorous conviction rate, instead of investigating truly serious crimes by those with money and influence which cause great damage to the lives of many people; crimes such as war profiteering, monopolistic practices, institutional racism, organized crime, and the mass distribution of lethal drugs;

—The extent of illegal practices by the FBI, such as eavesdropping, entrapment, and the use of provocateurs and informers.

As this study proceeds, the results obtained along with the FBI documents pertaining to them will be sent to people in public life who have demonstrated the integrity, courage and commitment to democratic values which are necessary to effectively challenge the repressive policies of the FBI.

As long as the United States government wages war against Indochina in defiance of the vast majority who want all troops and weapons withdrawn this year, and extends that war and suffering under the guise of reducing it, as long as great economic and political power remains concentrated in the hands of small cliques not subject to democratic scrutiny and control, then repression, intimidation, and entrapment are to be expected. We do not believe that this destruction of democratic society results simply from the evilness, egotism or senility of some leaders. Rather, this destruction is the result of certain undemocratic social, economic and political institutions.

We have carried out this action in a way which does not physically threaten anyone. We intend no personal harassment of the people who work in the office from which the files were taken. Indeed, we invite them and others to join with us in building a peaceful, just, and open society; one which does not wage nor threaten war, which distributes human and material resources fairly, and which operates on the basis of justice rather than fear.

We have taken this action because:

- We believe that a law and order which depends on intimidation and repression to secure obedience
- We believe that democracy can survive only in an order of justice, of an open society and public trust;
- We believe that citizens have the right to scrutinize and control their own government and its agencies;
- And because we believe that the FBI has betrayed its democratic trust and we wish to present evidence for this claim to the open and public judgment of our fellow citizens.

In doing this, we know full well the legal jeopardy in which we place ourselves. We feel most keenly our responsibilities to those who daily depend upon us, and whom we put in jeopardy by our own jeopardy. But under present circumstances, this seems to us our best way of loving and serving them, and in fact, all the people of this land.

May 3, 1971

Just eight weeks ago, all the files in the desks and file cabinets were liberated from the Media, Pa., office of the FBI. Of these, some 30% were manuals, routine forms, and similar procedural materials. The remainder was as follows:

- 40% Political surveillance and other investigation of political activity. Of the cases, 2 were right wing, 10 concerned immigrants, and over two hundred were on left or liberal groups.
- 25% Bank robberies
- 20% Murder, rape, and interstate theft
- 7% Draft resistance, including refusal to submit to military induction
- 7% Leaving the military without government permission
- 1% Organized crime, mostly gambling

Some sixty documents have been distributed publicly; others have been sent directly to people and groups named.

Among the many organizations on whom files were kept, only two were right wing. Representative documents from these two cases are included in this packet. Also in this packet:

- a report on a peaceful protest opposing research on chemical weapons used against Vietnam
- a letterhead memorandum indicating some of the extensive information furnished to the FBI by the phone company
- a form which agents often ask people to sign which is correctly identified only half way down as a waiver of rights

We seek no vengeance against individual agents, informers, or sources for the FBI. Instead, we wish to help them and others end the political and destructive policies of the bureau and to build public support for building a more just, peaceful, and open society.

an open letter to Thomas F. Lewis

on the occasion of the testimonial dinner for him on April 28, 1971 at the Alpine Inn, Springfield, Pennsylvania

We have read in the newspapers of your month's suspension without pay by the F.B.I. and of their ordering you to move to Atlanta. We regret this disruption of your and your family's life and hope that you will consider finding constructive work here so that you can stay in your own community, rather than continue the alienating work of the F.B.I.

We invite you now, as we did in our public statement of early March, "to join with us in building a peaceful, just, and open society."

—the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the F.B.I.

A GUIDE TO A TYPICAL DOCUMENT

SAC means Special Agent in Charge, or head of the Philadelphia Regional FBI office

IC probably means Investigative Clerk

Ph means Philadelphia. The number is the code number of this particular informant. Other informants (who may be taps and bugs as well as agencies, but are most often people) have different numbers. C means Criminal; S means security, and R means Radical or Racial

This part of the page contains the instructions for distribution of the memo. It provides, inadvertently, information on the size of the Bureau

This is a typical file number. 66 is the category. It happens to mean "operating instructions" 100 means left wing, 105 is espionage, 157 is racial militant, 170 is racial informant, 25 is selective service. The rest of the number is the particular file.

This is the quantity of copies to go in each file(s)

This is the total copies to be made, in this case 190. Since one went to file 66-3864, and the rest to ALL AGENTS, there must have been 189 agents in 10/70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL AGENTS

DATE: 10/9/70

FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON

SUBJECT: RECORD CHECKS AT HARRISBURG, PA.

The following record checks are now conducted by Special Clerk JOHN VERESPY at Harrisburg, Pa., and any requests for record checks should be set out accordingly. Many of these checks were previously handled by I.C. BRIAN MC LAUGHLIN:

Bureau of Vital Statistics - birth and death records

Bureau of Motor Vehicles - operator and vehicle information

PH 237-C - Social Security check (not to be used to verify employment)

State Harness Racing Commission - race track employees

State Insurance Dept. - insurance agents, brokers and company licenses

Selective Service Headquarters - registrant check

Pennsylvania National Guard, IGMR - personnel files

Bureau of Traffic Safety - operator traffic violations

Corporation Bureau - corporation data

Pennsylvania State Police - Bureau of Criminal Identification - name checks and file reviews

State Board of Probation & Parole - record reviews

State Liquor Control Board - personnel checks and State liquor law violations, liquor licenses

Department of Military Affairs - Vietnam Bonus Bureau - possible aid in location of fugitives

1 - 66-3864

1 - ALL AGENTS

JDJ:MMcG

(190)



Department of Justice - Bureau of Correction information -
location of state prisoners

Fish Commission and Game Commission - fishing and hunting
license information

Department of Education - background information on certified
public school teachers

- 2 -

GLOSSARY

aka or AKA	Also Known As	no. 908, for security matters
ASAC	Assistant Special Agent in Charge (see SAC)	(could be any number)
AX	symbol for Alexandria, Va. Regional Office	Phila informant with code no. 809, for racial matters
BUDED	Bureau Deadline (see Bureau)	Phila informant assigned the number 1 for purposes of this report only
Bureau	National HQ of FBI (not the same as Washington Field Office)	Potential Racial Informant
COINTELPRO	Counterintelligence Program	Potential Security Informant
CI	Criminal Informant	RA
DESECO	Development of Selected Contacts: name of program for interviewing US citizens who return from trips to the Soviet Union	Resident Agent: Agent assigned permanently to one of the Field Offices
EDPA	Eastern District of Penna (Div of Federal Court system)	One of the 59 major offices in the US and PR
ELSUR	Electronic Surveillance	Racial Militant
FD 376	Federal form 376, used to pass information on to the Secret Service	Device used to sort memos at regional office
FD 553	used by Army to tell FBI to watch out for AWOL	Special Agent: title of most FBI investigative personnel
FNU	First Name Unknown	Special Agent in Charge: head of a regional office
FUDE	Fugitive/Deserter	Special Clerk
GILROB	Label attached to the case of bank robbery/ police murder in Boston in 1970, for which Stonley Bond is held and Linda Saxe hunted	Special Employee
IC	(some kind of clerk)	Security Informant
IS	Internal Security	San Francisco
IS - C	Internal Security - Communist	Student Militant
IS - R	Internal Security - Racial (??)	Special Operations Group (???)
LHM	?	The basic subdivision within regional offices. In Phila, about 10 squads of 15-20 each.
LNU	Last Name Unknown	SRA
MDPA	Middle District of Penna (Div of Federal Court system)	Senior Resident Agent: in charge of one of the small field offices
OO	Office of Origin	SSA
PCI	Potential Criminal Informant	SSN
PD	Police Department	STAG
PH - (908) -s	(could be any number)	Supervisor
12	Phila informant with code	UNSUB
		Subjects with unknown names
		USA
		WFO
		United States Attorney
		Washington Field Office, the Field Office for Washington, DC, not the same as National Headquarters

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

As an introduction to the FBI as revealed in the Media documents, here are the items which show its institutional sources of information:

Using the Boy Scouts

POSITIVE PROGRAM

Police-Community Relations
Rochester, New York

The Rochester, New York, Police Department is deeply committed to Police-Community Relations activity in an attempt to reduce crime and create greater understanding between the police and the total community that they serve.

"OPERATION SAFE"

The Boy Scouts of America, Otetiana Council, Rochester, New York, in cooperation with the Rochester, New York, Police Department has prepared a circular enlisting the support and help of approximately 20,000 Boy Scouts in reducing crime. Operation SAFE stands for Scout Awareness for Emergency. The Scouts involved are issued an identification card by their leader which has the bearer's thumb print and emergency telephone numbers on the reverse side. The emergency telephone numbers include the Rochester Police Department, Fire Department, Sheriff's Office, State Police, Coast Guard, FBI, Poison Control Center, and Civil Defense along with the telephone numbers of the surrounding town police departments.

Each Boy Scout participating in this program is given instructions as to how he can assist the police in making the community a safer place to live. Each Scout is requested to observe and report any suspicious act or unusual occurrence that endangers the life and property of friends or relatives. The Scouts are instructed as to how to observe and report these incidents. "If they see it — they will report it."

Particular emphasis is placed on the accurate reporting of license numbers, addresses and locations, the number of people involved, and a description of the incidents. The Boy Scouts were instructed to remain on the telephone until all the information they have has been furnished to the police.

The Scouts receive instructions on the types of incidents or activities that should be observed and reported, such as:

1. Criminal acts such as assaults, robberies, shoplifting, breaking and entering, vandalism.
2. Fires — in buildings, in vehicles, in wood areas, etc., — youngsters playing with matches, dangerous fire conditions.
3. Accidents — involving automobiles, people, and animals.
4. Suspicious acts — persons loitering in secluded places, strangers loitering around schools, neighborhoods, and parks.
5. Unusual situations — faulty traffic lights, flooded viaducts, power lines down, youngsters playing in or around dangerous places, fallen trees, broken windows, and unusual activity or lack of activity in neighbors' homes.

As a result of this partnership between the Rochester, New York, Police Department and the Regional Council of the Boy Scouts, the police department has

approximately 20,000 more "good citizens" operating as extra eyes and ears for the police department in attempting to reduce crime.

Everybody is Asked to Help

Routine liaison list for Phila: 312 banks, airports, colleges, hotels, corps, government agencies & police depts, news media, & who talks to them.

TO : ALL INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL (80-00)
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 8/28/70

SUBJECT: LIAISON PROGRAM

Set forth on the attached pages are the current liaison assignments of the Philadelphia Office.

It is the responsibility of the Agent assigned to make a liaison contact with the agency at least once each six months and to record such contacts in the file. A contact made during the regular course of business by the Agent assigned or another Agent may be counted as the liaison contact, but should be recorded in the file.

The personnel to be contacted at each agency should be recorded on a current basis so that in the event the assigned Agent is not available the appropriate individual or individuals may be contacted by the Agent investigating.

The primary purposes of these contacts are to create good will and to develop sources of new cases so that we may be sure that all matters within our jurisdiction are being reported to us.

It is realized that all of these agencies are contacted frequently during a six-month period, but no formal recording is usually made in the liaison file. Please remember to record any contacts in the normal course of business, as this may save the assigned Agent the necessity of making special visit to do so.

I. AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

Allegheny Airlines
American Airlines
Delta Airlines
Eastern Airlines
National Airlines
Northeast Airlines

North Philadelphia Airport
Northwest Orient Airlines
Pan-American Airways
Phila. Intl. Airport
Trans-World Airlines
United Airlines

II. BANKS

Beneficial Mutual Savings Bank
Citizens Bank
Federal Reserve
First Pa. Banking and Trust Co.
Germantown Savings Fund
Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Co.
Phila. Savings Fund Society
Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia

Central-Penn Natl. Bank
Continental Bank and Trust Co.
Fidelity Bank
Frankford Trust Co.
Girard Trust Bank
Lincoln National Bank
Phila. Natl. Bank
Provident Natl. Bank

III. DEFENSE AND MILITARY AGENCIES

Air Force Reserve Squadron (Willow Grove)
Army Electronics Command
Bomb Disposal Unit - 69th Ordnance Detachment, U.S. Army
Defense Personnel Support Center
Defense Industrial Supply Center (Robbins Avenue)
Frankford Arsenal - U.S. Army
Military Intelligence
Military Police - U.S. Army
Naval Air Station (Willow Grove)
Naval Base - Navy Department
Naval Investigative Service Office

Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board
Army War College
Criminal Investigation Division, U.S. Army
Defense Contract Administration Services Region
District Engineers - U.S. Army
Marine Corps Supply Activity
Naval Air Development Center (Johnsville)
Naval Hospital
Naval Supply Depot

Navy Aviation Supply Office
(Robbins Avenue)
Office of Special Investigations — Air Force

(Tabor Road)
Navy Shipyard, Phila.
Shore Patrol

Internal Security Squad
Morals Squad
West Detective Division
Central Detective Division
Northwest Detective Division
Northeast Detective Division

Major Crimes
South Detective Division
East Detective Division
North Central Detective Division

IV. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Community College of Phila.
Gettysburg College
Penna. State U.
Temple University

Drexel Institute of Tech.
LaSalle College
St. Joseph's College
University of Pa.

V. HOTELS

Adelphia Hotel
Barclay Hotel
Benjamin Franklin Hotel
Penn Center Motor Inn
Sheraton Hotel

Airport Hotel
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Drake Hotel
St. James Hotel
Warwick Hotel

VI. MAJOR COMPANIES

A & P Food Stores
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Chrysler-Plymouth Corp.
Insurance Co. of N. Amer.
Penn. Gas and Water Co.
Phila. Electric Co.
Reading Railroad
Western Union

Acme Food Stores
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.
Food Fair and Best Markets
Maryland Casualty Co.
Penn. Railroad
Phila. Gas Workd
Sears Roebuck and Co.
Yellow Cab Co.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

American Express Co.
Avis Car Rental Service
Bankers Securities Corp.
Better Business Bureau
Bonwit Teller
Budget Rent-A-Car
Clarke Can Co.
Credit Management Asso.
of Delaware Valley, Inc.
Federal Bar Asso.
Fedi., State, and Local Law
Enforcement Agencies
Conference
Hertz Rent-A-Car
Holmes Electric Protection Co.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
Natl. Auto Theft Bureau
Peoples Bond and Mortgage Co.
Phila. Baseball Club
Phila. Credit Bureau, Inc.
Phila. Hotel-Motel Inn
A. Pomerantz and Company
Retail Credit Company
Trailways Bus System

American Red Cross
Bailey Banks and Biddle
and Company
Blue Cross — Blue Shield
Brink's, Inc.
J.D. Caldwell Co.
Copters, Inc.
Deeken Corporation
Dun and Bradstreet
Fedi. Court Architects
and Engineers
Franklin Mint
Gimbel Brothers
Greyhound Bus Co.
Richard B. Herman and Co.
Jacob Reed and Sons
Lit Brothers
Pa. Hotel Asso.
Phila. Bank Detectives
Phila. Check Cashing Asso.
Phila. Eagles Football Club
Phila. 76ers Basketball Team
Railway Express Agency
SEPTA
Widener Building Manage-
ment

VIII. OUTLYING POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Abington Township Police
Department
Bensalem Township PD
Bethlehem PD
Bristol PD
Carbondale PD
Chambersburg PD
Chester PD
Coatesville PD
Columbia PD
Darby PD
Doylestown PD
Easton PD
Falls Township PD
Harrisburg PD
Hazleton PD
Kingston PD
Lansdale PD
Lebanon PD
Lock Haven PD
Lower Southampton Town-
ship PD
Middletown T
Nether Providence Township PD
Phoenixville PD
Plymouth PD
Pottstown PD
Prospect Park PD
Reading PD
Scranton PD
Shenandoah PD
Springfield Township PD
State College PD
Sunbury PD
Tredyffrin Township PD
Upper Dublin Township PD
Upper Merion Township PD
Waynesboro PD
White Hall Township PD
Wilkes-Barre PD
Yeadon PD

Allentown PD
Bellefonte PD
Berwick PD
Bloomsburg PD
Bristol Township PD
Carlisle PD
Cheltenham Township PD
Caernarvon & East Earl
Collingdale PD
Conshohocken PD
Darby Township PD
Dunmore PD
Emmaus PD
Hanover PD
Haverford Township PD
Heidelberg Township PD
Lancaster PD
Lansdowne PD
Lewisburg PD
Lower Merion Township PD
Marple Township PD
Middletown PD
Nanticoke PD
Norristown PD
Pittston PD
Plymouth Township PD
Pottsville PD
Radnor Township PD
Ridley Township PD
Shamokin PD
Springfield Township PD
Spring Garden Township PD
Steelton PD
Tamaqua PD
Upper Darby PD
Upper Merion Township PD
Warmminster Township PD
West Chester PD
Whitemarsh Township PD
Williamsport PD
York PD

IX. PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Auto Squad
Bank Robbery
Fugitive Detail
Homicide Unit

Civil Disobedience Squad
Commissioner's Office
Hijacking
Intelligence Division

X. STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Atty. General's Office, Pa.
Dept. of Justice
Philadelphia County Detectives
Fire Marshal's Office
Graterford Prison
Labor and Industry, Pa. Dept. of
Pa. State Police
Probation Dept., Phila., Pa.
Phila. Genl. Hospital

Banking, Pa. Dept. of
Phila. Dept. of Collections
District Atty.'s Office, Phila.
Governor's Office, Pa.
Phila. House of Correction
Liquor Control Board, Pa.
Parole, Pa. Board of
Phila. Board of Education
Public Welfare, Pa. Dept. of

XI. STOCK BROKERS

Bache and Co.
Burton, Dana, Westerland Co.,
Inc.
Eastman Dillon Union
Securities & Co.
Kidder Peabody and Co.
Reynolds and Co.
Walston and Co., Inc.

Boenning and Co.
DeHaven & Townsend,
Crouter & Bodine
Hornblower & Weeks —
Hemphill Noyes
Merrill Lynch Pierce
Fenner & Smith, Inc.

XII. TRUCKING COMPANIES

Associated Transport, Inc.
Consolidated Freightways
Cowan, W.T. Motor Freight,
Inc.
Fowler and Williams Freight
Lines
Interstate System
Mason and Dixon Lines, Inc.
Motor Freight Express, Inc.
Reading Transportation Co.
Trans-American Freight
Lines, Inc.

Carolina Freight Carriers
Corp.
Davidson Transfer and
Storage
Hall's Motor Transit Co.
Hennis Freight Lines
Keystone Mushroom
Transportation Co. Inc.
Quinn Freight Lines
Sea-Land Service, Inc.
United Parcel Company

XIII. U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Alcohol & Tobacco Tax
Division, IRS
Bureau of Customs
Central Intelligence Agency
Civil Air Patrol
Coast Guard
Fedi. Aviation Agency
Fedi. Communications
Commission
Fedi. Home Loan Bank Board
Fedi. Natl. Mortgage Asso.
Fedi. Records Center
Fedi. Supply Service
Forest Service, Dept. of
Agriculture
General Services Adminis-
tration
Housing and Urban Develop-
ment
Independence Natl. Historical
Park
Intelligence Division — IRS
Internal Revenue Service —
Regional Office
National Bank Examiners
Naval Hospital
Passport Office, State Dept.
Phila. Navy Shipyard
Probation & Parole System,
U.S.
Referees in Bankruptcy, MDPA
Secret Service, Phila.
Selective Service System
Social Security Administration
State Dept., Security
Wage, Hour and Public Contract
Div., U.S. Dept. of Labor
U.S. Attorney, MDPA
U.S. Marshal, MDPA
Valley Forge General Hospital

Bureau of Accounts —
Treasury
Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs
Civil Service Commission
Customs Agency Service
Fedi. Business Asso.
Fedi. Depositors Insurance
Co.
Fedi. Housing Administra-
tion
Fedi. Safety Council
Food and Drug Administra-
tion
General Accounting Office
Housing and Home Finance
Agency
Immigration & Naturaliza-
tion Service
Inspection Division — IRS
Internal Revenue Service —
District Office
Lewisburg, U.S. Penitentiary
National Park Service
Office of Labor-Management
& Welfare Pension Reports
Postal Inspectors
Public Health Service
Referees in Bankruptcy, EDPA
Regional Commissioner —
IRS
Small Business Adminis-
tration
Veterans Administration
Wage, Hour and Public Contract
U.S. Attorney, EDPA
U.S. Marshal, EDPA
U.S. Mint

XIV. NEWS MEDIA

Bulletin
Phila. Inquirer
KYW
WFIL
WHYY
WIBG
WPEN

Daily News
Phila. Tribune
WCAU
WDAS
WIBF — FM
WIP
WTAF — TV

- 1 — 80-00
- 1 — 66-6007
- 1 — Complaint Duty File
- 1 — Chief Clerk
- 1 — Assistant Chief Clerk
- 1 — # Squad Rotor
- 1 — SA JAMES W. GOING
- 1 — MARGUERITE RICHARDS
- 1 — Each Investigative Employee (200)

**Access to Bell Telephone
Friendly Relations**

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 2/26/71
SUBJECT: BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF
PENNSYLVANIA LIAISON MATTER

Arrangements have been made through the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Security Office, Philadelphia, Pa., for maintaining alphabetical telephone listings in the FBI Philadelphia Office. These alphabetical telephone listings reflect all individuals who possess telephone service through Bell Telephone regardless of published or non-published telephones. It is to be noted that a non-published (NP) listing will show only subscribers name and address, no telephone number.

At present, in the Philadelphia Office are alphabetical listings for the following: Delaware County, Philadelphia, West Chester, Lower Bucks County, Doylestown, Norristown.

These alphabetical listings will be updated monthly as new telephone subscribers commence service.

In the near future, additional alphabetical listings will be obtained for Lancaster, Eastern Montgomery County, Harrisburg, Allentown, Reading, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., as they become available.

Should information from alphabetical listings be disseminated this source should be so concealed.

The alphabetical listings will be maintained by SCs JAMES L. KNOTTS and EDWARD GALLAGHER, telephone extension 217.

1 - 66-6041
1 - EACH AGENT (205)
1 - EACH SE (6)
1 - IC GUNDERMAN
1 - EACH SC (8)
JDJ:PNJ
(221)

Date July 13, 1970

Records of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania contain the following telephone subscriber identification:

<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>SUBSCRIBER</u>
215 - TR 2 - 7083 (Installed 6/3/64)	WILLIAM A. KING 519½ West 6th Street Chester, Pa.
215 - TR 6 - 8867 (Non-published) (Installed 4/2/70)	MUHAMMAD KENYETTA 1120 Dorian Drive Apt. B Chester, Pa. (Also has telephone 215 - TR 2 - 7093 Installed 12/4/69)

The above information is confidential and should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to MR. DONALD V. POWELL, Security Department, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, ONE PARKWAY, 12th Floor, Philadelphia, Pa.

On 7/13/70 at PHILADELPHIA, PA. File #PH 157 - 3852 - 228
by S.E. RAYMOND BOTT/rib Date dictated 7/13/70

The National Computer memory. Using a teletype link to the National Crime Info Center, the Phila. office can check on any person, car, firearm, or item to see if any other FBI office or any police dept. is looking for it.

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC (66-6036)
DATE : 1/3/69
SUBJECT: NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION
CENTER (NCIC) TERMINAL INSTALLATION
IN FIELD OFFICES - PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL

On 1/2/69, Philadelphia FBI Office NCIC terminal was given sole responsibility for the entry and updating of all information into the computerized data bank located in the Identification Building in Washington.

During the past two weeks since the terminal was installed, the Chief Clerk's Office personnel assigned to become qualified in the use of the terminal have been making various entries and inquiries of the computer. They are now able to prepare and send most of the messages in the language and format the computer is programmed to understand.

A good number of "Hits" have already been scored from our terminal and the resident agents and head-quarter city agents involved with these hits can readily attest to the value of the terminal.

In an effort to assist the SA personnel in realizing as rapidly as possible the value of our terminal, the following information is being set forth:

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The NCIC and our NCIC terminal are merely an investigative aid or tool of our trade and is only of value to us if used, and the more it is used the greater will be the value to all personnel.

2. Accuracy of the information introduced into the computer and strict adherence to NCIC message formats is of ultimate importance. Therefore, reference to the NCIC manual during preparation of information for entry is the fastest and only way. The computer will reject all entries or inquiries containing errors in either format or coding.

3. NCIC manuals have been assigned to the NCIC terminal; each supervisor; all resident agencies; and additional copies are available in the reference library. These manuals should be kept up to date with the various inserts being received from the Bureau.

4. NCIC terminals are presently being installed in various FBI offices with the hope that all offices will

have terminals on line with the computer in the not too distant future.

5. Field office procedures for handling the paperwork relating to NCIC matters are very much in a developing stage with neither the Bureau nor the field having prior precedence as guides. Accordingly, procedures developed in Philadelphia may be changed from time to time as better methods appear evident.

6. Items 1, 2, and 3 attached hereto are suggestions by the Bureau NCIC unit for the handling of property items; fugitive matters; and office of origin matters as they relate to our NCIC terminal. THEY SHOULD BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL SA PERSONNEL.

7. Item 4 contains one copy of each of the forms now being used by our terminal to make inquiries or entries. A general familiarity with these forms should be obtained by all agents.

ROUTING PROCEDURES FOR NCIC MATTERS IN THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE DESERTER CASES, CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS, AND PAROLE VIOLATORS

Upon receipt by this office of an FD-553 (Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces) this form is routed by the Chief Clerk to the supervisor no.7 who will stamp on the form "Enter NCIC" and indicate the case is to be opened and assigned. After being provided a file number by the rotor and opened, it is then routed to the NCIC terminal for the entering of a Wanted Person Entry (EW). The NCIC terminal operator will then record on the FD-553 the NCIC number, her initials, and date, and route the form back to the desk. Thereafter, the rotor operator will stamp on the file front below and to the left of the space provided for the Bureau file number the first NCIC number. The hard copy print out by which the computer acknowledges the receipt of the EW entry is attached as Page 2 to the FD-553 from which the entry was made. The case agent, upon receipt of the 553, satisfies himself that the data entered into the computer conforms to the data on the 553. The rotor operator will also show on an NCIC recap sheet which will remain as the top-most sheet in the file (and not serialized) the NCIC number for this subject, the number of the serial requesting the entry in NCIC, and the data concerning the subsequent clearing or cancellation of this entry.

Fugitives for whom we are origin which originate from other Bureau communications such as conditional release violators and parole violators will also involve the same routing of communications but with the ASAC's desk.

Other fugitives resulting from cases in which our office obtains process for a subject will be entered by the terminal after an FD-65 fugitive form letter is received from the appropriate squad. This form must be in final draft. The terminal operator, after making the entry, will record on our office copy the NCIC number for the EW, her initials and date. Thereafter, the hard copy of the entry will be attached to the FD-65 which is then date stamped and returned to the appropriate supervisor.

After the original entry of a wanted person is made into the computer, it is the responsibility of the case

agent to bring about the updating of the data stored in the computer through various cancelling, modification, locate, clear, or add alias messages based upon the investigation by him or by auxiliary offices. The supervisor, upon noting from an incoming communication that the NCIC data should be updated, will so stamp that communication and direct it to the case agent so that the proper updating entry might be made. The updating entry, once formulated, is then routed to the terminal for appropriate handling. Each message sent from the terminal is initialed and dated by the terminal operator. The hard copy relating to each message will be attached to the request for the message. The case agent should in all instances satisfy himself that the data stored in the computer is accurate and supported by the results of the investigation.

Prior to the receipt of an NCIC terminal by this office the Bureau NCIC unit entered in our behalf various EWs on our fugitives. SAs having fugitive cases should request a ZW (Inquiry on a Wanted Person) for their appropriate fugitive cases so that they might determine what information is stored in the computer concerning their fugitives.

In entries relating to vehicles, guns, articles, and securities as defined in the NCIC manual, the following routing within the Philadelphia Office will be followed:

A supervisor or SA determining that an item warrants entry will prepare the appropriate entry form for that type of item based upon the NCIC criteria and will thereafter route the entry form to the terminal, where after entry, the hard copy will be attached to the entry form, date stamped, and returned to the supervisor. Updating messages relating to these entries will be routed in the same fashion. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE IS NOT TO ATTEMPT ENTRY, MODIFICATION, CLEARING, OR ADDING ALIASES TO ANY RECORD ORIGINATING WITH ANOTHER FBI

HANDLING FUGITIVE MATTERS AS RELATED TO NCIC

- I. General comments regarding entering fugitives
 - A. Field offices with NCIC terminals will be responsible for entering in NCIC all FUDE's, PV's, EFP's, Bond Default and CRV's on which your office is OO. Also, all fugitives where process was obtained by your office should be entered with your office as ORI regardless of whether your office is OO or not.
 - B. All available information called for by the NCIC Wanted Person record format is to be entered when the initial entry is made.
 - C. The entering field office (ORI) will be responsible for accuracy of data contained in an NCIC wanted person's entry and for maintaining correct status of the record, subsequent to the initial entry. This will include modifications to change, delete or add newly acquired identifying data.
 - D. Vehicles should be made part of a fugitive's NCIC record only when the vehicle is known to be in the fugitive's possession.

E. The entering field office (ORI) should insure that when a vehicle and/or license plate associated with a subject has been recovered, the vehicle and/or license plate is promptly removed from the fugitive's NCIC record *[illegible]*

F. A print-out will be furnished quarterly to each office showing those fugitives in file for that office. Each wanted record should be validated for correct content and status. The Bureau (attention: NCIC) is to be provided a summary of the result of your validation check.

G. Coding of FD-65 is to be done on your field office's copy of FD-65 and not on those copies being submitted to the Bureau.

II. FUEDES

A. Following receipt of the initial Bureau communication with Defense Department forms — 553 (DD-553) attached, Supervisor indicates open and assign and places notation "ENTER NCIC" on copy of DD-553. The case is opened, and a field office file number is assigned. (File number (OCA) is needed for entry of FUEDE in NCIC.) The DD-553 with Supervisor's notation thereon is furnished to the NCIC terminal for entering of FUEDE in NCIC.

B. Terminal operator enters FUEDE in NCIC, insuring that military service number, social security number and any scars, tattoos and marks are placed in the record. Terminal operator attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the entry message with the computer's acknowledgement to the DD-553. In addition, the terminal operator stamps the DD-553 "ENTERED NCIC", initials and places the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.

C. Both documents are returned to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent. (Following verification by the supervisor or case agent that the entry contains all available identifying data, it is permissible to detach and dispose of the machine's "hard copy", if desired.)

III. PV's and CRV's

A. Following receipt of the initial Bureau communication with copy of PV or CRV warrant attached, Supervisor indicates open and assign and places notation "ENTER NCIC" on copy of incoming Bureau communication. The case is opened and a field office file number is assigned. (Field office file number is needed for entry of PV or CRV in NCIC.)

B. Sufficient information to enter PV or CRV in NCIC should be developed through file review or investigation and subject should be entered as soon as the necessary data is obtained. This data may be furnished by roughdrafting a copy of an FD-65 which will serve as the source document for the terminal operator. The roughdraft FD-65 should be attached to a copy of the incoming Bureau communication which reflects supervisor's notation "ENTER NCIC" and furnished to the NCIC terminal.

C. The terminal operator enters the PV or CRV in NCIC and attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the entry message with the computer's acknowledgement, to the incoming communication. The terminal operator stamps the incoming communication

"ENTERED NCIC", initials and places the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.

D. The Bureau communication with the machine "hard copy" attached is furnished to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent. (Following verification by the supervisor or case agent that the entry contains all available identifying data, it is permissible to detach and dispose of the machine "hard copy" if desired.)

IV. Fugitives (including PBV's and Bond Default) in all classifications other than FUEDE's PV's or CRV's

A. Following preparation of the appropriate copies of the FD-65, all copies are to be furnished to the NCIC terminal for entry of the fugitive in NCIC. (The fugitive must be entered in NCIC prior to submission of FD-65's to the Bureau.)

B. The terminal operator enters the fugitive in NCIC and records (in legible handwriting) the NCIC number assigned that entry, in the "NCIC number block", on all copies of the FD-65's. The terminal operator attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the entry message with the computer's acknowledgement to the office copy of the FD-65. In addition, the operator stamps all copies of the FD-65's "ENTERED NCIC", initials and places the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression. (The FD-65's are stamped to the right of the NCIC number block.)

C. Appropriate Bureau copies of the FD-65 are forwarded to the Bureau. (The supervisor may elect to initial for outgoing to the Bureau prior to or after entry of subject in NCIC.)

D. The field office copy of FD-65 with the machine "hard copy" attached is furnished to the appropriate desk and/or case agent. (Following verification by the supervisor or case agent, that the entry contains all available identifying data, it is permissible to detach and dispose of the machine "hard copy", if desired.)

[page missing]

letter should be furnished to the terminal using the above procedures as related in paragraph A, above.

C. Information (where identification positive) furnished from the Identification Division in response to a form FD-9 should also be closely reviewed for any necessary modification of the fugitive's record. Where modification is needed, this information should be furnished the NCIC terminal using procedures set forth in paragraph A, above.

VI. Apprehension of fugitive where record is on file in NCIC

A. When a fugitive is located and your office is ORI in the fugitive's NCIC record, you have the responsibility of clearing the record.

1. Fugitive is located by your office — Subject's NCIC record should be immediately cleared with substantive case file reflecting that this has been done. Your office's copy of the apprehension communication should be stamped "NCIC CLEARED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression. (Clearing of subject's NCIC record should not be delayed, while apprehension com-

munication is being prepared.)

2. Fugitive is located in another Division's territory. Upon receipt of communication from another Division that one of your fugitive's has been located, the NCIC record for this fugitive should be immediately cleared. The incoming apprehension communication should be stamped "NCIC CLEARED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.
- B. When a fugitive is located by your office and your office is not the ORI in the fugitive's NCIC record, you should not attempt to clear his record, but rather you should immediately place a locate against the fugitive's NCIC record. Your office's copy of the outgoing apprehension communication should be stamped "NCIC RECORD LOCATED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.
- C. The terminal operator following either the clearing or placing of a locate against a fugitive's record will stamp the communication (FD-220, tel, airtel, etc.) to reflect "NCIC CLEARED" or "NCIC RECORD LOCATED", initial and place the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.
- D. The operator will attach the original machine "hard copy" of the clear or locate message with the computer's acknowledgement to the communication reflecting the location or apprehension of the subject, and furnish both to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent. (Following verification that the appropriate clearing or apprehension data has been placed on file in NCIC, it is permissible to detach and dispose of the "hard copy".)
- E. When FUDE is located outside the country and Bureau notifies that investigation should be discontinued, the ORI should immediately cancel subject's record from NCIC. That is, the supervisor should place notation on incoming Bureau discontinue communication "CANCEL NCIC RECORD" and furnish to the NCIC terminal. Following cancellation of subject's NCIC record, terminal operator stamps the communication "NCIC RECORD CANCELLED", initials and places the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression. The operator attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the cancel message with the computer's acknowledgement to the communication and furnishes both to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent. Upon notification by the Bureau that fugitive investigation is to be re-instituted the Bureau designated OO should immediately enter FUDE in NCIC.
- F. When any fugitive other than a FUDE is located outside of the country, the NCIC record concerning that fugitive should not be cleared, located or cancelled. Subject's NCIC record should remain in an active status, regardless of whether the field office's substantive case is placed in pending inactive or closed status.

VII. Dismissal of process

- A. The NCIC record concerning a Bureau fugitive should be cancelled by the ORI when outstanding process is dismissed prior to apprehension of the

fugitive. (Note: when process is dismissed in "UNLAWFUL FLIGHT FUGITIVE MATTERS" following apprehension, the fugitive's NCIC record should be cleared based on the apprehension data, rather than cancelled.)

OFFICE OF ORIGIN (OO) AND CHANGES OF OO IN FUGITIVE MATTERS AS RELATED TO NCIC

The field office identifier of the office in which process was filed and warrant issued is entered in the Originating Agency (ORI) field in all Bureau fugitive NCIC Wanted Person entries, except for three fugitive classification: FUDE's, PV's, and CRV's.

In Fugitive Deserter matters (42's), Parole Violator and Conditional Release Violator matters (70's) the Office of Origin (OO) is designated by the Bureau. The OO will enter these fugitives in NCIC with the identifier of the OO in the ORI field. When the Bureau designates a new OO, the new OO will immediately enter subject in NCIC with their office's identifier in the ORI field. The former OO will cancel their NCIC entry for the fugitive after observing that the new OO has placed an entry in file. (Of course, the NCIC Control Room at SOG will handle the necessary cancellation or entry transactions for those offices presently without an NCIC terminal).

HANDLING PROPERTY ITEMS MATTERS AS RELATED TO NCIC

I. General Comments

A. Vehicles (including Aircraft)

1. Basically stolen vehicles are entered in NCIC by local Law Enforcement Agencies. Except in unusual instances, stolen vehicles should not be entered in NCIC under a 26 classification. Reasons—(1) The elements of theft and interstate transportation must exist for the ITSMV statute to be applicable. (Usually the latter element is not known until the vehicle is recovered); (2) In many instances notification of the vehicles recovery is not provided the Field Office, which would leave an invalid record on file in NCIC. (to be explained.)
2. Rental/Leasing Company vehicles should not be entered by Field Offices. Such vehicles are to be placed in NCIC by a local law enforcement agency when a theft report is made and a complaint is filed with appropriate warrant being issued charging embezzlement, theft, etc..
3. A sought after vehicle (not necessarily stolen) positively identified as being used in the commission of a kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, crime on a government reservation, etc., should be immediately entered in NCIC as a felony vehicle. The NCIC record of such felony vehicles should indicate that latent fingerprint processing is desired (Message Key EF-P). Where firearms were used in the commission of the crime the felony vehicle was involved in, the

NCIC record should be flagged with caution statement "Armed and Dangerous." i.e. Message Key would be EF-F.

4. A print-out will be furnished quarterly showing those vehicles and license plates on file in NCIC for your office.
5. Guide lines set forth in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, do not preclude entry of stolen vehicles in Bureau cases such as ITSP (87); TFIS (15); TGP (52); CGR (70); etc..

B. Guns (stolen/missing/recovered)

1. Most field office entries of firearms will be made from CGR (70); TFIS (15); ITSP (87); BR Matters (91); Fugitive Matters; TGP (52); etc.
2. Firearms recovered in connection with Bureau investigations should be checked through NCIC.
3. Stolen/missing firearms which are the subject of or involved in Bureau cases should be placed in NCIC immediately.
4. Insure that the barrel length and any other unique markings which appear on any firearm being entered are placed in the record at the time the original entry is made.

[page missing—the following section appears to be about bonds and securities]

4. Bait money or other currency, bonds or securities taken as part of the loot involved in BR, BB or BL cases should be entered in NCIC immediately.
5. Suspect and recovered money should be checked through NCIC.
6. A print-out will be furnished annually (in June) showing those securities on file in NCIC for your office.
7. Refer to the NCIC Operating Manual for assistance when entering a consecutively serialized group of securities in a group record.

II. Initial entry of property items in NCIC

- A. Property involved in substantive Bureau violations should be entered in NCIC as soon as possible, provided criteria for entry in the appropriate file is met.

- B. To facilitate immediate entry of property involved in a new case, (i. e. a case which has not been assigned a file number) the field office file number may be entered in the OCA field as 15-NEW, 52-NEW, etc. However, it is essential that these records be modified to show the assigned file number. (The dash should always be placed in the field office file number in the OCA field.)

- C. Information concerning the item(s) to be entered may be furnished to the terminal by one of the following means:

1. Set forth in legible hand printing on the appropriate NCIC Entry Form.
2. Furnish the terminal with the document, intra-office communication or serial which sets forth complete descriptive data concerning the items to be placed in file.
3. Using the NCIC Entry Form (or NCIC Operating Manual) as a guide, furnish the NCIC terminal with a rough-draft of necessary data to place the item(s) in file.

- D. Subsequent to entry of item(s) terminal operator

attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the entry message with the computer's acknowledgement to the form, communication, roughdraft, etc., which served as the source document. Both are returned to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent.

- E. The serial, in the substantive case file, which contains the descriptive data concerning the items which were entered in NCIC should be stamped "ENTERED IN NCIC", with the date and initials of the person who entered the items immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression. (The machine's "hard copy" may be disposed of, if desired, following verification by the supervisor or case agent, that the entry or entries contains all available descriptive data.)

III. Modification of existing record

Field office NCIC records concerning property should be modified to reflect changes, additions or deletions of identifying data developed following placing of the property in NCIC. Communications reflecting changes, additions or deletions should be furnished to the NCIC terminal for modification of the property's record. That is, lets, airtels, tels, inter/intra office communications, etc., which reflect changes, additions or deletions in the title or text should be noted by the supervisor "MODIFY NCIC" and a copy furnished the NCIC terminal. The supervisor or case agent should specify what data is to be added, changed or deleted. e.g. "MODIFY NCIC — add VIN, see p. 3"; "MODIFY NCIC — add Barrel Length 2". Following modification of the record, the terminal operator attaches the original machine "hard copy" of the modify message with the computer's acknowledgement to the communication. Additionally, the terminal operator stamps the communication "NCIC MODIFIED", initials and places the date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.

IV. Recovery of property where record is on file in NCIC

- A. When an item is recovered and your office is ORI in the property's NCIC record, you have the responsibility of clearing the record.

1. Property is recovered by your office — NCIC record for item(s) should be immediately cleared with the substantive case file reflecting that this has been done. Your office's copy of the communication reflecting recovery of the item(s) should be stamped "NCIC CLEARED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression. (Clearing of NCIC record should not be delayed while communication reflecting recovering of the property is being prepared.)
2. Property is recovered in another Division's territory. Upon receipt of communication from another Division that property placed on file in NCIC by your office has been recovered, the property's NCIC record(s) should be cleared immediately. The incoming communication (reflecting recovery of the property) should be stamped "NCIC CLEARED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.

3. When property is located by your office and your office is not the ORI in the NCIC records for this property, you should not attempt to clear the NCIC record, but rather you should immediately place a locate against the records. Your office's copy of the outgoing communication, reflecting recovery of the property, should be stamped "NCIC RECORD LOCATED" with the terminal operator's initials and date immediately adjacent to the stamp's impression.
4. The operator attaches the original machine "hard

copy" of the clear or locate message with the computer's acknowledgement to the communication reflecting recovery of the property, and furnishes both to the appropriate supervisor and/or case agent. (Following verification that the appropriate clearing or locating data has been placed in file in NCIC, it is permissible to detach and dispose of the "hard copy".)

V. Cancellation of existing record

- A. Where the NCIC record is determined to be invalid, the record should be immediately cancelled.

66, 67 — INTERNAL BUREAU MATTERS

You can't tell a thing without a photograph or Beware of Pear-shaped Heads and Truck Drivers

2/5/71

CLERICAL APPLICANT ROUTING SLIP NOT TO BE SERIALIZED — DESTROY WHEN PURPOSE SERVED

In connection with Bureau applicant investigation, when you send a written communication be sure to reference prior communications either outgoing or incoming. In addition, be sure to include status.

I recently saw a photograph of a favorably recommended clerical applicant. This photograph reflected long sideburns and long hair in the back and too full on the sides. Please, when interviewing applicants be alert for long hairs, beards, mustaches, pear shaped heads, truck drivers, etc. We are not that hard up yet.

In connection with long hair and sideburns, where you have an applicant that you would like to favorably recommend, ask the applicant to submit to you a new photograph with short sideburns and conventional hair style. I have not had one refuse me yet.

BE WEIGHED WEEKLY BY HIS SUPERVISOR UNTIL HIS WEIGHT IS BROUGHT WITHIN BUREAU STANDARDS.

RESIDENT AGENTS: Any Resident Agent coming into Headquarters City during any month must be weighed there and his weight recorded by Mrs. LANDSBURG. Those Resident Agents who have not been in Headquarters City during any month will be weighed by the Senior Resident Agent who will immediately furnish the results to me, Attention: Mrs. LANDSBURG. **ALL RESIDENT AGENTS' WEIGHTS FOR THE 1/29/71 REPORT MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY JANUARY 22, 1971.**

The Wellsboro agent must be weighed by Mrs. LANDSBURG when he comes in to Headquarters City, but no more than once a month.

I expect every Agent and male clerical employee to maintain his weight within the desirable limits at all times.

1- 67-7190
1- ASAC
1- SA GWINN
1- SA SAVARD
1- SA CAPOZZELLA
1- SA MUZIK
1- SA J. O'CONNOR
1- SA C.T. ADAMS
1- SA CHRISTENSEN
1- SA RODGERS
1- SA BRAMLEY
1- SA HENDRICKS

1- SA HANNIGAN
1- SA JENKINS
1- SA DE BUVITZ
1- SA SPIVEY
JES:MS
(17)
1- 66-224
1- 66-6135
1- Each Male Employee As Above
1- Nurse
JDJ:MMR
(230)

Watch Your Weight

TO : ALL SPECIAL AGENTS, MALE CLERICAL EMPLOYEES' INVESTIGATIVE CLERKS, & SPECIAL EMPLOYEES
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 1/4/71
SUBJECT: PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MATTERS — WEIGHT STANDARDS

By SAC Letter #65-39 dated 7/14/65, the Bureau instructed that during the months of July, October, January and April of each year, each Special Agent must be weighed and the Bureau advised of the results by the last day of such months.

The next report will be due 1/29/71.

HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL: All Headquarters City male personnel will be weighed beginning January 11th through January 22nd, and their weights recorded by Mrs. LEE LANDSBURG in the Nurse's Office. **ANY MAN FOUND TO BE OVERWEIGHT WILL BE REQUIRED TO LOSE THE WEIGHT, AND WILL**

Veterans Are Used to Discipline

DISCHARGED VETERANS PROGRAM

The Philadelphia Division has had excellent success with a direct mail approach to persons who have just been discharged from the military services.

TECHNIQUE

On discharge, the military services complete a form, DD-214, which gives an account of the military service of the discharged person. This is mailed directly to the Selective Service Headquarters of the state where the discharged veteran lists his permanent home address. At the Headquarters, these forms are then "zoned" and mailed to the various local draft boards.

Through liaison at the State Selective Service Headquarters at Harrisburg, these forms have been made available to us for review. After eliminating persons whose service has been other than honorable, a letter describing the advantages of working for the FBI is mailed.

It should be pointed out this includes both men and women, officers and enlisted personnel.

During a test period, September 24-27, 1968, a GS-2 clerk was sent to Harrisburg, Pa. During that time he was able to address approximately 950 letters. Twenty-one were returned because the veteran had furnished the improper address. Of the remaining 930, we have received 45 interested clerical replies and 10 interested Special Agent replies. As of this date, we have under investigation, nine persons who appear to be fully qualified for clerical appointment at SOG.

By extension it can be seen that a continuous program at Harrisburg for Eastern Pennsylvania could be expected to produce at least 30 clerical applicants of worthwhile quality per month. Perhaps half or more of these might receive appointments.

KEY ELEMENT

The key element in getting a response is a letter to the veteran which is crammed with facts, facts sufficient to make the receiver think and to enable him to make a decision as to whether or not this offer of employment is genuinely of interest. A letter containing generalities produces much extra work as it is necessary to explain on an individual basis what the facts are.

DISADVANTAGES

Because the discharged veteran is several years further along than the current high school graduate, some may have had a "wild oats" period. The investigations may be more demanding. Educational qualifications sometimes present a problem as many of these veterans did not graduate from high school and have general equivalency diplomas.

ADVANTAGES

The cost of locating an interested applicant is very low. Sending a GS-2 clerk from the Philadelphia office to Harrisburg two or three days a week will take care of all discharged veterans for eastern Pennsylvania and will average \$350-\$400 per month; this opposed to the cost of putting several Special Agents on the road at \$1,500 to \$1,800 per month, with no certainty of equal success.

From the outset, we have a genuinely interested prospect. These persons are mature, have already been relocated certainly at least once and have no fear of living in Washington, D.C. They have been subject to discipline and orders. We are also offering a job to a veteran, someone who has served his country.

By reviewing the DD-214 at the State Headquarters, you save up to two weeks and catch the veteran almost before he is home. This plan saves resident agents having to go to local draft boards and work out individual liaison arrangements, an expensive, time consuming process. When the interested veteran responds, the papers are then turned over to the resident agent for handling and he works the applicants into his quota.

This program is especially timely now as there is a great number of veterans being discharged into Pennsylvania. For the first eight months, there were:

January	4280
February	5737
March	4101
April	4425
May	2972
June	3977
July	6352
August	4730

Well over half of these are in the Philadelphia territory.

CURRENT PROGRAM

This office has made two recent additional weekly mailings since September. We have received 50 interested replies from these to date and they are now coming in at the rate of 5 to 8 per day.

A sample copy of the letter sent the veteran is attached.

More Agents Needed

TO : SAC (67-16885)
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 10/2/70
SUBJECT: SPECIAL AGENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

By SAC letter dated 9/24/70, the Bureau advised the Office of Management and Budget submitted a letter to the President recommending that a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$14,150,000 be transmitted to Congress for approval. The proposed supplemental appropriation will provide 1,000 additional Agents, 702 support personnel, and related equipment to enable to FBI to cope with the rising violations of the Federal Statutes, particularly anti-gambling laws, to take more effective action concerning airplane hijackings, and to keep abreast of the violent and terroristic tactics, including bombings of the black militants and the New Left extremists.

Director HOOVER has informed the President that the personnel requested in the supplemental appropriation will be brought on duty and trained as quickly as possible so that they will be available to the field to enable us to discharge these ever increasing responsibilities. I have been told there should be no question in my mind as to this commitment. Not only must we immediately recruit sufficient SA applicants to meet the scheduled classes, but we must insure we have an adequate number of non-Agent personnel on our Eligibility List to permit the immediate hiring of needed support personnel once the additional Agents have reported to the field. I have been advised it is imperative that sufficient personnel be assigned to this most vital program in order that we may be able to fulfill our responsibilities in obtaining qualified applicants.

Each employee in this Division is instructed to furnish the names of any prospective SA applicants to SA JOSEPH E. SPIVEY and also to furnish the names of any prospective non-Agent personnel for the Eligibility List of this office.

Agents Must Be Educated, But There Are No Openings Anyway

TO : SAC (67-7190)
FROM : SA GORDON W. GWINN
DATE : 2/22/71
SUBJECT: REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL AGENT POSITION

The Bureau has recently advised that the requirements for the Special Agent position have been amended as follows:

SA — Law degree, Accounting degree plus three years accounting and/or auditing experience; Degree in Physical Science; Degree plus fluent knowledge of a foreign language, College degree plus three years professional, executive or complex investigative experience. Salary \$11,517 plus \$2,870 overtime. Age 23 through 40.

Presently there are no anticipated openings for the Special Agent position until July 1971 or after. Applications for the SA position are being accepted, placed on file and no further action taken. Applicants for the SA — Accountant position will be interviewed.

The Bureau still has a need for Clerical applicants and fingerprint technicians at SOG.

At present there are no openings for Typists or Stenographers in the Philadelphia Division.

1-67-16885
1-66-244
1-EACH EMPLOYEE (332)
JDJ:MS
(335)
1-67-7190
1-67-16885

1-67-24799
1-SAC
1-ASAC
1-Each Supervisor
1-Each Agent
GWG:MS
(205)



How & When to Use Tear Gas

TO : TO ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 10/9/70
SUBJECT: TEAR GAS - AEROSOL TYPE DISPENSERS

Re SAC Letter 70-55(A), captioned as above.

Re SAC Letter authorized the use of nonlethal aerosol liquid tear gas by Special Agent personnel. We are now authorized to issue the Mark IV (large) aerosol tear gas dispenser; however, the smaller Mark II dispenser will not be issued. It has been determined that in the smaller dispenser the liquid tear gas deteriorates and a new, and more efficient, model will soon replace the Mark II and will be promptly furnished to the field.

In general, Special Agents are to follow the same rule concerning the carrying of aerosol type gas dispensers as they follow in carrying their revolvers. The guidelines, methods, and circumstances under which captioned equipment is to be used is set forth in SAC Letters 67-56(C), 9/12/67, and 68-73(A), 12/20/68. This material should be thoroughly reviewed prior to using this equipment.

A review of the above-mentioned SAC Letters reflects the following pertinent instructions:

1. To be used by Special Agents working criminal cases where physical resistance is encountered and in high-criminal-rate neighborhoods where bystanders might attempt to interfere with an arrest or to control individuals threatening to use a weapon from which agents can reasonably avoid injury. Investigative personnel should never rely on these devices to subdue assailants armed with a potential lethal weapon.

2. In every instance where this device used a detailed memoranda must be submitted to the Bureau: Attention Training Division, describing the conditions requiring the use and the results thereof.

3. The equipment will be retained in the gun vault and issued to Agents when needed on a temporary chargeout basis by serial number with the approval of the SAC or Supervisor.

4. In the event this equipment is used against any person, this individual should be given immediate first aid, if possible, by flushing afflicted areas with water and as soon as possible thereafter be examined by a physician. Obtain from the physician a written report of his findings of such examinations and maintain this report for future use or reference.

1 - 1-8
1 - Each Agent
JDJ:MMR
(192)

848-944

A form which agents often ask people to sign which is correctly identified only half way down as a waiver of rights

FD-303 (Rev. 10-16-67)

INTERROGATION; ADVICE OF RIGHTS

YOUR RIGHTS

Place _____
Date _____
Time _____

Before we ask you any questions, you must understand your rights.

You have the right to remain silent.

Anything you say can be used against you in court.

You have the right to talk to a lawyer for advice before we ask you any questions and to have him with you during questioning.

If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you before any questioning if you wish.

If you decide to answer questions now without a lawyer present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time. You also have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to a lawyer.

WAIVER OF RIGHTS

I have read this statement of my rights and I understand what my rights are. I am willing to make a statement and answer questions. I do not want a lawyer at this time. I understand and know what I am doing. No promises or threats have been made to me and no pressure or coercion of any kind has been used against me.

Signed _____

Witness: _____

Witness: _____

Time: _____

Taps and Bugs are known to the Bureau as Electronic Surveillance or Elsur. These are the written rules of the game.

TO : SAC (92-2315)
FROM : SA FRANCIS J. GAFFNEY
DATE : 9/17/69
SUBJECT: OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE
STREETS ACT OF 1968

The following outlines contain pertinent Bureau instructions relating to application for and procedures to be followed in the intercept of Wire or Oral communications under the above Act:

SAC LETTER 68-39, 7/9/68

**"OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE
STREETS ACT OF 1968" PUBLIC LAW 90-351**

Federal Court Order to Intercept Wire or Oral Communications in Specific Categories of Crime requires:

1. Authorization of the Attorney General or designated Assistant Attorney General, for filing an application by the FBI or other Federal Law Enforcement agency to a Federal Judge.
2. The application shall:
 - a. Identify the officer making the application
 - b. Identify the officer who authorized it
 - c. Give complete statement of facts and circumstances relied on by applicant, including:
 1. details of offense which has been, is being or is about to be committed.
 2. nature and location of place of interception.
 3. Type of communication sought
 4. Identity of person, if known, committing offense or whose communication is to be intercepted.
 - d. Applicant must state whether other investigative procedures have been tried and failed.
 - e. Period of time for which interception intended.
 - f. History of previous applications involving same facilities, place, or individuals.
 - g. The Judge may require applicant to furnish any other testimony or documentary evidence he believes necessary.
3. Judge may issue order authorizing surveillance:
 - a. If he finds probable cause for belief that person is committing an enumerated offense.
 - b. That communications concerning such offense will be obtained through such interception.
 - c. That normal investigative procedures have been tried and failed.
 - d. Reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried.
 - e. To be too dangerous.
 - f. That the facilities where the interception is to be made are used, about to be used, leased to or listed in the name of the person named in the application.
4. Similar provisions are made for issuance of such orders to the Attorney General of a State or the principal attorney of a political subdivision of a State by a State judge of competent jurisdiction.
5. Order authorizing interception of any wire or oral communications may be issued for no long-

er than 30 days, with extensions, as needed, upon reapplication.

6. Emergency situations involving conspiratorial activity which "threaten the national security or are characteristic of organized crime" enable law enforcement to intercept without court order if:
 - a. there are grounds upon which an order could be obtained through prescribed application.
 - b. In this case application must be made within 48 hours after emergency interception has commenced.
7. A permanent recording must be made of all conversations intercepted pursuant to court order and shall be sealed under directions of the issuing judge.
8. In reasonable time but not later than 90 days after:
 - a. Judge shall cause to be served on individuals named in the order and on other parties to intercepted communications as judge may see fit.
 1. An inventory including:
 - a. Notice of existence of the order
 - b. Date of entry
 - c. Period Authorized
 - d. Fact that during the period wire or oral communications were intercepted.
 - b. On showing of good cause, judge may postpone the serving of this inventory.

SAC LETTER 69-36, 7/1/69

Absolute necessity that true copies of the original logs be made in connection with the program of furnishing logs to the Department for possible use in court proceedings.

There must be no deletions whatsoever of any type markings which appear on the original logs.

BUAIRTEL 7/2/69, captioned "ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE UNDER TITLE III OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968"

During tenure of any electronic surveillance the name of each individual directly covered, monitored or mentioned must be included in the special indices at Bureau and each office maintaining the surveillance.

Handled by -

3x5 plain blue index card containing:

"Name (Last Name First)

Source

BUfile

Direct Coverage (date)

Participant (date)

Mentioned (date)"

These cards must be submitted, Attention: Special Investigative Division, Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime Section, each Friday.

Only one of last three items on card should be utilized.

Bureau requires one card on an individual monitored or mentioned.

If the individual was monitored or mentioned by more than one installation submit a separate card on each individual for each installation.

It is not necessary to list all dates on which an individual was monitored by a particular source only the first date.

If an index card has been sent to Bureau showing individual mentioned and this person is subsequently monitored by the same device and index card showing this coverage must be sent to the Bureau. *[beginning of next page missing]* starting with number 1 for the first order and following in sequence with each subsequent order. (Example, Pg EDPA 1).

Handle these sources on a strict need-to-basis. Insure that appropriate administrative procedures are established for such handling.

All electronic surveillance logs must be indexed in accordance with instructions listed in Part II, Section 3, page 4, Manual of Rules and Regulations.

SAC LETTER 69-43, 8/13/69

Tapes which clearly contain no evidence or leads to evidence:

A. Need not be retained after they have served needs of office

The Department has pointed out the following:

- a. Frequently must disclose to court and defense counsel recorded conversations of a defendant to refute allegation relevant information obtained through elsur.
- b. Department suggested when individual being monitored is known by monitoring personnel or the Special Agent preparing summation of the conversation to be subject in Federal criminal case, the taped recording or a verbatim transcript should be retained whenever possible.
- c. When individual becomes defendant in Federal criminal case, every effort should be made to avoid monitoring his conversations.
- d. Effort must be made to avoid monitoring any conversations of anyone serving as an attorney for a defendant in Federal criminal case.
 1. Therefore, when elsur is operated in which Federal prosecution may be involved, monitoring should be conducted by a Special Agent or Special Employee.
 2. Monitoring personnel must be instructed in writing that they must immediately cease monitoring, both in person and by electronic recording any conversation as soon as it becomes clear that any party is either a defendant or an attorney of a defendant in a Federal criminal case.
 3. Efforts must be directed at surviving test of whether our approach not to monitor defendants or their attorneys was logical, reasonable, and practical.
 4. Monitoring personnel, to comply with above, must be provided with a list of such defendants and their attorneys.
 5. Monitoring personnel should be instructed to be alert not to monitor other individuals who are defendants or their attorneys, in other than the substantive case, when there is reasonable basis for the contention that it was general public knowledge that such persons were involved in Federal prosecutive action.
 6. Monitors in the above situations are to make a note in the log that the conversation was cut off and was not over-

heard after identifying the name of the defendant or attorney which occasioned the cutoff.

7. Above procedure should be followed with conversation relating to defense strategy or tactics as soon as the subject matter becomes apparent. The same should be followed when it may be reasonably expected calls will be received from defendants or attorneys in current or future prosecution.
8. If conversation of a defendant or one of his attorneys should inadvertently be overheard and later comes to attention of a Special Agent, that SA shall immediately seal the record of the conversation, attach a memorandum certifying he has not and will not orally or in writing relate the substance to any other representative of the Government or to anyone else except on order from the Attorney General. The sealed log and the SA's certification should be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Elsur logs should be confined to:

- a. Basic entries of dates.
- b. Basic entries of time.
- c. Identification of individual monitoring
- d. Notification made that monitoring ceased when one of the parties was recognized as a defendant in Federal criminal case or an attorney of such individual.
- e. Identity of reel number and location of conversation on the reel.

Summations of contents of conversation are to be prepared only by Special Agents after reviewing tapes, notes, and logs except when a foreign language is involved. In such instances summations are to be prepared by personnel handling the translation.

Indexing of names is to be made from the summation rather than from the logs.

Proper indexing has become increasingly significant so that individuals or cases with great public interest will be identified even though only a nickname is used and because of the possibility of close scrutiny by news media and general public when introduced into court.

1 - 92 - 2315
1 - Supervisor #5
1 - Each Special Agent and Resident Agent
Assigned to Supervisor #5 (38)
1 - Each Special Employee (5)
FJG:bjt
(45)

SUMMARY OF ONE DAY'S TAPPING

TO :SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-2004)
FROM :SA RONALD D. BUTLER
DATE :2/4/71
SUBJECT :BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

The following information was excerpted from data furnished on 2/1/71m by PH 1209-R*. Any dissemination of this information outside the Bureau must be adequately paraphrased in order to protect

this highly sensitive source.

During a conversation between SANDRA [FBI assumed full names but we have deleted them to protect the innocent] and RUSSELL, RUSSELL mentioned that there was no heat in the office and that they had no money.

During a conversation between DELORES and RUSSELL, DELORES stated that her baby was due in four months.

RUSSELL reached EILEEN and left a message for her to tell SMITTY to tell MONTAE to be at staff meeting tonight.

A representative of Western Union called for RUSSELL advising that they had a money order for him to pick up.

SMITTY mentioned during the day that TINA had not been around the office for several days and that someone should go see her. He then mentioned BOBBY currently had the responsibility for the Liberation School.

DAN of the Free Press called for DANTE who was not in. DAN advised RUSSELL that during the convention, he had rented a truck in his name for DANTE and another brother to haul food from New York and Philadelphia to the convention. He stated the truck was not returned for two weeks, and that his father had received a call from a collection agency and was advised that \$400 was owed on the truck and the agency has a three-state alarm out for DAN at this time. DAN stated he had talked to DANTE and had been advised the Party had paid \$90 for full payment on the truck. DANTE was to call DAN at GA-3-3161.

DOC reached DANTE at 222-4053 and related the above story. DANTE instructed DOC to have DAN bring the bills into the office and stated that the Panthers would deal with them. The subject of the conversation then turned to TINA ALLEN and DOC stated that TINA claimed she was being treated cruelly by the Party members. DANTE said she should attend a meeting, discuss her griefs, and then make up her mind whether she was going to stay in the Party or get out. DANTE then confided to DOC that he would like to move out of "this place." DOC stated he had "already made his move."

GERALDINE called WILLIAM regarding the vehicle belonging to the BPP and was told that the car was a 1964 Chevrolet and that the engine had completely stopped running. BROWN stated that they were thinking of getting a VW bus. GERALDINE then stated she had just talked to her friend who gets cars from sheriff's sales in New Jersey, and that he expected to have something in a couple of weeks. GERALDINE stated the friend who obtains the cars name is CARTER, and it was learned that the disabled 1964 Chevrolet is parked at 36th and Haverford, but was going to be moved in front of the Party Headquarters. GERALDINE stated that CARTER would pick up the car and that if he could repair it cheaply, he would give it back to the Party so they can have two cars if they got the VW bus.

LORRAINE (LNU), telephone TR 7-8692, called RUSSELL to advise West Catholic High for Girls is having a Black Workshop 2/6/71, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.,

in Room 206 at 45th and Chestnut. LORRAINE stated they would like a Panther to speak at the event. It was indicated someone from the BPP would call LORRAINE by 2/4/71 to confirm the speaking date.

During the conversation between HERMAN and WILLIAM, HERMAN stated the Party had a five day extension to pay a phone bill of \$363. It was indicated the telephone service would be discontinued if the bill were not paid.

HERMAN called an unknown female at 227-5327, and mentioned that he was filling out income tax forms. HERMAN stated he was considering filling out two reports under different names from that address.

RUSSELL placed a collect call to Wheaton, Ill., telephone 312-665-3724. RUSSELL talked to LIBBY and then MOM and advised them he was leaving Philadelphia and should be in Chicago in two weeks. RUSSELL asked his mother to send him \$17 to get home which she agreed to do. RUSSELL's mother then tried to convince him to get out of the Black Panther Party although she was unsuccessful.

SIMBA called the office just to find out what had been happening and was advised a People's Tribunal would be held sometime in March and that a rally was scheduled for February 28, in honor of BOBBY SEALE. The location of these events was unknown to RUSSELL at the present time. SIMBA requested that he be furnished any further information regarding the matter.

RUSSELL called the Greyhound Bus Terminal to obtain scheduling information for a bus to Pittsburgh and was told he could catch a bus at either 6:30 or 8:30 p.m. tonight.

DOC called DAVEY (female) at 724-3497 to ask what was happening at her school and to inquire about student unrest. DAVEY stated there was no unrest and that nothing was happening at all. DOC then mentioned a meeting for parents and students of all schools which was to be held at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond, on 2/3/71, at 7:30 p.m. It was indicated MUHAMMED KENYATTA was to be the speaker. This meeting is to show the parents and students what's going on in the schools.

During the conversation between DOC and SMITTY, it was indicated PAT would handle the Breakfast Program 2/2/71 for the North Philadelphia section. SMITTY then commented that they couldn't give PAT the keys to the building because she was merely a community worker. DOC then asked if SMITTY's section had been successful in obtaining stock and SMITTY stated he had received 16 reams of mimeograph paper. DOC instructed him to be sure that he hid the paper away from the office because there couldn't be any stock piling at any of the offices. SMITTY mentioned that the "pigs" were starting to get "uptight" and that "Pig" WINCHESTER had been sitting outside the office all weekend. DOC commented that this was good and stated they would have to keep the pressure on the "pigs."

MONTAE called DOC to advise he couldn't be present at the meeting tonight and was instructed to write a resume and send it into the office. During the conversation between HERMAN and SMITTY, HERMAN

mentioned the Party was going to cut down the telephone expenses by having the buzzer system removed because it was too expensive. SMITTY stated he had put a lock on the phone upstairs but would keep the phone because they would need it for the Doctor if and when they get one.

DANTE called HERMAN to advise the neighborhood was saturated with "pigs" and was asked by HERMAN if the "machinery" was all set up for such things. DANTE said the machinery was ready and that they had "everything going for them."

ACTION: INDEX DAN...

1 - 157 - 2004	1 - 157 - 2004 - Sub C2
1 - 157 - 3984	1 - 157 - 4104 (SMITH ACT)
1 - 157 - 4012 (Publications)	1 - 157 - 5410 (DELORES....)
1 - 157 - 5339 (RUSS....)	1 - 157 - 4110 (ROLANDO....)
1 - 157 - 4430 (LIBERATION SCHOOL)	1 - 157 - 4430 (BOBBY....)
1 - 157 - 5204 (DANE)	1 - 157 - 5203 (DANTE....)
1 - 157 - 4103 (WILLIAM....)	1 - 157 - 4926 (HERMAN....)
1 - 157 - 1567 (MUHAMMED KENYATTA)	1 - 157 - 5338 (PAUL....)
1 - 157 - 4432 (HENRY....)	1 - 157 - 5413 (PAT....)
	1 - 157 - 5715 (EILEEN....)
	RDB/lss
	(19)

100 - WHITE LEFT: GENERAL DIRECTIVES

Separating New Left from Old

TO : DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES
FROM : SAC
DATE : 9/16/70
SUBJECT: SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS & ORGANIZATIONS

During the recent inspection this office was instructed to separate security matter supervision to create a "New Left" and an "Old Left" desk.

Squad # 3 was designated to be the "Old Left" desk. While retaining espionage and foreign intelligence matters, it will handle the investigations of all organizations and individuals who fall in the "Old Left" category. Generally, "Old Left" means the Communist Party and the various splinter and Trotskyite groups which have been in existence for many years. The youth groups and satellites of the Communist Party and these splinter groups are also to be handled in the "Old Left" category and on Squad #3.

Squad #4 was designated to handle "New Left" matters which includes both organizations and individuals. This is a relatively broad term insofar as newly formed organizations with leftist or anarchistic connotations. Among other things, desk #4 will be responsible for such matters as SDS, STAG, underground newspapers, communes, commune investigations, the Resistance.

It is not contemplated that such organizations as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, SANE, AFSC, etc., which have long been in existence and are now attempting to polarize themselves toward revolting youth will be considered within the investigative purview of "New Left." To include such organizations would defeat the purpose of setting up a flexible activist group designed to deal with violent and terroristic minded young anarchists.

1 - 100 - 49107
1 - Each SRA (Circulate within RA)
1 - Squad #4 (16)
1 - Each Supervisor (10)
1 - Night Supervisor

JDJ:rel
(44)

Internal Newsletter on the New Left An Agent Behind Every Mailbox

NEW LEFT NOTES - PHILADELPHIA

9/16/70
Edition #1

This newsletter will be produced at irregular intervals as needed to keep those persons dealing with New Left problems up to date in an informal way. It is not a serial and is considered an informal routing slip. It should be given the security afforded a Bureau serial, classified confidential, but may be destroyed when original purpose is served.

The New Left conference at SOG 9/10-11/70 produced some comments:

In disseminating reports recommending for the SI it is preferable to designate and disseminate to Secret Service immediately and put the FD-376 (the buck slip to Secret Service) on the second Bureau copy.

There was a pretty general consensus that more interviews with these subjects and hangers-on are in order for plenty of reasons, chief of which are it will enhance the paranoia endemic in these circles and will further serve to get the point across there is an FBI Agent behind every mailbox. In addition, some will be overcome by the overwhelming personalities of the contacting agent and volunteer to tell all — perhaps on a continuing basis. The Director has okayed PSI's and SI's age 18 to 21. We have been blocked off from this critical age group in the past. Let us take advantage of this opportunity.

In payments to informants, if the total of services and expenses to an informant is less than \$300 in a lump sum payment or per month, our request for such payment is handled within division 5. If the lump sum payment or monthly authorization is \$300 or more, it must be approached on a much higher level. Note: If an informant is to travel outside our division and we initially go in and request expense payment of less than \$300, it can be handled simply while the services payment can be requested later based on what he has produced.

A New Left Events Calendar will be maintained by Squad #4 secretary. When from reviewing underground newspapers, calls from outsiders, complaints or informants we know of a demonstration gathering,

educational, or similar event planned by a New Left group, it should be given to SA DAVENPORT who will coordinate this calendar. He will log it with #4 secretary. This will enable us to project ahead what manpower needs we will have and enable us to answer all kinds of queries about the date we know a particular event is scheduled. It will correlate the knowledge of all.

Again on the subject of informants, there have been a few instances where security informants in the New Left got carried away during a demonstration, assaulted police, etc. The key word in informants, according to Bureau supervision, is "control." They define this to mean that while our informants should be privy to everything going on and should rise to the maximum level of their ability in the New Left Movement, they should not become the person who carries the gun, throws the bomb, does the robbery or by some specific violative, overt act becomes a deeply involved participant. This is a judgment area and any actions which seem to border on it should be discussed.

"Armed and Dangerous." Remember that every case which bears the Weatherman word in the caption must include the armed and dangerous warning in each communication just as armed and dangerous is carried in criminal cases.

Anti-Riot Law on 176 classification matters are now handled on desk #4. If they are racial in nature, they will continue to be handled on #9 desk. The basic legal statutes for them are Title 18, Sections 231, 245, and 2101. The Manual of Instructions should be referred to on this topic.

There are about 30 fugitive cases under investigation in this division where the basic violation grew out of New Left activity. Most are assigned to one agent. They will be reassigned in the near future so that each agent on Squad #4 will have about two of these cases. The

[document missing]

Keep an Eye on all Students!

TO : SAC (100 - 50538)
FROM : SA WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, JR.
DATE : 9/23/70
SUBJECT: STAG

Each Resident Agent for whom a copy of this memo is designated has received a copy of Bureau letter to all offices dated 8/28/70 including the above title.

There follows a listing by Resident Agents of colleges and universities in the area covered by his Resident Agency with the enrollment according to latest available figures.

<u>SA CHARLES T. ADAMS</u>	<u>Enrollees</u>
Misericordia College Dallas, Luzerne, Pa.	1,104
Kings College	1,951
Wilkes-Barre Luzerne, Pa.	
Luzerne County Community College Wilkes-Barre Luzerne, Pa.	1,499
Wilkes College Wilkes-Barre Luzerne, Pa.	3,097

SA JAMES E. CARROLL

Academy of New Church College & Theological School Bryn Athyn, Montgomery, Pa.	110
Beaver College Glenside, Montgomery, Pa.	740
Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr, Montgomery, Pa.	1,311
Gwynedd-Mercy College Gwynedd Valley, Montgomery, Pa.	1,055
Haverford College Haverford, Montgomery, Pa.	637
Montgomery County Community College Conshohocken, Montgomery, Pa.	1,881
Rosemont College Rosemont, Montgomery, Pa.	703
Ursinus College Collegeville, Montgomery, Pa.	2,007

SA ROGER D. CASTERLINE

Bucks County Community College Newtown, Bucks, Pa.	2,969
Delaware Valley College of Science & Agriculture Doylestown, Bucks, Pa.	1,168

SA BRYCE CHRISTENSEN

Pennsylvania State University University Park, Centre, Pa.	47,520
Juniata College Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa.	1,177

SA GARY F. DE BUVITZ

Lock Haven State College Lock Haven, Clinton, Pa.	2,179
Lycoming College Williamsport, Lycoming, Pa.	1,562
Williamsport Area Community College Williamsport, Lycoming, Pa.	3,395

SA WILLIAM A. GAVIN

Dickinson College Carlisle, Cumberland, Pa.	1,546
Dickinson School of Law Carlisle, Cumberland, Pa.	285
Messiah College Grantham, Cumberland, Pa.	500
Shippensburg State College Shippensburg, Cumberland, Pa.	4,462

SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales Center Valley, Lehigh, Pa.	434
Cedar Crest College Allentown, Lehigh, Pa.	727
Eastern Algrim College Allentown, Lehigh, Pa.	128
Lafayette College Easton, Northampton, Pa.	2,043
Lehigh County Community College Wescosville, Lehigh, Pa.	1,170
Lehigh University Bethlehem, Northampton, Pa.	4,938
Moravian College Bethlehem, Northampton, Pa.	1,675
Moravian Theological Seminary Bethlehem, Northampton, Pa.	35
Mary Immaculate College & Seminary Northampton, Northampton, Pa.	63
Muhlenberg College Allentown, Lehigh, Pa.	1,881
Northampton County Area Community College Bethlehem, Northampton, Pa.	1,411
<u>SA NORMAN A. HENDRICKS</u>	
Gettysburg College Gettysburg, Adams, Pa.	1,883
Lutheran Theological Seminary Gettysburg	195
York College of Pennsylvania York, York, Pa.	2,084

SA NED W. HERSMAN

Elizabethtown College Elizabethtown, Lancaster, Pa.	1,896
Franklin & Marshall College Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa.	2,393
Lancaster Theological Seminary Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa.	119
Millersville State College Millersville, Lancaster, Pa.	4,688

SA ROBERT D. HORAN

Baptist Bible Seminary Clarks Summit, Lackawanna, Pa.	-----
East Stroudsburg State College East Stroudsburg, Monroe, Pa.	2,626
Marywood College Scranton, Lackawanna, Pa.	2,000
University of Scranton Scranton, Lackawanna, Pa.	2,963

SA ROBERT E. JENKINS

Mansfield State College Mansfield, Tioga, Pa.	2,754
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SA GEORGE H. KEENAN

Evangelical Congregational School of Theology Myerstown, Lebanon, Pa.	41
Lebanon Valley College Annville, Lebanon, Pa.	1,348

SA MICHAEL H. MELVIN

Immaculata College Immaculata, Chester, Pa.	945
Lincoln University Oxford, Chester, Pa.	1,010
West Chester State College West Chester, Chester, Pa.	7,751

SA WILBUR S. METCALF

Harrisburg Area Community College Harrisburg, Dauphin, Pa.	2,950
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SA JAMES L. O'CONNOR

Cheyney State College Cheyney, Delaware, Pa.	1,985
Community College of Delaware County Media, Delaware, Pa.	1,263
Crozer Theological Seminary Chester, Delaware, Pa.	117
Our Lady of Angels College Glen Riddle, Delaware, Pa.	305
Cabrini College Radnor, Wayne, Pa.	425
Eastern Baptist College St. Davids, Wayne, Pa.	531
PMC Colleges Chester, Delaware, Pa.	3,025
Swarthmore College Swarthmore, Delaware, Pa.	1,072
Villanova University Villanova, Delaware, Pa.	8,150

Wilson College Chambersburg, Franklin, Pa.	670
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SA RONALD E. PAGE

Wilson College Chambersburg, Franklin, Pa.	670
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SA ALAN REIGHLEY

Albright College Reading, Berks, Pa.	1,583
Alvernia College Reading, Berks, Pa.	258
Kutztown State College Kutztown, Berks, Pa.	4,442

SA RICHARD L. ROGERS

Bloomsburg State College Bloomsburg, Columbia, Pa.	3,867
Bucknell University Lewisburg, Union, Pa.	2,807
Susquehanna University Selinsgrove, Snyder, Pa.	1,210

Each Resident Agent provide Coordinator JOHN C. F. MORRIS of Squad #4, the following information by 10/1/70:

(1) current number of university or college sources on the academic or administrative staff including security officers broken down under those categories.

(2) number of current student security informants or PSIs.

(3) any other current sources for information re student agitation (by position or agency).

(4) identity (i.e., professor, police officer, student) of any of the above who can provide you with advanced information on student agitation.

(5) listing of what information of Bureau interest cannot be obtained from the university or college (not limited to STAG).

(6) brief outline of steps you propose to increase, strengthen and improve your coverage with respect to STAG.

I want facts, not double talk. This information is not for statistical purposes or to measure RA accomplishments. We have a job to do and cannot get where we are going until we know where we are. With the data from the respective RAs in hand, we can see where we are and go from there.

Furnish the requested information in any legible form, informally referring to this memo and keying your answers to the above numbers. Each university or college should be listed separately.

There are some institutions of higher learning within areas covered by some RAs where there has been no student agitation and where none is to be expected. Where this is the case, so state without belaboring the six points, except for #5. This should be commented upon based on your present knowledge.

1 - 100 - 50538
1 - Each SRA (17)
WBA:ds
(18)

**Where to file what on the
New Left and SDS**

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

100-46556	SDS
100-46556-Sub A	NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS
100-46556-Sub B	PENN STATE
100-46556-Sub C	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
100-46556-Sub D	TEMPLE
100-46556-Sub E	LEHIGH and MORAVIAN
100-46556-Sub F	BUCKNELL
100-46556-Sub G	FRANKLIN & MARSHALL
100-46556-Sub H	SWARTHMORE
100-46556-Sub I	HAVERFORD and BRYN MAWR
100-46556-Sub J	VILLANOVA
100-46556-Sub K	DICKINSON
100-46556-Sub L	MANSFIELD STATE
100-46556-Sub M	LAFAYETTE
100-46556-Sub N	ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
100-46556-Sub O	FUNDS
100-46556-Sub P	PUBLICATIONS
100-46556-Sub Q	ROSEMONT
100-46556-Sub R	WEATHERMAN
100-46556-Sub S	TELEPHONE & LICENSE TAG CHECKS

NEW LEFT MOVEMENT

100-50241	NEW LEFT MOVEMENT (CONTROL)
100-50314	ORGANIZATIONS
100-50315	MEMBERSHIP
100-50316	FINANCES

100-50317	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
100-50318	PUBLICATIONS
100-50319	VIOLENCE
100-50320	RELIGION
100-50321	RACE RELATIONS
100-50322	POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
100-50323	IDEOLOGY
100-50324	EDUCATION
100-50325	SOCIAL REFORM
100-50326	LABOR
100-50327	PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF LEADERS
100-50328	FACTIONALISM
100-50329	SECURITY MEASURES
100-50330	FOREIGN INFLUENCE (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
100-50331	MASS MEDIA
100-50332	KEY ACTIVISTS
100-50338	STUDENT AGITATION
100-51890	MENTAL DISORDERS

STUDENT AGITATION

100-50538	MAIN FILE
100-50556	ALBRIGHT COLLEGE'
100-50621	BEAVER COLLEGE, Glenside
100-50622	BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr
100-50559	BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg
100-50623	DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle
100-50624	DREXEL UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia
100-50625	ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE, Elizabethtown
100-50626	FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster
100-50627	GETTYSBURG COLLEGE, Gettysburg
100-50628	HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford
100-50629	JUNIATA COLLEGE, Huntingdon
100-50630	KING'S COLLEGE, Wilkes Barre
100-50631	LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton
100-50555	LA SALLE COLLEGE, Philadelphia
100-50633	LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, Bethlehem
100-50632	LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE, Annville
100-50634	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln University
100-50635	LYCOMING COLLEGE, Williamsport
100-50636	MORAVIAN COLLEGE, Bethlehem
100-50637	MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown
100-50677	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, University Park
100-50638	ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Philadelphia
100-50639	SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, Selinsgrove
100-50640	SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore
100-50676	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia
100-50641	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia
100-50642	UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON, Scranton
100-50643	VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY, Villanova
100-50680	WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE, W. Chester
100-51465	WILKES COLLEGE, Wilkes Barre
100-51378	KUTZTOWN STATE COLLEGE, Kutztown
100-51466	LUZERNE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Wilkes Barre
100-51464	COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF DEL-AWARE CO.



Date 8/9/68

How to convince a college administrator
to cooperate with the Bureau.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

To:

☐ Director

FILE 100-49929

Att.: _____

Title _____

☐ SAC _____

☐ ASAC _____

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

☐ Supv _____

☒ Agent TOM LEWIS

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

RE: _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Send to _____

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Type

Bureau has suggested attached reprints be furnished to educators and administrators who are established sources. It may be mailed anonymously to college educators who have shown a reluctance to take decisive action against the "New Left". Positive results or comments by recipients should be furnished to the Bureau. **LET ME KNOW OF DISPOSITION, AND ANY RESULTS.**

SAC E. E. Sussman

See reverse side

Office _____

Tom: Can you handle Swarthmore, Haverford, Villanova

[The "attached reprints" are copies of an article entitled "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities" which first appeared in the May 20, 1968, issue of Barrons (a publication of Dow Jones & Company). Written by an instructor at Columbia's Graduate School of Business, the article presents a right-wing analysis of SDS in general and the events at Columbia in particular.]

SAMPLES FROM PARTICULAR INVESTIGATIONS

**Alert all relevant informants to
War Resisters conference**

TO : SAC (100-50737)
DATE : 8/1/69
FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS
SUBJECT : CONFERENCE OF WAR RESISTERS, INTERNATIONAL, HAVERFORD, PA., 8/25-31/69
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated 7/18/69, Bureau instructed this office determine events connected with captioned conference in view of current international situation and the Paris Peace Talks.

Through established sources only make inquiry concerning this conference to determine its scope and whether or not there are any indications it will generate any anti-U.S. propaganda. Be most discreet in handling this matter.

Each Agent and SRA receiving this memo should discreetly contact appropriate sources and informants in line with Bureau instructions. Efforts should be made to have informants and sources attend the conference.

Submit results to # 3 Supervisor by 8/22/69.

- 1 - 100-50737
- 1 - Each SRA (14)
- 1 - SA DURHAM (PH 216-S)(PH 481-S)(PH 480-S)
- 1 - SA CARTER (PH 23-S)(TATMAN)
- 1 - SA UZZELL (PH 27-S)
- 1 - SA WYLAND (PH 61-S)
- 1 - SA E. A. SMITH (PH 210-S)
- 1 - SA PIERCE (PH 55-S)
- 1 - SA BLAIR (PH 306-S)
- 1 - SA BREMER (PH 345-S)(PH 506-S)
- 1 - SA M. P. SMITH (PH 241-S)(PH 575-S)(PH 931-S)
- 1 - SA WALSH (WAXMAN)
- 1 - SA DOYLE (PH 398-S)(PH 431-S)(PH 1001-S)
- 1 - SA SNODGRASS (PH 460-S)
- 1 - SA DAVENPORT (PH 469-S)(PH 475-S)

TFL:MS
(28)

**The Philadelphia Red Squad reports to
the Bureau on an anti-war demonstration
in Philadelphia**

TO : SAC (100 - 49715)
FROM : SA WILLIAM S. BETTS
DATE : 6/7/68
SUBJECT: TEN DAYS OF PROTEST AND RESISTANCE, APRIL 21-30, 1968
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)

On May 1, 1968, Lt. GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, PA., furnished to SA JOHN R. WINEBERG a copy of a Civil Disobedience report dated April 26, 1968, concerning the demonstration that date sponsored by SDS. A copy of this item is attached for dissemination to individual files.

Information previously reported to the Bureau in LHM dated May 10, 1968.

Friday, April 26, 1968
34th & Market Street
(N.W. CORNER)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TEAM

a. Plcmm. J. DEVINE #2194	Plcmm. R. BAGLEY #4788
Plcmm. H. NEMETH #5052	Plcmm. R. VAUSE #4690
Plcmm. R. PAUL #6963	Plcmm. W. GRAVES #4263
Plcmm. J. GRIMES #3722	Plcmm. M. PALMER #6008
Plcmm. C. WARREN #2134	Plcmm. W. CURTIS #3696
Plcmm. P. MAGNER #2906	Plcmm. T. THOMPSON #2011
Plcmm. H. SHEPPARD #3387	Plcmm. D. LOGUE #2317
Plcmm. J. CRESSI #1813	Plcmm. L. FARRELL #1498
DET. J. CASON #717	DET. S. JEFFERSON #917

b. POLICEWOMEN: SGT. M. GRAHAM #480
PW.S. ROBINSON #6550

c. Photographers: PHOTO'S TAKEN.

d. Police officials on the scene: Lieutenant FENCL #86 & SGT. GRAHAM #480

e. Cars assigned to detail: #C - 7 (Communications)
#C - 4 - #C - 6 - #C - 10 -
#C - 12 - #C - 1 - #D - 27

ACTIVATED:

a. Activated, Friday April 26, 1968 1:35 PM

b. Activated by Lieutenant FENCL #86 & SGT. M. GRAHAM #480 Civil Disobedience Unit.

c. Location of assignment: (N.W. Corner) 34th & Market Street

DEMONSTRATORS:

a. Name of organization: "S.D.S."

b. Reason for demonstration: Protesting research for weapons being used in VIETNAM

c. Demonstration leader: William DAVIDON
(Coordinator)

d. There were (100) demonstrators and no spectators at the highest count taken.

e. Identification of demonstrators: William DAVIDON

- V.F.P. (Coordinator); Stanly CHAPLIN - S.D.S., K. MURPHY - C.N.V.A., Daniel FINNERTY - C.N.V.A., Dr. Robert ROTMAN - "SANE", Daniel SILVERMAN - P.A.D.U., Steven KUROMIYA - S.D.S. & D.L.C.

SIGNS

a. "SCIENCE IS FOR HELPING PEOPLE NOT REMOVING THEM IN VIETNAM OR WEST PHILADELPHIA"

INCIDENTS:

a. There were no incidents during the course of this demonstration

b. F.B.I. notified, and also Police radio.

c. The handling of this detail was under the direct supervision of Lieutenant FENCL #86 Civil Disobedience Unit.

PRESS - TV - RADIO COVERAGE

a. WCAU - TV - Ron MILLER

DEACTIVATED:

a. Deactivated on Friday, April 26, 1968 4:25 PM

B. Deactivated by Lieutenant FENCL #86 CD.

FUTURE PLANS ASCERTAINED

a. On Thursday, May 2, 1968 S.D.S. will have a meeting at 3406 Baring Street, Time Unknown at this time.

13- Philadelphia
1 - 100 - 49715
1 - 100 - 48700 (PHILADELPHIA MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE)
1 - 100 - 46556 (SDS)
1 - 100 - 38658 (WILLIAM DAVIDON)
1 - 100 - 49158 (STEVE FRASER)
1 - 100 - 49938 (MIKE TINKLER)
1 - 100 - 48980 (DAN FINNERTY)
1 - 100 - 35526 (ROBERT ROTMAN)
1 - 100 - 48755 (STEVE KUROMIYA)
1 - 25 - 39330 (DAN SILVERMAN)
1 - 100 - Dead (STANLEY CHAPLIN)
1 - 100 - Dead (BILL STANTON)
1 - 100 - Dead (CATHY MURPHY)

WSB/hn
(13)

Alexandria, Va., FBI office reports on Quaker Action demo at Pentagon. Philadelphia gets copies because three participants are from area.

Date: 7/17/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE

URGENT

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR AND WFO
FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-71) (P)
SUBJECT: A QUAKER ACTION GROUP; IS - MISC

ON JULY 17, INSTANT, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PENTAGON SECURITY POLICE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA), ADVISED A GROUP OF ABOUT 25 AFFILIATED WITH A QUAKER ACTION GROUP (AQAG), ARRIVED AT THE PENTAGON AT 12:30 PM, THIS DATE, TO PICKET AND PROTEST U. S. ACTION IN VIETNAM. SOME OF THE PEOPLE WENT INSIDE THE PENTAGON BUT APPROXIMATELY 18 OF THEM REMAINED OUTSIDE AT THE RIVER ENTRANCE ON THE STEPS AND SIDEWALK WHERE THEY READ A LIST OF THE AMERICAN WAR DEAD IN VIETNAM, HANDED OUT A FLYER AND DISPLAYED SIGNS READING: "WE MOURN VIETNAM WAR DEAD"; "FIGHT WAR, FIGHT HUNGER"; "END THE WAR AND REBUILD OUR CITIES". THE FLYER WHICH WAS HANDED OUT WAS ENTITLED, "WHY DO WE SPEAK OUT AT THE PENTAGON?" AND WAS PUT OUT BY AQAG. COOPERATING SPONSORS WERE LISTED AS CATHOLIC PEACE FELLOWSHIP, EPISCOPAL PEACE FELLOWSHIP, PHILADELPHIA RESISTANCE, WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE.

THOSE WHO ENTERED THE PENTAGON WENT TO THE CONCOURSE AREA WHERE THEY READ A LIST OF THE WAR DEAD. OFFICIALS ADVISED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON LOOKERS TO SEPARATE THEMSELVES FROM THE PROTESTORS AS THE PROTESTORS WERE TO BE ARRESTED. SEVEN DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED AT 12:50 PM AND TAKEN TO THE

U.S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE IN ALEXANDRIA. PROTESTORS WERE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE, MALE AND FEMALE, AND RANGED IN AGE FROM APPROXIMATELY 17 TO 45. IN THE AREA BUT NOT ARRESTED WAS LAWRENCE SCOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, QUAKER ACTION GROUP.

AUSA DAVID SWERSKI, EDVA, ALEXANDRIA, ADVISED THOSE ARRESTED WERE: ROVAN WEINSDORFER, [FBI supplied addresses. We have deleted them.] BALTIMORE, MD., PAUL L. JENKINS, BALTIMORE, MD., TOM LEGG, BALTIMORE, MD., GENE SESSIONS, PALMER SINGLETON III (AGE 17) WARRENFORD, PA., MISS CANDACE PUTTER, PHILADELPHIA, MISS FRANCINE BASKIN, PHILADELPHIA, PA., THEY ARE BEING CHARGED WITH LOITERING AND WILL HAVE A LATE AFTERNOON HEARING BEFORE U.S. MAGISTRATE STANLEY KING.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE AX TEL TO DIRECTOR AND WFO, 7/10/69
PENTAGON SECURITY POLICE (GSA)
SPOKESMAN IS CAPT. VERNON E. PARTAIN.

AIRMAIL REGISTERED COPIES TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA. LOCAL DISSEMINATION BEING MADE TO AUSA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY AGENCIES.

AX WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW ARRESTS AND REPORT DISPOSITIONS.

Date: 8/5/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100 - 445453)
FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-71) (P)
SUBJECT: A QUAKER ACTION GROUP
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Alexandria teletypes to the Director 7/10, 7/11, 7/17, 7/18, 7/24, and 7/31/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM titled "A Quaker Action Group," and for other offices which are origin on the demonstrators arrested at the Pentagon is one copy each of the self-explanatory LHM covering demonstrations at the Pentagon by the captioned group on 7/10, 7/17, 7/24 and 7/31/69.

Spokesmen for Pentagon Security Police, General Services Administration, are Major HENRY J. SPROW and Captain VERNON E. PARTAIN.

Alexandria will continue to follow arrests and report dispositions on demonstrators arrested at the Pentagon.

Copies disseminated locally to AUSA, EDVA., U.S. Secret Service, 116th MIG, OSI and NISO.

2 - Bureau (100-445453) (Enc.-10)
1 - Baltimore (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Boston (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - New Haven (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Newark (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - New York (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - Louisville (Enc.-1) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc.-1)
2 - Alexandria (100-71)
JPM:kma
(14)

Alexandria, Virginia
August 5, 1969

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE PENTAGON

On July 10, 1969, a spokesman for the Pentagon Security Police, General Services Administration (GSA), advised that a group of about 30 affiliated with A Quaker Action Group (AQAG), arrived at the Pentagon Building at 12:40 p.m. on July 10, 1969, to picket and protest U.S. action in Vietnam. By a previous agreement reached between Department of Defense Officials and members of AQAG on July 2, 1969, the group was permitted to picket peacefully at the river entrance to the building. However, by agreement they were not to be admitted to the concourse area inside the building which consists of many public shops and stores. Six protestors lined up outside the river entrance across from the parking lot and held three signs reading, "End War, Fight Hunger," "Too Many People Have Died," and "End the War, Rebuild Our Cities." Ten to twelve other protestors sat or stood on the Pentagon steps at the river entrance and took turns reading a list of Vietnam war casualties. The protestors ranged in age from about 20 to 60 and were composed of both males and females and were predominately white. The group was led by LAWRENCE SCOTT, Executive Secretary of AQAG.

At the same time the above demonstration was occurring, a counter-demonstration occurred outside the river entrance near the parking lot. There were two male adults and two teenage boys protesting the presence of AQAG and they held signs reading, "Aid to America's Enemies, Courtesy of Parasites and Timid Politicians" and "Why This Ghoulish [Illegible] Our Men Rest in Peace." This group was led by (First Name Unknown) LIVERMORE, reportedly representing parents of sons who died in Vietnam and he had gotten a permit in advance to counter-protest there.

At approximately 12:50 p.m. on July 10, 1969, another group of six to ten members of AQAG who had entered the Pentagon shortly after their arrival in the area, began reading a list of the Vietnam War dead in the concourse area of the building. Shortly thereafter they were told to disperse by JAMES H. MADDOX, Assistant Chief, GSA Guard Force, and that their presence was in violation of GSA rules and regulations. MADDOX indicated an opportunity would be given them to disperse as requested, however, they continued to read in violation of his order. He then ordered GSA policemen to arrest the six directly involved in the action. In the area but not arrested was LAWRENCE SCOTT, Executive Secretary of AQAG. The six arrested were taken before the U.S. Magistrate in Alexandria, STANLEY KING, and were charged with loitering. Those arrested were: WINSLOW AMES, [street addresses deleted] Saunderstown, R.I.; Miss RILMA BUCKMAN, Cleveland, Ohio; JOAN NICHOLSON, Philadelphia, Pa.; JACK FERTIG, Washington, D.C.; the Reverend EDWARD L. LEE, JR., Philadelphia, Pa.; SAM LEGG, Baltimore, Md.

No charges were placed against FERTIG who was a juvenile. Those arrested were released on personal recognizance pending a hearing on August 11, 1969.

On July 17, 1969, a spokesman for the Pentagon Security Police advised that a group of about 25 affiliated with AQAG arrived at 12:30 p.m. on July 17, 1969, to picket and protest U.S. Action in Vietnam.

Some of these people went inside the Pentagon but approximately 18 of them remained outside at the river entrance on the steps and sidewalk where they read a list of the American War Dead in Vietnam, handed out a flyer, and displayed signs reading, "We Mourn Vietnam War Dead," "Fight War, Fight Hunger," "End the War and Rebuild Our Cities." The flyer handed out was entitled, "Why Do We Speak Out At The Pentagon?" and was put out by AQAG with cooperating sponsors listed as the Catholic Peace Fellowship, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Philadelphia Resistance and War Resisters League.

Those who entered the Pentagon on July 17, 1969, went to the concourse area where they read a list of the war dead. Officials advised Department of Defense onlookers to separate themselves from the protestors as the protestors were to be arrested. Seven demonstrators were arrested and taken before U.S. Magistrate in Alexandria. Present but not arrested was LAWRENCE SCOTT.

Assistant U.S. Attorney ALFRED D. SWERSKY, Eastern District of Virginia, advised those arrested were: ROVAN WEINSDORFER, Baltimore, Md.; PAUL L. JENKINS, Baltimore, Md.; TOM LEGG, Baltimore, Md.; GENE SESSIONS, Washington, D.C.; PALMER SINGLETON, III, Warrenton, Pa.; CANDACE PUTTER, Philadelphia, Pa.; FRANCINE HASKIN, Philadelphia, Pa.;

These individuals, excluding PALMER SINGLETON, III, a juvenile, were charged with loitering and released on personal recognizance pending a hearing, date set for August 13, 1969.

On July 24, 1969, a spokesman for the Pentagon Security Police advised that a group of about 30 people affiliated with AQAG arrived at the Pentagon at 12:30 p.m. on July 24, 1969, to picket and protest action in Vietnam. Some of the protestors went inside the Pentagon but approximately 50 of them remained outside the river entrance on the steps and sidewalk where they read a list of the American war dead in Vietnam and handed out a flyer and displayed signs reading, "End the War, Fight Hunger," "End the War, Rebuild Our Cities," and "Too Many People Have Died." The flyer which was handed out was entitled, "Do You Know These Facts About the Vietnam War?" and was put out by AQAG with cooperating sponsors listed as the Catholic Peace Fellowship, the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Philadelphia Resistance, and War Resisters League.

The protestors who entered the Pentagon went to the concourse area where they read a list of the war dead. Officials advised them to stop or be arrested and when they did not stop, nine of the protestors were placed under arrest and taken before the U.S. Magistrate in Alexandria where they were charged with trespassing under the Assimilated Crimes Act, Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 13, and Virginia Code 18.1-1731. Those arrested were: JAMES M. BALARD, Philadelphia, Pa.; LAWRENCE SCOTT, Philadelphia, Pa.; EDWARD GOODSTEIN, Upper Darby, Pa.; JOHN W. BOTTON, Philadelphia, Pa.; DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, Boston, Mass.; NATHANIEL W. PIERCE, New York, N.Y.; MICHAEL C. CUNNINGHAM, Winchester, Ky.; GARY A. WOODS, Philadelphia, Pa.; BARBARA NORCROSS, Media, Pa.;

On July 24, 1969, one counter-demonstrator (First Name Unknown) LIVERMORE picketed the AQAG group and held an American flag and a sign with printing on both sides. The first side read, "I Object to

the Use of My Son's Name by these Parasites." The other side read, "America Comes High, Is This Farce Your Contribution???"

On July 31, 1969, a spokesman for the Pentagon Security Police advised that a group of about 30 people affiliated with AQAG arrived at the Pentagon shortly after noon time to picket and protest U.S. action in Vietnam. At the main entrance to the Pentagon approximately 30 men and women sat on the steps and took turns reading the names of the American War dead in Vietnam. Across the parking lot nine demonstrators held photographic enlargements of Vietnam wounded and oppressed and a poster reading, "What Quakers See in Vietnam." Those on the steps had a poster reading, "We Mourn Vietnam War Dead." One counter-demonstrator carrying an American flag displayed a poster protesting the use of his son's name by the other demonstrators. The Quakers also distributed a flyer entitled, "Do You Know the Trust About Vietnam Troop Withdrawl?" This flyer was put out by AQAG with endorsements from the Catholic Peace Fellowship, the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, the Philadelphia Resistance and the War Resisters League.

At approximately 1 p.m. on the concourse inside the Pentagon on July 31, 1969, about 20 men demonstrators gathered and attempted to hold a mock religious service on an interdenominational altar set up at the southern end of the concourse. Seven males and three females formed a semi-circle around the altar and three other men dressed in clerical garb placed a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine on the altar. They were asked to clear the area by Pentagon Officials and one of their group, who was taking pictures, started embracing the other demonstrators. This entire group of 14 was arrested and taken to the U.S. Marshal's Office in Alexandria. At that time Assistant U.S. Attorney ALFRED D. SWERSKY, Eastern District of Virginia, advised that his office decided to release those arrested because they were attempting to hold a "religious exercise" on the altar of the interdenominational space reserved at the southern end of the concourse. Those arrested on July 31, 1969, were: TOM CORNELL, New York, N.Y.; BOB CASTLE, Jersey City, N.J.; BILL WENDT, Washington, D.C.; DOUG ARMSTRONG, Williamstown, Mass.; NATHANIEL W. PIERCE, New York, N.Y.; PAUL JENKINS, Baltimore, Md.; THOMAS H. WHITCROFT, Pittsburgh, Pa.; CARLTON HARGRAVES, New York, N.Y.; MIKE ELTON HARTNEY, Portsmouth, N.H.; ROVAN V. WEINSDORFER, Baltimore, Md.; ROBERT F. HASKELL, New York, N.Y.; CATHERINE WARREN WILSON, Storrs, Conn.; CATHERINE ANN WIRTZ, Washington, D.C.; MARILYN FOSTER, Baltimore, Md.

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

Monk thinks he has a lead on the capitol bombing; FBI agent assigned to the lead makes notes on monks' background from FBI master file before he visits the monastery.

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA
FROM : SC PAUL B. MURRAY
DATE : 3/2/71

On 3/2/71 at approximately 10:15 AM, Brother PATRICK Villanova Monastery, Villanova, Pa., called the Philadelphia office and advised that he may have information pertinent to the bombing of the Capitol building, Washington, D.C., 3/1/71. The brother stated that a Monastery car had been signed out for the entire weekend, prior to the bombing, to Father CASEY, who is an instructor and hall rector at Villanova University. PATRICK further advised that CASEY is a sympathizer with the BERIGAN'S in their recent court trial.

PATRICK will be available for interview between the hours of 2:00 and 4:00 PM 3/2/71.

SA MULDERIG advised 3/2/71.

1-Philadelphia
PBM/pbm
(1)

Brother Patrick's File

Wm Bohmann Cloppenburg, Germany 4-22-01
prof. in 1939 since 1955 Sacristan [illegible]
Brother Patrick dim old priest [??]
John L. Hemmer ord. 9-9-67 Thos M. Casey ord
11-6-65 Theology resides: 5-30-39 at P. P.
Sunday Holy Child of N. Broad St. P. P. Sat a
week - at Vill last Sat at St. Joe's step [illegible]

Swarthmore registrar helps the Bureau get background on a student who happens to be a Congressman's (D. Wisc.) daughter.

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51799)
SUBJECT : JACQUELINE REUSS
INFORMATION CONCERNING--
SECURITY MATTER

Re Bureau airtels to Alexandria, Et Al, 10/30/70 and 11/12/70.

MARJORIE WEBB, Secretary to the Registrar, Swarthmore, College, Swarthmore, Pa., an established source who requests that her identity be protected, on 11/17/70 advised the files of that office indicate that one JACQUELINE REUSS was born 10/15/49 at Paris, France, and is an American citizen. She listed her residence as 470 North Street, Southwest, Washington, D.C., 20024. She listed her father as HENRY S. REUSS and her mother as MARGARET MAGRATH REUSS, same address as mentioned above. The records indicated that she graduated in June 1967 from the Cidwell Friends School, Washington, D.C., and started at Swarthmore College as a freshman in September 1967. The records indicated that during the spring semester of 1969 she attended the Aiv-Marseilles, Avignon, France. The following two semesters she attended the Parix-X in Nanterre, France. She subsequently returned to Swarthmore College in September 1970 where she presently is attending school. Her major is French and has many courses in the liberal arts field. Her residence while

attending Swarthmore College is listed as 905 South 47th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It was noted that in June 1969 she requested a transcript of her credits be sent to the University of Wisconsin.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Alexandria (RM)
1-Milwaukee (RM)
2-WFO (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-51799)

JLO:tac

100-48367 Upland Institute
Mrs. Esther Quinn, 475 Horseshoe Dr., Media Pa.
phone 565-1865
secretary to John W. Thomas Director of studies at
Upland Institute
talked 1/3/66
furnished info to Bill [illegible]

A pretext phone call (agent pretends to be a friend passing through town) gets parents to divulge information on their daughter, who is being investigated for being a YSA member.

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-18919)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51777) (P)
SUBJECT : VIRGINIA MAE THOMAS
SM-YSA

Re: Cincinnati letters dated 9-25-70 and 11-18-70.
Mrs. HAZEL GALLAGHER, Assistant Manager, Chester Credit Bureau, Inc., Chester, Pa., which cover covers Drexel Hill, Pa., on 11-20-70 advised the files of that office indicated no record of the subject.
Detective WILLIAM GORDAN, Police Department, Upper Darby, Pa., on 11-20-70 advised the files of that office indicated no record of the subject.

A pretext telephone call (pretext of a friend passing through Philadelphia, Pa.) was made to the residence of subject on 11-20-70 by SA JAMES L. O'CONNOR. Subject's mother informed that subject is presently working as a receptionist at the main office of the Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company, 1518 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., telephone 561-3000-extension 204. She further advised that captioned subject had majored in journalism while at Ohio University and was scheduled to graduate in June of 1970 but learned that she was one credit short for the requirements for a degree.

LEADS:

Cincinnati Division
At Athens, Ohio

Will review records at the School of Journalism for background information regarding subject and conduct pertinent investigation as set forth in referenced letters.

Philadelphia Division
At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will contact established sources and informants for background information relative to subject.

2-Cincinnati (100-18919) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-51777)

JLO/

Because a Washington source said Jane Lawhon was an "inveterate Marxist", college administration registrars are being asked about her, as are contacts within the Venceremos Brigade selection committee.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-52244) (P)
DATE : 1/19/71
SUBJECT: JANE LAWHON
SM-ANA

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco 12/9/70.

Referenced letter requested Philadelphia to conduct security investigation relating to the subject.

Information developed through reliable sources indicated subject transferred from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., to the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Subject's home address is listed as [street addresses and telephone numbers deleted], Scranton, Pa. In reference to the Scranton, Pa., area, the telephone directory noted that a Colonel ZIM E. LAWHON resides at [deleted], Scranton, Pa., telephone [deleted].

On 1/11/71, Miss JULIA PAINTER, Recorder, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., (protect identity by request), advised SA JAMES E. CARROLL that she was unable to locate any record pertaining to JANE LAWHON as a present or former student at the college.

Philadelphia indices are negative re subject and Colonel ZIM E. LAWHON.

Philadelphia continuing investigation in Scranton, Pa.

SUBJECT CHANGED
MARY JANE LAWHON
SM-ANA

Title previously carried as JANE LAWHON. -100-52244

Re WFO letter to the Bureau dated 11/27/70; Bulet dated 12/9/70; and Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated 1/19/71.

Referenced WFO letter states Subject is believed attending the University of California at Berkeley, and is known to be an inveterate Marxist revolutionist, and a type of a person that should be watched as she will probably be very active in revolutionary activities.

The 1970-71 University of California at Berkeley (UCB) Student Directory lists MARY J. LAWHON as a senior in the College of Letters and Science at UCB and residing [deleted], Berkeley, phone [deleted]. Her home address is listed at [deleted], Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The cross reference directory for the Berkeley area lists the occupant of 3022 Shattuck Avenue as LARRY KADE, phone [deleted], KADE is not listed in the 1970-71 UCB student directory, nor is he listed as an instructor in the 1970-71 UCB Campus Directory.

Sergeant HARRY POTTER, Berkeley Police Department, advised his records contain no information concerning either Subject or KADE.

Sergeant BOB HULL, UCB Police Department Intelligence Unit, advised his files contain no identifiable information concerning Subject or KADE, however, he will remain alert for any activity of Subject on the UCB campus.

SF 100-68441
DBG/krh

On 2/1/71, CLINTON C. GILLIAM, Registrar, UCB, advised his files indicate MARY JANE LAWHON was admitted to the University of California at Berkeley in the month of March, 1970, and as of the period ending December, 1970, had completed two quarters in the College of Letters and Science. Her chief subject of study is listed as Greek. Due to the policy at UCB, no additional information regarding the Subject can be released without the written release submitted by the Subject or the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

San Francisco indices reflect Subject attended a meeting of the Venceremos Brigade on 7/20/70, at 23rd Avenue and 14th Street, Oakland, California. This meeting was covered by SF 2231-S (reliable-protect) who stated Subject was one of numerous individuals turned down on their applications to be members of the Fourth Contingent of the Venceremos Brigade. During this meeting, there was no discussion of violence or revolution. San Francisco source personally conversed with Subject and received no indication that she was anything other than the average liberal minded student that is common in the Berkeley area.

On 2/5/71, SF 3427-PSI, who is familiar with radical activities in the East Bay Area, advised Subject is completely unknown to him.

Due to lack of information and activities of Subject, San Francisco is not submitting a summary report at this time. Subject is not being recommended for inclusion on the Security Index as it is felt additional investigation is acquired before this evaluation can be reached.

LEADS:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Will recontact WF 1577-S and determine the precise reasons that this source stated Subject "is an inveterate Marxist revolutionist"... "is far out"...and "should be watched".

2 - Bureau
2 - San Francisco
2 - Philadelphia (100-52244)
JEC:psd
(6)

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-52244) (Info) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
2 - San Francisco
DBG/krh
(7)

Back in 1965 a "reliable source" told the Bureau where and when the annual and public WILPF meeting would be. 70 copies of the information went into many, many files.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-1538)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-9882)
DATE : 9/24/65
RE : COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF) IS - C

PH 27-S, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 7/30/65 and 9/8/65 that the 50th Anniversary annual meeting of the U. S. Section, WILPF, will be held 10/13-17/65 at Philadelphia, Pa.

The July 1965 issue of "Four Lights," published by the U. S. Section, WILPF, reflected that MARTIN

LUTHER KING, JR., will address the 50th Anniversary banquet to be held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.

A supplement to the July 1965 issue of "Four Lights" sets out names of nominees for the National Board, together with biographical data. Copies of the names and biographical data are attached hereto.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to all offices having branches of WILPF for information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (61-1538) (RM)
1 - Albany (Enc. 1) (100-15221) (Info) (RM)
3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (100-5778) (Info) (RM)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (100-1114) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (100-4968) (Info) (RM)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (100-1430) (Info) (RM)
2 - Buffalo (Enc. 2) (100-17482) (Info) (RM)
1 - Butte (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (Enc. 1) (100-7215) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (100-12691) (Info) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (100-10101) (Info) (RM)
2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (100-21950) (Info) (RM)
1 - Denver (Enc. 1) (100-4826) (Info) (RM)
3 - Detroit (Enc. 3) (100-18671) (Info) (RM)
1 - Honolulu (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
3 - Indianapolis (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)
1 - Jackson (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Kansas City (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (100-28977) (Info) (RM)
2 - Miami (Enc. 2) (100-11990) (Info) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 2) (100-8834) (Info) (RM)
2 - Minneapolis (Enc. 2) (100-2517) (Info) (RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1) (100-1599) (Info) (RM)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (100-37960) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven (Enc. 1) (100-13486) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (100-23682) (Info) (RM)
1 - Omaha (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Phoenix (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 1) (100-607) (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Richmond (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
2 - St. Louis (Enc. 2) (100-14472) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 1) (105-4646) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (100-7514) (Info) (RM)
2 - Seattle (Enc. 2) (100-26008) (Info) (RM)
1 - Springfield (Enc. 1) (100-9996) (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (100-184) (Info) (RM)
11 - Philadelphia
(1 - 100-9882) (WILPF)
(1 - 100-45773) (KAY CAMP)
(1 - 100-dead) (FLORENCE CONARD)
(1 - 105-2796) (GERDA HARGRAVE)
(1 - 105-1964) (CARMELITA HINTON)
(1 - 100-40646) (DOROTHY HUTCHINSON)
(1 - 100-) (ETHEL JENSEN)
(1 - 100-46230) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-19665) (REBA LINCOLN)
(1 - 100-) (ELIZABETH POLSTER)
(1 - 100-dead) (ELIZABETH TOLLES)

A swarthmore professor might be visited by friends of a Boston political bankrobber. College switchboard, campus police, and postman are queried.

TO : SAC(91-7264) P.
FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS
DATE : 11/13/70
SUBJECT: GILROB
Re BS tel 11/11/70

Referenced communication set forth information from a Boston informant who furnished information to the effect that MR. and MRS. DANIEL BENNETT, 16 South Princeton Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. might have some contact with the subjects.

On 11/12/70 MR. HENRY PEIRSOL, Security Officer, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. advised that DANIEL BENNETT is a Professor of Philosophy at that school and in charge of the Philosophy Department. He has been there about three years having previously taught at University of Mass. MRS. BENNETT is not employed and there are two small children in the family ages about 8 to 12 years.

The BENNETTs reside in a semi-detached house located near PEIRSOL's residence although he does

not have any social contact with them. PEIRSOL has noted that there does not appear to be anyone other than the BENNETTs residing at their home but that numerous college students visit there frequently. BENNETT drives a two tone blue, VW station wagon, bearing Penna. license 5V0245. There are no other cars in the family and no other cars normally parked in their driveway.

PEIRSOL was furnished with the wanted flyers on the subjects and he stated he would remain alert in his neighborhood for their possible appearance. Also he will alert his sources at the college for any information about the subjects particularly any information that subjects might be in contact with the BENNETTs.

On 11/12/70 MRS. JUDY G. FEIY, Chief Switchboard Operator, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. (conceal identity due to position at school) advised she has only limited contact with BENNETT who she is aware is in the Philosophy Department there.

She stated that BENNETT been the subject of criticism by the school administration since he has taken on himself without clearing with others the responsibility of inviting controversial speakers to the school. In early October 1970, BENNETT invited REGGIE SCHELL of the BPP to talk on campus and he did not clear this invitation with the school administration before hand. As a result the administration felt they received undue adverse publicity over SCHELL's appearance.

BENNET also has conducted Philosophy discussion groups on the topics of political and social Philosophy which are supposedly open to the public and this action has not been approved by the school administration although it is regarded as action on his part over and beyond his authority in altering the course curriculum.

MRS. FEIY stated BENNETT is generally regarded as a "radical" for this and similar type action.

MRS. FEIY was shown the wanted flyers on the subjects and she stated she is certain she has not seen them around that school. She will remain alert for any information concerning them.

MRS. FEIY will also confidentially furnish pertinent information regarding any long distance telephone calls made or received by BENNETT. She checked her slips for long distance calls made from the college for the past month and noted that none were listed as being made by BENNETT.

CHIEF WILLIAM WEIDNER, Swarthmore P.D., was contacted in this matter and shown wanted flyers on the subjects. He stated that these did not look familiar and he does not recall having seen them at or around the BENNETT residence. He noted that the BENNETTs live 2 houses away from him and that his house is situated such that he can observe the BENNETT residence from the front of his house. He said he is certain that no one other than the BENNETTs reside at this residence although a number of Swarthmore College students visit there frequently. He recalled that during the past summer the BENNETTs held a "rock festival" in their back yard attended by more than 50 college age youngsters. The Chief was required to break this up when it got too loud but this is the only occasion he has had to contact the BENNETTs in police business.

The Chief noted that the garage to the rear of the BENNETT residence has been converted into a printing shop and it houses enough equipment to publish a newspaper. He does not know that a newspaper is

published there but he is keeping a close eye on the garage to ascertain what activity takes place there. He said a leaflet was printed there several months ago and that this leaflet called for support for the Black Panthers scheduled for trial in Phila. in October 1970.

The Chief is certain that no one lives in the garage but he has seen "hippie types" frequent the garage. He will remain especially alert for the appearance of the subjects and he will contact his sources and alert them concerning the subjects.

On 11/12/70 MR. CHARLES GRIER, Postmaster, U.S. Post Office, Swarthmore, Pa. was contacted in this matter. He was furnished copies of wanted flyers on the subjects and requested to contact his carriers to alert them as to the appearance of the subjects in Swarthmore. MR. GRIER also stated that contact with the carrier who handles the BENNETT residence on South Princeton Ave. reveals that he has no recollection of mail coming to that residence addressed to other than the BENNETTs. Also this carrier is certain that no one other than the BENNETTs reside there.

MR. GRIER stated he would remain alert as to any mail to or from the BENNETT residence which might be significant in this case.

TFL/rfl
(2)

An informer reports on a meeting of the Philadelphia Labor Committee

TO : SAC (100-46556)
FROM : SA JOHN T. BLAIR
DATE : 9/24/70
SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA LABOR COMMITTEE
IS - SDS

On 9/1/70, PH 948-S advised that on Friday evening, 8/28/70, he had visited the residence of JOSEPH BERNHEIM, [address deleted]. He added that ANITA GRETZ, member of the Philadelphia Labor Committee, had advised him that a meeting of the Labor Committee was to be held that evening at [address deleted]. Upon arriving, informant discovered that the meeting was to be held on 9/1; however, he was invited to sit and talk awhile with those present. Present was one (FNU) BENNETT and UVA HENKE and wife and also DAN WASSERMAN. BENNETT, like HENKE, is reportedly an instructor or professor at Swarthmore College and WASSERMAN is supposed to be a student at Swarthmore. All individuals were sitting around discussing the coming Black Panther Party Conference and smoking marijuana.

A meeting of the Women's Liberation group was being held in another room and there appeared to be approximately eight females participating in this meeting including REBECCA BERNHEIM, who kept going in and out of the meeting to attend her small child who was in the kitchen. A number of other rather hippie-type individuals were observed coming and going from the upper floors and it would appear that the three-story house is being operated as a commune.

From statements made by BERNHEIM, HENKE, BENNETT, etc., it would appear that they consider themselves "intellectual revolutionaries," but are not organizational types and not personally activists. ACTION: Open and Assign New 100 case on the BERNHEIM Commune,

9-Philadelphia
 1-100-46556
 1-100-51492 (JOSEPH BERNHEIM)
 1-100-51883 (FNU BENNETT)
 1-100- (BERNHEIM COMMUNE, 1008 S. 49th St.)
 1-100-51271 (UVA HENKE)
 1-100-51892 (DAN WASSERMAN)
 1-100-51132 (WOMEN'S LEB)
 1-100-Dead (B)
 1-134-1707 Sub A (PH 948-S)
 JTB:btp
 (9)
 1-100-51132 (WOMEN'S LIBERATION)
 1-100-Dead (REBECCA BERNHEIM)

105 - ESPIONAGE

THESE ARE THE THORNIEST DOCUMENTS TO GET THROUGH, AND NONE OF THE CASES SEEM TO BE EARTHSHAKING. THEY DO SUGGEST THE PARANOID WORLDVIEW OF THE BUREAU, AND THE FUTILE TASKS TO WHICH THEIR VIEW LEADS THEM. THESE ARE ALSO THE MOST BIZARRE OF THE CASES IN THE MEDIA FILE.

The Hargraves invite a Czech folklore scholar to the US. The FBI begins a check by checking its master file. It finds they are staunch members of the Friends, attended some meetings during the Spanish Civil War, and once wrote to the Yugoslav Tourist office in NYC, where the letter was handled by a man later identified by a defector as an intelligence operative.

MARCH 10, 1966

KAREL VETTERL

On February 15, 1966, the United States Department of State advised that KAREL VETTERL, Chairman, Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czechoslovakia, had been invited by Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM A. HARGRAVE, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, to visit them and to lecture at various institutions in the United States in accordance with a program arranged by the HARGRAVES. VETTERL expected to depart from Prague, Czechoslovakia, on April 4, 1966.

On September 24 and 25, 1961, PH T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee Headquarters, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, maintained numerous names and addresses on addressograph plates. Among those names and addresses was that of WILLIAM A. HARGRAVE, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

A characterization of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

PH 105-12749

Report of SA JACK R. SMALLDON dated 9/10/57 at Philadelphia captioned, "WILLIAM ARTHUR HARGRAVE - CSC, AEAA," and report of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 1/10/57 at Philadelphia captioned,

"MRS. WILLIAM A. HARGRAVE, aka Gerda Gisela Geiringer, IS - YS." The HARGRAVES who are subjects of above reports are husband and wife and resided at 18 Nyack Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.

Results of AEAA investigation indicated WILLIAM A. HARGRAVE and wife were staunch members of the Religious Society of Friends and, in keeping with policies of the Society, are against war. References and neighbors commented favorably on HARGRAVE and considered him and his wife loyal Americans. HARGRAVE was then employed as an Engineer by RCA at Camden, N.J. In a statement attached to his PSQ, he indicated he had never been a member of any organization cited under Executive Order 10450, nor had he any intentions of joining; however, during the Spanish Civil War, he attended many public meetings which he believed were sponsored by groups which are cited and consequently his name has apparently been listed on the mailing lists of several of these organizations.

The report on Mrs. HARGRAVE indicates SCEPAN MATIJASEVIC, Director Yugoslav State Tourist Office, 509 Madison Avenue, New York, NY. Received correspondence from Mrs. WILLIAM A. HARGRAVE, 18 Nyack Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on 10/11/56.

[name illegible] a self-confessed former Yugoslav Intelligence Service Agent, who defected on 6/23/56, advised SA [name illegible] Rio De Janeiro, (protect identity) in 3/57 that STJEPAN MATIJASEVIC, Director of the Yugoslav State Tourist Office in New York City, was then (3/57) a representative of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service.

Philadelphia files reflect that the 5/47 issue of the magazine "Survey Graphic" contained an article by DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER entitled, "The Widening Campfire Circle." This article stated that "The Shawnee Leadership Institute on World Problems" was organized in 1935 by Reverend CARL VOSS, Pastor of the Tutland and Woodstock, Vermont, Universalist Churches. From then to 1945, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) was the active sponsor of the original institute, which then met at [page missing]

Jonathan Shore visits East Germany. The Bureau investigates. His mail is opened by the U.S. Army Operations and Research Detachment in Bonn, and forwarded to the FBI. When the FBI learns Jonathan is only 14, it reconsiders its investigation.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-205033)
 FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-17903)
 DATE : 11/30/70
 SUBJECT : NORMAN JON SHORE, aka
 Jacobus Johannes Avram Norman Shore
 (TN) IS - EG
 (OO-PH)

Re letters from Legal Attache, Bonn Germany, to Bureau, dated 4/6/70, 6/5/70, 7/14/70, 8/14/70 and 10/12/70.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are five copies of an LHM relative to captioned subject.

PH-T-1 is U. S. Army Operations and Research Detachment (O&RD), Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.

lic of Germany, as extracted from confidential communications Intercept Service (CIS) and received by Legal Attache, Bonn.

PH T-2 is NAT HADYWONIK, Passenger Service Representative, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, JFK International Airport, New York, N. Y.

Two copies of LHM are being sent to Denver Office for investigative assistance.

Enclosed LHM is captioned SECRET-NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION in order to protect sensitive source who is furnishing information of current value as indicated in referenced letters.

Philadelphia indices indicate a case entitled "HERBERT LANSING SHORE; SM-C" OO Denver, BU file 100-391691, Denver file 100-9024, and PH file 100-38072, who might be identical with father of captioned subject. Denver letter [page missing]

2 - Bureau (105-205033) (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Denver (Enc. 2) (100-9024) (RM)

3 - Philadelphia
2 - 105-17903
1 - 100-38072

JLD:mmm
(7)

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November, 30, 1970
NORMAN JOHN SHORE

PH T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised during March of 1970 that captioned subject, who listed his residence as 97 Palmer Mill Road, Media, Pa., was during that same month in contact with an individual by the name of Mr. JOACHIM KIESSLING at the International Division of the "Free German Youth" (youth organization of the East German Communist Party) in East Berlin, Germany. Subject related to KIESSLING that he was pleased to learn KIESSLING had had an opportunity to meet his father when subject's father visited the G.D.R. (German Democratic Republic). Subject informed him he was pleased to be invited again to the camp. Subject said he had learned a great deal about socialism when he had previously attended the camp and after his next experience at the camp, he would be able to return to the United States with ideas and to inform the children about the camp.

Source said during May of 1970 that subject, during that same month, was in contact with an individual by the name of Mr. WERNER ENGST at the "Free German Youth". Subject informed ENGST that he accepted the invitation to attend the camp and indicated that at the next camp he would grasp the points he could not hold on his prior visit.

Source advised during May of 1970 that subject, during that same month, was in contact with one J. KIESSINGER at the "Free German Youth" whom he thanked for his assistance in helping the subject to get into the camp.

Source advised during June of 1970 that during the same month an individual by the name of MEGCHELINA SHORE of 97 Palmer Mill Road, Media, Pa., was in contact with the above-mentioned KIESSINGER at the "Free German Youth" to tell him that subject would be arriving on flight L0256 on July 16, 1970, leaving Amsterdam, Holland, and subsequently leaving Berlin, Germany, on August 20, 1970, on Flight 255. She told him that subject

was issued passport number Z586415 dated June 22, 1966, which was renewed at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa, and would be valid for five years, expiring on June 22, 1971. She advised him that subject was born April 1, 1956, in Philadelphia, Pa., and his full name as indicated on the passport is JACOBUS JOHANNES AVRAM NORMAN SHORE. She said he is five feet four inches tall, has brown hair and blue eyes. [word illegible] thanked him for inviting subject to the camp and told him subject was politically much more understanding of the problems facing all of the people throughout the world.

Source advised during July 1970 that an individual by the name of H. L. SHORE of 97 Palmer Mill Road, Media, Pa., who presumably is subject's father, contacted subject during July 1970 at the International Pioneer Republic. "Wilhelm [illegible]", Eberswalde near Altenhof, East Germany, to tell subject of the physical and emotional well-being of "Mom", who presumably is the subject's mother. H. L. SHORE mentioned to the subject the war of liberation in Mozambique and that everyone is proud of the material on Mozambique that subject took along and of the use he will make of it.

Source advised during September 1970 that subject, during that same month, was in contact with both KIESSLING and ENGST, mentioned above, at the FDJ Zeutralrat in East Berlin. Subject thanked them for being able to attend the camp in East Germany and said he hoped to return to study at the camp. In his contact with KIESSLING, subject said that the pioneer leaders were a great help in the learning process in the camp and that he will try to promote the [page missing]

SECRET-NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION
GROUP I

Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

SAC, (100-38072) (P) 1/29/71
SA CHARLES SILVERTHORN
HERBERT LANSING SHORE
SM-C

Re Philadelphia letter and LHM entitled, "NORMAN JON SHORE, IS-EG."

Re communications requested Philadelphia to contact established sources at the University of Pennsylvania to determine if HERBERT LANSING SHORE is identical with the father of NORMAN JON SHORE.

The Bureau subsequently advised under the caption, "NORMAN JON SHORE" that the case on NORMAN JON SHORE (105-17903) should be closed inasmuch as the individual is only 14 years old. Also the investigation on HERBERT LANSING SHORE should be carried out under his caption.

Records, University of Pennsylvania, advised that there is an extensive file on HERBERT LANSING SHORE inasmuch as he is now Director of Performing Arts, Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania. Records indicate he does have a son, NORMAN JON SHORE, born 4/1/56.

Inasmuch as subject is identical with the father of NORMAN JON SHORE, his entire record will be reviewed at the University of Pennsylvania and reported.

LEADS

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Will review the personnel file of HERBERT LANSING SHORE, report same, and recommend appropriate action.

RECRUITING A COUNTERSPY

Mr. Farragut once lived in Cuba. The Bureau is in touch with him in the hopes that he will volunteer to work for the Cuban Mission (UN) as a spy, but really be spying on them for the Bureau. The Bureau has to check with the CIA to gauge the possibility that he might turn out to be a triple agent.

AIRTEL: 2/16/70
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-148456)
FROM : SAC, WFO (105-91485) (P)
CASTO MARIA FERRAGUT LLON, aka
IS - CUBA
(oo:WFO)

Re Bulet, 12/5/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies, for Alexandria and New Orleans two copies and for New York one information copy of an LHM dated and captioned as above, setting forth results of interview of the subject on 2/10/70 by SA's THOMAS J. O'MALLEY and GERARD C. CARROLL.

Enclosed LHM is classified "Secret" inasmuch as information contained therein, which was furnished by CIA by report dated 9/7/55, was so classified.

In the event of downgrading, this document should retain the classification of at least "Confidential" in order not to reveal the Bureau's investigative interest in an employee of an international organization.

WF T-1 is Lt. JOSE CASTANO, Servicio de Inteligencia Militar, contacted by SA ARMAND A. CAMMAROTA at Havana, Cuba. At the time of contact, CASTANO stated that the investigation with reference to FERRAGUT had been requested of him by a very high official of the Cuban Government. He urged that the information be furnished be very discreetly used and that every precaution be taken in hiding the identity of the source. The information furnished by CASTANO was originally reported in report of SA CAMMAROTA at Havana dated 10/12/55, entitled "FELIPE DE PAZOS y ROQUE, aka; CASTO FERRAGUT y LEON, aka, IS - CU," Bufile 105-39716 and WFO file 105-12831.

WF T-2 is former Bureau informant H. A. -4. Information from H.A. -4 was originally reported in Bulet to the Legal Attache, Havana dated 8/17/55 entitled as above.

WF T-3 is CIA. Information furnished by CIA was contained in CIA Report No. CS 73227 dated 9/7/55, classified "Secret."

A review of WFO files reflects a report of R.N. FRANKE at New Orleans dated 1/29/41 entitled "NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R," Bufile 61-6728, NOfile 100-326 and WFOfile 100-949, which indicated that on 4/23/40, following the All-Southern Youth Conference in New Orleans, a meeting was held in C.P. headquarters. In attendance at this meeting was one MAURICE FERRAGUT. Reference is also made in this report to the

effect that a report re Maurice Ferragut was submitted.

WFO files also contained a photostatic copy of the official ballot of the National Maritime Union of America. One MAURICE FERRAGUT (Deck No. 10205) was listed as a candidate for Joint Patrolman of the Port of New Orleans. He was described on the ballot as being a communist sympathizer. This ballot was contained in WFO file 01-39 entitled "MARITIME INDUSTRY, IS - R."

Subject was most cordial in taking time from a busy schedule at the [initials illegible] for the interview described in the enclosed LHM which WFO considers a preliminary and exploratory end. He impressed interviewing Agents as being a highly professional person, as well as an honest and sincere individual. He also gave convincing evidence of not only being willing to notify the FBI in the event he is contacted by any officials or representatives of the Cuban Government, but, in addition, of cooperating in any U.S. effort in opposition to the Castro Regime. He specifically stated that he would do anything to assist the FBI or any other U.S. Government agency in this regard, although he frankly admitted he could not "off hand" think of any "built-in" situation whereby he could effect contact with Cuban officials at the U.N. or elsewhere in a manner that would not arouse suspicion. He affirmed that he would maintain instant contact with the FBI in the utmost of confidence and would give the above matter of the manner in which he could best serve the interests of the U.S. additional consideration prior to recontact with interviewing Agents.

It is noted that interview of the subject was such that the length of it was a definite factor for consideration in view of his scheduled commitments as well as the nature of information developed in the interview. It is felt that subsequent to the additional investigation contemplated by WFO (and in the absence of derogatory information resulting therefrom which might preclude such action), an additional interview of two with the subject could be devoted to a detailed analysis of his family and professional situation which could be used effectively in the establishment of contact between him and possibly Cuban U.N. officials in an anticipated attempt to utilize him as a double agent against the Cuban Government.

A lead is being set out for Alexandria to expeditiously check with CIA concerning subject's sister and brother-in-law in Cuba in an effort to confirm or deny information from the subject concerning them. Also in view of derogatory information concerning subject's deceased brother, MAURILTO, and the latter's wife, leads are being set out for appropriate record checks at the [word illegible] and NO concerning them. During subsequent interviews with the subject, if they are warranted, consideration will be given to developing additional background data concerning subject's married sisters, MARIA ANGELICA and TERESA, who reportedly reside in Elizabeth and Jersey City, New Jersey, respectively. According to the subject, they are both married to naturalized U.S. citizens.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to check indices concerning FABIO GONZALEZ, MAGDALENA FERRAGUT GONZALEZ, MAURILIO, MAURICE and LOUISE FERRAGUT and furnish all available information to WFO.

LEADS

ALEXANDRIA

AT LANGLEY, VIRGINIA. Will at CIA check the records of the Office of Security for all information concerning the subject's sister, MAGDALENA FERRAGUT GONZALEZ and her husband FABIO GONZALEZ, who reside in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Will review indices re subject's brother, MAURILIO FERRAGUT and his wife LOUISE FERRAGUT. Will also review indices re MAURICE FERRAGUT and attempt to determine if identical with MAURILIO FERRAGUT. Will also conduct criminal checks re MAURILIO, MAURICE and LOUISE FERRAGUT.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will, as outlined above, consider recontacting the subject subsequent to the receipt of investigation requested.

It is requested that leads in this case be handled expeditiously.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Alexandria (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (Info)
1-WFO
[initials illegible]

TRACING VISITORS TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY

A car with PA license #87F-229 visited the Soviet Consular office in Washington D.C. This is a report of a successful attempt to identify photographs of the car's occupants.

AIRTEL : 9/15/70
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-18114) (P)
SUBJECT: CHANGED
GEORGE DUVAK, JR.;
HELEN DUVAK;
UNSUB (7): Visitors to the Soviet Consular Office, Washington D.C., 7/22/70; Occupants of a Chevrolet Bearing 1970 Pennsylvania License 87F-229 IS - R
(OO Philadelphia)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau 7/23/70; and Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 7/28/70.

Title changed to reflect unsubs 1 and 2 in referenced WFO airtel are husband and wife, GEORGE DUVAK, JR., and HELEN DUVAK respectively, 22 Railroad Avenue, Glenolden, Pa., based upon the identification of photographs by Mr. JOHN FAHEY, 25 Railroad Avenue, Glenolden, Pa., a neighbor of the DUVAK family. Title previously carried as, "UNSUBS; Visitors to the Soviet Consular Office, Washington, D.C., 7/22/70; Occupants of a Chevrolet Bearing 1970 Pennsylvania License 87F-229; IS-R-00 Philadelphia."

Mr. JOHN FAHEY, 25 Railroad Avenue, Glenolden, Pa., on 9/14/70 upon being shown photographs of individuals furnished by WFO and described in referenced WFO airtel, stated that unsubs 1 and 2 are identical to GEORGE DUVAK, JR., and his wife HELEN DUVAK respectively, 22 Railroad Avenue, Glenolden,

[page missing]

This is a letter a boy scout troop leader wrote to the Soviet embassy in Washington. Nothing shows how the FBI got it.

College of Letters and
Science
Department of Physics
November 4, 1970

Embassy of the U.S.S.R.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter as the advisor of a group of Explorer Scouts here in Moscow, Idaho. This is a group of boys (ages 15-17) who are interested in camping, conservation, and generally the out-of-doors.

Next Summer, we would like very much to go to the Soviet Union, to travel through your country and meet our counterparts in the U.S.S.R., if possible. What I would like to know is "How do we go about this?"

What we would like to do is to be put in touch with a Komsomol group of similar interest to ours, and to meet Soviet youths on a people to people basis, if we possibly could. We speak Russian fairly well, and are rather knowledgeable on your country.

I personally think that such contacts are by far the best way to promote peace and understanding between our peoples, for as has been said "It is hard to shoot a friend."

We would really like, if possible, to arrange to visit a Pioneer camp, or one of the Komsomol facilities. Also, if possible, the boys and I are experienced motion picture photographers, having shot film before for the American Broadcasting Company. If it would be allowed, we would like to film such places to share our experiences with a broader segment of American youth.

That summarizes pretty much what we want to do. What I would like to know is - How do we do it? I assume it is possible, for it must be possible to travel in the Soviet Union on other than a guided tour for fat tourists.

We would like to drive in ourselves, camping if possible, visit as many of our counterparts as possible, entering at the Rumanian border, and exiting to Finland.

Any help you can give in telling me how we can arrange to do something like this would be greatly appreciated. I can write in Russian to the U.S.S.R. easily enough. I only write this letter in English because I don't have a Russian typewriter.

Thanks in advance for your help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
[name illegible]

These documents describe the FBI's program of interviewing anyone who visits the Soviet Union for a month or more. Included are a list of leads of people who will be going there, and a guide for judging whether an immigrant or repatriate from Russia is working for Soviet intelligence.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, WFO (105-97600) (RUC)
DATE : 11/17/69
SUBJECT: BARBARA ANNE BITZER
SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES
RECRUITMENT OF STUDENTS
IS - R
(00:PH)

Re Bureau letter, 6/13/69, and WFO letter, 7/22/69, both captioned "Soviet Intelligence Services Recruitment of Students; IS - R."

Enclosed for the Philadelphia Office are a negative and four copies of a photograph of the subject obtained from the Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D.C.

The subject registered with the American Embassy, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), as an American citizen visiting the USSR. The registration card was received from the USDS along with other registration cards, classified "Confidential."

For the information of the office of origin, the Bureau instructed that students, teachers, and scientists who were in the USSR at least one month who have not previously been investigated should be selected for investigation. Specifically, the Bureau instructed that United States passport records be checked regarding the individuals meeting the criteria and the information be forwarded to the office covering the residence for further investigation pursuant to current Bureau instructions as outlined in Section 105-G, Manual of Instructions. The office covering the subject's residence is being designated office of origin.

The purpose of conducting investigation concerning the individuals who meet the criteria of student, professor or scientist who visited the USSR for at least one month is to identify them and determine whether any of them have been approached for recruitment by the Soviet Intelligence Services. The office of origin should consider the Soviet objective of recruiting American citizens who either now or at some future date, will likely be employed by the United States Government or strategic industrial facility. Interviews of these individuals should only be done after Bureau authority to conduct the interview has been obtained.

Upon receipt of Bureau authority to interview a particular individual under this program, the interviewing Agents should delineate to the individual the Bureau's responsibilities in the field of internal security, espionage, and related matters. The interviewing Agents should discreetly ascertain if any attempts have been made by the Soviet Intelligence Services to recruit the individual for intelligence purposes either in the USSR or after his return to the United States. The individual should be alerted to the importance of immediately notifying the Bureau of any Soviet attempt to contact him.

Utmost care must be exercised in conducting these investigations to prevent any embarrassment to the Bureau and possibly jeopardize the Bureau's program in countering Soviet Intelligence Services recruitment of students. The motives of the Bureau in investigating American students, professors, and scientists must not be construed as infringements of the American educational system and the pursuit of intellectual freedom.

Set forth on the following pages is background information obtained from the registration card and from the records of the Passport Office, USDS.

LEADS

BOSTON

AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS: (born Quincy, Mass.), employed by EG & G International, Inc., Waltham, Massachusetts, will attend the foreign specialized exhibition "Modern Geological Survey Equipment and Instruments" to be held in Moscow, USSR, 10/24-11/14/70.

BUFFALO

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: (born Schemnitz, Czechoslovakia), employed by Bausch & Lomb Inc., Rochester, New York, will attend the Analytical Instrument Conference in Tokyo, Japan, 11/10-11/20.

CINCINNATI

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO: (born 5/13/20, Cape May, New Jersey), a Staff Member at the Battelle Columbus Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio, will attend the AGARD NATO Lecture Series 11/3-10/70 in Oslo, Norway.

DETROIT

AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: (born in Vladivostok, Russia), employed by Bendix Aerospace Systems Division, Ann Arbor, Michigan, plans to attend the International Astronautical Congress in Constance, Germany, 10/4-10/70.

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS: (born 12/22/44, El Campo, Texas) employed by GEO Space Corp., Houston, Texas, intends to travel to Moscow, USSR, 10/21/70 to exhibit modern geophysical survey equipment and instruments on behalf of the GOE Space Corp.
2--Bureau
1--Philadelphia (Enc. 5) (RM)
1--WFO
RMA:can
(5)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71688)
FROM : SAC, WFO (66-2479 Sub E)
DATE : NOV 23 1970
SUBJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED CONTACTS (DESECO)
IS - R

ReWFOlet dated 10/4/65 and Bulet dated 10/11/65, captioned as above.

For information of offices not receiving copies of relets, according to the Office of Industrial Security Contract Administration Services, Defense Supply Agency (DSA), effective 3/22/65, all industrial security officers are required to file a report of the intention of employee to travel to or through a Sino-Soviet-bloc country or to attend an international meeting outside the United States where Sino-Soviet-bloc personnel might be present. Copies of these reports are then furnished to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) element of the Washington Field Activities Support Center (WFASC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where they are reviewed regularly by WFO.

The Bureau's DESECO Program provides for interviewing selected contacts, and, in this instance, alerting them to the possibility of foreign intelligence recruitment.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, receiving offices should check indices concerning individuals residing in their respective territories, and in the absence of derogatory information or other information having a bearing on the advisability of an interview, the office concerned should contact the individuals in question and ascertain if they had any contact with Soviet-bloc nationals during their recent trip abroad.

During each contact the individual should also be alerted to the responsibilities and jurisdiction of the FBI in the internal security field. Prior Bureau authority is necessary to conduct a "sounding-out" interview with a DESECO candidate who is employed in the news media, entertainment, religious, public (local and state officials), or educational fields, or is a labor leader or prominent person, as set forth in Section 105-K, Page 34, of the Manual of Instructions and SAC Letters 67-20 of 4/7/67 and 67-29 of 5/24/67.

If, during an interview of an individual, an office feels such individual has potential for possible development as an informant under the DESECO Program, such interview should be considered as a "sounding-out" interview. Thereafter, further handling by each office should conform with instructions contained in Section 105-K, Pages 33-35, Manual of Instructions. Particular attention is invited to Section 105-K-6-h (3) on page 34 concerning "Contact with deseco PSIs". Information copies to WFO are not necessary.

LEADS

BOSTON

AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS: JOHN [—] (born 12/23/28, Quincy, Mass.), employed by EG & G International, Inc., 151 Bear Hill Road, Waltham, Massachusetts, will attend the foreign specialized exhibition "Modern Geological Survey Equipment and Instruments" to be held in Moscow, USSR, 10/24-11/14/70.

BUFFALO

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: ALEXANDER [—] (born 6/27/73, Schemnitz, Czechoslovakia), employed by Bausch & Lomb Inc., 625 St. Paul St., Rochester, New York, will attend the Analytical Instrument Conference in Tokyo, Japan, 11/10-11/70.

CINCINNATI

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO: GUSTAVUS [—], (born 5/13/20, Cape May, New Jersey), a Staff Member at the Battelle Columbus Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio, will attend the AGARD NATO Lecture Series 11/3-10/70 in Oslo, Norway.

DETROIT

AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: EUGENE [—], (born 12/5/29 in Vladivostok, Russia), employed by Bendix Aerospace Systems Division, Ann Arbor, Michigan, plans to attend the International Astronautical Congress in Constance, Germany, 10/4-10/70.

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS: SHERREL [—], (born 12/22/44, El Campo, Texas) employed by GEO Space Corp., Houston, Texas, intends to travel to Moscow, USSR, 10/21/70 to exhibit modern geophysical survey equipment and instruments on behalf of the GEO Space Corp.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: DR. FRANK [—] (born 9/16/27, Dallas, Texas) employed by Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, California, plans to attend the 12th International Conference on Low Temperature Physics in Kyoto, Japan, 9/4-10/70.

The following employees of Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, California, plan to attend the International Astronautical Federation in Constance, West Germany, 10/4-10/70:

ANTHONY [—] (born 8/22/32, St. Louis, Mo.)

EUGENE [—] (born 11/20/20, Milwaukee, Wisc.)

EGAN [—] (born 7/14/23, Vienna, Austria)

AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA:

PAUL [—] (born 8/11/21, Clinton, Iowa), employed by the RAND Corp., Santa Monica, California, will visit the USSR 10/24-11/2/70 to conduct business negotiations as a Consultant for Satra Corp., in New York.

RICHARD [—] (born 7/22/21, Winona, Minnesota), employed by the RAND Corp., Santa Monica, California, plans to visit the USSR 10/2-17/70 to attend meetings on the use of computers in industry.

MARSHALL [—] (born 11/19/29, Memphis, Tennessee), employed by the RAND Corp., Santa Monica California, plans to attend the 4th International Conference on Thin Films and Magnetism in France and Czechoslovakia, 9/11-24/70.

NEW HAVEN

AT EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT:

WALTER [—] (born 1/12/23 Boston, Mass.), employed by the United Aircraft Research Laboratories, East Hartford, Connecticut, will attend the Conference on Laser Produced Plasma in Moscow, USSR, 11/17-21/70.

AT NORWALK, CONNECTICUT:

HERBERT [—] (born 6/17/32, Offenburg, West Germany — a naturalized U.S. citizen), employed by the Atomic Absorption Laboratory, Instrument Division, The Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, will visit Moscow, USSR, 10/25-11/5/70, to give a lecture series in Moscow to Soviet geologists at the Ministry of Metallurgy.

PHILADELPHIA

AT CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA: The following employees of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pennsylvania, plan to attend "The 2nd International Conference and Exhibition on Liquefied Natural Gas" to be held in Paris, France, 10/19-23/70:

HECTOR [—] (born 8/9/20, Santiago, Chile)

EUGENE [—] (born 9/4/28, Santiago, Chile)

PAUL [—] (born 6/21/21, Mineola, New York)

JOHN [—] (born 4/2/16, Dallas, Texas)

ANDREW [—] (born 8/16/31, Philadelphia, Pa.)

CHARLES [—] (born 8/5/27, Flushing, New York)

AT KING OF PRUSSIA, PENNSYLVANIA:

CONSTANTINE [—] (born 4/17/22, Springfield, Ohio), employed by the General Electric Co., Missile and Space Div., Goddard Blvd., King of Prussia, Pa., plans to attend the International Astronautical Federation and Eurospace Conference in Constance, West Germany, 10/3-10/70.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:

The following employees of the General Electric Co., Re-Entry and Environmental Sys. Div., 3198 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., plan to attend the International

Astronautics Federation at Constance, West Germany, 10/4-10/70:

FREDERICK [—] (born 2/16/24, Fall River, Mass.)

CURTIS [—] (born 2/14/21, Topeka, Kansas)

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA:

DR. J. [—] (born 10/17/23, Lewistown, Pennsylvania) employed by Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., plans to attend the International Iron & Steel Conference in Japan during Sept., 1970.

DR. PAUL [—], employed by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Astronuclear Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, plans to attend a meeting of the Symposium on Small and Medium Power Reactors in Oslo, Norway, 10/10-19/70.

SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA:

LAURIE [—] (born 7/29/30, Temple, Texas), employed by Spectral Dynamics Corp., 8911 Balboa Ave., San Diego, California, plans to attend the Environmental and Industrial Test Equipment Exhibition at the U.S. Trade Center in Stockholm, Sweden, 9/28-10/3/70.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA: The fol-

lowing employees of Varian, 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, California, plan to attend the International Symposium of Ga As and Related Compounds in Aachen, West Germany, 10/5-7/70:

LAWRENCE [—] (born 3/17/42, Alamosa, Co.)

FERENC [—] (born 8/16/32, Szeged, Hungary)

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON:

RAYMOND [—] (born 8/11/30, Manhattan, Kansas), employed by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 1105 North 38th St., Seattle, Washington, will visit Yugoslavia, Austria, West Germany, France and Ireland 9/18-10/16/70 to attend the Second International Symposium on Rock Mechanics in Yugoslavia. He will vacation in the other countries listed.

JAMES [—] (born 12/14/29, Chicago, Ill.), employed by the Boeing Co., Seattle, Washington, plans to attend the 21st International Astronautical Congress, Constance, West Germany, 10/4-10/70.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT BETHESDA, MARYLAND:

GEORGE [—] (born 9/15/35, Cleveland, Ohio) employed by Booz Allen Applied Research, 4733 Bethesda Ave., Bethesda, Maryland, plans to attend the 3rd International Symposium on Fresh Water from the Sea at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 9/13-18/70.

AT MCLEAN, VIRGINIA: DARNELL

[—] (born 5/17/37, Betheny, Missouri) employed by Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Virginia, plans to attend the Institute for Strategic Studies to be held in France, 9/10-13/70.

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: ALBERT

[—] (born 7/10/23, Paterson, New Jersey) employed by the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., plans to attend the 7th World Congress of Sociology 9/7-10/70 — place not shown.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN DECIDING WHETHER AN IMMIGRANT OR REPATRIATE MIGHT HAVE BEEN RECRUITED.

(Consider from viewpoint of Soviet-bloc intelligence

agency evaluating immigrant's potential.)

A. Qualifications before departure from Soviet-bloc (S-B) country.

1. AGE

- a. Maturity?
- b. Expectancy as to period of effectiveness?
- c. Inclination or disinclination to undertake new venture in strange country and to accept risk involved?

2. HEALTH

- a. Does it or can it be expected to hamper his effectiveness?

3. EDUCATION

- a. Extent?
- b. In what fields?

4. LANGUAGE ABILITY

- a. Present knowledge of English
- b. Ability to learn readily
- c. If he can speak English, how and why did he learn?

5. SPOUSE

- a. Any inconsistency in their backgrounds? viz. immigrant who claims to be only a tailor but accompanied by wife who is a doctor; husband from Gdansk married to woman from Warsaw.
- b. Hostage situation.
- c. Might cooperation have been demanded as price for permission for spouse's departure from Soviet-bloc?

6. CHILDREN

- a. Would immigrant be willing to leave them? With whom?
- b. Would they increase his reluctance to accept risk?
- c. Hostage element
- d. If they accompanied him, would they bog him down; i.e., hamper his activities?

7. OTHER RELATIVES IN SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

- a. Their employments. (note curious situation of immigrant claiming to have been clerk but brothers and sisters all professional people or in administrative jobs.)
- b. Hostage element

8. RELATIVE IN U.S.

- a. Is desire to join them logical? (note case of electronic engineer destined to Aunt in U.S. who is charwoman)
- b. Their employment — could they be a source of sensitive information or possible means of future access to it.
- c. How close their association — Do they know immigrant personally? Did they know his employment, etc., in S-B country? Are their other relatives in S-B country writing to U.S. relatives?

9. EMPLOYMENT

- a. Was it in fields of possible pertinence to intelligence?
- b. If he had a good job, what motivated him to come to the U.S.?
- c. Did he change jobs often?
- d. Can he account clearly for period just before departure for U.S.?
- e. Where did he get living expenses during periods of unemployment?
- f. Significance of any employment by S-B government agency

10. RESIDENCES

- a. Get detailed description — rental, location,

occupants, size.

b. Were they consistent with employment and education?

11. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

a. Are reasons for nonmembership sound?

b. If a member, is alleged lack of activity sound?

12. METHOD OF LEAVING

a. Over how long a period has he tried to emigrate or repatriate? (prior efforts to depart would raise question re his loyalty to Soviet-bloc)

b. Did he defect? Was defection bona fide?

c. What specific steps did he take to obtain U.S. sponsor? What correspondence was there?

d. What specific steps did he take to obtain S-B passport or exit visa? Where exactly did he go? How many times? Identity of all persons who talked to him? This is a crucial point since this is when he most likely would have been approached.

e. What specific steps did he take to obtain U.S. visa or passport? What visits to U.S. Embassy? Where did he get funds for visits?

13. PERSONALITY

a. Stability

b. Character

c. Ability to meet and talk to people

14. WHAT EXPLANATION IS THERE FOR HIS HAVING BEEN PERMITTED TO LEAVE S-B COUNTRY?

15. MILITARY BACKGROUND

B. Activities after arrival

1. RESIDENCE

a. Area and type and with whom does he live?

i.e. does he have freedom to operate (initial residence with relatives must be discounted)

b. Make casual examination of — for radio, typewriter, pills, tools, writing pads — anything which might call for closer examination by anonymous source.

2. RELATIVES AND ASSOCIATES

a. How close is the association?

b. Would they be likely to be helpful or a hindrance for intelligence work?

3. EMPLOYMENT Is he the able, intelligent type?

a. Is it in field of intelligence interest? Remember that emigre field is of intelligence interest — and that first employments must be largely discounted

b. Can he move into a field of intelligence interest?

4. EDUCATIONAL PURSUITS

a. What is alleged purpose of?

b. What progress?

5. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

a. Professional societies

b. Ethnic groups

6. TRAVEL SINCE ARRIVAL IN U.S.

a. Travel to places for possible meets with principals; NYC, Washington, D.C.; Chicago.

b. Travel to places of intelligence interest.

7. REPUTATION

a. Has he centered attention on himself — by arrests — boisterousness — argumentativeness or has he avoided attention.

8. REACTIONS TO COMMUNISM VS LIFE IN U.S.

a. Must be largely discounted —

b. Cliches vs specifics — bearing in mind most immigrants come to U.S. for material advantages

9. WHAT FUTURE PLANS DOES HE HAVE?

a. Re employment

b. Re education

c. Replace of residence

d. Re bringing other members of family to the U.S.

2-Bureau
2-Buffalo (RM)
2-Detroit (RM)
8-Los Angeles (RM)
10-Philadelphia (RM)
2-San Diego (RM)
3-Seattle (RM)
CWM:kmc
(48)

2-Boston (RM)
2-Cincinnati (RM)
2-Houston (RM)
3-New Haven (RM)
3-Pittsburgh (RM)
3-San Francisco (RM)
4-WFO

The FBI comes in many disguises

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-127783)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-10184) (C)
DATE : 5/28/64
SUBJECT : GRIGOR MANVELYAN
IS - R
OO: PH

Re Bureau R/S, 3/27/64.

A check of the indices of this office on 4/28/64 disclosed no references to subject of his brother.

A check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Philadelphia on 4/28/64 by GLADYS WALKER, Clerk, also disclosed no information pertaining to subject or his brother.

A check of Delaware County, Pa., voters registration records on 5/4/64 revealed Voter's Registration Affidavit #483,333 for subject's brother, ZACK M. MANAUELIAN, [street deleted], Havertown Township, Pa., who registered as a Republican 9/14/59. The affidavit reflected MANAUELIAN was born in Jordan on 11/20/26 and became a naturalized citizen of the United States 3/4/54 in the District Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina, Certificate #712 9639. His occupation was designated as "auto body repair."

A check of the records of the Philadelphia Retail Credit Bureau on 4/29/64 disclosed that ZACK MANAUELIAN was employed by the John Kerbeck Company, Automobiles, 2439 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A search of Philadelphia Police Department records on 4/29/64 disclosed no data pertaining to MANAUELIAN.

On 5/20/64 ZACK MANAUELIAN was interviewed under pretext (credit bureau inquiry) by SA ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS and advised that subject was presently residing with him and had recently purchased a house near his residence and will be [page missing]

2 - Bureau (105-127783) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (105-10184)

U. S. Embassy and Canadian Mounties co-operate. The following document appears on the letterhead of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

OUR NO./NOTRE N° D-944-820-E-2
December 31, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
United States Embassy,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Innes:

Attached is a blind memorandum dated December 24, 1969, in reply to correspondence dated November 10, 1969 which originated from the Detroit Office of your Agency, concerning the Union of American Exiles (U.A.E.).

At the present time, we do not have a source in the position to positively identify the individuals mentioned in the attachment, however, where possible we have listed biographical data which we believe is applicable.

Yours very truly,

(J.E.M. Barrette),
Assistant Commissioner,
Director,
Security and Intelligence.

157 - BLACK LEFT

The order to get information on the Panther's Revolutionary Peoples' Constitutional Convention.

Using campus police to check the background of a Panther supporter

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 10/12/70
SUBJECT : REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ORGANIZED BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (157-5183) (P)
DATE : 2/22/71
SUBJECT : CHANGED
DENISE E. BRUSKIN, aka
DENNIS BRUSKIN
RM

For the information of all receiving agents, the Black Panther Party (BPP) sponsored a planning session for the above convention which was held here in Philadelphia 9/4-7/70.

At the conclusion of the above convention, the BPP held a press conference and stated that the actual convention would be held in Washington, D.C., on 11/4/70.

On 10/7/70 the Bureau advised that the dates of the above had been changed to 11/6-9/70 and that about 15,000 are expected to attend; this group will comprise of white as well as black extremists.

The Bureau has issued instructions that all offices must report the following information on a weekly basis:

1. various organizations planning to participate
2. mode of travel and identities of persons planning to attend
3. identities of organizers and persons who are to head work shops
4. identities of the leading speakers at the convention
5. agenda of the convention
6. plans for violence or disruptive demonstrations
7. plans to carry weapons or explosive devices
8. convention security precautions to be observed
9. literature regarding the convention
10. details concerning available housing

In view of the above, all agents are requested to contact logical informants regularly to obtain current data as per Bureau instructions. All such information should be reported to SA PHILIP E. BROWN.

Title marked Changed to reflect the name DENISE E. BRUSKIN from Livingston College records.

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 1/8/71, captioned, "REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ORGANIZED BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY".

Relet, a copy of which was designated for Philadelphia, contained the name of the subject and identified him as being from Livingston College, LPO 11373, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

On 2/4/71, ROBERT BUNKER, Assistant Chief, Rutgers Campus Patrol, an established and reliable source (Protect), advised that there is no indication that the above-listed organization is active on either the Rutgers or Livingston College campuses. BUNKER advised Livingston College is a division of Rutgers University. He advised, however, that a DENISE E. BRUSKIN, a resident of House 27, Livingston Post Office 11373, is a permanent resident of 4015 Brunswick Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa. She is a freshman at Livingston College. BUNKER advised he would attempt to obtain additional background data on BRUSKIN.

LEADS:

PHILADELPHIA

At Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania: will obtain background data on subject from high school records and contact with sources.

2. Will conduct credit and identification checks for subject.

3. Will determine from sources whether subject is known to be associated with BPP or similar New Left activities.

At New Brunswick, New Jersey: Will maintain contact with Assistant Chief ROBERT BUNKER for information on BRUSKIN.

Oops! Someone got left out of the files

TOM: Informant reported a CARL E. BECKETT (see attached Background sheet) as having been at the founding meeting of the BROTHERS for FREEDOM along with DEVERE F. PONZO. Because of an administrative foul up no case was ever opened on BECKETT.

It would appear that CARL E. BECKETT is either ident. to or related to the FREDERICK C. BECKETT reported upon by CARL DONELL as being in the Black Action Council.

In view of the info in the SF LHM of 12/17/68 and the fact that Bureau is interested in all Brothers for Freedom people, we will need an LHM on each of them. Also a source that can tell us if they leave town.

Three documents about surveillance of the National Black Economic Development Corporation and its leader, Muhammed Kenyatta: two informer reports; and records gotten from Kenyatta's bank.

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3852)
FROM : SA JAMES I. HALTERMAN
DATE : 2/4/71
SUBJECT : NATIONAL BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
RM - NBEDC

Recommendation: Index JOANNE GOINGS

On 1/26/71, PH 307-R, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that NBEDC met from 8:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., 1/25/71, at the Institute of Black Ministries, Girard and Broad Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The following people attended the meeting: MUHAMMED KENYATTA, MARY KENYATTA, WALTER PHILLIPS, JOANE GOINGS (NBEDC Secretary. Formerly Secretary at Vaughn Eason's Church), GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. C. ROSS, ADRIANNE STODDARD, OREGON LAWS, MOHAMMOUD TOGANE, Three or four unidentified people.

1 - 157-3852
1 - 157-1567 (KENYATTA)
1 - 157-3038 (JESSE CLAUDE ROSS)
1 - 157-3913 (OREGON LAWS)
1 - 157-4584 (MARY KENYATTA)
1 - 157-4915 (ADRIANNE STODDARD)
1 - 157-5047 (WALTER G. PHILLIPS)
1 - 157-5768 (MOHAMMOUD TOGANE)
1 - 170-437 Sub A 489 (PH 307-R)
JH:sd
(9)

TO : SAC, 157-3852
FROM : SA EDWARD M. COLE
DATE : 2/8/71
SUBJECT : BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
RM - BEDC

The following information was furnished to the writer by PH 897-R on 1/29/71:

A meeting is to take place on 1/30/71 between JESSE ROSS, WALTER PHILLIPS and MUHAMMAD KENYATTA to set up the Executive Board and now organization for BEDC in Philadelphia. According to source KENYATTA is trying to form a new stronger organization which will bring in other black groups in the city of Philadelphia. The organization will be set up with an executive committee which will be composed of the chairmen of ten regular committees. The executive committee will meet whenever necessary. In addition to the executive committee a black senate will be formed which will be composed of chairman of each committee and representatives or officers of other organizations, church groups or community groups which will join with them. The ten committees to be formed are Women, Church Relationships, Finance, Ways and Means, Tactical (reparation and confrontation), Managership, Communications, Defense (self-defense or legal defense), anti-war and draft and Education.

The following individuals are being considered for Chairmen of the various committees. When Chairmen are named and the Chairmen accept these committees, a memo will be submitted to the individuals' files:

Rev. JANG-HARRIE will be Chairman of the Tactical Committee as this will be the best way to have his name before the public.

EDNA THOMAS - Ways and Means
ROXANNE JONES - Women

1 - 157-3852
1 - 157- (ROSS)
1 - 157-1567 (KENYATTA)
1 - 157-5047 (PHILLIPS)
1 - 170-53 (PH 897-R)
EMC:kpb (5)

TO : SAC, (157-3852) (P)
FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS
DATE : 6/18/70
SUBJECT: NATIONAL BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE RM

On 5/20/70, Mr. DANIEL MC GRONIGLE, Cashier, Southeast National Bank (formerly Delaware County National Bank), 4th and Market Streets, Chester, Pa., advised that as of 1/1/70 the Delaware County National Bank merged with several Chester County banks to form the Southeast National Bank.

Subsequent to this merger, this bank instituted a new computer system for checking accounts. Under this system all checks drawn on active checking accounts are recorded on microfilm and available for review at the Computer Center of this bank at 24th and Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.

Mr. MC GRONIGLE stated there is a current, regular checking account at that bank in the name National Black Economic Development Conference, Pennsylvania Office, 217 Concord Avenue, Chester, Pa. There are two persons authorized to sign checks on this account and they are MUHAMMAD KENYATTA and MARY KENYATTA. As of 5/20/70, the balance in this account was \$44.32.

On 5/20/70, Mr. ALLAN FERGUSON, Executive Officer, Computer Center, Southeast National Bank, 24th and Edgmont Avenue, Chester, made available for review copies of the statement for checking account #550-723-1, which is in the name National Black Economic Development Conference, Pennsylvania Office. These statements dated 3/16, 4/15, and 5/15/70 reflect activity on this account during the 30-day period prior to the date of this statement. A review of the statements reveals the balance in this

account has ranged from a high of \$1,948.56 on 4/9/70 to a low of \$38.19 on 5/14/70.

Mr. FERGUSON stated it is not possible under their computer system to identify the nature and source of deposits and credits to this account. He would, however, make available for review the microfilms containing checks drawn on this account during the periods covered by the above statements.

A review of these checks reflects almost all are signed by MUHAMMAD KENYATTA and made payable to cash. All of these checks have a space on the face of the check after the word "for" in which is written the purpose of the check. On the vast majority of these checks the notation in this space contains such language as "operating expenses," "clothing allowance," "maintenance expenses."

An average of 15 to 20 checks were drawn on this account for each of the three months reviewed. Among these checks the following are noted:

Check dated 3/9/70 in the amount of \$300, payable to Thomas Jefferson Hospital for hospitalization of JUANITA EULEN;

Check dated 1/5/70 in the amount of \$100, payable to ED WASHINGTON, care of Young Afro American Willow Games for supplies;

Check dated 3/5/70 in the amount of \$100, payable to ED WASHINGTON for grant to Nat Turner Community Center;

Check dated 5/8/70 in the amount of \$144.95, payable to Bell Telephone Company for phone #s TR 2-7083 and TR 6-8867;

Check dated 5/13/70 in the amount of \$50.00 made payable to THOMAS STODDARD for emergency grant;

Check dated 5/14/70 in the amount of \$1,000 made payable to cash for clothing allowance.

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will ascertain through Bell Telephone Company identity of subscribers to phone #TR 2-7083 and TR 6-8867.

AT CHESTER, PA.

Will continue to monitor bank account of National Black Economic Development Conference at Southeast National Bank. [Followed by copies of bank statements and cancelled checks]

2-157-3852
TFL:rel
(2)

Informant Margaret Turner is contacted, and gives the FBI information on the Black/United Liberation Front, a Bank Robber, another criminal case, and the Panthers.

TO : SAC (170-708)
FROM : SA RICHARD E. LOGAN.
DATE : 1/27/71
SUBJECT: MARGARET TURNER

Dates of Contact

1/22, 26 and 27/71

File #s on which contacted (Use Titles when File #s not available or CI positive info.)

157-5420

91-7684

88-7433

157-5789

62-3910

Black United Liberation
Front (BULF)

BR SUSPECTS

James C. Cherry, JR.

George Loyd

Dissemination

Purpose and results of contact 157-5420

NEGATIVE

X POSITIVE

Informant advised, on STATISTIC 1/22/71, that the BULF is not going to buy a type setting machine. They are buying an electric typewriter and are supposed to have the use of a type setter the location of which she does not yet know. She said the members are fighting and drinking more than ever. On 1/26 she advised that HAWK had left the BULF but SCHELL thinks he will be back. She also said the WES (-) is no longer around the BULF and SCHELL is becoming very discouraged. On 1/27/71, informant said that there are only four persons staying at the BULF Headquarters now, SCHELL, RONNIE, CURTIS and PHIL. ROBIN (-) stays there from 9 am until closing time but no longer sleeps there. She said SCHELL is 'fed up' and seems to be 'blowing his stack'. He is even talking about getting a job. It is the informant's opinion that the BULF is on the verge of breaking up.

91-7684

On 1/22/71, informant said that HAROLD (-): usually wears an army style raincoat, dyed blue, and an apple hat which is old beat up and dirty, when engaging in holdup activities. The hat is black in color.

This information was furnished to Inspector Bernard Bartley, Major Crimes Ph PD who said that the above clothing fits the description furnished by some of the witnesses. BARTLEY had previously advised that the witnesses failed to identify the photo of WILLIAM (-) as one of the robbers even though, in BARTLEY's opinion, his police photo is identical to the photo taken of one of the unsubs by bank camera. BARTLEY said REESE would be picked up for a lineup.

88-7433

Informant said on 1/22/71 that the photo of CHERY looks familiar but she is not certain she ever met him. She recommended that GLADYS (-), wife of ROLANDO (-), present leader of the Black Panther Party in Phila., be contacted. She said GLADYS is very angry at HEARN now and may be receptive. ANDERSON lives at [address omitted]

157-5789

Informant said she does not recall a GEORGE (-). She did know WILLIE LEE (-) and one MONO (-). She had given SCOPE her home phone number before the convention in Wash. D.C. (BPP). She said she was talking to him on the phone when she did this. She assumes either DAWKINS or SCOPE gave her number to LOYD.

She knows DAWKINS AND SCOPE went south and were not able to come back but she didn't know why.

XX Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Coverage

SAME

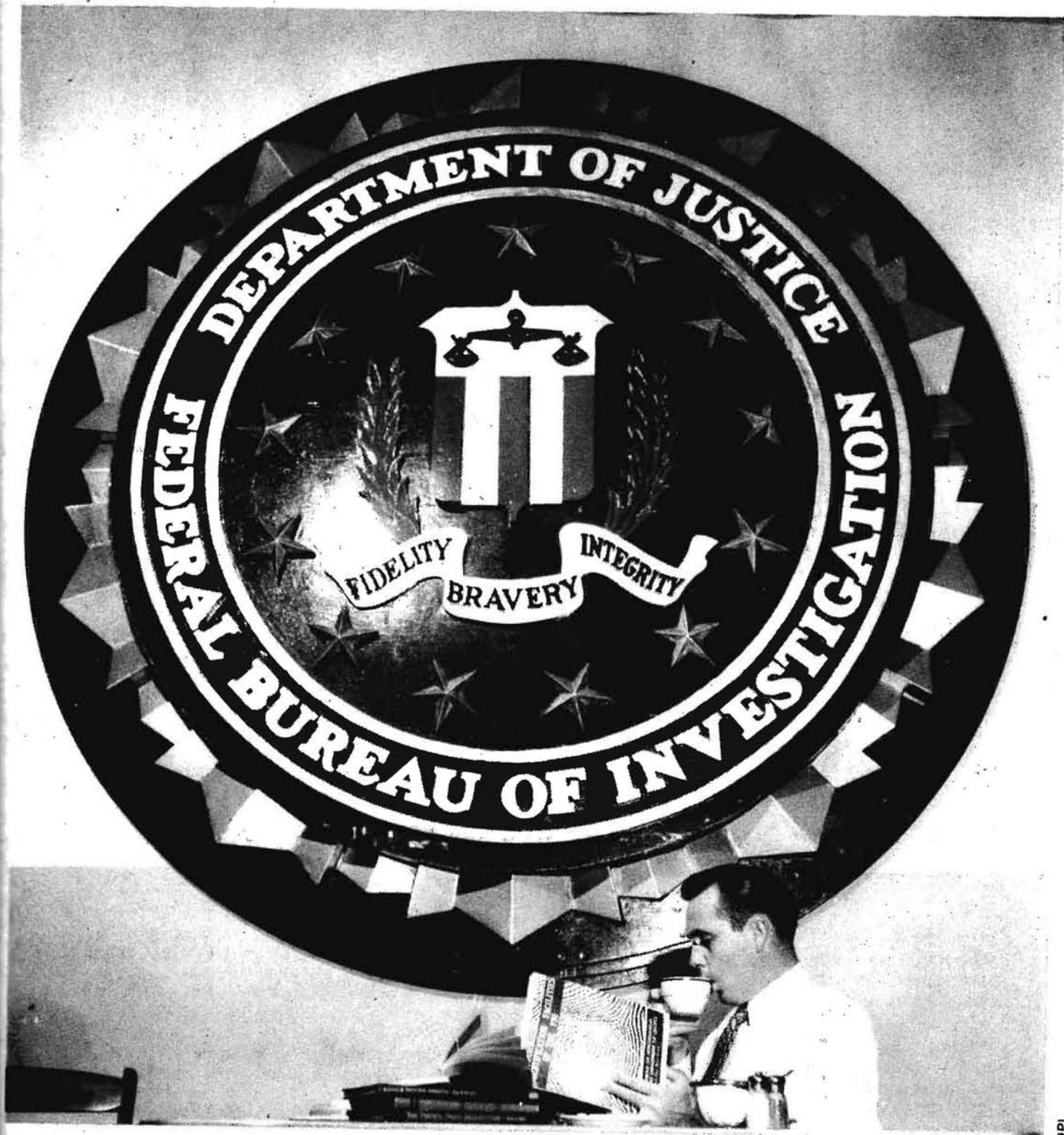
PERSONAL DATA

Informant now resides at 3114 W. Euclid Phila.

COPIES SEE ABOVE*

1-(170-708)

REL



UPI

157, 170 GHETTOS

WATCH THE GHETTO

Watch everything that moves
in the ghetto

TO : ALL RESIDENT AGENTS
FROM : SAC (170-6)
DATE : 3/29/68
SUBJECT : RACIAL INFORMANTS - GHETTO

Attached is a memo to all headquarters agents concerning development of racial informants - ghetto.

Each resident agent is to develop these informants in ghetto areas of his territory. The purpose of these informants is to be aware of the potential for violence in each ghetto area.

If an individual RA covers only a county which does not encompass any municipality containing a ghetto, so specify by memorandum for 170-6 with a copy for the RA's error folder, so that he will not be charged with failure to perform.

1 - each resident agent (37)
1 - 170-6
1 - 170-93
1 - 170-00
1 - 66-244
JDJ:ec
(41)

TO : ALL HEADQUARTERS AGENTS
FROM : SAC (170-6)
DATE : 2/26/68
SUBJECT : RACIAL INFORMANTS

It is essential that this office develop a large number of additional racial informants at this time and that we continue to add and develop racial informants and exploit their potential during the months ahead. In the inspection just passed, the Inspector pointed out, as we all know, that this is a problem of the entire office in which every Agent and every squad shares responsibility. There is no question but what, if a riot does occur, especially in Philadelphia, all Agents will be working on riot problems. It is a major part of our responsibility to learn in advance, if this is humanly possible, if a riot is planned or is expected to occur. In this way it may be possible to actually forestall a riot or at least to be better prepared if it does happen. Whether or not a riot does occur, the Bureau holds us responsible to keep the Bureau, the Department and the White House advised in advance of each demonstration. The Bureau expects this coverage to come through informant sources primarily. In addition, we must advise the Bureau at least every two weeks of existing tensions and conditions which may trigger a riot. This type of information can only come from a widespread grass-roots network of sources coupled with active informant coverage by individuals who are members of subversive and revolutionary organizations.

The Bureau has set up three types of racial informants using classification "170" for all three: 1) Persons who are members of and give information regarding white hate groups; 2) Persons who are members of

or give information regarding black nationalist and black revolutionary groups; 3) racial informants (ghetto). The last are individuals, white and black, who live and/or work in ghetto type areas and are in a position to advise of activities, rumors, tensions, etc. in those ghettos. More specifically, they may be able to advise of the activities of individual trouble makers and rabble rousers. (Details regarding the creation and handling of racial informants (ghetto) will appear below).

This office must expand its coverage in all three categories, but especially 2 and 3. Racial informants and racial informants (probationary) in the first two categories will normally be handled by Agents on the No. 3 squad and by resident Agents where pertinent.

The Agents of other squads who develop such informants will, of course, be given full credit.

Each Agent is required to obtain at least one racial informant (ghetto).

Sources of ghetto informants:

Preferably these should be people known to you as PCs former PCs or neighborhood sources who you believe will cooperate if requested and given appropriate instructions.

We are exploring other sources which may produce large numbers of prospects such as men honorably discharged from the armed services, members of veterans organizations and the like. Any additional ideas along these lines will be appreciated and should be brought to SA EDWARD COLE.

The Bureau suggests that employees may have friends, relatives or acquaintances who can be of help in gathering racial intelligence. These would include people now residing in other field divisions who could be called to the attention of pertinent offices. Other sources which should be kept in mind are employees and owners of businesses in ghetto areas which might include taverns, liquor stores, drugstores, pawn shops, gun shops, barber shops, janitors of apartment buildings, etc. The Bureau also suggests contacts with persons who frequent ghetto areas on a regular basis such as taxi drivers, salesmen and distributors of newspapers, food and beverages. Installment collectors might also be considered in this regard.

Supervision and Coordination:

As the "170" files are opened they will be assigned to Agents throughout the office preferably to those Agents who are already acquainted with the individuals and suggested them as prospects. Supervision will be by the No. 3 desk. Coordination will be handled by SA EDWARD COLE.

Administrative and investigative procedures:

Each prospect will be the subject of a new 170 case. Pertinent information regarding administrative handling appears in the handbook part I, pages 19i, 19j, 20, 20a and 20b. Notification to the Bureau appears on 19i. The background investigation necessary appears on page 20 as does information regarding 4 month progress letters and payment. Contact must be made at least every 2 weeks. An FD 209 must be submitted at the end of each month. Each contact should be recorded thereon with information as to whether it was positive or negative. All information should be recorded by memo or in the FD 209, with copies for the files on any individuals or organizations mentioned. Information pertinent to the general racial situation should

be designated for Philadelphia file 157-1214.

Pertinent information must be submitted at once so that any necessary teletypes can be furnished to the Bureau immediately and information disseminated to the PD and intelligence agencies.

Regular contact should also be made with existing criminal and security informants and potential informants who live and/or work in ghetto areas or have access to pertinent information. Some of these should undoubtedly be converted to racial informants or racial informant (ghetto). There is no reason why such a person cannot also be given criminal or security assignments. The Bureau has, in fact, already instructed this office to convert several such persons to racial informants.

For your information, all of these sources, regardless of their designations, will be set up in an area breakdown index of 3 x 5 cards which will be maintained in the office of the No. 3 supervisor. Accordingly, as each is developed and agrees to assist, pertinent information regarding his coverage should be recorded in the file and furnished to SA COLE. The area breakdown will be as follows:

1. South Philadelphia
 - A. South Street
 - B. Other areas
2. West Philadelphia
 - A. Lancaster Ave.
 - B. 52nd St.
 - C. 60th St.
 - D. Mantua
 - E. Powelton Village
 - F. Other areas
3. North Philadelphia
 - A. Columbia Ave.
 - B. Susquehanna Ave.
 - C. Germantown Ave. east of Broad
 - D. Germantown
 - E. Strawberry Mansion
 - F. Other areas *

*Ridge Ave. being a diagonal street, will be broken down to the areas nearest the major cross streets such as Columbia Ave., Susquehanna Ave., Strawberry Mansion, etc.

1 - each Agent (144)
1 - 170-6
1 - 170-93
1 - 170-00
1 - 66-244
JDJ:ec
(148)

Do it Harder

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC (170-6)
DATE : 8/12/68
SUBJECT: RACIAL INFORMANTS
RM

By letter dated 7/24/68 the Bureau instructed that all offices must now give serious and penetrative thought to methods for obtaining maximum productivity from the ghetto informants developed by each individual office. The instructions from the Bureau set forth a number of assignments which the Bureau feels should be given to each such informant in order to in-

sure such productivity.

1. Attend and report on open meetings of known or suspected black extremist organizations.

In the Philadelphia area the following places can be considered logical meeting areas where ghetto informants might be sent in order to gather information for this office: Black House (157-2446) 738 West Columbia Avenue (This establishment is open nightly and has classes in Negro history on Wednesday nights and on Thursday Swahili is taught.); CORE (157-2827) 2229 North Broad Street; SCLC (100-47194) 2511 Girard, Second Floor (over state liquor store); The Black Coalition (157-2678) 5918 Chestnut Street; The Ghetto Training Center, 1441 South Street; Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond (Rev. PAUL WASHINGTON) (This location is the site of the Third National Black Power Conference (157-2808) to be held in Philadelphia 8/29-9/1/68.)

2. Identify criminal individuals and gangs operating in the ghetto areas and analyze the effect they have on creating or aggravating situations of violence.

3. Determine if efforts are being made by black extremists to take over such criminal activities as narcotics traffic and the operation of numbers rackets.

In this regard it should be noted that any information received from racial informants concerning gambling activities in the Philadelphia area should be directed to Philadelphia File 92-1570 Sub B so that this office might receive credit for any "handle" from such a gambling operation.

4. Visit Afro-American type bookstores for the purpose of determining if militant extremist literature is available therein and, if so to identify the owners, operators, and clientele of such stores.

The following are known bookstores in the Philadelphia area which have been described in the past as distributing extremist literature: The New World Book Fair, 113 South 40th Street, (WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Prop.); [name illegible] Book Store, 200 Block of South 60th Street; Community Book Mart, 10-12 North 52nd Street.

5. Furnish copies of black militant literature being circulated in the ghetto areas.

6. Travel to and furnish running telephonic reports on areas where situations of violence are rumored.

7. Identify black extremist militants who attempt to influence the Negro community and report on the effect of such efforts.

In order to assist the agents in Philadelphia handling ghetto informants the following individuals are to be brought to the attention of ghetto informants as being active in the Negro militant movement: WALTER (-), 157-2459, Black House; DAVID (-), 157-2399, Black House; ARTHUR (-) (ph), 157-2547, Teaches African history at Black House; WILLIAM (-), 157-1933, CORE; GEORGE (-), aka "Freedom George", 157-2849, The Black Coalition; GEORGE (-), 157-1975, The Black Coalition; LONNEY (-), 157-2387, The Black Coalition; STANLEY (-), 100-47093, The Black Coalition; JAMES (-), 100-49161, Ghetto Training Center; WALTER (-), 100-48776, 4213 Filbert Street, Was leader of Phila. Black Peoples Unity Movement (No known office address); MAXWELL (-), 105-8999, RAM, 807 North Perkiomen Street; WILLIAM (-), 100-43189, 2621 Thompson Street, (-) is the publisher of a bi-monthly newsletter entitled "The Black Ghetto".

8. Report on changes in the attitude of the Negro community towards the white community which may

lead to racial violence.

9. Report on all indications of efforts by foreign powers to take over the Negro militant movement. In those cases where you have an exceptionally intelligent and knowledgeable informant, such an informant may be given the assignment of reporting on the general mood of the Negro community concerning susceptibility to foreign influence whether this be from African nations in the form of Pan-Africanism, from the Soviet or Chinese communist bloc nations, or from other nations.

In addition to the above designated places and persons in which Philadelphia has interest, the below listed establishments have been furnished by the Philadelphia Police Department as being places where militant Negroes have been known to congregate:

North Philadelphia

Green's Cafe; Ridge and Girard Avenues; Whimpy's Cafe, Broad and Girard; Taproom located at the Southwest, Corner of 20th and Westmoreland; A luncheonette located on the west side of Germantown Avenue just south of High Street.

West Philadelphia

Gus Silk's Bar, 52nd and Spruce; Nixon Theater, 52nd and Chestnut; Foo Foo's Cafe, 52nd and Locust; Taproom located on the Northwest, Corner of 45th and Parrish.

South Philadelphia

Settlement House, Eighth and Snyder; The bars and luncheonettes located on South Street from 13th to 16th Streets.

The Bureau has also instructed that we immediately ascertain among all Negro informants, including ghetto informants, which informants are planning to enter college this fall and would be in a position to infiltrate black power groups on campuses. Bureau desires that we furnish them with the identities of these informants and the colleges they plan to attend. Any agent who has a Negro informant who is contemplating college attendance should immediately report such to SA TERENCE D. DINAN.

1-170-6
1-170-419
1-66-3910
1-Each Agent
JDJ:FSM
(147)

In the event of a "disturbance", do this:

TO : SAC (157-00)
FROM : SA JOHN L. ADAMS
DATE : 8/6/70
SUBJECT : RACIAL DISTURBANCES
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

In the future when there is a racial disturbance or a possible racial disturbance, the Agent or employee handling the matter should promptly ascertain the following:

1. The nature of the disturbance.
2. The names of those known to be involved.
3. Any indication that the incident was racial in nature.
4. The time of the incident.

5. The nature of any attack, whether the attack was on the street or inside, and any other pertinent facts needed to evaluate the incident.

After obtaining these facts, this information should be immediately furnished to the #9 (Racial Matters) Supervisor or the person acting for him.

1 - Each Sr. Resident Agent
1 - Complaint Clerk
1 - Night Supervisor
1 - Each Agent, #9 Squad
1 - PH 157-00
JLA/kgg
(33)

In the event of a RIOT,
do all these things

TO : ALL AGENTS (157-1214)
FROM : SAC JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 2/13/69
SUBJECT : POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I In the event of an emergency involving racial violence, the Philadelphia Police Department *[word missing]* declare a situation under one of the following categories:

AMBER ALERT - Limited Emergency (presently in effect).

RED ALERT - Riot Condition Existing.

On being advised of a red alert, the Agent or clerk receiving the call should immediately notify the following persons in the order listed:

	TELEPHONE NO.
SAC	643-0275
ASAC	609-795-0041
#9 Supervisor (ADAMS)	OL-9-4333
Racial Squad:	
a) EDWARD M. COLE	1-609-HA-9-5784
DONALD G. COX	KI-3-6360
TERENCE D. DINAN	609-665-9165
RALPH C. HAMNER, JR.	CL-9-8697
NED W. HERSMAN	609-783-3817
THOMAS W. SHERMAN	MO-4-7219
KENNETH K. SMYTHE	WI-7-3292
JOHN R. WINEBERG	MI-2-8264

Liaison Agents (as listed).

Stand-by Agents (as listed).

All Agents, whether receiving racial assignments or not, must not leave the city without notifying the office. Agents not specifically assigned should consider themselves available during any emergency. In the event a Red Alert is called, Agents at home should not telephone the office since they will be advised by appropriate office personnel what shift they are to work. All Special Agents not at home who hear of a Red Alert or emergency, should telephone the Philadelphia Office and advise of their whereabouts.

ALL AGENTS WILL BE PROPERLY ARMED AT ALL TIMES AND PREPARED FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

L. LIAISON AGENTS

5,000 Room, PH PD

(Emergency Headquarters) Room 107, Police Ad-

ministration Building, telephone numbers to be supplied.

Two Agents - 1 a.m. to 1 p.m. shift.

Two Agents - 1 p.m. to 1 a.m. shift.

Duty Agent or clerk should assign two of the following Agents to proceed immediately to the above location and alert other Agents listed:

(a) J. J. MURRAY (LO 8-3790)

K. K. SMYTHE (WI 7-3292)

E. E. SUSSMAN (1-609-LI 7-5055)

E. J. KILDAY (609-227-8768)

II. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE UNIT

(a) E. M. COLE (1-609-HA 9-5784)

III. INTELLIGENCE UNIT

(a) D. G. COX (KI 3-6360)

IV. COMMAND POST - AT EMERGENCY SITE

Philadelphia Police Department car 1,000.

Telephone number to be provided.

Two Agents on 12-hour shifts to be determined.

Duty Agent or clerk on duty should dispatch first two Agents available directly to the site, when location is furnished by Police Department:

(a) G. L. LAZZARI (KI 3-9423)

J. C. MURRAY (TU 7-9197)

P. W. NOLAN (ME 5-3855)

J. R. PEARCE (OL 9-6574)

J. A. VERICA (MA 3-4750)

H. A. HOWELL (609-428-7321)

V. MAYOR'S COMMAND POST

Room 630, City Hall, telephone MU 6-4500, 12-hour shifts.

Duty Agent or clerk should assign one Agent and alert second:

(a) E. A. SMITH (MA 6-7801)

J. W. DOYLE (TR 7-8651)

VI. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Duty Agent should call one and alert one:

(a) M. B. DAVY (MO 4-7546)

J. W. GOING (1-609-HA 9-5094)

MILITARY COMMAND POST

Call one and alert one:

(a) J. P. SCHULTE (609-227-8405)

R. J. MARTIN (1-609-TA 9-4350)

VII. COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION,

LOGISTICS AND OFFICE SECURITY

Call two and alert two:

(a) O. B. REVELL (609-227-8325)

F. W. MULDERIG (LA 5-8621)

J. E. SPIVEY (1-609-662-7539)

J. L. WILLIAMSON (1-609-784-3408)

VIII. LIAISON AGENTS (OFFICE)

The following Agents will be assigned to one of two squads to handle telephones, teletypes, LHMs and other administrative duties as needed. They will be telephonically alerted as to working hours, and should report to #9 Supervisor:

(a) J. R. WINEBERG (MI 2-8264) - (IN CHARGE)

R. W. ARMSTRONG (1-609-ST 3-3774)

H. H. BREMER (TU 7-6292)

R. G. CHAMBERS (1-609-227-4233)

M. B. DAVY (MO 4-7546)

P. L. BRINTON (353-2958)

C. M. PENNINGTON (KI 3-3677)

J. W. REINHARD (MI 6-8967)

E. F. UZZELL (609-234-0560)

F. J. GAFFNEY (SU 9-4555)

C. J. WYLAND (1-609-ST 3-7815)

T. W. SHERMAN (MO 4-7219)

IX. STAND-BY AGENTS

The following Agents will be assigned to a Stand-by Squad to perform investigative functions or act as an emergency force as needed. These Agents will be telephonically alerted as to working hours:

(a) R. L. BOYLAN (609-428-9682)

R. J. T. CARTER (1-609-NO 7-3021)

R. E. LOGAN (1-609-428-7748)

M. D. BROWN (TU 7-0952)

J. W. CULPEPPER (1-609-784-0032)

C. A. DURHAM (1-609-BE 5-2272)

D. R. EGELSTON (1-609-784-6005)

P. B. GIBSON (MA 6-4713)

T. M. HARDING (1-609-784-7439)

E. D. HEGARTY (1-609-424-1605)

C. SILVERTHORN (1-609-HA 9-6649)

M. P. SMITH (1-609-428-6458)

1 - 157-1214

1 - 66-2944 (OFFICE MEMO FILE)

1 - EACH AGENT, HEADQUARTERS CITY (108)

JDJ:BSM

(110)

RIOT CONTROL INFORMATION BULLETIN

January 5, 1967

This material should be used for background purposes by appropriate police instructors and should not be reproduced for distribution to class members.

The information contained in this Training Bulletin was furnished various field divisions by police officials who were in positions to evaluate civil disturbances handled by their departments. The purpose of this Bulletin is to furnish a brief summary of events in selected cities where riots occurred in the recent past, to show the initial incident, the growth of the disturbances, the police tactics used and finally, the objective observations that can possibly dictate procedures in future riots.

The Bureau does not and cannot approve or disapprove of the procedures and tactics used as the control of civil disturbances is solely the responsibility of local authorities. It is believed, however, this current material will be of the utmost importance to the Bureau's police instructors who lecture on the topic "Riot Con-

trol" as well as those instructors who lecture on "Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest."

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Initial Incident

The disturbance was touched off by a sit-in demonstration held inside a welfare building in Roxbury, Massachusetts, (a part of Boston), on June 2, 1967. Eleven Negro females and four white females were initially involved and the sit-in was held to support the demands of Mothers for Adequate Welfare, a biracial group.

Scope

The demonstrators refused to leave the welfare building and chained and padlocked the welfare office

door virtually holding the welfare workers prisoners. They resisted arrest and additional policemen had to be called out to assist those already on the scene. A crowd which had gathered outside the building started throwing objects at the police and looting commenced as police were trying to control the mob in the area of the welfare building. The disturbance area consisted mainly of 15 blocks in the predominantly Negro section of Roxbury. At the peak of the disturbance the crowd was estimated to be 1,000 with approximately 200 actively involved. Practically all of these were Negro youths ranging from 15 to 20 years of age.

An estimated 100 people including police and firemen were injured during the rioting and newspaper accounts estimated the damage at \$1,000,000.

One hundred eighteen people were arrested as a result of the disturbance.

Police Tactics

The police had a tactical patrol force composed of five squads of twelve men who were intensively trained in all police procedures as well as mob and riot control. The squads are very mobile and have better than average compact communications equipment. These men were immediately moved into the riot area and dispersed the crowd through normal riot control formations. Officers wore helmets and carried side arms and batons. Selected members carried shotguns and tear gas was available.

The tactical force and precinct men involved were directed to, and did exercise great restraint in connection with any actions taken against the rioters. No fire-arms, tear gas or unorthodox tactics were used. There being no curfew law available, it could not be used though people on the streets were encouraged to go to their homes and remain there. Though no stores or filling stations were directed to close, the merchants almost unanimously locked up and barricaded their places of business the first day of the hit and run tactics.

Due to the number of false alarms pulled in, it was found that the Fire Department units and equipment did need some protection to accomplish this end and to avoid answering false alarms. From the second day on, each call was answered by a fire official's car as well as a police car. If it were found to be a false alarm, the Fire Department was so notified. If on the other hand a fire was actually going, fire apparatus responded accompanied by several police cars as is the usual practice.

Observations

Police officials believe that snipers and "firebugs" will probably have to be met with the same guerrilla tactics used by the snipers and firebugs themselves. To this end, they have increased their intelligence unit for advance notice and pinpointing trouble, have purchased M-1 carbines for fire power and are training men in their use and how to take cover in the face of fire. They were impressed with the results of curfews imposed in other cities and are considering the possibility of having such a law available to them.

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

Initial Incident

H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, spoke in Cambridge, Maryland, on the evening of July 24, 1967, to a crowd of approximately two to three hundred Negro citizens at a street meeting. After Brown's speech, violence broke out in the Negro section of Cambridge.

Scope

Fires were started and two square blocks of the Negro section of town were burned, including a public school. Some shots were exchanged between Negro rioters and police. One officer was slightly wounded in the neck.

Maryland State Police were called in to assist local police assigned to the area. The National Guard was activated and used to disperse the crowd. A heavy rain began to fall about midnight and the rioting subsided. As of July 29, 1967, the National Guard remained on duty in Cambridge. During the night of July 28, 1967, a few shots were exchanged between the National Guard and unidentified snipers.

Four adults were arrested by the National Guard in connection with dispersal of the crowd. Three were residents of Cambridge and were charged with disorderly conduct. An official of the Congress of Racial Equality from Baltimore was also arrested by Maryland State Police and subsequently cited on a traffic charge.

Police Tactics

The riot control tactics used were containment and preventing the rioters from moving into the main downtown business area. During the early stages, the rioters attempted to move in mass into the main business area and were turned back by police who fired approximately forty rounds of number six shot from shotguns after giving ample warning to the rioters. None of the rioters was seriously wounded as the weapons were fired at their maximum range.

Observations

It was advocated strong measures be used in a riotous situation such as issuing each police officer a shotgun loaded with bird shot and ordering them to shoot at the lower portion of the body of any looters or rioters caught in the act of looting. It was stated when the rioters realize the police are taking strong measures it would give the police a psychological advantage and if this is done during the initial stages of any riot it might bring it under control prior to any serious outbreak.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Initial Incident

Unruly Negro youths spontaneously committed acts of violence in Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 26, and 27, 1967, when about 150 Negroes threw rocks and bottles at cars and business establishments.

Scope

Molotov cocktails were also thrown which started several fires. The Chicago Police Department was able to handle the situation without aid from other police departments although firemen and police officers were harassed when they responded to fire alarms. There were no deaths and no injuries were reported. At least twelve persons were arrested, including seven for making Molotov cocktails.

Police Tactics

Once trouble began, the Task Force moved in for a show of force and also to contain and isolate the riot. In the past Chicago experienced difficulty in dispersing mobs because most of the participants resided in the critical area. It was decided to use curfews to keep people off the streets and to post officers to protect property.

The most important thing was covert intelligence. Having knowledge and being constantly aware of the situation, the Task Force could concentrate on the critical area without affecting the over-all police responsibilities.

In addition to Chicago having a Task Force, each district has a Tactical Squad which serves as a Task Force within the district, and works with the Task Force when it is necessary for this unit to move into a district. The Tactical Squad allows the district to always have a reserve of manpower without calling on the other units in the district.

Observations

It was stated there are no tactics that can be used successfully at all riots; all of these situations are different, and the officer must "play the situation by ear," in determining what action must be taken.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Initial Incident

Violence erupted in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the evening of June 12, 1967, after Negro youths leaving a protest meeting and demonstration broke into about ten smaller groups and roved through the streets throwing rocks and other debris at passing motor vehicles and stores.

Scope

At the outset the riot was confined but quickly branched out as stores and other places of business were struck by Negroes in various parts of the city. Most of the destruction was caused by youthful Negroes traveling in small bands, with their main activity consisting of breaking store front windows, throwing rocks and bottles from open convertibles or by standing at intersections and throwing rocks and bottles at passing vehicles. Fire bombs were thrown at numerous stores, industries, and lumber yards, resulting in major fires in several instances. Some looting was encountered.

Three persons were injured by gunshots. Only about twelve others were injured seriously enough to require hospitalization. Damage was estimated at close to \$2 million.

About 800 policemen, in addition to officers from the Sheriff's Office, and nearly 1,000 Ohio National Guardsmen were used to bring the disturbance under control.

There were 278 arrests. One hundred twenty of those arrested were convicted, two acquitted, eight dismissed, and thirty-six held for the grand jury.

Police Tactics

At the outset of the riot the establishment of twelve-hour duty shifts was set up regarding all police officers.

They operated only two-man police units during the initial steps of disturbance instead of the normal one-man unit.

The normal police functions were continued as long as possible, including regular beats. Two officers were assigned however to each foot patrol.

Police attempted to operate from established police districts and facilities under normal operations as long as possible. When this was no longer feasible, in order to handle the problem they established a field command post at a location approximately one-half mile from the focal point of the disturbance, a Sears Roebuck parking lot. It was found that as trouble broke out in isolated sections of the city, this post tended to lose its location value. It was deemed advisable to disband the command post as soon as practical, returning to normal police functions from established police districts as soon as possible.

A control post was set up in the downtown business district, where the Chief, Safety Director, Fire Chief and City Manager could handle press, radio and

TV matters as well as exercise over-all command.

When the situation reached the point where municipal authorities could no longer cope with the problem, military help was requested through the Governor. Arrangements made with local National Guard units prior to a riot situation will speed assistance when the riot is in full swing and their assistance needed.

Upon arrival of National Guard units one mature police officer and three National Guardsmen were assigned to each police cruiser as well as to each National Guard jeep, with police officer in command of each unit.

Arrangements were made to have a sufficient supply of police wagons and auxiliary trucks on hand in order to pick up subjects and loot at various points throughout the city.

Arrangements were made to photograph the subjects, loot, and arresting officers in the same photograph to make identification and testifying easier.

An adequate defense force was maintained at all police and fire district stations and firearms range facilities in order to prevent hit-and-run tactics by rioters to obtain weapons from these locations.

Arrangements were made in advance with the State Department of Liquor Control so that liquor stores and bars could be closed promptly. However, as soon as possible, they should be allowed to reopen in order to return the community to normalcy.

Upon receipt of reported sniper activity, steps were taken to close off the immediate area. Attempts were then made to enter the area and apprehend the sniper.

A night police court was established to speed up subjects' arraignments and to handle the large volume of court activity.

Officers, adept in developing intelligence type information, were assigned to minority group communities to secure information and to report on potential problems or violence.

A "Community Radio Watch" was established to have drivers of commercial vehicles report to their dispatchers any crime, fire, accident, or unusual happenings. This enabled the police to have a network of intelligence information available to them to report on any potential riot situation.

For a period of about ten days after the command post was disbanded, a tactical unit composed of approximately fifty specially trained officers was established, operating in two-man units divided into three units to each of seven districts. The officers of this tactical unit worked a nine-hour day beginning at 4:00 p.m., six days a week. These units were equipped with shotguns, tear gas (not used during riot), chemical maces, gas masks, and other riot equipment. The purpose of this unit was to disperse any gatherings of three or more Negro males during the period immediately after the riot. Also, this unit can be called into action whenever situations develop indicating additional racial unrest.

Much unnecessary radio traffic was experienced, and nonessential radio traffic should be eliminated so normal police and riot radio traffic may be free and unimpeded.

Written reports should be obtained from individual officers as to precisely what they did, observed, etc., during the riot so these reports can be later analyzed and studied.

As an outgrowth of the Cincinnati riot, every police department in Hamilton County, Ohio, has signed

mutual assistance pacts pursuant to state authority. They are joining together in case of an emergency or need for assistance. Councils and townships have passed the necessary ordinances and resolutions authorizing the pact. This arrangement bolsters the previous verbal working agreement of the departments to assist one another and will give the assisting patrolmen jurisdiction to perform duties in his neighboring community.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Initial Incident

The incident which sparked the trouble in the Hough area, a Negro ghetto, was the refusal by a white bar owner to give a Negro individual a drink of water during the evening of July 18, 1966. This incident took place at about 9:30 p.m. at East 79th and Hough Avenue. The original disturbance after this incident was the stoning of police vehicles that arrived on the scene.

Scope

The police vehicles arriving on the scene were met with sniper fire coming from apartment buildings. There was no doubt that the police were being fired upon because the men could hear the slugs hitting various objects around them, and one officer received a superficial wound in the abdomen. At this point, police returned the fire and a "pretty good fire fight ensued."

Shortly after this the rioters began to hurl fire bombs from the buildings and also hurled fire bombs into business establishments. The trouble area was a twenty-block-long area which helped to keep the disturbances rather a simple matter to contain.

Police Tactics

Roadblocks were set up. These roadblocks consisted of vehicles parked across the intersection, manned by police officers. Side streets entering into the area were blocked with vehicles manned with police officers. These roadblocks allowed those persons wishing to leave the area to do so and to prevent anyone else not authorized to enter the area from doing so.

National Guard began arriving on the scene the following evening to augment their forces. At this time, an outer perimeter was formed several blocks from the center of the trouble area, but no roadblocks were used other than those that had been used the previous night. The outer perimeter was patrolled by National Guard and police officers. The first night was the time when most of the action took place and the next several days following were relatively calm, the majority of the trouble being sporadic fire bombings and some reported snipings.

After the first night, because of the widespread disturbances, it was impossible to isolate the whole area with the manpower available. Roving patrols were used in these areas so they could have manpower on hand if any situation arose. Any facilities such as utility power stations, schools, gun stores, etc., were guarded to prevent looters from attacking these installations.

In order to coordinate the efforts of the National Guard with the police, a National Guard command post was set up with the police command post and the National Guard Commander was issued a police radio so that he could act directly upon any reported disturbances.

Another problem was the fact individuals were reporting that crowds were gathering or that fire bombings were going on at such and such a place, which

necessitated sending vehicles there, when in reality nothing was taking place. The police helicopter was used in these instances to good advantage in that they could be over the scene of a reported disturbance rapidly and determine whether or not help was needed. The helicopter was extremely useful in determining if any rioters were on the rooftops. It was felt the helicopter would be extremely vulnerable to rifle fire.

A problem which is felt they have now overcome is the identification of those persons arrested during riot situations. The booking officer assigned to the police paddy wagon was equipped with a Polaroid camera and it was the duty of the booking officer to take a Polaroid shot of the individual arrested along with the arresting officer.

During the early stages of the riot, the main problem of the police department was the keeping of curiosity seekers out of the riot area. The roadblocks and roving patrols were instrumental in overcoming this problem.

Observations

Newspaper accounts mentioned numerous sniping incidents; however, there were actually only a few sniping incidents after the first night. Many sniping incidents reported by the newspapers did not actually exist but were merely firecrackers exploding.

On one occasion a sniper was reported in an area approximately a mile and a half from the riot scene and upon arrival of the police, neighbors reported a sniper was in such and such a building because they had seen the curtains move back and a face appear in the window. Many of the officers on duty were prepared to fire when the Chief instructed them to investigate first and they found in actuality there was no sniper but merely a curious individual who had been looking out to see what was going on.

This incident was pointed out to show that it could be dangerous if undisciplined officers or troops are used in such situations.

One of the problems encountered was in regard to the use of police vehicles. Many of the vehicles were damaged or broke down and became useless. In the event of another riot, it is planned Brink's armored trucks will be commandeered, if necessary, to afford protection to men going into the trouble area.

At the inception, difficulty was experienced in mobilizing the officers and on several occasions many officers were away from their normal districts which left these districts open to possible trouble. The city was divided into six districts and each district was responsible for any disturbance within its area. In the event of trouble in one district, each of the other five districts could send two squads, or twenty four men, into the trouble district. Using this plan it was believed there would be sufficient manpower in those districts not having trouble to handle normal police activities.

It is believed the best way to combat snipers is to completely surround the building involved and search it for snipers. In order to do this, it was necessary on many occasions to order the people out of the building before the police officers could start conducting their search.

The Police Department has recently obtained armored plating which can be mounted in the bucket of a fire department snorkel truck, to give protection to the men in the bucket. The snorkel bucket is so equipped it can be used to search rooftops for possible snipers and that the armor plate used in this buck-

et will withstand a 30.06 armor piercing slug.

It is believed the riot was handled quite well, with a minimum loss of life and a minimum amount of injury. It was felt the news media tended to exaggerate the extent and destructiveness of the riot and reported too many unsubstantiated rumors or incidents.

DAYTON, OHIO

Initial Incident

Local authorities stated the disturbance in racially tense Dayton, Ohio, was ignited by inflammatory speeches to about 250 Negro youths by H. Rap Brown and Willie Ricks, both of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The disturbance occurred on the west side of Dayton in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. It began with rock and bottle throwing by Negroes on the night of June 14, 1967. Scattered incidents of rock and bottle throwing, window breaking and looting occurred on June 15, 1967. Several fires were also set that night.

Scope

There were no deaths. Several persons including four policemen were injured. Property damage was estimated at \$175,000.

The Ohio National Guard and the Ohio Highway Patrol assisted the Dayton Police Department in quelling the disturbance.

During the disturbance 182 persons were arrested on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to arson.

Police Tactics

One procedure found to be effective was the rapid mobilization of all police personnel.

Three men were assigned to each vehicle, including utilization of detectives and unmarked cars. All personnel in disturbance areas had maps and were assigned to specific areas and were not permitted to leave these areas unless ordered to do so by command level personnel.

All police personnel were furnished photographs, descriptions, and license numbers of one hundred rogues, thieves, and troublemakers in the area. By the end of the disturbance 80 of the 100 individuals had been arrested.

The Police Department closed all bars in the trouble areas, including carry-out stores which sold wine and beer. This was found to solve the problem of drunks and also deprived troublemakers of having a place to hang out. The Police Department felt that by controlling known thieves' hangouts, they precluded additional trouble.

During the June, 1967, disturbance, the police immediately began arresting juveniles; and within a short time the word spread throughout the community that the Police Department was arresting juveniles, and consequently many of the juveniles who may have caused trouble got off the streets.

Police, ambulance, and fire department sirens were turned off while answering any calls or proceeding to the area of the disturbance. The theory behind this is that the siren is a device which attracts crowds, including both troublemakers and curiosity seekers.

It was found to be important for top command police personnel to be in the field since the rank of captain or above issuing orders to personnel is more effective than a lower ranking police officer.

Observations

The Dayton Police Department has plans that in the event of any future disturbance, they will implement other city radio-equipped vehicles to be used as their "eyes and ears" in the non-troubled areas of the

city. These personnel will not take police action; however, they will be dispatched to reported trouble areas to determine if the trouble is legitimate before police units are dispatched. Police cruisers will only respond to legitimate calls.

Consideration should be given to integrating communication facilities between the National Guard and local law enforcement.

The Dayton Police Department is presently converting a snow plow into an armored vehicle in order to combat snipers. They also are training "sniper squads" to handle snipers during a disturbance.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Initial Incident

The rioting in Detroit, Michigan, began on July 23, 1967, shortly after Detroit police officers raided an after-hours drinking establishment at about 4:00 a.m. and arrested 70 individuals. A crowd of about 500 Negroes gathered in the area and threw rocks and bottles at the officers.

Scope

The riot started on Twelfth Street in Detroit's Tenth Precinct and quickly spread to a 12-square block area. Rock and bottle throwing, fire bombing, looting, and sniping were prevalent. Policemen and firemen were the targets of sniping and rock throwing. Many calls for police and firemen went unanswered because of the sniping and rock throwing. The rioting also spread to other Detroit precincts in the Negro area and lasted until July 31, 1967. It was necessary to call in the Michigan National Guard and Federal troops.

Following are the statistics:

Deaths — 41 (2 police officers and 1 fireman)

Injuries — More than 386 (91 police officers, 29 firemen, 19 National Guardsmen, and 4 State policemen)

Fires — 1,516

Property damage was estimated to be in excess of \$250 million. The total economic loss to the City of Detroit was estimated in excess of \$1 billion.

Approximately 4,000 Federal troops were utilized to aid the 8,000 National Guardsmen, 3,000 Detroit policemen, and 750 Michigan State Police officers. Detroit police officers advised that 4,733 persons were arrested during the riots.

Police Tactics

In view of tactics used by these rioters in the Michigan area, twelve — sixteen men units were formed and were successful. This task force should operate under a command officer and should be assigned four men to a unit or car and should be highly mobile, fast, hard-hitting units and should consist of three-four cars. This task force is to be self-contained having shotguns, rifles with scopes, tear gas, and bull horns. All departments felt that this system was very effective.

Observations

Riots in these areas have not been of the static type where the application of the riots formations could be utilized. The command officers advised they feel that this riot formation training is still of value in that it helps in training the individual police officers to take commands and function as a unit.

Communications during the Detroit riot presented a problem in that there were approximately three or four frequencies used by various departments. These task force units comprising three-four cars were made up of State Police, City Police and National Guard. In

some cases one task force unit would receive a call regarding a sniper and would be directed to proceed to this area. Another task force would receive a call from a different frequency and would also proceed to the same area. This resulted in the officers approaching the building from different directions and on numerous occasions resulted in police officers firing at each other. On several occasions because of lack of proper communication, one task force would gas a building resulting in the gassing of other officers who were unaware that gas was to be thrown. Communication in the smaller departments where rioting occurred was not too much of a problem as the riot area itself was relatively small as compared to Detroit.

The feeding of men presented a problem in that the men had to find food wherever possible, which in turn resulted in a loss of control over men. They have set up a plan with Michigan State University in the future to have all food prepared and supplied in thermoses which in turn is to be handled by the Michigan State Police and furnished to the men at a given area.

Another problem encountered in the Detroit riot which became almost critical was the supply of automobile tires and rims. These task force units would travel at high rates of speed and through debris which resulted in flat tires, bent rims, etc. These departments further feel that one of the prime programs that must be set up on the outbreak of a riot is the protection of fire fighters and equipment.

They also feel they must have intelligence groups working with the rioters. Also, that all runs to an area reported to have sniping must be controlled and that only the task force designated should respond.

All command officers of all departments felt that system of anti-sniping teams should be developed although the sniping calls in the Detroit riot were definitely overrated and that there were a lot of firecrackers and cherry bombs which created unnecessary confusion. They felt that a sniping team of six men should be developed and sent into an area where actual sniping is occurring. The six-man team, or similar set up, would consist of two men with binoculars, two with handi-talkies, one man with a scope rifle and all under the command of an officer. Any similar set up would suffice but due to the fact innocent people are endangered where snipers are reported to be, it is important the officer in charge be well-trained.

It was further felt if gas is to be used, it is vital that every man be supplied with a good gas mask. They further pointed out that large quantities of bull horns were necessary although in some cases the bull horn fixed to the scout car was of value. A bull horn is needed by the command officer shouting orders from, for example, the sixth floor window of an apartment which is being searched for snipers. They felt that radio communication at this time was not fast enough.

It was also pointed out that when using a gas mask it is difficult for voice communication and that a microphone must be developed so that the command officer can speak into the bull horn even though he is wearing a gas mask. They pointed out that in searching for the snipers in large apartment buildings, it is necessary to evacuate the building and search from the roof down. Thus, they leave officers on all entrances and exits on each floor to protect the area and without some type of portable bull horn, it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep all the officers informed of what is taking place.

Armored personnel carriers which were used in Detroit were excellent except that some modification had to be made in order that turrets and eye slits could be utilized to train guns and observe high apartment buildings. They recommended that these vehicles be completely covered and that extra protection must be afforded them because a Molotov cocktail could put them out of action. They recommended this vehicle have rubber tread tires, which are puncture proof, be highly maneuverable and operate at a high rate of speed.

In the Detroit riot, on-the-scene officers felt there should have been some control over street lights which presented a problem in the sniper fire. They advised the officers were exposed to the light and when looking up into second and third floor buildings were blinded by the street lights. They stated as a result of this, the first thing they would do would be to shoot out all the street lights, including traffic control lights. They stated arrangements should be made, if possible, with the Public Lighting Commission, that on a telephone call or radio call lights in a certain sector could be turned off until the problem is resolved.

They also stated cars entering a sniper area should turn out their headlights and that back-up lights on automobiles should be disconnected. They found that on several occasions as a car would back up, back-up lights would go on and they became targets by sniper fire.

One of the big problems encountered in the Detroit riot was the handling, booking and transportation of prisoners. On-the-scene officers advise that they had as many as twelve and fifteen rioters under arrest, but because there was no transportation for them, they had to release them. They advised that some system of a mobile arrest unit should be devised. They suggested that possibly this could be done by use of two or three buses which could be mobile and could proceed to certain points to pick up, photograph and book prisoners. During the Detroit riot, it was necessary for the task force units making the arrests to leave the riot area and transport the prisoners to a precinct or temporary lockup, leaving the riot area unprotected. No provisions were made in advance to handle large volumes of prisoners. Make-shift compounds were made and were not adequate. Prisoners were transported as far as 75-100 miles away.

In general, it was felt that in the riots which occurred in Michigan, it was necessary that initially they be "hit hard" and that they "stay on top of the matter" until it is resolved. It is further felt that command officers must be on the scene to properly evaluate the problems which occur and that indecision on the part of command officers can result in riots getting completely out of control and a lack of direction after it started to spread.

In the Detroit area it was felt by the on-the-scene officer that the riot could have been stopped or at least controlled had they had proper command.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Initial Incident

Between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. on August 4, 1967, fires were started by means of fire bombs at several Elgin business establishments in different neighborhoods.

Scope

A male Negro youth admitted to the Elgin Police that he and eight other Negro youths, who ranged in age from 12 to 17, met on the night of August 2 and

planned to make and throw fire bombs in Elgin. They met again on August 4 at which time they gathered bottles and made them into gasoline bombs. Assignments were made as to where these would be thrown and the group proceeded to carry out the plan the same night.

Fires were to be started at the North end of town to draw the downtown police away so that two or three groups could hit several downtown areas for the purpose of starting fires and looting. It was learned from some of the individuals arrested that they were ordered never to get into groups, and were not to walk in a group of more than two or three individuals.

Police Tactics

Due to the advance notice, the Elgin Police Department was able to alert other surrounding police and fire departments who are members of a mutual aid program formed for such emergencies. Within fifteen minutes, after the trouble began, there were about 175 policemen in the trouble area. These men were stationed at all incoming highways to contain and isolate the affected areas, control traffic at detour points, and maintain security of key facilities, such as the police radio station, and protect large glass windows in business establishments. They also were placed near gas stations and lumber yards where fires could tie-up all or most of the fire fighting equipment. Elgin assigned policemen to assist the fire departments (two outside fire departments came to the aid of Elgin). One Elgin policeman was assigned to each outside police car during this trouble to assist in direction, specifically in those instances where the cars were used for surveillance of suspicious individuals in cars roaming the areas. The toll way police and neighboring larger cities were alerted to the trouble so that large minority groups entering the toll ways or leaving these cities in the general direction of the troubled area could be observed and reported.

The police enforced a curfew and closed all taverns, gas stations and business establishments by placing a call to one tavern, gas station, and store. They in turn would call two or three other establishments.

Police also used Citizen Band radios to contact cooperative citizens to ascertain if reports being phoned in were authentic.

Observations

It was stated the most important thing at the outbreak of a riot was to contain and isolate it to the affected area, which could be done by speed in getting officers to the scene, and a superiority in manpower.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Initial Incident

There had been demonstrations previously on the campus of Texas Southern University protesting the banning of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee from the campus. On May 16, 1967, a false rumor was spread on campus of Texas Southern University, a predominantly Negro institution, that white persons had killed a six-year-old Negro child. Snipers fired on Houston police officers who were on routine patrol duty in the area of the University.

Scope

The disturbance was confined to the campus of Texas Southern University and the surrounding area. Students were armed with guns and Molotov cocktails. Snipers fired on police from dormitories and one police officer was killed. Additionally, two officers and one student were wounded. Property damage was in

excess of \$15,000.

The Houston police, numbering 200, moved in on the rioting students and handled the disturbance.

The Houston police arrested 488 persons but eventually released all but five who were charged with inciting to riot, which charges were later changed to murder.

Police Tactics

Due to the suddenness of the occurrence, police tactics were formulated at the scene. All available personnel were brought into the surrounding area to cordon it off to restrict the scene from spectators who might be injured and from a build-up of potential participants to the affray. Police personnel surrounded the two dormitories from which the sniping was believed emanating. Illuminating equipment such as floodlights and spotlights were utilized briefly but later suspended due to the belief they made excellent targets for sniping and since it was decided to rush the building under cover of darkness. Following the successful penetration of the buildings by authorities, squads of officers proceeded to make a room to room search, removing the occupants to the lawn outside to await transportation to jail while other officers searched the rooms for weapons. Following this operation all personnel were placed on twelve-hour duty shifts for several days in the event of further disturbances.

In August, 1967, following the incident all police personnel were placed on twelve-hour duty shifts, days off and vacations were cancelled. A show of force was maintained in the proximity of the trouble areas for several days following the last overt incident. Seven "groups" of personnel were on duty in the trouble areas at all times, each "group" consisting of from fifty to sixty officers led by a lieutenant. A captain supervised three and four groups and each captain was reporting to the inspector on the scene, who in turn was reporting to the chief and city officials at the command post in the police station.

Personnel comprising the "groups" rode four and five men to a squad car and each vehicle was mobile throughout a predesignated section of the trouble area. It was felt that barring any sizeable crowd build-up an incident of disturbance would be restricted to one or several individuals attempting to loot a building or commit arson or to engage in physical violence and thusly the deployment of personnel in four to five man units would provide sufficient manpower to cope with the immediate incident. In the event of arrests it was planned to have the above units radio for paddy wagons situated on the perimeters and these would be available immediately to rush to the scene and remove the arrested person or persons before a crowd had sufficient time to build up to interfere with the police action or seize upon it as a cause for retaliation.

Additional personnel were deployed through the trouble areas in the role of "observers." These officers were in civilian clothes and some carried concealed transmitting devices while others utilized telephones to communicate intelligence data to other units and to headquarters.

Inasmuch as arson was anticipated to be the major incident of violence, all telephone calls to fire stations were routed through the police department communications system. The police dispatcher would then issue the fire call simultaneously to the appropriate fire station as well as to mobile police units in the vicinity of the fire alarm. These units, consisting of three wheel

motorcycles, were operating in a fixed area as traffic point control. Upon notification that fire department equipment was en route these mobile units would "pick up" the fire units as they entered the area and then proceed to accompany them to the scene of the fire alarm. Several officers would then dismount from their vehicles and assume guard positions around the firefighters and their equipment while other motorcycle units would rove the street of the alarm and parallel streets. All officers in these units were equipped with M-1 carbines.

To cope with any incidents of sniper fire, there was a special task force stationed at the outskirts of the trouble area. Two to three cars contained several officers each, all sharpshooters, who were equipped with rifles with telescopic scopes. These units were prepared to rush into an area of reported sniping to combat the perpetrators of such aggression.

In the event of a crowd build-up or mob action, a van-type truck was equipped with tear gas and other chemical equipment and located in the general proximity of the trouble area. Fifteen and more officers were on duty by this truck at all times and would have been transported in the truck to the scene of the disturbance.

To curtail the possibility of "incidents" or a build-up of tension in the community, police personnel were under orders not to indiscriminately halt and search vehicles moving into and out from the trouble area unless a valid reason existed for the halting of such. Vehicles whose occupants appeared "suspicious" were afforded close police surveillance by one or more of the mobile units until the destination of the vehicle could be established or until it departed the trouble area. Any effort to evade the police surveillance would be cause for the halting of such vehicle.

Utilization of mobile units to accompany fire fighting apparatus into a trouble area and thereafter to maintain security surveillance of the equipment and its personnel was considered to be highly successful and will be utilized in all future incidents. The arming of such mobile officers with rifles and placing them in close proximity to the fire equipment and the scene of the fire creates the desired impression that acts of sniping, obstruction, or physical attack will not be tolerated and will be firmly combatted.

Deployment of observers into the trouble area for purposes of gathering intelligence data concerning rumors, plans of violence, crowd build-up, identity of leaders and incidents of violence was considered highly successful. These observers should not be in uniform and their general mission should not be known to the habitués of the area. Personnel assigned to these roles should be familiar with the area and should be of the same race as the area residents, although some white officers were utilized in the guise of news media representatives.

The switching to the police dispatchers of all calls made to fire stations was considered successful and will be used for future incidents because of the ease of coordinating the dispatching of fire units with police accompaniment.

Observations

Police authorities and city officials believe without equivocation that it must be stressed to the public that no unlawful acts will be tolerated or condoned regardless of alleged merits or grievances promulgating such acts. Public pronouncements have been made to this effect by the Mayor, other city officials, and po-

lice authorities.

At the inception of acts of violence or disturbance firm and positive police action will be instituted to quell the acts and arrest any law violator. Attempts to "negotiate" at the scene with those involved will not occur. During the sniping incident at the University in May, 1967, several hours of police inactivity occurred while attempts were made to talk and reason with those involved, all to no avail.

Lack of transportation for personnel and equipment proved to be a problem and will be a recurring one unless it is alleviated through purchase of additional patrol cars and special vehicles. For the present, however, it is felt that by manning each patrol car with four to five officers this will ease the burden as well as provide sufficient "on the spot" manpower to cope with isolated incidents assuring domination of the scene and security for the personnel involved.

The creation of a special force for "sniper control," consisting of several patrol cars containing several marksmen each armed with rifles with scopes, is considered an excellent means to combat isolate instances of sniping within an area. These units have the sole responsibility of nullifying the offenders and it is felt that where the instances are isolated and sporadic a group of several officers will be more effective than "turning loose" a large number of officers in the area, all of whom become prospective targets thus increasing the chance of police injury or death, as well as minimizing ineffectual and random firepower which might result in injury to innocent bystanders or to their own members.

The procedure of not completely isolating a trouble area wherein only sporadic incidents were occurring, such as arson, is considered to be effective in diminishing any tension build-up on the part of persons who would normally have legitimate business in the area, such as residents or business operators. By permitting free ingress and egress of an area by those persons not displaying unlawful tendencies was considered instrumental in allaying hostility towards the police and charges of police "aggression." Many instances were reported of residents of trouble areas being permitted normal access to their homes and businesses who thereafter would bring food and refreshment to officers and firemen on the scene.

Inasmuch as the most serious offense encountered was from arson, it was determined that existing ordinances prevented the police from making prosecutable arrests except where they encountered persons in possession of an assembled instrumentality to commit arson, such as a "molotov cocktail." Inasmuch as arrests were being made of persons who possessed cans of gasoline, rolls of cloth "wicks," and empty containers, etc., their release was immediate when it was believed they were bent upon acts of arson or had committed such. When police authorities made this problem known to city officials, they immediately drew up and passed an ordinance making it an offense to possess such instruments of arson in their unassembled state. The passage of this law was given extensive publicity via the news media, several arrests were made following, and then all incidents subsided. It was felt this strong support by the city administration of the police and sympathy to the problems encountered for maintaining law and order was of considerable significance in causing a cessation to acts of violence wherein the "troublemaker" was assured that his "escape" from prosecution would not be through loopholes in

the law.

While acts of looting did not plague law enforcement in the above incidents, in the event of such acts teams of officers will be sent into the area with one team member being armed with a movie and "still" camera. The purpose of this is to photograph the looters as they go about their "business" prior to any arrest as well as the actual occurrence of arrest. It is felt such film and photographs will serve as identification of the looter and provide evidentiary data of his offense as well as to negate any claims of "police brutality" concerning the arrest.

Regarding equipment, it was decided that the wearing of the "motorcycle type" helmets for riot-control personnel will be discontinued inasmuch as the color of these helmets is white. It is believed this color makes excellent targets of the personnel wearing these during the night time. Orders have been placed with suppliers of surplus military equipment to purchase 1,000 "G.I." helmets with the metal shell. These helmets will then be sandblasted smooth and painted a royal blue color which will provide a uniform concept while diminishing their "target value."

All riot control batons less than 36 inches in length will be disposed of and only those of this length will be utilized since they provide a psychological impression to potential mob members that special equipment is being utilized rather than something that appears as a routine night stick. Also, it is felt with batons of this size personnel will be able to successfully utilize them against any mob and not have to resort to riot guns with bayonets, cattle prods, or other pieces of equipment. All police personnel will be thoroughly and regularly trained in the use of the riot stick as an offensive and defensive weapon while operating in riot control formations.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Initial Incident

In the late evening of May 10, 1967, two Negro police officers stopped a speeding vehicle on the campus of Jackson State College, a Negro liberal arts institution. When the police attempted to question the Negro male driver, a Jackson State College student, students in the nearby vicinity began chanting "You can't take him," and followed this with a barrage of bottles and rocks. The police officers departed from the scene and the demonstration followed.

Scope

Police officers observed a Negro male driving a red Falcon speed by them and cut in front of the police car in a reckless manner. They pursued the car to a point behind the men's dormitory on the campus of Jackson State College at which location they stopped the driver of the car. While the officers were attempting to give him a traffic ticket, a crowd of Negro male and female students gathered around the police car and the Falcon and started throwing bricks and bottles, and verbally abusing the two officers. The crowd continued to increase and the officers were not allowed to give the ticket and were compelled to get in their car and call for reinforcements. Two squad cars containing two officers each went to the rescue of the Negro officers and were successful in getting them off the campus, but without the traffic violator or his identity.

On command from headquarters the police in the area withdrew from the campus and set up two checkpoints to route traffic away from the trouble area as the crowd would throw missiles at cars driving by.

Within a few minutes after the checkpoints were set up, a large bus arrived at the area loaded with Negro male and female students from an adjacent college. They were advised by the police they could go into the area at their own risk. They were allowed to enter the area. Several other carloads of Negroes were allowed to enter the campus area. The above individuals joined the crowd on the campus and it swelled to about 1500 members.

At 12:00 midnight, May 10, 1967, the crowd of 1500 started marching in mass formation towards the police checkpoint.

One Negro male was struck on the head by a flying bottle. No injuries to police officers were reported and no arrests were made. No firearm or gas was discharged by officers, but shots were heard by officers in the vicinity of the campus, evidently coming from the Negroes. A drug store was looted with estimated property damage of \$500.

Police Tactics

A police captain in command ordered his men there to drop back about one-half block east on Lynch Street from the checkpoint location. The mob took the barricades which had been placed in the street at the checkpoint to block traffic and set them afire. They took large stones from the adjacent area and placed them in the streets to block them. They were throwing stones, bricks, bottles and yelling and shouting.

The plan that had been formulated by the police to control the disturbance was a system of checkpoints.

The police called for and got other reinforcements and then set up checkpoints at places designed to seal off the entire campus area.

The police system for their supply of reserves was that off-duty police officers were placed on standby duty to report immediately when needed.

A meeting was then held by officials of the Jackson Police Department, the Mayor, the Governor of Mississippi and officials of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol to formulate plans to be executed in case events so necessitated. The Governor ordered mobilization of a 385 man National Guard unit, commencing at 3:30 p.m. on May 11, 1967. This unit was on standby in the National Guard Armory to be utilized if necessary upon request of the Jackson Police Department. The Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol placed officers in the Jackson district on standby basis in the event their assistance was needed.

Observations

The press had free coverage of the area, however, coverage did not appear to work to police advantage, but seemed to stimulate disturbance action.

The use of police dogs and fire hoses was considered undesirable under the circumstances at hand.

Several conferences of the Command Staff of the Police Department after the riot had terminated considered the facts and suggested in the future to move rapidly after the initial incident with more manpower and reserves more readily available; to keep the crowd dispersed; and to place the National Guard on standby at the outset.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Initial Incident

Violence broke out in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 30, 1967, when roving gangs of Negroes numbering about 25 in each gang roamed through the Negro area breaking windows in business establishments,

looting them, and setting them afire.

Scope

The disturbances continued until August 2, 1967. Unruly Negroes broke windows in business establishments, looted them, and then set them afire. At least 332 fires were started. Sniper fire also took place. Several vehicles, including police vehicles, were overturned. Firemen were hampered at times by snipers. A 24-hour curfew was instituted. All taverns, liquor stores, and gasoline stations were ordered to close. Roadblocks were set up and streets were closed to vehicles and pedestrian traffic.

Following are the statistics:

Deaths - 4 (one police officer killed by gunshot)

Injuries - 87 (12 police officers)

Fires - 332

Property damage; cost of additional salaries for firemen, policemen, and National Guardsmen at least \$1 million.

More than 1,500 members of the Wisconsin National Guard were utilized in the disturbance area.

One thousand seven hundred forty persons were arrested. Most of those arrested were charged with curfew violations.

Police Tactics

On July 30, a group of 200 persons which had formed at an intersection had been fairly easily dispersed by a riot control formation of police officers. It was stated however, that the riot control formation was not considered by the Police Department to have been the effective stimulus in dispersing the crowd, but that it was rather the showing of force. After this initial utilization of a riot control formation they were no longer attempted since they would have been impractical.

In the area of greatest activity, walking patrols consisting of a Sergeant and ten officers were established. They were highly maneuverable and were able to compete with the equally maneuverable bands of rioters. Although almost all the store windows on both sides of the street were broken, the walking patrols were able to keep the rioters moving so that it was virtually impossible for any vandals who had broken windows to stop and loot the contents of the store. The Milwaukee Police Department utilized the tactic of keeping after the rioters and placing so much pressure on them they had no opportunity to loot.

When the rioters then expanded into the outlying areas they were covered by officers in squad cars. At first three officers were in each car, however as reinforcements arrived, as many as five and six men were placed in a squad car. These squads roamed the entire area waiting for an assignment. When a report was received the squad nearest to that area would advise the radio dispatcher the identity of the squad and that it would handle the matter.

Milwaukee Police Department also improvised a system which they termed "sweeper teams." They consisted of a patrol wagon and a patrol car which were used to transport police officers to an outlying area where a group of rioters might be forming. The fairly large number of police officers, which could be transported in the patrol wagon, and the follow-up squad car were utilized to break up the concentration of rioters after which the patrol wagon was used to transport any prisoners taken.

In order to protect officers from sniper fire, four Brinks Company Armored Trucks were pressed into

service. They were manned by police, one being armed with scope equipped rifle. From the trucks, it was possible for officers to utilize tear gas or return fire.

Observations

The Milwaukee Police Department and the National Guard operated as a team in the disturbed area. The location of Guardsmen throughout the critical areas was considered a definite asset to the Police Department in securing these areas, thus relieving the police officers to handle the hit-and-run tactics employed by the smaller bands of individuals.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Initial Incident

At the conclusion of a parade at 11:00 pm on July 19, 1967, a scuffle occurred between two Negro girls which attracted a crowd of Negroes. The police separated the girls and dispersed the crowd. This aroused the crowd and resulted in some rocks and bottles being thrown.

Scope

The initial incident took place in downtown Minneapolis but the actual disturbance occurred in the north side Plymouth Avenue neighborhood. The events occurred primarily on the nights of July 19, 20, and 21. Crowds of approximately 400 Negroes participated. Violence took the form of breaking windows, looting, and arson. The crowds were said to have included many teen-agers and younger children.

No deaths or major injuries were reported. Fire damage was estimated at \$421,000. The cost of maintaining the National Guard and of paying overtime to the firemen and policemen was estimated at \$172,000.

Observations

It was the opinion of the officers involved in the Minneapolis disturbances that occurred during the Summer of 1967 that the large squad formations of a military nature are now obsolete. They recommend smaller units which will be in a position to operate more flexibly and can be regrouped or organized in a short period of time.

A problem of mobilizing manpower was encountered. Through telephonic contact, it took considerably longer than they had expected. Plans are being devised for a new system of mobilization.

Since police departments are not in the position to have enough equipment, property, and materials needed to cope with riot demands, it was decided to pool the equipment of the departments in the area so that immediate demands could be met.

Approximately seven men were hit in the face with thrown rocks during the riots. It was felt helmets were necessary but that they should be equipped with face guards to prevent such injuries. Had these face guards been available, injuries could have been prevented.

The police were plagued with bad rumors on possible occurrences, and it was concluded information or intelligence must be developed to insure the department is in possession of accurate, exact, and precise data.

It was concluded police should not arbitrate or confer with the rioters. Police must be firm and give all the orders. On one occasion when the police pulled back to organize and form their units, it was an indication to the crowd that the department must have a weakness. At this point, the crowd became hysterical and unruly and rioting broke loose. In retrospect it is believed the lines should have held and should not

have withdrawn under any circumstances. The strength should move to the units already assigned to the trouble area.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Initial Incident

The incident triggering the riot at Newark was the arrest of a Negro taxicab driver who became loud, profane, and abusive when stopped by the police for a traffic violation and physical force was necessary to restrain him. This occurred on the night of July 12, 1967.

Scope

Shortly after midnight, following the arrest of the taxicab driver, a large number of unruly Negroes gathered at the police precinct station where the arrested man had been taken and threw stones, bricks, and bottles at the police building, passing automobiles, and onlookers. The riot spread and Molotov cocktails were thrown at business establishments and stores were looted in the vicinity of the police building before order was restored. The violence erupted again but with more intensity the following night and continued for several days before abating on July 17, 1967. Further looting occurred on July 18, 1967. The area involved escalated from eight blocks to an area roughly estimated at ten square miles. During the rioting rampaging Negroes set fires, looted stores, and committed robbery and acts of vandalism. Heavy sniper fire began in the late afternoon of July 14, 1967, directed principally at police and firemen. Approximately 300 fires occurred during the period of rioting and 60 false fire alarms were reported.

Statistics regarding deaths, injuries, and property damage:

Deaths	- 25 (2 white persons, a police officer and a fire captain; and 23 Negroes)
Injuries	- 1,259, including 62 law enforcement officers
Property damage	- Insured losses estimated at \$15 million: Uninsured losses estimated at \$15 million to \$30 million

The entire force of 1,350 officers of the Newark Police Department aided by 350 State Police Troopers, and 2,300 National Guardsmen ordered in on July 14, 1967, were utilized in putting down the riot. A total of 1,456 persons were arrested.

Observations

Prior to the rioting the Police Department had a request in the budget for 200 shotguns but this was eliminated by the City Council. When the rioting broke out, policemen were permitted to use their personally owned shoulder weapons. During the height of the Newark rioting, the Police Department obtained permission to make emergency purchases of shoulder weapons, helmets and gas equipment, including masks. Generally, in New Jersey, the governing bodies, since the riots, have been more liberal in authorizing funds for the purchase of necessary equipment.

The system of dispatching police vehicles to "assist" in a particular area frequently received too much attention, as too many vehicles responded. They found that they needed to dispatch a specific number of vehicles to assist.

There was some indication that the rioters had receivers for the monitoring of police radio calls. Rioters also phoned in false reports, causing police cars to be

diverted and also tending to jam the Police Department switchboard. The Fire Department also responded to many false alarms.

Officials were of the opinion that the National Guard needed many more walkie-talkies so that better communication could be had between the Guardsmen and their immediate superiors.

In some instances, the rioters in Newark were using a citizen radio band to send instructions as to which area should be fired or looted. Police had a radio expert set up similar equipment which the police then used to "jam" the citizen band and thereby were able to disrupt communications.

Because of the large number of arrests and frequency of arrests, there was confusion in booking of prisoners. Officers would be at a police station booking prisoners and an emergency call would be received indicating that officers were needed immediately at a designated location to assist other officers. Prisoners would have to be left at the station without all necessary information for detaining these persons.

Due to sniper fire, it was necessary to have police ride on fire trucks to protect firemen from mobs and snipers.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Initial Incident

On June 10, 1967, a crowd of Negroes gathered and jeered the white owner of a hardware store for his treatment of Negroes. This action followed the store owner's accusation of attempted shoplifting by a male Negro customer.

Scope

The Philadelphia Police Department promptly sent heavy patrols into the area of the hardware store. These dispersed the crowd of Negroes which had gathered and the only physical violence occurred during the arrest of the male Negro when the arresting officer was struck on the head by a thrown brick.

Patrols were promptly rushed to the area involved and, though tension between Negroes and whites continued, there was no further action. During the riot 36 arrests were made.

Police Tactics

On June 10, 1967, at noon, the 27-year-old white son of a hardware store owner, located in a predominantly Negro area, engaged in a fight with a Negro who he claimed was handling merchandise on display outside the store. The Negro claimed he merely picked up a can of paint to read the label. The men were fighting when police arrived. They were taken to headquarters where they settled their differences and refused to prosecute each other. At 1:00 p.m. a brick was thrown through the plate glass window of the hardware store and groups of people began to gather. By 4:00 p.m. 300 persons were in front of the store and an officer was struck by a thrown bottle as he arrived at the scene. Plate glass windows in several stores in the block were broken and passing cars were struck with rocks and debris. There was no looting.

A total of 700 police personnel were used to restore order. It was the opinion that the immediate show of force in large numbers prevented this disturbance from erupting into a large scale riot.

Observations

During the Spring and Summer of 1967 the Philadelphia Police Department purchased carbines, riot helmets, and riot shields. As a deterrent to civil disturbance, each purchase was accompanied by a press

release. It was also publicized that shotguns and rifles were being placed in both marked and unmarked cars.

In August, 1967, City Ordinances were passed with the specific purpose of aiding police during riot situations. The ordinances concern authorizations of the Mayor to limit congregations of people on public highways; halting of access to highways, establishing of curfews; halting movement of airplanes, trains and boats, closing of bars and taprooms; sale of gasoline and weapons; and storage of firearms, explosives and ammunition.

Officers in Philadelphia have orders to shoot anyone who either fires at police or throws missiles of any type. The opinion was expressed that police in other cities have failed to take immediate aggressive action to prevent rioting and looting. It was stated that Philadelphia police will not meet with any group of people to negotiate any conditions and that the police personnel will never be withdrawn to allow leaders to attempt to control their people.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Initial Incident

Violence erupted in the Negro district of Plainfield on the night of July 14, 1967, when young Negroes started throwing stones and breaking windows in a five-block area.

Scope

After a meeting at a civic teen center on July 15, 1967, Negro teen-agers began roaming the city mostly in the predominantly Negro west end. Fires were set, a liquor store was looted and a fire engine responding to a fire was fire bombed. During the evening of July 15, 1967, and the early morning of July 16, 1967, carloads of people, predominantly Negro, were smashing windows, setting fires, and looting throughout Plainfield. In Dunellen, New Jersey, 46 automatic rifles and approximately 600 rounds of ammunition were stolen from an arms company. During the violence that continued July 17-18 in Plainfield, there was widespread and heavy sniper fire from automatic weapons.

The only death related to the disturbance was a police officer who died as a result of a brutal beating by a mob of Negroes. There were 25 injuries directly related to the violence, ten of which were caused by gunfire.

The force utilized to combat the riot in Plainfield consisted of 100 New Jersey National Guardsmen, 100 New Jersey State Police Troopers and 150 officers from the Police Departments of Plainfield and surrounding towns. Arrests related to the violence totaled 163.

Police Tactics

In Plainfield, the prisoners, the loot, and the arresting officers were photographed by the police as soon as they reached the station. A photograph could then be used to clarify any mixup. Also, when the arrests were running high, a police van was called and prisoners arrested by different officers were put in the van and the officers remained in the area, while officers operating the van transported the prisoners to headquarters. In order to identify those arrested, the police used a ballpoint pen and wrote on the back of the shirt of the person arrested his name, location of arrest, charge, date, and name of arresting officer.

Observations

Sniper fire was a serious problem and the police had not been trained in anti-sniper fire.

Police and National Guard used armored personnel carriers to draw sniper fire, with the hope that it could then be pinpointed as to location, and officers would

then move in. The difficulty was that the sniper bullets were piercing the armor, and this procedure had to be discontinued.

Gun stores and liquor stores should, if at all possible, receive priority protection from looting.

It has been discussed the possibility of requiring merchants, who sell weapons, to remove the firing pins and replace them only when a legitimate sale is made.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Initial Incident

A disturbance was initiated in Providence, Rhode Island, on July 31, 1967, when a young Negro female threw a bottle at a police squad car.

Scope

The initial incident occurred at about 10:30 p.m. in the vicinity of the Willard Avenue Shopping Center which is located in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. Following this, roving bands of young Negroes threw bottles and stones at police officers, passing vehicles and windows of business establishments. A police official advised that no more than 100 Negroes were involved.

A police officer was injured when hit in the face by a brick thrown through the window of his squad car. One white man was beaten and another was stabbed, both by Negroes.

The Providence Police Department was able to quell the disturbance without outside help.

No arrests were made.

Police Tactics

Initially, regular police and crowd control tactics dispersed this crowd after some rock throwing. Thereafter roving gangs of teenagers roamed the area, started several fires, pulled in many false alarms and in isolated instances resorted to sniping. The ordinary police tactics of crowd control proved ineffective against these tactics and from that point, the area was patrolled by a specially trained tactical unit. This force was composed of three platoons, each platoon consisting of three squads of twelve men each. They were equipped with helmets, batons and side arms. Each squad had a specially trained shotgun man and tear gas was available. The gas was not used, however, the shotgun men who were advised to return gunfire did retaliate when the occasion demanded.

Early in the second day of the action, a curfew law was passed by the City Council and thereafter rigidly enforced. The law called for the closing of liquor stores, gasoline stations and drugstores — for the most part, already closed and barricaded their places of business.

Observations

Providence officials credit the curfew law, which enabled their patrols to interrogate and if deemed advisable to arrest, persons found on the streets, with being extremely helpful in the suppressions of the riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Initial Incident

A disturbance was started about 9:45 p.m., July 26, 1967, by small roving bands of juvenile Negroes who threw bombs at a Mayfair Supermarket and engaged in strong-arm robbery in the Fillmore District of San Francisco.

Scope

On the following night and continuing into the early morning hours several hundred Negroes were involved in further disturbances in the Fillmore District of San Francisco and in the area of Market Street in

San Francisco. Three cars were overturned, looting occurred in a pawnshop where an undetermined number of guns was stolen, and a large theft occurred at a jewelry store on Market Street. There were isolated incidents of sniping.

There were no deaths as a result of the disturbances. However, there was a shooting incident in the Fillmore area involving three Negro youths and three white youths which resulted in one white youth being wounded by a .22 caliber rifle. Property damage was confined to broken windows and small fires which were easily extinguished.

Police Tactics

Over the past year, the San Francisco area has experienced two or three full-scale riots in the areas principally inhabited by Negroes. There has been some looting, however, it has been on a smaller scale and they have not had the looting problem which has been experienced by other large cities in their riot problems. They have been able to contain these riots by an immediate display of manpower and by immediately dispersing these officers to close off the area where the rioters are gathering. Officers are placed around the perimeter of the problem area.

The department has set up three tactical squads and each contain seven officers and one sergeant. These eight men for each squad are placed in two patrol vehicles. Whenever intelligence indicates a possible problem, these three squads are all placed on patrol duty. Their responsibility is to respond whenever there is an indication of a problem. In the past, these squads have prevented riots by immediately going to a trouble area and arresting the rabble rousers.

There were very few problems involving sniper fire or use of gunfire by rioters. This occurred on only two or three occasions and the officers quickly determined the source of the gunfire and went in and arrested the offenders. The department has .30 caliber rifles available, which can be used to combat snipers.

Observations

They have had problems in successfully prosecuting these arrests and it is difficult for the arresting officers to testify in court on a particular arrest as they may have made several in a short period of time. It was stated the ideal situation is to have the arresting officers and the subject photographed at the time of arrest, but this is not possible due to the riotous situation.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Initial Incident

An argument by Negroes with a service station operator on July 24, 1967, was rumored to be the possible spark which set off a disturbance in South Bend, Indiana, the following night.

Scope

On the night of July 25, 1967, a group of 20 to 30 Negro teen-agers turned in false fire alarms and threw rocks and bottles at police cars, fire trucks, and other vehicles moving in the area of Washington and Walnut Streets. A number of Molotov cocktails were thrown through the windows of business establishments but no major looting occurred. Further violence occurred on the night of July 26, 1967, when young Negroes overturned several automobiles and some shooting occurred. Police returned the fire in one instance. Police restored order after a curfew was placed into effect.

No deaths occurred as a result of the disturbances; however, four Negroes were reported wounded by gunfire. There were no serious fires and property damage was not extensive.

The South Bend Police Department assisted by 150 Indiana State Police Troopers contained the disturbances. Five hundred National Guardsmen were placed on standby in the area but were not used.

Thirty-nine persons were arrested, including four white youths, all from the South Bend area.

Police Tactics

During the disturbance the entire department went on a twelve-hour shift as it was determined the crucial hours were between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. In case of additional disturbances, plans have been made for a twelve-hour shift between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. to handle the bulk of this control. All days off should be canceled, other than personnel who are on regular vacation.

Early in the South Bend disturbance, fire trucks would rush to answer every alarm, many of which were false. It was deemed advisable to send out one fire department car and one police car to answer each fire call and then an immediate determination could be made as to whether additional equipment would be needed. It was also felt advisable that sirens not be used in approaching the alarm scene. Sufficient fire extinguishers should be assigned to each squad car.

Observations

The chief difficulty of the South Bend Department during this disturbance was the lack of preparation and a lack of adequate fire power and protective equipment. They have now obtained shotguns, .44 Magnum rifles, tear gas guns, and Chemical Maces. Each officer has also been given a protective helmet.

It was stated that in the event of any future disturbances they would consider the assignment of four men to a squad car and each car would contain two shotguns and two rifles as well as tear gas.

It is recommended that armored vehicle or vehicles if possible be made available in the reserve zone.

Adequate incarceration quarters should be planned in the event the local jail is filled.

It was recommended that ample space be provided for rapid court action. It was also suggested individuals be released individually and not in groups where they can immediately congregate to format more trouble.

Curfew is most important and should be established early by the mayor. Suggest utilization of city and school swimming pools, inside and outside, for showering and cleanliness and relaxation of officers and troops.

Adequate use of bull-horns to issue proclamations and order dispersal if a riot is imminent. If possible, suggest use of cameras and/or tape recorders if time and conditions warrant.

Concerning protective head gear and wearing apparel, it was recommended the head gear be a good quality, preferably dark and dull colored, so as to not assist snipers. It was also recommended that large prominent badges and any shiny decoration, including rank insignia, be removed by officers going to riot scenes.

Upon arrival at a potential riot scene, the use of formations to disperse the mob was recommended.

It is recommended also if riot appears imminent, the Mayor of the City should immediately appeal to the Governor of the State for the National Guard.

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Initial Incident

A spontaneous disturbance was triggered by the shooting and killing of a Negro fleeing from police on June 11, 1967. The Negro was suspected of breaking

and entering and of committing grand larceny.

Scope

Three nights of vandalism, arson, acts of violence, and looting occurred as a result of the above incident, entirely in the Negro and Negro-fringe areas of Tampa. Most of the vandalism was attributed to groups of Negroes in gangs composed of youths in the 16-to-26-age bracket.

Property damage was estimated at \$250,000. Two hundred eighty-five police officers and 65 men from sheriffs' offices were utilized. In addition, 450 National Guardsmen were mobilized although not more than 228 were on duty at one time. Ninety one persons were arrested.

Police Tactics

Very little difficulty was experienced in clearing streets, alleys and projects using the line and wedge formations. After a street or alley had been cleared, a member of the National Guard was stationed to insure the street or alley remained clear. Whenever a National Guard unit was used, they would always place a police officer with the unit in order that if any arrests were made the arrest would be handled by the police officer and not the National Guard.

The biggest task arose when the rioters started using "hit and run tactics," which necessitated breaking up the formations. To combat this problem, three or four officers were placed in patrol cars and the cars spread throughout the city. Thereafter when a group of rioters started any trouble it was possible to have the unit in the area arrive on the scene in the shortest possible time. They were able to combat most of the rioters by the use of this method, although the disadvantage was the spreading out of their officer strength.

Observations

Police found they lacked equipment and the men lacked training.

If a riot should occur again, it is planned to have a quicker show of force to help contain the riot. It is further planned to make a search of projects in an attempt to locate all weapons that possibly would be used by the rioters. If the rioters started shooting, orders would be given to the officers to return the fire and "shoot to kill." Officers are presently being trained in the use of the shotgun and rifle.

The training of officers has been coordinated with adjacent departments for assistance and to insure unity of purpose. Information relative to number and type of equipment available is also being exchanged between departments.

Difficulty was encountered in mobilizing all of the officers. This has now been corrected by having the squad sergeant responsible for mobilizing his men.

The officers were equipped with plastic helmets, but it was found they were too hot and they therefore have been discarded. Steel helmets with liners have been ordered as it is felt they are more comfortable and have more safety value. In regard to the plastic helmets, it was discovered the plastic visors fogged and gave the officers distorted vision.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Initial Incident

This fracas started when approximately thirty Negro youths in the 16-to-22 age group gathered at a subsidized youth center in Toledo, Ohio, and began "talking up a riot" in the aftermath of a riot condition at

Detroit, Michigan.

Scope

This group did not represent any particular organization and had nothing in common except the desire to instigate a riotous condition in the Toledo area. They picked two areas wherein they would start the fracas and immediately purchased gasoline, bottles, rags, and other paraphernalia, in order to make Molotov cocktails.

Their first targets were to start fires in stores and they threw stones, rocks, and other debris at the firemen fighting this fire. They then attempted to steal guns from pawn shops but were prevented from doing so by police protection. Their next target was a shopping center: however, this was already protected by police. They then hit in other sections of the town and the largest crowd assembled by them was approximately 500 persons.

Four arrests were made on a charge of "prohibited rioting," and these charges were later reduced to loitering. Later the same day, eight persons were arrested, charged with possession Molotov cocktails and four more were arrested, charged with receiving stolen property. There was limited looting on the first night and much of the looted material was later recovered by the police.

There were 179 arrests made either directly or indirectly connected to the rioting condition. Of these, fifty-three were juveniles. Of this group of fifty-three, fifty had previous police contacts.

Police Tactics

An on-the-scene command post was immediately established. The Toledo Police Force was immediately divided into two 12-hour shifts and the troubled areas were saturated with officers. They were instructed to make immediate arrests on the scene. The first arrests were actually made when the rioters attempted unsuccessfully to set fire to a lumber company. The police used every piece of rolling equipment and continuously cruised the troubled areas. A curfew was established by the Mayor, stating all persons under the age of 21 must be off the Toledo streets between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. in all areas unless accompanied by a parent or another responsible adult. This statement was not backed by law or local ordinance at the time but it has since been enacted and can be used legally in the future.

It is noted instead of officially charging anyone during this period of time with violation of the curfew, they were charged with loitering. There was excellent cooperation from the majority of the Negro people who called in information to the police department concerning fire bombs and the like. This greatly assisted getting men to the appropriate areas promptly and there was a minimum number of false reports recorded. No snipers were involved. All the rioters were Negro, except four white individuals from the Akron, Ohio, area who were arrested approaching the Toledo area, on a tip from a suburban police chief who stated these individuals were carrying firearms and headed for the Toledo area. These four individuals were charged with carrying a concealed weapon in Toledo and were successfully prosecuted.

The availability of a prosecutor and a judge on a 24-hour basis was established and permitted the individual police officer making an arrest to get his subject immediately before the prosecutor and the judge. Several of the charges of possession of Molotov cocktails were lost in court because it was the opinion of the

judge that the cocktail was so crudely made that it could not have created a fire or an explosion.

Through mutual agreement, those business places having firearms stored or for sale immediately moved them to more secure locations with the protection of the police in doing so.

Observations

Damage and physical harm were kept to a minimum because the police were on the scene full force immediately upon any indication of trouble. At one time a Major observed a group of police officers pulling back from a riotous crowd, and he immediately instructed them to approach the crowd with a show of force and arrest any individual who refused to disperse. This immediately dispersed the crowd with a minimum amount of damage and actually required very few arrests.

Riot control formations were used in a minimum number of instances but where necessary and appropriate they were used and were used successfully.

The use of the 36-inch baton proved highly successful and was preferred over the use of a shorter baton.

Photos and film were used to a minimum degree because of a lack of equipment which has been requested.

The use of the mace proved highly successful and it is highly recommended in connection with arrests made in these types of cases.

Members of paddy wagons should be available on the scene at all times so that those individuals being arrested and taken out of the area can be removed without unnecessary delay.

Although Ohio National Guard was on a standby basis, they were not actually used except to protect installations such as fire stations and other vital facilities. It was the opinion the National Guard should have had Toledo police monitors. The National Guard had to rely in most cases upon commercial radio or rumor, although National Guard representatives were strategically placed within Toledo Police Department and at command posts.

Use of police radio monitoring equipment by the rioters and private citizens undoubtedly worked to the police department's disadvantage and the police should be prepared to operate on alternate channels during such periods.

It was believed with minor exceptions, the techniques planned and actually used by the Toledo Police Department were most effective and kept the rioting situation from getting out of control for any extended period of time.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Initial Incident

About 40 to 50 male Negroes began disturbances during the night of July 28, 1967, which touched off continued violence through the night and the following day.

Scope

The disturbance began on July 28, 1967, in the central-western section of Wilmington, Delaware. It was characterized by the throwing of bricks, setting of fires, looting and shooting. It continued through the early morning hours of July 29 and throughout the day.

Two white bystanders were wounded by shotgun blasts from an automobile believed to have contained seven or eight Negroes. There were no known deaths.

Approximately 140 arrests were reported.

Police Tactics

The Wilmington, Delaware, Police Department had heard some rumblings and rumors that civil disorders and riots were to occur in the area during the Summer of 1967. Plans were devised and distributed to all members of the Department.

The Training Division immediately conducted a special weapon training course with qualified marksmen within the Department in order to develop marksmen who might have to counter sniper fire. The purpose was to minimize the indiscriminate use of firearms by all members of the police and have this handled by a select few. Training was given on the proper use of helmets, riot sticks and chemical maces. Liaison was established with other law enforcement agencies, the courts (for prompt handling of arrests), transportation and detention facilities and the fire department. Neighboring volunteer fire departments were to stand by in the event the regulars were engaged in regular fire details. Arrangements were made with a Hertz Rental Company for the purpose of obtaining additional van type vehicles to transport officers and prisoners. Maps of the city were distributed to all commanding officers. All sporting goods stores and gun shops were contacted and advised to remove all weapons from their windows and to place them in a secure place.

Intelligence teams consisting of plain clothes officers (both white and negro) were sent out into the neighborhood to gather intelligence information. This resulted in the location and confiscation of a large box of Christmas bulbs containing gasoline and wicks. These men also maintained close contact with sources of information who continually furnished information relating to civil disorders and riots.

All dogs in the Canine Corps were placed in kennels to avoid the possibility of any agitation arising from their use.

Prior to the disorders, a meeting was held with the Mayor, the Chief, and City Solicitor at which time a written plan was adopted and explained to all personnel which outlined exactly what the man could and could not do in suppressing any civil disturbances. The officers were advised that they would be backed by the City Solicitor's Office to the limit if they abided by the plans set forth at this meeting and the instructions that they had previously received. All officers were then given the opportunity to ask any member at this meeting questions so they would be absolutely sure of what they could and could not do.

Teams were formed, consisting of a Sergeant and seven men. The Sergeant was equipped with a bull horn or handi-talkie plus his side arms. One officer was armed with a carbine or a scope rifle. One or two men were armed with shotguns and the remainder of the team would be armed with the riot stick. All men carried their side arms. The teams were given assignments in the areas where it was felt disorders might occur.

Teams of officers were dispatched to the trouble areas traveling in patrol cars and vans. In many instances the police teams were able to make arrests of subjects who were responsible for the rock throwing and start of the looting. If the crowd was confronted, the Sergeant via the use of the bull horn, would order the crowd to disperse and when they did not, two or three officers with riot sticks were ordered to go into the crowd and arrest the trouble makers or agitators. One or two officers armed with shotguns would follow the officers with the riot sticks and assume a position where they could successfully cover the arresting officers. The rifleman would assume a position of look-

ing out for snipers who might try to impede the arresting officers. This technique was considered excellent as the officers made several arrests without a single officer being injured or a single shot being fired. Patrol wagons were in the immediate neighborhood at all times and as soon as a person was arrested he was immediately placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the police station.

Later in the evening, the Mayor declared a curfew and ordered all liquor establishments closed. After the curfew was declared, patrol cars were dispatched into the trouble areas to advise the people of the curfew and to instruct them to immediately return to their homes. In most areas the people complied. In those areas where the curfew was ignored, a van type truck

was dispatched which contained two teams of officers headed by a lieutenant. Upon arrival at the scene, the two teams got out of the van, formed two columns one on each side of the van and proceeded slowly down the street. As the van proceeded, the people dispersed and went home. This technique was undertaken in a couple of locations in Wilmington, thereafter, the civil disturbances came to a halt and there have been no further outbreaks.

Observations

An observation made by this department was the disturbances they experienced were not susceptible to diffusion and control by the normal riot control formations due to the mobility of the crowds.

157, BLACK STUDENTS

Watch all Black Student Unions

Date : November 4, 1970
Via : Airtel
To : SAC, Albany
PERSONAL ATTENTION
From : Director, FBI
SUBJECT : BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON
COLLEGE CAMPUSES
RACIAL MATTERS
BUDED: 12/4/70

Increased campus disorders involving black students pose a definite threat to the Nation's stability and security and indicate need for increase in both quality and quantity of intelligence information on Black Student Unions (BSU) and similar groups which are targets for influence and control by violence-prone Black Panther Party (BPP) and other extremists. The distribution of the BPP newspaper on college campuses and speakers of the BPP and other black extremists groups on campuses clearly indicate that campuses are targets of extremists. Advance information on disorders and violence is of prime importance. We must target informants and sources to develop information regarding these groups on a continuing basis to fulfill our responsibilities and to develop such coverage where none exists.

Effective immediately, all BSUs and similar organizations organized to project the demands of black students, which are not presently under investigation, are to be subjects of discreet, preliminary inquiries, limited to established sources and carefully conducted to avoid criticism, to determine the size, aims, purposes, activities, leadership, key activists, and extremist interest of influence in these groups. Open individual cases on officers and key activists in each group to determine background and if their activities warrant active investigation. Submit results of preliminary inquiries in form suitable for dissemination with recommendations regarding active investigations of organization, its leaders, and key activists. These investigations to be conducted in accordance with instructions in Section

87D of the Manual of Instructions regarding investigations of organizations connected with institutions of learning.

Each office submit by airtel to reach Bureau by 12/4/70, a list of BSUs and similar groups by name and school which are or will be subjects of preliminary inquiries. This program will include junior colleges and two-year colleges as well as four-year colleges. In connection with this program, there is a need for increased source coverage and we must develop network of discreet quality sources in a position to furnish required information. Bear in mind that absence of information regarding these groups in any area might be the fault of inadequate source coverage and efforts should be undertaken immediately to improve this coverage.

A prior inquiry or investigation of a group or individual is no bar to current inquiries and inquiries should not be postponed until submission of airtel due 12/4/70. Initiate inquiries immediately.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of expeditious, thorough, and discreet handling of these cases. The violence, destruction, confrontations, and disruptions on campuses make it mandatory that we utilize to its capacity our intelligence-gathering capabilities.

Above instructions supersede instructions in Bureau letter to all offices 1/31/69, same caption.

We are watching these Black Student Unions

Date : 12/2/70
Via : AIRTEL
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3562)
SUBJECT : BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON
COLLEGE CAMPUSES
RM
BUDED 12/4/70

Re Bureau airtel to Albany 11/4/70 and captioned as above.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced Bureau airtel, established sources of four-year colleges, junior colleges and two-year colleges located

within Philadelphia Division were contacted regarding any Black Student Union (BSU) or similar organization on the respective campuses which is organized to project the demands of Black Students.

As a result of the inquiries [illegible] investigations are being opened or reopened on the following black student organizations to determine the size, aims, purposes, activities, leadership, key activists, and extremist interest or influence in these groups. This list includes the Black Student Union of Pennsylvania State University and the Students For An Afro-American Society at the University of Pennsylvania, organizations which are currently under investigation within Philadelphia Division:

Black Student Union (BSU, PMC), Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

Black Student Union (BSU, WCSC), West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.

Black Student League (BSL, MCCC), Montgomery County Community College, Conshohocken, Pa.

Black Student Union (BSU, DIT), Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.

Association of Blacks for Progress (ABP, BU), Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Black Student League (BSL, TU), Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Black Student Union of (BSU, PSU), Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

Afro-American Society (AAS, FMC), Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SAA-SS, SC), Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Afro-American Society (AAS, DC), Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa.

Black Student League (BSL, VU), Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania.

Black Student League (BSL, OC), Ogontz Campus, Pennsylvania State University, Abington, Pa.

Students for an Afro-American Society (SAAS, UP), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Results of preliminary inquiries at above institutions will be submitted to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination at a later date along with recommendations regarding active investigations of each organization, its leaders, and key activists.

A Dean at Lincoln University checks in with the Bureau, through the Penn. State Police.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

CODE 421

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

NAME LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
ADDRESS

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNA.

CATEGORY
SECURITY

- (a) - Report submitted on subject, dated 12 Oct. 67.
- (b) - Donald K. CHEEK, Dean of Student Affairs, Lincoln University, interviewed at his office on 17 Oct. 67.

Stated that he has only been in his position since September 1967 and during this period he

has attempted to determine what student organizations are formed at the University. Related that some of the students have been in contact with him to discuss his views on the Black Power Movement.

Stated that he has learned that the organization, BLACK STUDENT CONGRESS, with approximately 60 to 90 students attend the meetings on campus. The leader Anthony ULLEN, Negro, [words illegible] and Michael [name illegible], Negro, Student, registered at the University [words illegible] and is a brother of Anthony H. [name illegible] a Negro extremist and member of the [illegible] organization who was arrested in Philadelphia recently. Related that most of the meetings held by the students related to the new Civil Rights Laws of interest to the students. No indications of violence or civil disturbances proposed by the students.

Dr. CHEEK related that he will be in contact with the members of the BLACK STUDENT CONGRESS and their activities which will be supplied to the undersigned in the event of any violence on or off campus.

The Swarthmore City Police report on their contingency plans with the Swarthmore College administration: they include a list of all Black students, from "Margie" who is probably, Margaret Webb, the registrar.

INITIAL REPORT RE: STUDENT PROTEST AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

On Friday January 3, 1969, Mr. Edward Cratsley, Vice President of Swarthmore College and William Stanton, Superintendent of Swarthmore College appeared at Swarthmore Police Headquarters for a meeting with me. This meeting was prearranged a day or two before.

Purpose of this meeting was to inform me that the College had been served a set of demands by a group of their students known as the Swarthmore Afro Students Society. They number approximately twenty although this figure seems to fluctuate somewhat. The demands which were made were non-negotiable according to this group and that they fully intend to take whatever steps they feel necessary to obtain these non-negotiable demands. This is what their spokesman announced.

Mr. Cratsley and Mr. Stanton inquired as to what action I would take if the College called for assistance due to student violence. I informed them that in this case I would ask for State Police assistance and they agreed this would be the best procedure. Their only request at this time was for the Police not to be involved until asked as they wanted an opportunity to play their hand. They felt the College could handle this problem as long as outsiders did not appear on the scene.

Late this same afternoon Sgt. John Peacock of the Penna. State Police appeared at headquarters to check a report of problems at Swarthmore College. I told him what had just taken place with Mr. Cratsley and Mr. Stanton. I added that when it becomes necessary

I would be asking for State Police help and he informed me that this was available at my request. Certain things would have to be arranged in advance. This would include routes to and from target area, a building to house men and equipment etc. This was all arranged on January 4, 1969 when Sgt. Peacock returned to our headquarters with Sgt. Hankenson of Media Barracks and Trooper Prokopchuk and Trooper Priscilla.

Surveillance of Swarthmore College Campus was maintained continually. Sgt. Peacock would check by phone or stop in at close intervals. His two men were here daily observing and obtaining all printed literature from College available. *[Followed by a list of all black students at Swarthmore]*

Keep your eye on NABS

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SA KENNETH K. SMYTHE
DATE : 6/17/70
SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK STUDENTS CONVENTION
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 6/26-7/5/70
RM

The National Association of Black Students (NABS) is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It was formed in August, 1969, when Black Students split from the National Students Association. The National Coordinator for NABS is on the AI.

NABS has announced its first convention scheduled for June 26-July 5, 1970, at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

The Bureau has requested that each Field Division canvass logical informants to locate NABS chapters and representatives.

The Bureau is also desirous of having informants, in a logical position to do so, attend the convention.

Any information about NABS activity, the scheduled convention, or an informant in a position to attend the convention, should be brought to the attention of the #9 squad supervisor.

1-157-4250
1-Each Agent (185)
KKS/vrh
(186)

Chancellor of the U. of Md. reports on a troublemaker

2/17/71
AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (157-5119) -P-
SUBJECT: ROTAN (-)
RM BLACK NATIONALIST
00: BALTIMORE

Re: Bureau letter to Baltimore, 11/12/70 and airtel

1/28/71.

On 12/22/70 Doctor HOWARD E. WRIGHT, Acting Chancellor, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore Campus, Princess Anne, Maryland advised that subject is presently a senior at that branch of the University of Maryland (U of M), and is an exceptionally bright young man who comes from a well-to-do family. (-) has been a constant source of agitation at the University for the past few years and in April, 1970, was one of the leaders in a student demonstration on campus which resulted in one hundred eighty-one arrests by Maryland State Police for trespassing and disorderly conduct. (-) is the President of the Student Government Association at the University and has constantly attempted to raise issues with the University Administrator with no success. Dr. WRIGHT recently confronted (-) with the rumor that he was a member of the Black Panther Party, but (-) denied this. (-) did state, however that he had worked for the Black Panther Party in New York City during the summer of 1969. (-)'s Report of Extra Curricular Activity Record dated 9/30/70 reflected that he was an "Amigo de parte", New York Branch of the Black Panther Party. Dr. WRIGHT advised that (-) *[next page missing]*

2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Alexandria (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Denver (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
3-Baltimore
RFM:sah
(13)

Informants report all is quiet at Penn Military College

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 26, 1971

BLACK STUDENT UNION:
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE,
CHESTER, PA.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to know of activities among students at Pennsylvania Military College (PMC), Chester, Pa., advised during November and December, 1970, the following information:

During October, 1970, a Black Festival Week was held at PMC. This was organized by about ten of the 35 Negro students who are currently enrolled as students at PMC. The arrangements and activity were not well-organized, and did not receive recognition or publicity outside the college community.

The purpose of the festival was to invite persons to view the works of art and products developed out of neighborhood arts and crafts programs which were displayed at the school. These items had been created reportedly by the black students at PMC and the black high school and grade school students in the predominantly black neighborhoods adjacent to the urban campus of PMC.

This source stated that out of this activity, and as a result of the planning that went into the activity, there was formed on campus, a Black Student Union (BSU).

The BSU, at the outset, reportedly comprised all of

the Black students at PMC who had stated that the purpose of this organization was to enkindle a "spirit of black awareness" among the whole student body, and encourage a larger number of black high school students to seek enrollment at PMC.

This source stated that BSU at PMC is a legitimate organization in that it is recognized by the school administration as a proper school activity; however, the organization is not funded through the student council nor does it have representation on the student council. There does not appear to be any connection between this organization and others on campus, insofar as control or influence on the activities of BSU. Also, there has been no indication that the BSU is influenced or controlled by any black militant individuals or organizations outside the campus.

The source stated the BSU has not engaged in any militant-type activity on campus, and have not advocated or supported any such activity elsewhere.

On February 24, 1971, this same source advised that he had learned that the BSU does not have designated officers or leaders with specific titles as do so many of the other campus student groups. He noted, however, that the leaders of the BSU are:

HERBERT [-], a student who resides on campus.
DENISE [-], a commuting student, residing at [address omitted]

This first source, as well as a second and third confidential source, who are in a position to know of black militant activity in the Chester, Pa., area, and have furnished reliable information in the past, advised the BSU at PMC have been basically dormant as an organization on campus and in the city of Chester. The groups has not taken an active role in any local black militant activity and has not advocated or taken part in any disruptive action on campus.

These sources described the BSU as a somewhat disorganized group of students, possibly having a membership and/or following of no more than 30 students

and possibly as few as a half dozen, who have not displayed radical or militant ideas, and do not appear to be aligned with any radical or black militant groups.

Re Philadelphia airtel, 22/2/70, captioned, "Black Student Groups on College Campuses; RM."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM on captioned student groups.

In view of the information developed concerning this group, specifically, that the group has not been involved in advocating or sponsoring black militant activity, it is a legitimate student activity and does not appear to be linked with any black militant group on or off the campus. Philadelphia is suggesting that no further action be taken on this organization. The activities of this organization will be followed through regular contact with our sources in the racial field in Chester, and should any information come to our attention to indicate the organization is engaged in militant activity, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

Philadelphia will, however, open cases on the two individuals listed as the leaders of the BSU and information will be developed on these individuals so that this office is aware of their identity and background.

The first source listed is Richard FERGUSON, security Officer, PMC, the second source is HARRY MAITLAND, Ghetto Racial Source, and the third source is Sergeant JOHN F. PEACOCK, Pennsylvania State Police, Community Relations Officer.

Indices of the Philadelphia Office contain no information identifiable with HERBERT [-] and DENISE [-].

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

2-Bureau (RM) (Encl. 8)
3-Philadelphia
1-157-5663
1-157-New
1-157-New
TFL:eg
(5)

ONCE IN A WHILE: A RIGHT-WING GROUP

157, 105

Interview with an informer in the KKK

Philadelphia, Pa.
November 17, 1970

Date: November 15, 1970
Time: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Place: Chelsea Hill Farm, Upper Chichester Township

People whom I know: ALAN [-], GEORGE [-], BOB [-], OTIS [-], VIRGINIA [-], NANCY (LNU)

ALAN arrived at GEORGE's farm at approximately 10:00 p.m. GEORGE told ALAN there would be a klavern meeting of Klavern #10 on Thursday, November 19, 1970, at Keystone Hall, Upper Darby, Pa.

GEORGE told ALAN he would show the new klan movie he bought in New York City for \$300 in which it shows a "nigger with KKK carved in his chest and another nigger who was castrated by the klan."

ALAN asked OTIS if he ever heard from his friend CLAUDE [-]. OTIS said he had received a letter from

CLAUDE in Weaverville, S.C., where OTIS lives.

CLAUDE was living in Winchester, Va., on either [-] or [-] Street as recently as September 1970.

Also present at GEORGE's farm was a young woman called NANCY (LNU) whose husband is called RICH (LNU) and is a new member of the klan. NANCY was operating a yellow Pontiac convertible approximately 1964 with Pennsylvania Registration[-]. NANCY (LNU) is a member of the women's unit in Oxford, Pa.

GEORGE asked ALAN to call AL [-] and find out BARRY [-]'s phone number and call BARRY and tell him that he was welcome to start attending klavern meetings in Upper Darby. GEORGE further explained to ALAN that BARRY and AL [-] of the Trevoze, Pa., unit had been fighting and that BARRY would no longer attend meetings where AL was.

This concludes this report.

/S/ HARRY B. CLIFF

Watch JDL

TO : SAC, 105-18173
FROM : SA EDWARD A. SMITH
DATE : 10/21/70
SUBJECT: JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)

IS - NATIONALISTIC TENDENCY -
JDL, BUDED 10/28/70

Attached hereto is one copy of Bureau airtel to Philadelphia dated 10/20/70, captioned as above.

Agents having individuals listed as members of JDL are requested to immediately contact credit, criminal and public sources for additional identifying data on JDL members. This information must be submitted by memorandum no later than 10/26/70, in order that BUDED be met.

On 10/21/70, SOI SAMUEL LEWIS GABER, ADL (Protect), advised SA EDWARD A. SMITH that RUSSELL [-], a teacher at [-], who resides in Mt. Airy, has been active in JDL affairs. He further advised that

BENJAMIN [-] also active in JDL is an attorney with office and residence in center city. In addition, he indicated that one IRVING [-] has been active in JDL matters and resides in either Havertown or Broomall. In view of Bureau instructions, new cases are being opened on [both] in order to obtain details of background and activities for evaluation as to need for interview and/or inclusion on SI.

2 - 105-18173
1 - 105-18318 (RABBI HAR-
OLD -)
1 - 105-18312 (BEVERLY -)
1 - 105-18317 (HERSCHEL -)
1 - 105-18316 (LEONARD -)
1 - 105-18315 (GERALD -)
1 - 105-18319 (BENJAMIN -)
1 - 105-18314 (NEIL -)
1 - 105-18310 (ED -)
1 - 105-18311 (BERNARD -)
2 - 105-NEW (RUSSELL -)
1 - 105-18313 (PHIL -)
2 - 105-NEW (IRVING -)

EAS/mlb
(16)

25 - DRAFT, AWOL

Watch all draft counsellors.

NEW YORK - 8 - 1035PM EXR
NEWARK - 4 - 1035 PM EXR
BALTIMORE - 3 - 1035PM EXR
PHILADELPHIA - & - 1035PM EXR
DEFERRED 12-1-67 RAK

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR 2P

ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES, COUNSELING, AID-
ING AND ABETTING, SSA

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALL TO PREVIOUS
INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE COVERAGE
OF ABOVE-CAPTIONED ACTIVITIES. IN THIS RE-
GARD THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS REQUEST-
ED SPECIFIC EVIDENCE IN COMPREHENSIVE
REPORTS BE SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH
COUNSELING, AIDING AND ABETTING UNDER
THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT AND IN CONNEC-
TION WITH INTERFERENCE WITH ARMED SER-
VICES RECRUITERS PARTICULARLY THOSE
FUNCTIONING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES.

WHERE RALLIES ARE HELD AT ARMED
FORCES INDUCTION CENTERS, IT SHOULD BE
DETERMINED WHETHER ACCESS TO BUILDING
WAS PHYSICALLY OBSTRUCTED AND WHETHER
SUCH ACTION HINDERED OR INTERFERRED
WITH EXAMINATIONS OF INDUCTEES OR EN-
LISTEES OR WITH THE PERFORMANCE BY PER-
SONNEL OF THE CENTER WITH THEIR NORMAL
DUTIES. INTERFERENCE WITH SELECTIVE SER-
VICE REGISTRANTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED,
UNDER TITLE 50, USC, 462 AND WITH ENLI-
STES UNDER TITLE 18, USC, 2388.

IF DEMONSTRATORS SUCCEED IN GAINING
ACCESS TO BUILDING INTERIOR, EVIDENCE OF
THEIR ACTIONS AND ATTENDANT RESULTS
SHOULD BE OBTAINED. ANY STATEMENTS
ORAL OR PRINTED DIRECTED TO INDUCTEES
SHOULD BE CAREFULLY NOTED AND APPRO-
PRIATE NOTES TAKEN AND PRESERVED FOR
EVIDENCE.

IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS SURRENDER-
ING SELECTIVE SERVICE CARDS AND THE IDEN-
TITIES OF THE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING THEM
ALONG WITH ANY STATEMENTS MADE SHOULD

BE NOTED AND APPROPRIATE NOTES MADE
FOR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSES. CLOSE COVER-
AGE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ANY SPEECHES GI-
VEN AT RALLIES, PARTICULARLY TO EXHORT-
ATIONS OF OVERT REFUSALS TO COMPLY WITH
THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

EVIDENCE WITH RESPECT TO THE PLANNING
OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND RALLIES, PLANS
TO INTERFERE WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE
SYSTEM ACTIVITIES OR INDUCTION CENTER
ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE OBTAINED. SPECIAL
EFFORTS SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED ON RING
LEADERS AND ORGANIZERS AND EVIDENCE
OF ANY OVERT ACTIONS SHOULD BE OBTAINED.

THESE INVESTIGATIONS SHOULD BE IMME-
DIATELY THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED AND
REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU AT THE
EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE FOLLOWING RAL-
LIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS WITH THREE
COPIES TO THE BUREAU.
END

Airtel

To: SACs,

Boston	Milwaukee	Pittsburgh
Buffalo	Minneapolis	Portland
Chicago	Newark	Sacramento
Cincinnati	New Haven	St. Louis
Cleveland	New Orleans	San Fran-
Denver	New York	cisco
Detroit	Philadelphia	Springfield
Los Angeles	Phoenix	Washington Field

From: Director, FBI

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES

COUNSELLING, AIDING AND ABETTING
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948

Reference Bureau teletype to all SACs 12/1/67.

Offices receiving this communication will immedi-
ately review files to insure in all instances individual
cases are being opened regarding leaders of antidraft
organizations and individuals not connected with such
organizations but who are actively engaged in counsel-
ing, aiding and abetting in the antidraft movement.
Reports are being furnished the Department of Justice.
Investigations concerning these individuals must be
probative, penetrative, and conducted with a view
towards prosecution. It is not sufficient to report the
policy and purpose of antidraft activities useful for in-
telligence information but you must bear in mind that
investigations must be directed towards developing evi-
dence suitable for prosecution. Detailed evidence is
needed to prove not only the existence of a conspiracy
but its scope and ramifications and the roles of the in-
dividuals involved.

Reports must include a complete physical description and background information. Books, leaflets, and pamphlets pertaining to the antidraft movement in which it is evident the individual has taken part in preparing or otherwise involved must be included as enclosures to your reports. Oral statements made by the individual must be completely and accurately reported. News media is a valuable source of information concerning photographs and statements made by the individual and your reports should refer to identity of the news media and what they obtain. If it is ascertained that the news media has obtained items of an evidentiary nature such as photographs or statements, the news media must be contacted promptly in order that the evidence may be securely maintained for possible future use. Local police reports and/or interviews with police officers who were at the scene may be extremely valuable in developing prosecutable cases.

It is recognized that reports regarding some individuals who are considered leaders of the antidraft movement have been previously furnished to the Bureau, therefore, by airtel to reach Bureau by 1/17/68 you are directed to advise the names of the leaders presently under investigation and the names of the individuals of the investigations being instituted by your office. If reports have been furnished to the Bureau concerning leaders, you are to advise Bureau the name of the dictating Agent and date of report.

It is to be noted the Department of Justice has established a so-called "task force" to handle, coordinate, and prepare for prosecution of conspiracy, counselling, and interference-type cases in regard to Selective Service Act and Sedition matters. Bureau cannot stress the need, too strongly, for prompt, expeditious handling of these cases.

Agents handling these investigations should be alert to the possibility of harassment during each interview and cautioned to conduct the investigations in a most businesslike manner.

Initial reports concerning leaders of the antidraft movement which are being opened in your office must reach the Bureau by 1/29/68.

In submitting reports, submit two copies of pending reports and three copies of closing reports to the Bureau. Submit reports by cover routing slip marked Attention: "Special Investigative Division."

SAC (25-39622)
SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
1/15/68

**ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
COUNSELLING, AIDING AND ABETTING
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948**

Re Bureau airtel 1/10/68, which made reference to Bureau teletype to all SACs 12/1/67. Copies of both these items are attached.

All Senior Resident Agents are responsible for telephonically contacting SA ROBERT D. ALDRICH on 1/16/68 for the purpose of informing SA ALDRICH any cases that should be opened and any cases that should be reported to the Bureau as requested in Bureau airtel 1/10/68.

For future guidance, resident agents should be alert for any cases that should be opened and investigated concerning violations referred to in Bureau airtel 1/10/68.

In the event violations are received, cases should be opened and aggressively investigated.

1 - 25-39622 1 - SA HANNIGAN
1 - SA BASS 1 - SA METCALF
1 - SA CULLEN 1 - SA P. MORRIS

1 - SA LEWIS 1 - SA CARROLL
1 - SA NORTON 1 - SA W. E. DAVIS
1 - SA MEADE 1 - SA DOLAN
1 - C. ADAMS 1 - SA DAANE
1 - SA JOHN DEVINE
JCO:EMR
(15)

**Be sure the Selective Service Harasses
them before you get involved**

TO : SAC (25-00)
FROM : SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
DATE : 7/9/68
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS

In SAC Letter 68-35 dated 6/18/68, Sections D and E set forth information concerning fugitive investigations and surrender of Selective Service cards in Selective Service matter cases.

Agents are to be guided according to the instructions set forth in the SAC Letter, it being noted that the Bureau instructed with regard to fugitive cases that they should be handled promptly, aggressively and that all investigative techniques which are readily available, including various record checks, are being fully exploited in an all-out effort to effect the location and/or apprehension of the fugitives at the earliest possible date. In addition, agents handling normal delinquent Selective Service cases, especially the older cases, should handle them in the same aggressive manner as noted above so that they can be brought to a logical conclusion at the earliest possible date.

With regard to investigations having to do with surrender of Selective Service cards, the Bureau's instructions should be complied with in efforts to insure that no unnecessary manpower is expended and at the same time insure that all worthwhile leads are covered which might have a bearing on prosecution in connection with conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act.

In connection with this type investigation, it is to be noted that under provisions of Selective Service regulations, an inductible registrant may be declared delinquent and ordered to report for accelerated induction or civilian work in lieu of induction, if he fails or neglects to perform any duty required of him under the provisions of the law. U.S. Attorneys have been instructed that if local board refers an inductible registrant for prosecution on the basis of non-possession of draft cards without first considering his case for reclassification, the matter should be referred to the State Director of Selective Service for further review.

Since no consideration of prosecutive action will be taken by the Department for failure to possess draft cards until after administrative review by Selective Service, no unnecessary investigation should be conducted. Upon receipt, surrendered draft cards should be duplicated and copies furnished to the USA along with details of the surrender for referral to Selective Service. The original cards should be maintained as evidence. In this connection, when Xerox copies are received from WFO or when cards are received, two copies of either should be made and furnished the USA along with the summary of information developed. This should be done prior to submission of reports so that USA's office can take immediate action in notifying the Selective Service System concerning surrender

of cards. These instructions also apply to all Selective Service cases recently opened wherein reports have not been submitted.

The Department has instructed that the Bureau should conduct only such investigation as may be necessary to develop facts which USA may furnish to the State Directors of Selective Service for a determination as to whether the registrants involved have given up possession of one or both of their current cards.

If extensive investigations are requested by the USAs concerning surrender of draft cards prior to administrative handling, they should be tactfully referred to Departmental Memorandum 559, which sets forth instructions for handling these cases. There is no objection to verifying through local board records that cards surrendered are current. This, of course, should be included in the letter to the USA enclosing Xerox copies of returned cards. This procedure will furnish sufficient information upon which Selective Service may proceed. The local board will notify the registrant he is delinquent, in that he is not in possession of his card or cards. This procedure was outlined in Local Board Memorandum 85 from National Selective Service headquarters dated 10/24/67. The Bureau should be notified of the identities of individuals whose cards are surrendered so that they may be appropriately indexed. This will be done according to the procedure that is presently being followed in notifying the Bureau of cards that are returned either at demonstrations or when notified by the State Selective Service headquarters at Harrisburg. Individual cases are opened on each person who returns his card.

1 - 25-00
1 - Each Resident Agent (41)
1 - Each Agent, #8 Squad (12)
JCO:EMR
(54)

Reaction to Gutknecht decision

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (25-00)
FROM : SUPERVISOR J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
DATE : 8/28/70
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS

During the recent inspection, the Inspector set forth the following instructions concerning Selective Service cases:

"A review of the Philadelphia Division Monthly Administrative Report for July, 1970 disclosed there are 115 pending inactive assigned cases in the 25 classification (Selective Service Act). The bulk of the remaining investigation in these instances involves the checking of records, court dockets, etc., and should be handled by either Investigative or Special Clerks. You, therefore, should determine which of the 115 cases mentioned above come within this category and they should be reassigned (pending inactive) to the Investigative or Special Clerks. Any future cases fitting this criterion should be handled in this manner."

Any Selective Service case within the Eastern or Middle District may be placed in a pending inactive status if all investigation has been conducted, the subjects ar-

rested, and waiting arraignment, trial or sentencing. Any such cases in the Eastern District within the category as set forth above by the Inspector will be reassigned to the Special Clerk or Special Employee on the #8 Squad. When the case is scheduled for court, the case will then be reassigned to the Agent who originally had the case and will be placed in a pending status. The Agent should then follow court action and promptly report same so that case may be completed.

Agents handling Selective Service cases are also reminded of the instructions previously set out in my memo of 1/27/70, which enclosed a copy of an airtel from the Director to Albany which set forth specific Bureau instructions with regards to the Gutknecht decision. This related to cases whose induction has been accelerated and relates to Bureau instructions to review such cases to determine whether they have been accelerated to consult the U.S. Attorney with regards to whether continued investigation is warranted and obtain his opinion relative to properly concluding these matters. Further investigation of the cases should be held in abeyance pending discussion with the appropriate U.S. Attorney according to Bureau airtel. Agents are responsible for insuring that the above Bureau instructions are complied with and they should refer to my memo of 1/27/70, which was previously sent them for full details concerning Bureau instructions.

1 - 25-00
1 - Each Agent #8 Squad (15)
1 - Each Resident Agent (52)
JCO/eas
(71)

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (25-00)
FROM : SUPV. J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
DATE : 10/9/70
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS

Agents who are assigned to Selective Service matters investigation should refer to my memo of 2/12/70, captioned as above wherein a copy of Departmental Memo 660, dated 1/30/70, was attached. It is noted that prior authorization from the Department's Criminal Division was not required to dismiss the indictment. However, forms number USA 900, "Authorization For Dismissal of Indictment and Information," must be submitted pursuant to the instructions in Title II, U.S. Attorney's Manual, Pages 19-20.

Agents with cases assigned to them which were opened as of 2/1/70, have received memos in the individual case files dated 9/10/70, which related to making a redetermination with regards to whether the cases come within the Gutknecht decision, instructions were set forth that this must be done and a memo submitted to the file within 45 days of 9/10/70, which is 10/26/70. Agents that have not complied to date should insure such is done by 10/26/70.

In connection with discussing any cases with the USA which might be effected by Gutknecht and also in connection with discussing possible prosecution and indictments of any Selective Service subjects, agents should bring to the attention of the USA any multiple violations of the Selective Service Statute so that they can be aware of the desirability of indicting the subjects on more than one count or on counts relative to violation of the Selective Service Act which would not be effected by the Gutknecht decision. Numerous violations are set forth in the Handbook, which include failure to keep the draft board notified, failure to report for preliminary induction physical, etc. Where individuals have been indicted and have left the country

in order to avoid entering the military, it would appear extremely desirable to insure that indictments remain outstanding or if not, where appropriate, new indictments obtained.

2-25-00
1-Each Agent, #8 Squad (16)
1-Each Resident Agent (54)
JCO/eas
(72)

Draft investigation of Robert [—] leads through many Bureau files, including that of SANE, which turns out to have 1126 entries.

TO : SAC (25-42675)
FROM : JO ANN SLAVITSKY
DATE : 11/18/70
SUBJECT: ROBERT [—]
SSN 31-18-46-37
SSA

Re Philadelphia letter to Charlotte captioned as above dated 11/12/70. The files of the Philadelphia office reflect the following information possibly identical with [—].

31753*

Master file concerning [—] born 2/—/35 in Philadelphia, Pa. [—] registered with LDB 59, Upper Darby, Pa., classified 1-A on 3/13/58. Registrant executed a special form for CO on 4/26/56, by reason of his religious training and belief, he is opposed to participation in noncombatant training and service in the Armed Forces. On 3/24/58, his appeal was forwarded to the Local Board.

Synopsis of reports in file reflect that [—] attended [illegible] UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Connecticut, 9/52 to 6/10/56, at which time he graduated and received a B.A. Degree. Registrant graduated with honors in general scholarship, and on 6/7/56, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. Registrant was member of John Wesley Club and resided there during junior and senior years. References described Registrant as reliable and of very high character. Members of John Wesley Club described Registrant as trustworthy and of good character. Registrant was arrested by Middletown, Connecticut, Police Department, 5/10/54, on a charge of breach of the peace resulting from an incident at the Loyalty Day Parade in Middletown, Connecticut, on 5/2/54. He was fined \$5.00 on 5/11/54.

In 1958 [—] resided Apt. 4A, 230 E. 30 St., NYC. Employed since 9/3/57, Receptionist-Interviewer, NYU-Bellevue Medical Center NYC. Volunteered for experiment involving "massive blood interchange" between himself and insane person, to establish whether blood carries substance causing schizophrenia. At employment, regarded as of good character, sincere. Reported to have planned to become a minister, but disillusioned, now plans to study for doctorate in theology and teach. subject. Currently studying philosophy at [illegible] for Master's degree, has creditable record there.

Psychiatrist with whom blood experiment planned considers registrant altruistic, sincere, believer in God but not in conventional religion. Two acquaintances stated registrant told them he did not believe in God, but they consider him sincere in conscientious objection to violence. Registrant described as "queer fish," "screwball," "smarty-pants".

Birth of [—] born 2/—/35, Philadelphia, verified Registrant graduated from Haverford High School, 1952. Registrant's yearbook reflected desired to become a Lutheran minister. Registrant advised Mrs. MARGARET ELIAS, former employer, he attended a communist-type organization meeting in Chicago "as a lark." Registrant advised former employer he intended to do humanitarian work overseas without salary.

Registrant was associated with American Friends Service Committee.

Philadelphia LHM 3/8/68 captioned LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND THE DRAFT, OUTSIDE HAVERFORD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, HAVERFORD, PA., JANUARY 29, 1968 reflects that on 1/29/68. Detective Sergeant JOHN SCANLIN (NA), Haverford Township Police Department, Havertown, Pa., advised that the individuals who appeared in the vicinity of Haverford High School on the afternoon of January 29, 1968 and distributed leaflets to students included [—].

[illegible]

Master file concerning [—], professor of [—], Temple University. This file contains newsclippings from various papers indicating that [—] was a member of the Faculty Draft Counseling Board, Temple University.

These clippings also set out information concerning the distribution of leaflets at Haverford High School which was set out above.

25-38672-2

Philadelphia LHM 5/17/67 captioned FACULTY DRAFT COUNSELING BOARD TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA reflects that the "Temple University News," Philadelphia, Pa., student newspaper of Temple University, 2/16/67, carried an article captioned, "Faculty Offers Draft Advice to Conscientious Objectors."

Listed as a member of this organization was [—] Assistant professor of philosophy.

25-39533-2

"The Evening Bulletin" newsclipping 11/16/67 captioned COLLEGE TEACHERS HOLD ANTI-DRAFT MEETING AT PENN reflects that a number of college teachers held a conference at the University of Pennsylvania today to report what they are doing to resist the war in Vietnam and the draft.

The speakers were signers of a statement titled, "A Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority" calling the war in Vietnam "unconstitutional and illegal."

The speakers included [—] Temple University.

25-39823-2

-3

-4

These serials contain information previously set out in this memo.

2540219-3 n. 11

On 7/10/68 Col. ELI PLASKOW, Field Supervisor, Pennsylvania [illegible] the Selective Service System, Philadelphia, Pa., made available to Local Board 139, 3207 Kensington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., the Selective Service file of [—], who registered with Local Board 139 on 11/23/60. Included in this file was the following letter:

To be submitted to the file of registrant [—]

Today in Boston, four men, Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, REV. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, MITCHELL GOODMAN and MICHAEL FERBER, are being sentenced for the "crime" of "conspiring to aid and abet" young men who protest the draft. We have come as Philadelphia area residents who are equally guilty of

this "crime". We carry with us a list of some 450 [illegible] Philadelphians pledged to support draft resisters.

The trial and sentencing of the four in Boston is a blatant example of growing repression in our country. Their crime was the exercising of free speech: talking to young men about the war and the Selective Service System and supporting those men who, as an act of conscience, decide to resist the draft. SPOCK, COFFIN, GOODMAN, FERBER, and all of us maintain that the war and draft systems themselves are illegal and immoral, and therefore we have not only a right, but a duty, to oppose them.

We are here also to support the stand of [-] who was chosen to non-cooperate with the Selective Service System. We are submitting this letter and list of names to his file in order to show that he does not take the position alone, but that we have counselled and aided him in his stand. If he is guilty for opposing the Selective Service System, so are we all.

Among the signers of this letter was Prof. [-] Temple Univ. Phila., Pa. 19122.
100-0-41865

Letter from 109th Counter Intelligence Corps Group, Philadelphia, Pa., forwarding a copy of a Sworn Statement executed by [-], along with an Agent Report indicating results of an interview with [-], concerning the details of his [illegible] of his DD Form 98, Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces.

This statement explains his attendance at a meeting sponsored by the Proletarian Party of America in 1955.
100-43508-7726

Letterhead of Greater Philadelphia Council Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) includes the name Prof. [-] is a member of the Executive Board.

This letterhead was furnished by PH 27-S on 2/3/69.
100-46423-17

"Daily Collegian" campus newspaper of the Pennsylvania State University 11/16/62 captioned [-] DISCUSSES DRAFT FROM ETHICAL VIEWPOINT. This clipping sets forth the speech [-] gave at a meeting of SENSE, Students for Peace.

100-46423-18

"Daily Collegian" 11/14/62 ad reads as follows: "Thinking about the Draft? Hear [-] of the [-] Dept. speak about the draft tonight, 109 Osmond, 8 p.m. Sponsored by S.E.N.S.E."

The files of the Philadelphia Office fail to reflect any references concerning [-] however the following information was located under Mrs. [-].

62-0-20504

This serial is a letter addressed to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., with return address of Mrs. [---] [illegible] states as follows:

"To Whom It May Concern,

Dear sirs, some months ago an F.B.I. agent came to my house asking for information. The information which I gave him was inconsequential and of a trivial matter. When he left he asked me to keep the information confidential. This I didn't do because at the time I thought my higher obligation was not to be an anonymous informant. Now I realize that the breaking of my word to one of your agents (however casually that word was given) was wrong. I wish you to know that in the future there is at least one citizen you can count on to (1) tell you the truth (2) respect the law and (3) keep their word.

Sincerely,
Mrs. [-]

May God grant to us all the wisdom to know what is right and the power to act on that knowledge."

INDICES HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THIS MEMO.

Cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

TO : SAC (25-00)
FROM : SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
DATE : 6/2/70
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

The following information set out in SAC Letters is for the benefit of agents handling Selective Service matters. The instructions set forth in the two SAC letters should be complied with:

RE: SAC LETTER 70-27 DATED 5/19/70
"DESERTER AND SELECTIVE SERVICE INQUIRIES HANDLED BY ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (RCMP) - Reference is made to the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, Page 14, (2) (a) 1.

"Where information is developed indicating the desirability of verifying subject's residence in Canada, the letterhead memorandum should not set forth a specific lead for, or, request assistance of RCMP. Rather, the letterhead memorandum should conclude with, 'for information.' It is anticipated that the RCMP, based upon notification that a United States citizen is possibly in Canada illegally, will initiate investigation to satisfy its own investigative responsibilities. It is expected, should the location of the subject be established, the RCMP will provide such information to the Bureau."

RE: SAC LETTER 70-29 DATED 5/26/70
"SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT CASES - DISSEMINATION - National Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C., has advised that it will no longer be necessary for the Bureau to furnish a copy of a closing report or form FD 411 submitted in lieu thereof to Selective Service Headquarters. Existing procedures should continue to be utilized in the submission of a closing report or form FD-411; however, effective immediately, only one copy of a closing report or form FD 411 submitted in lieu thereof, should be furnished to the Bureau in Selective Service cases. Of course, extra "copies of reports would continue to be required in instances when the Department has requested the investigation, when a clear indication exists that the Department or some other Government agency would require a copy and when Public Law 414, 82nd Congress, involving exclusion of aliens from this country is applied.

"In addition, it will no longer be necessary to furnish the Bureau with a copy of a report or form FD 411 in routine-type cases that have been resolved within 90 days of receipt of the case by the field, that is, where the delinquency has been resolved and the U.S. Attorney has declined prosecution. For uniformity, these cases should be closed by use of form FD 411 being

placed in the field office file and designating a copy to the appropriate U.S. Attorney to serve as a confirmation of his prosecutive opinion.

"Appropriate Manual and Handbook changes will be forthcoming."

Agents should amend the FD 411s where necessary with regard to copy information. In all cases the specific district of the USA should be set forth, such as EDPA or MDPA.

In the past, arrangements have been made whereby automatically certain forms are sent when cases are received from the USA by form SSS 301. In the recent past a number of cases have been referred by the USA other than by SSS 301. The forms which have automatically been sent are as follows:

FD 177 — to registrant

FD 178 — to person listed as always knowing his address

FD 179 — employer at time of registration

FD 180 — to an acquaintance of registrant

FD 181 — to the Post Office

In the future, in the interest of uniformity, these forms will not automatically be sent out since the information is not initially available unless the case is received by SSS 301. The case agent is responsible for the evaluation of whether such forms are necessary and insuring appropriate forms are sent out if it is felt they would be expedient and of prompt assistance in bringing the case to a conclusion.

As a reminder to the agents, the following is noted:

Where a subject is in a fugitive status, it is necessary that the court docket be checked annually to insure an indictment is still outstanding.

As an additional reminder, when information is received that the subject of a Selective Service case may be unsuitable for the military because of mental or physical disability or criminal record, the USA should be promptly contacted for prosecutive opinion in accordance with instructions set forth in the Handbook.

1 — 25-00
1 — Each Agent #8 Squad (15)
1 — Each Resident Agent (60)
JCO:EMR
(76)

Women Undo FBI

TO : SAC (25 — new)
FROM : SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY
DATE : 6/23/70
SUBJECT: UNION FOR NATIONAL DRAFT OPPOSITION (UNDO), SSA

Re Newark airtel to Bureau 6/17/70 instructed certain investigation be conducted with regard to possible violation of the Selective Service Act. In view of this, a 25 case is being opened and Newark airtel to Director 6/17/70 is being placed in the 25 file.

Among the leads set forth are the following:

1. The number of investigations, if any, received since the inception of UNDO wherein it has been determined that females under the guise of eligible draft age males have written to draft boards indicating that they refuse to register although of age.

2. The number of complaints, if any, wherein a

mass of spurious conscientious objector claims have been filed as a result of UNDO counseling.

3. The number of incidents of mass draft card turn-ins reported as a result of UNDO activity.

4. The number of incidents reported where a mass spurious material was furnished to draft boards as a result of UNDO counseling other than #2 above.

LEADS

AT HARRISBURG, PA.

In connection with the above, SA BRINKLEY should contact State Selective Service Headquarters in efforts to determine any cases received coming within the above four items.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1. Pertinent supervisory officials in the Selective Service System at Philadelphia should be contacted in efforts to determine information concerning the above four items.

2. Agents with the following assigned cases should expedite the investigation and pertinent information developed indicating whether the subjects are female should be made a matter of record in instant file as well as the case file. This is for the benefit of SA CAR-RIG, to whom instant case is assigned.

TITLE FILE NO. AGENT ASSIGNED

B. ALLEN (no request received from the USA regarding investigation of this individual)

N. CARROLL 25-42351 HILL

A. MICHEL (no request received from the USA regarding investigation of this individual)

C. MOODY 25-42356 CORNICK

M. MAYSON 25-42350 FARLEY

A. DAY 25-42343 SCHULER

8 — 25-new
1 — 100-51003
1 — 25-42351 (HILL)
1 — 25-42356 (CORNICK)
1 — 25-42350 (FARLEY)
1 — 25-42343 (SCHULER)
JCO:EMR



Draft board rip-offs are effective

TO : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (25-21182)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (25-42035) (RUC)
DATE : 11/20/70
SUBJECT: BILL STANTON
SSA

Re Indianapolis report of SA DONALD H. KIDD dated 10/5/70.

The following investigation was conducted by RECHARD A. MAZZEO on 11/16/70, at Lansdowne, Pa.:

On 11/18/70, Miss DONNA DANSEPT, Clerical Assistant, Local Board 58, Selective Service, Lansdowne, Pa., advised that due to the recent destruction of many of the current files of Local Board 58, she is unable to forward any background papers regarding BILL STANTON. DANSEPT stated she would search the remains of the destroyed files for any background information she may have regarding STANTON and forward this to Local Board 87, Selective Service System, Richmond, Inc. DANSEPT further stated she would communicate with Local Board 87 and request that they furnish subject with Selective Service System Form 800 at Earlham College, Richmond, Inc.

DANSEPT recalled that she had sent Selective Service System Form 800 to the subject. She further recalled that subject responded by letter indicating that he would not register for the Selective Service. She could not recall any further information regarding subject.

How to conduct and report interviews with deserters effectively for prosecution

TO : DESIGNATED AGENTS
FROM : SAC, JOE D. JAMIESON
DATE : 7/29/69
SUBJECT: FUGITIVE DESERTER MATTERS

By SAC letter 69-22 dated 4/8/69, the Director advised as follows:

"INTERVIEWS AND CONFESSIONS - DESERTERS - SAC Letter 67-38 advised no warning of rights is necessary so long as the interrogation of the deserter suspect or subject is confined to identification only. Military court restrictions on interviews of such deserters have resulted in the need to eliminate this special provision. Handle deserter cases in accordance with the general rules applicable in other FBI cases of in-custody interrogation."

It has been noted by the #7 Supervisor that in many instances, particularly in the Resident Agencies, normal fugitive apprehension procedures have not been followed. The following criteria should be utilized when apprehending fugitive deserters:

(a) A deserter should be advised of the arresting agents' identity and the purpose of the arrest.

(b) He should be advised of his Constitutional rights and afforded an opportunity to read and execute the warning and waiver of rights form.

(c) He should be interviewed regarding his activities during the AWOL period and of the intentions he has regarding his military service. This interview, if positive results are obtained, should be reduced to an FD-302 and placed in the file and any pertinent remarks set forth in the remarks section of the FD-220.

(d) An arrest and interview log should be maintained and the interview log and advice of rights form should be maintained in a 1-A envelope submitted to the case file.

These procedures are necessary as in numerous instances within the recent past, Agents of this Division and throughout the Bureau, have been called on to testify at court-martials and also to furnish affidavits to the military concerning statements made by fugitive deserters at the time of their apprehensions. This procedure will enable agents to properly handle either of these instances at any time in the future in a satisfactory manner.

It has also been noted that in numerous instances where investigations were being requested in a foreign country that an improper format has been utilized upon submitting an LHM for dissemination to appropriate legal attache requesting overseas investigations. SAC letter 69-22 dated 4/8/69 advised as follows:

"There has been a significant increase in the number of deserter fugitives being sought by the Bureau who have fled to Canada and other countries. To facilitate handling the letterhead memoranda both at the Seat of Government and by the Legal Attaches, you should insure that the requirements as set forth in the FBI Handbook, Part I, page 50b, are closely followed.

"Some of the most frequent errors in the preparation of the letterhead memoranda are: failure to set out specific investigation required, requesting that servicemen be interviewed rather than having their residence verified, use of the property stamp, and occasionally requesting the arrest of the servicemen.

"After setting forth the specific investigation desired, the letterhead memorandum should request that the deserter fugitive's presence in the country of asylum be verified. No request for arrest should be made. Since the letterhead memorandum is to be delivered to the foreign investigating agency, it should not contain the usual restrictive property statement."

The Bureau has also advised that leads should be set forth in the last page of the LHM and should be phrased in the following manner or a close proximity thereof:

"It is requested that (subject's) residence in (Country) be verified. If information is developed that he is to be deported, advise this Bureau in order that arrangements can be made to take him into custody upon his return to the United States."

As noted in the aforementioned SAC Letter, LHMs for dissemination to foreign countries do not utilize the normal admonition regarding FBI property, etc.

REPORT WRITING - DESERTER CASES

By SAC letter 69-40 dated 7/29/69, the Bureau advised as follows:

"Reference is made to SAC letter 69-12, 2/17/69, wherein all reporting in captioned categories was suspended for trial period of one year. This is continued

insofar as any reporting to Bureau is concerned. However, as results of analyses in inspections, certain clarifications are in order with respect to situations when it will obviously be desirable to prepare reports at the field level....To assist in supervision and administration of fugitive cases, succinct summary reports for field use should be prepared when fugitive cases are six months old and at each six-month period thereafter. Along the same line, SACs and/or field supervisors may certainly require an Agent to prepare a report when deemed advisable to properly administer the case such as upon reassignment or to develop training in reporting procedures on the part of new Agents. Also, to further reduce generation of unnecessary paper, whenever inserts and interview report forms (FD-302) are deemed advisable, only an original and one (indexing) need be prepared rather than the usual original and nine; and if it is subsequently found that additional copies are needed they may be reproduced by duplicating equipment."

Pursuant to the above instructions, all agents presently handling deserter cases are instructed to review all pending deserter matters and to submit summary reports with one copy to each active auxiliary office and two copies for Philadelphia in all deserter cases pending at least six months and to set appropriate ticklers to submit summary reports each subsequent six month period until subject is apprehended.

1 - 42-00
1 - SAC
1 - ASAC
1 - #7 Supervisor
1 - Each Agent #7 Squad (11)
1 - SE PORTER
1 - Each Resident Agent (45)
QBR:jib
(61)

MISCELLANEOUS

Protect the FBI from Scandal: Investigate!

TO : SAC (77-00)
FROM : SA W. B. ANDERSON
DATE : 8/28/69
SUBJECT: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS -
PROFESSIONAL STAFF

On 8/27/69 Bureau Supervisor JOHN CONNELL reviewed at some length an additional step which he insists be done in our DAPLI investigations.

We are to establish by actual investigation, the residence of the close relatives of a certain class of employees, which will be set out below, and at the same time, we are to establish the reputation of these employees. He said if their reputation could be established from one reliable source, such as the chief of police in a small town who knew the DAPLI, it would be enough, but it had to be done in some reliable way.

We do this in SPI cases.

CONNELL said it should be done in the following 77 cases:

U.S. MARSHALL
U.S. ATTORNEY
AST.
JUDGESHIPS
DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEYS
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS OF THE BUREAU
OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS.

CONNELL acknowledged that this requirement is not in the Manual of Instructions now but said it will be inserted later and these additional investigative steps will now be required.

The fact that we are required to duplicate investigation already done on Criminal Investigators for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs was discussed with CONNELL. It was pointed out to him that in a heavy caseload situation this seemed unnecessary.

CONNELL pointed out there have been a series of scandals in this bureau within the Justice Dept. at Baltimore and New York City and that officials of the Justice Dept. were deeply concerned about the quality of investigators in the narcotics field and were insistent that we do a full, complete and thorough investigation.

He said this has been a matter of discussion at the highest levels and is not susceptible to change.

WBA:VFH
cc: 77-00
Each Resident Agent
Agents #4 Squad
Miss HOYNIK
Miss RAFTER
Miss CAIRNS
SE McARDLE

All investigations at educational institutions must be most discreet

TO : ALL AGENTS
FROM : SAC
DATE : 4/26/67
SUBJECT: CONTACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS

Re my memo 4/5/67.

Referenced memo set forth in part rules governing the handling of Security of Government Employee investigations on campuses. As of today, those instructions concerning SGE cases are rescinded.

The latest Bureau rules governing the following investigative matters are being set forth below. It is to be noted that previously 151 classification was considered an applicant investigation. This is no longer true.

140 - SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

138 - LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

151 - U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION)
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMA-

MENT AGENCY
PEACE CORPS
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DE-
VELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZA-
TION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

In the future, the above cases, when received by this office, will have the following addendum inserted by the Bureau. This reflects the latest Bureau rules governing these cases.

"You are authorized to conduct necessary investigation involving persons connected with educational institutions unless your office is aware of a possible problem at a particular school. No such contacts are to be made on campuses. Should a problem exist or should it be felt an interview on a campus is necessary, furnish the Bureau full details together with your recommendation for specific Bureau authority. It is incumbent upon each office to insure that any such in-

vestigation involving persons connected with educational institutions are handled by mature personnel to avoid possible embarrassment to the Bureau. All persons interviewed must be advised that the Bureau is conducting a background investigation of the captioned individual who is an applicant or employee of the Federal Government to preclude any assumption that the investigation is of a criminal or security type."

It should be noted that line 4 of the above states No such contacts are to be made on campuses.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, resolve same by contacting the #4 Desk. ALL INVESTIGATIONS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS MUST BE MOST DISCREET.

All agents are to familiarize themselves with the above instruction and handle their investigations accordingly.

CC: SAC
ASAC 134-00 66-244
ALL SUPERVISORS 137-00
ALL AGENTS 140-00
ALL SQUAD SECRETARIES 138-00
ALL INVESTIGATIVE CLERKS 151-00

JDJ:VFH



Local WRL Groups

REGIONAL OFFICES

WRL Midwest, 1437 E. Brady St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202

WRL Southwest, 1003 Forrester NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104

WRL West, 833 Haight St., S.F., Cal. 94133

Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence, Box 7477, Atlanta, Ga. 30309

D.C.

Washington WRL, P.O. Box 231, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016

KANSAS

Lawrence WRL, Canterbury House, 1116 Louisiana, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

MICHIGAN

Detroit WRL, Oakland University, Rochester, Mich. 48063

NEW JERSEY

Newark WRL, 366 Passaic Ave. Nutley, NJ 07110 (201/667-7451)

NEW YORK

Broome Co. WRL, P.O. Box 1351, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902

Ithaca WRL, 215 Giles St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Jamestown WRL, 12 Partridge St. Jamestown, N.Y. 14701

OHIO

Columbus WRL, 195 Indianola Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43201

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma WRL, Box 11, Norman Okla. 73069

TEXAS

Austin WRL/Direct Action, P.O. Box 7161, University Station, Austin, Tx. 78712

Ft. Worth WRL, 1322 Hemphill, Ft. Worth, Tx. 76104

VIRGINIA

Edinburg Virginia WRL, Rt # 3, Edinburg, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown WIN, 420 Stewart St., Morgantown, W. Va. 26505

In addition to the above groups, there are about a dozen efforts to organize local WRL's going on around the country. These are what we could call embryo WRL's and when they reach the stage of being able to organize and work outside the WRL membership we will list them as local WRL's. If you would like to begin organizing a local WRL or would like information on the local WRL program please write to the National Office.

literature

THEY LOVE IT BUT LEAVE IT. Written by WRI Secretary Devi Prasad, this book covers all major aspects of desertion by U.S. servicemen and their situation in the countries where they have taken refuge (paperback) 80pp. \$1

AIN'T GONNA PAY FOR WAR NO MORE. Finally, everything you'd want to know on war tax resistance under one cover — by Robert Calvert, coordinator of War Tax Resistance. (paperback) 127pp. \$1

AN EYE FOR AN EYE impresses Jessica Mitford, author of "The Trial of Dr. Spock" as "not only an immensely informative chronicle of prison life but also as an incredibly brave act of defiance on the part of these four convicts." They are still doing time at Indiana State Prison. (paperback) 246 pp. 95 cents

STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE. A report on crime and punishment in America prepared for the AFSC with Mark Morris as staff writer (paperback) 179 pp. \$1.95

FREE TO GO. When William Kuenning went to D.C. on spring vacation it was not to participate in the Mayday demos. But he wound up by doing so and he, his wife, son and daughter all were busted. He tells the story, human interest style, in this pamphlet. 35 pp. 75cents

WHAT IS CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS? This noted article by Wilhelm Reich is translated into English for the first time in a reprint by Liberation Magazine. 52 pp. \$1

MOVEMENT SECURITY KIT. Issued by RESIST, this kit includes RADICAL'S GUIDE TO GRAND JURIES, "ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER," NOTES ON SECURITY, etc. \$1

WRL BROKEN RIFLE BUTTON \$6/100, \$1/12, 10¢ each

WRL BROKEN RIFLE PIN on heavy metal. \$1

ND BUTTON (Nuclear Disarmament symbol)
black and white \$6/100, \$1/12, 10cents each
in assorted colors \$7/100, \$1/10, 10cents each

ND PIN black enamel on steel. \$1

To: WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012

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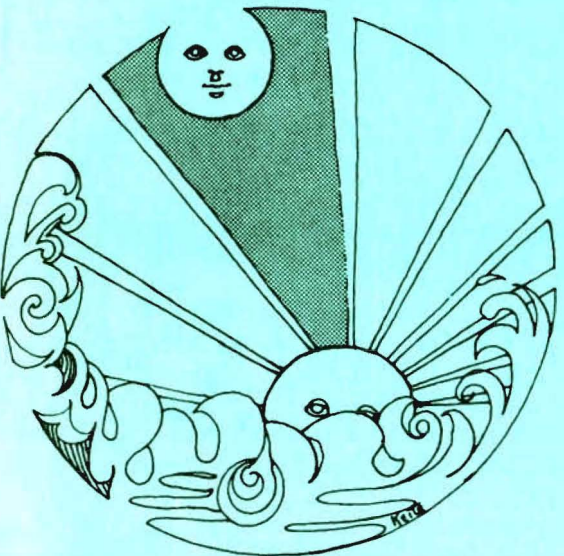
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Robin Larsen

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