



J.R.
7-11
10:18A
Non-reply
Murray, E.A.

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Campbell _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Miller, ES _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Waikart _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____

JACKIE ROBINSON CONSTRUCTION CORP.

560 SYLVAN AVENUE • ENGLEWOOD, CLIFFS, N.J. 07632
TELEPHONE: 201-871-4216

July 6, 1972

Maimfeldt
J.R.

Mr. Jack Anderson
1612 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is not intended as a criticism, but I must say I have every reason to believe what Mr. Gray, Kleindienst and the Secret Service have said. There has not been any denial that my name was placed on a list, and while there may be a file number, I cannot be offended. I have been told that over the years anyone going to the White House gate without an invitation requesting to see the President, regardless of who he may be, is placed on a special list. I believe Messrs. Gray and Kleindienst when they say this does not mean I have ever been considered a threat to the President. As a matter of fact, I would be concerned if policy was not followed in my case.

Meeting and talking with Mr. Gray and Mr. Kleindienst gave me a greater insight as far as the work responsibility and fairness are concerned. I genuinely believe under their leadership a greater relationship and response to many problems will evolve. I hope we will give them the benefit of any doubt and that the matter can now be dropped. I believe the last paragraph of your column of July 3 when you stated:

"A Justice Department spokesman explained that the Kleindienst-Gray response to Robinson's inquiry was based upon information furnished by the Secret Service. The Secret Service explained that Robinson's name was included in the data bank because he tried to call upon the President "without an appointment."

REC-58 74690-10

16 JUL 20 1972

EXP. PROC. 7-20
JUL 10 1972

53 AUG 17 1972

7/15/72

Mr. Jack Anderson

- 2 -

July 6, 1972

But a spokesman added that the Secret Service does not consider Robinson a threat to the President. "

Very truly yours,

Jackie Robinson
Jackie Robinson

cc: Mr. Pat Gray
Mr. Richard Kleindienst

DO-6 OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- 7 MR. FELT
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- 788 MR. BATES
- MR. BISHOP _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CAMPBELL _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CLEVELAND _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DALBEY _____
- MR. MILLER, E.S.
- MR. PONDER _____
- MR. SOYARS _____
- MR. WAIKART _____
- MR. WALTERS _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MR. KINLEY _____
- MR. ARMSTRONG _____
- MS. HERWIG _____
- MRS. NEENAN _____

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds



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*This should appear in our
briefing book re Mr. Anderson's
columns.*

*J
7-3*

10:40am

REC-58

65-74690-9

16 JUL 20 1972

RECEIVED SECTION

53 AUG 18 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
JUNE 24, 1972

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Marshall
- DATE: 6/30/72
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - [redacted]

- Felt _____
- Mohr _____
- Rosen _____
- Bates _____
- Belmont
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Last three paragraphs of captioned column (copy attached) pertain to one Saul Alinsky who Anderson notes was the "self-proclaimed 'professional radical' who died earlier this month." Anderson states that FBI regarded Alinsky "as a menace" and "kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red." Anderson reports "despite Alinsky's rabbleroxing, he was hardly a routine revolutionary" and quoted Alinsky as previously stating "I love this country, and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

Review of Bureau files reveals Alinsky has not been the subject of any surveillance or active security investigation by the FBI.

EX 101 REC-58

65-74690-8

Alinsky was subject of discreet, preliminary inquiry by Bureau in 1944 due to his being considered as possible juvenile delinquency lecturer for FBI National Academy. He was not recommended for this position as information developed that [redacted] a communist group, to wit, the Jackson Park Branch of American League for Peace and Democracy. (This group has been designated per Executive Order (E.O.) 10450).

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds
ON 05-18-2007

JUL 20 1972

Bureau files reveal Saul David Alinsky, white male, born 1/30/09, of Chicago, Illinois, was Executive Director of Industrial Area Foundation (IAF), established in 1940, to organize and train indigenous personnel for community organizations. He was also active in activity concerning poverty-type problems in U. S. In connection with his activities, he associated with communists, communist front groups, and extremists.

Enclosure
1 - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)
TF:crc (19)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Class. & Ext. By SP8BJJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6/30/92 5/24/82

53 AUG 18 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Copy of column...

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post"
June 24, 1972

Information concerning these latter associations came to Bureau's attention through sources providing coverage of the specific subversives or extremists with whom Alinsky had association. Examples of these associations include: his appearance as speaker at Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting, Chicago, 2/10/56, (SWP has been designated pursuant to E. O. 10450); his active support of SWP functionary [redacted] [redacted] who was fired in 1959 from Veterans Administration due to subversive membership; [his giving main speech at Foster Club meeting of Southeast Section of Communist Party (CP), held at Chicago 3/61;] his meeting with black extremist Stokely Carmichael in Chicago, 1/67, reportedly to assist Carmichael in organizing in ghetto areas; and his affiliation with poverty-type programs such as the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, which employed youth-gang leaders who were involved in violence.

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Dissemination was made by the Bureau to appropriate agencies regarding information received concerning Alinsky, examples of which are set forth above. Agencies who have received communications of this nature in past include the Department, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Economic Opportunity, military intelligence agencies, and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Several of these disseminated communications set forth that Alinsky was self-described as "professional radical"; however, no reference located in any communication disseminated which contains Alinsky's alleged statement, "I love this _____ country, and we're going to take it back."

From the limited comments of Anderson concerning Alinsky, a specific determination cannot be made as to Anderson's source regarding FBI investigative interest in Alinsky.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

- 2 -

TF
J...-3
1040 PM
1/66
FBI/DEM
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Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Campbell _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. *[Signature]*
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Marijuana Hard-Liners Winning

D-31

By Jack Anderson

The White House has quietly started twisting arms on Capitol Hill to authorize tougher measures against marijuana violators.

For months, a fierce debate has raged inside the Nixon administration between those who want to legalize marijuana and those who favor a marijuana crackdown. The crackdown crowd has now won.

The word has gone out from the White House to put the heat on Congress to pass two measures that would assure continued prosecution of marijuana users.

The instructions were delivered by White House aide Walt Minnick to Donald Miller, chief counsel for the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Miller immediately called representatives from several federal departments behind closed doors on June 13 to plan the lobbying campaign.

The principal measure is an international drug control treaty which would obligate the U.S. to make possession of certain drugs, including marijuana, "punishable offenses."

The other measure is an enabling law which would be needed to clear the way for

Congress to approve the treaty.

The treaty, known as "The Convention of Psychotropic Substances," would empower the Justice Department to control drugs regardless of the medical recommendations from the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Drug Controversy

This would directly contravene a drug abuse law, enacted by Congress two years ago, giving HEW the power to decide which drugs are dangerous.

A number of HEW officials are dismayed over the White House action. They believe HEW, as the scientific and medical arm of the government should rule on dangerous drugs.

The President's own National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has recommended that penalties for personal possession of marijuana be abolished.

BNDD officials, however, are sternly opposed to relaxing any of the laws against marijuana use. Their views were underscored in a recent speech by John Ingersoll, the hard-line BNDD director. He told a group of California policemen that the legalization of marijuana and other drugs might mean the fight against

drug abuse was "lost altogether."

He added: "It is our duty not only to protect the public in the streets from vicious criminals but to protect the public from harmful ideas."

Footnote: HEW officials believe the White House deliberately began lobbying for the drug control treaty on the eve of the election campaign, figuring it might be difficult for members of Congress to oppose it in an election year. But Minnick explained to us that the timing had been determined by the Senate Judiciary Committee's schedule. The committee must process the enabling legislation.

Bluecoats vs Redskins

It has been many moons since the bluecoats won their last skirmish with the redskins in the struggle for the West. But the federal government is still crowding the Indians.

Back in 1865, the government signed a treaty with the Winnebago tribe granting them land "for use and occupancy forever." As late as 1944, the Army Corps of Engineers — descendants of the bluecoats — pledged that they would never appropriate Indian lands without prior tribal consent.

But now the federal authorities want to build a recreation project on Winnebago land in Iowa and Nebraska. Without

regard for past treaties and pledges, the government took the land away from the Indians for the Oxbow Lake project.

Not that the friendly Winnebago mind opening their homeland to their white brothers for fishing and picnicking. But the tribe would like to retain the title and collect the income from park concessions.

Footnote: congressional sources tell us that a House Appropriations Subcommittee may settle the issue, strictly for budgetary reasons, by turning down the \$750,000 appropriation for the Oxbow project.

Saul Alinsky, the self-proclaimed "professional radical," died earlier this month. He would have been dismayed over the eulogies that appeared in several newspapers.

He would be comforted to know, however, that the FBI at least regarded him as a menace. The G-men kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red.

But the FBI file on him isn't convincing. Despite Alinsky's rabblery, he was hardly a routine revolutionary. "I love this country," he kept on saying, "and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

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"The Washington Post" 6/24/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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D-31

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DATE 5/24/82 BY SP0BTJ/lmw ENCLOSURE
222, 250

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. J.W. Marshall
- 1 - [redacted]

- Tolson
- Felt
- Casper
- Rosen
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Miller, E.S.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Cleveland
- Ponder
- Bates
- Waikart
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/28/72

FROM : G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - [redacted]

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY OF COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON
BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
6/27/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

United Press International press release and article in "The Evening Star," dated 6/27/72, and 6/28/72 article in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" reported syndicated columnist Jack Anderson at a hearing on "governmental lawlessness" of the Congressional Black Caucus stated on 6/27/72 that FBI files on black Americans are so numerous that "apparently anyone with dark skin who dares to open his mouth is viewed as subversive." He stated Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other prominent black Americans have been the subject of detailed investigation by FBI. He read from a reported FBI memorandum that Mrs. King arrived at Tampa International Airport at 12:55 p.m. on 3/10/66 and proceeded directly to St. Petersburg, Florida. The memorandum indicated "her appearance in concert at the Pasadena Community Church. . . and her stay at the Princess Martha Hotel were without incident." He stated this information was disseminated by FBI to Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence.

These news articles revealed he identified 21 black individuals and seven organizations that have been investigated by FBI.

REC-58 65-74690-7

Anderson's testimony was mostly a rehash of information he previously published in his syndicated column, and it is hardly anything new. His testimony, however, helps to solidify our suspicions that leaks of our information to Anderson are being made by someone with access to Secret Service files since he presented a computerized printout list of some 5,500 blacks which he identified as the Secret Service "black nationalist file."

16 JUL 20 1972

Mrs. Martin Luther King has never been a subject of FBI investigation. We maintain a file concerning her, however, which is a repository for information concerning Mrs. King, which was developed during the course of investigations of other matters. Anderson's reference to Mrs. King's trip to Florida is contained in FBI memorandum, dated 3/12/66 at Tampa, Florida, copy of which is attached. Such data was reported to us by the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department; and it was disseminated to Secret Service,

Enclosures
WHA:lkc (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

56 AUG 21 1972

[Handwritten signature and stamp]

5-JAN-5770

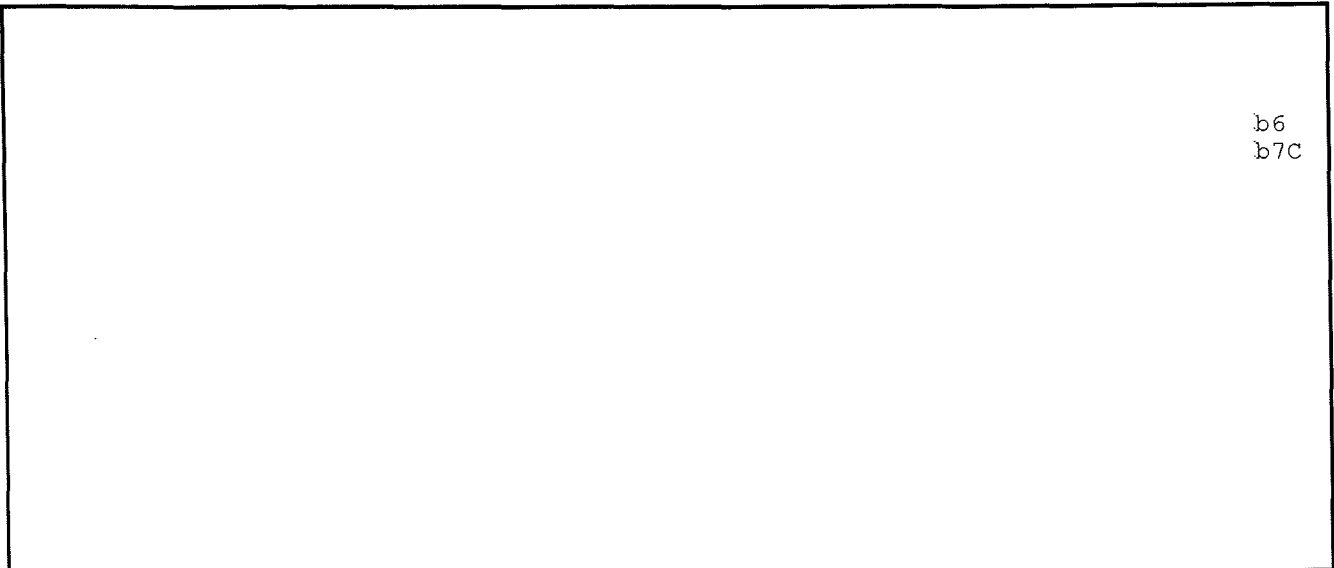
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Testimony of Columnist Jack Anderson
Before Congressional Black Caucus, 6/27/72

Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence. The memorandum made reference to Tampa communication, dated 3/1/66, copy of which is attached. The latter communication revealed the St. Petersburg Police Department had determined Mrs. King was to give a concert at the Pasadena Community Church; and she, as well as sponsors of the concert, had received a letter containing threats against her in the event she appeared as scheduled. This memorandum was likewise disseminated to Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence.

Concerning the individuals mentioned in the articles, [redacted] Huey Newton, Stokely Carmichael and Eldridge Cleaver are well-known black extremist leaders who are under active investigation. The following 12 individuals identified by Anderson have been mentioned in prior memoranda concerning the information reported in the Jack Anderson's columns: [redacted] Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] Harry Belafonte, [redacted] James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, [redacted] and [redacted]

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He identified the following additional individuals and groups as having been investigated by FBI:



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WALTER FAUNTROY - Congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. Instituted special inquiry (character type) investigation of Fauntroy 8/22/67 on White House instructions, as he was being considered for a position in District of Columbia Mayor's office. Investigative results furnished White House. No other investigation

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Testimony of Columnist Jack Anderson
Before Congressional Black Caucus, 6/27/72

conducted concerning Fauntroy. Information coming to our attention through another investigation on 7/2/69 revealed he addressed a rally supporting picketing by group attempting to organize in Charleston, South Carolina. Such information disseminated to White House, Attorney General, Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence agencies. Public source data concerning speech made by Fauntroy 1/6/71 at construction site of new FBI building in which he criticized then Attorney General Mitchell and FBI Director Hoover for discriminating against minority groups in hiring employees for the Department and FBI, respectively, was disseminated to the Department and Secret Service.

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) (organization's name changed to Student National Coordinating Committee, 7/22/69). SNCC is under active investigation as it is a black revolutionary organization.

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA). Organization is under active investigation as it is a black extremist and separatist group seeking creation of a separate black nation in U. S.

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI). Under active investigation since it is a black extremist group advocating destruction of white man and separation of the races.

CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP). Under active investigation as it advocates black separatism and leadership dominated by well-known black extremists.

DRUM AND SPEAR BOOKSTORE, Washington, D. C. Investigation initiated November, 1968, as bookstore founded by former members of SNCC who were close associates of black extremist leader Stokely Carmichael. Case closed 5/16/72.

BLACK UNITED FRONT (BUF). BUF founded 1968 by black well-known extremist Carmichael and currently [redacted] Organization currently under active investigation.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Testimony of Columnist Jack Anderson
Before Congressional Black Caucus, 6/27/72

BLACKMAN'S VOLUNTEER ARMY FOR LIBERATION. Investigation initiated February, 1968, as head of this organization stated small group could start destroying white man's property and cause him to "talk it over." Compared such activity to Castro's overthrow of Cuban government with initial group of 26 followers. Investigation continuing.

Dissemination on above seven organizations made to Internal Security Division, Secret Service and military intelligence services.

Anderson's allegation that blacks who speak out against the status quo in this country are investigated by FBI is inaccurate. Our investigations have never been based on such an ill-founded criterion. Investigations are initiated upon sound guidelines enumerated in Sections 87 and 122 of the Manual of Instructions and to determine if violations of Federal statutes have taken place or are being planned.

ACTION:

For information.

*WAA
DE 9/1/72*

*EM/waw
VIC*

*SEE KING LHM.S ——— JX
HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY
TO REALLY NAIL ANDERSON*

7

SPK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 3301
Tampa, Florida 33601

March 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MRS. CORRETA S. KING, Also Known As
Mrs. Martin Luther King

Reference is made to Tampa communication dated
March 1, 1966.

On March 11, 1966, Lieutenant [redacted]
St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, advised that
Mrs. Correta S. King arrived at the Tampa International
Airport, Tampa, Florida, at 12:55 PM, on March 10, 1966,
and came directly to St. Petersburg, Florida.

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Her appearance in concert at the Pasadena
Community Church, St. Petersburg, Florida, on the night
of March 10, 1966, and her stay at the Princess Martha
Hotel, were without incident.

She left St. Petersburg about 7:30 AM on
March 11, 1966, to catch an 8:25 AM Eastern Airlines plane
for Atlanta, Georgia.

This memorandum has been disseminated to Secret
Service and INTC, Tampa, Florida; Office of Special Inves-
tigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, and Office of
Naval Intelligence, Charleston, South Carolina.

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
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74690 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
March 1, 1966

MRS. CORRETA S. KING, also known
as Mrs. Martin Luther King

On February 28, 1966, Lieutenant [redacted]
St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, made available
to a Special Agent of the FBI a Xerox copy of a copy of the
following quoted letter:

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"Tampa, Florida
Feb. 21, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

"Mrs. C. S. KING
c/o 332 Auburn Ave. Ne
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

"Dear Mrs. King,

"We have made arrangements with one of the
local produce markets to purchase their over-
ripe fruit and rotten eggs in preparation for
your singing trip here.

"We hope we will get a chance to present
this fruit and eggs to you.

"Yours truly,

"/s/ [redacted] &
Spanish American Society

"copy to [redacted] & [redacted]

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Lieutenant [redacted] stated that the above-mentioned
copy was received by [redacted] Pasadena
Community Church, and was made available to the Police
Department [redacted] on February 25, 1966.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that Mrs. KING's concert
in St. Petersburg will be held at the Pasadena Community
Church.

74690

MRS. CORRETA S. KING

Lieutenant [redacted] advised that he has contacted the Intelligent Unit of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department, and has been advised that [redacted] and the Spanish American Society are not known to that agency.

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Lieutenant [redacted] advised that he is going to contact [redacted] and [redacted] to determine if their copies of above referred to letter were transmitted in envelopes postmarked Tampa, Florida.

This memorandum has been disseminated to Secret Service and INTC, Tampa, Florida; Office of Special Investigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, and Office of Naval Intelligence, Charleston, S. C.

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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Marshall

- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Campbell _____
- Rosen _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Miller, E. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Cleveland _____
- Ponder _____
- Bates _____
- Waikart _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Rm. b6 _____
- Holmes b7C _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/27/72

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM/509*

- 1 - Mr. W. V. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS
IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"
6/25/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-8-86 BY 2088 STS/088
209871

Mr. Gray on a copy of captioned column indicated a sheet should be prepared for his Intelligence Briefing Book concerning data in the column pertaining to FBI.

Captioned column indicated "FBI likes to cite 'confidential sources'" because such information is often "little more than gossip" and the veil of anonymity protects FBI as much as it does its sources. He reported FBI file on [redacted] for

example, disclosed a "source who has furnished reliable information in the past" quoted [redacted] a "self-described public relations man" for the Black Muslims, as advising that [redacted] managers were allegedly negotiating a title match [redacted] then recognized by World Boxing Association as [redacted] Alleged scheme called for [redacted] fight in a Miami television studio and "thereby circumvent boxing commission bars concerning [redacted] boxing." The entire deal was being arranged by a prominent sports announcer in New York City. An Agent in FBI's Chicago Field Office reported "and if all goes as planned (the announcer) will receive \$50,000 for his efforts." Anderson claimed he discussed this proposed fight with the sports announcer, with [redacted] and [redacted] and they advised this reported incident was a joke and a pipedream. [redacted] stated also that [redacted] was kidding around about not being able to fight and jokingly stated "he'd even fight on a television studio."

Anderson concluded that further investigation by him failed to produce a shred of evidence that the data in FBI memorandum was accurate and in spite of this, it is recorded in FBI files without the slightest hint that it is more like fiction than fact.

Enclosure
WHA:lkc (11)

16 JUL 20 1972
CONTINUED - OVER

1 - [redacted]
70 AUG 22 1972
ENCLOSURE

copy sent to [redacted] in fact [redacted] columns

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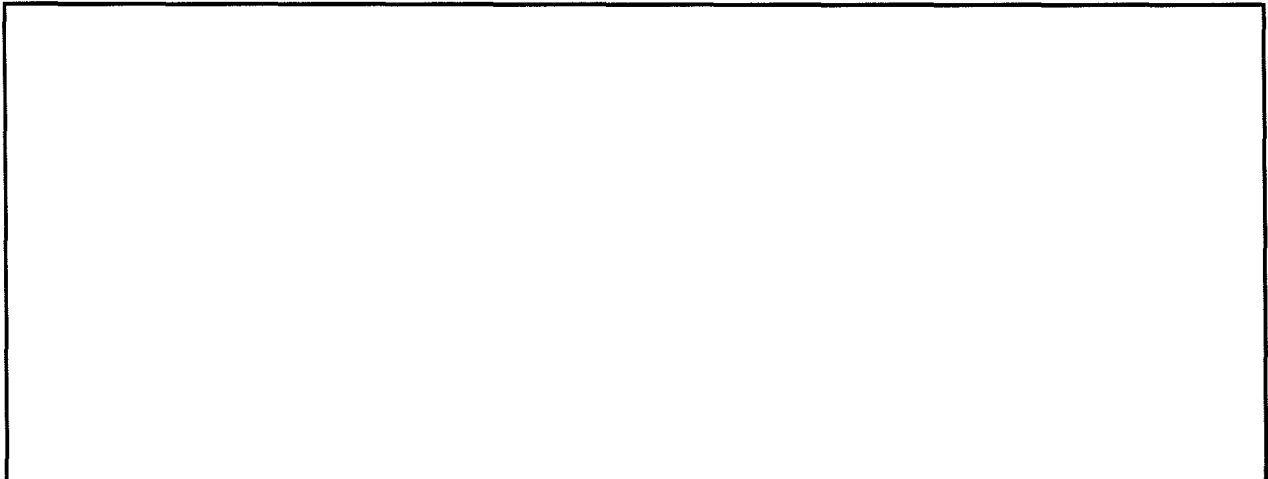
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5 - [redacted] 5/20

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post" 6/25/72

Information included in above article was set forth in Chicago LHM dated 12/8/69, captioned [redacted] [redacted] copy of which is attached. It is obvious Anderson has access to such memorandum. The information was furnished by [redacted] on 12/5/69, during period [redacted] activities were being followed by the Bureau. [redacted] requested that his identity be protected. The LHM was disseminated to Secret Service, Army intelligence and the Internal Security and Criminal Division of the Department.

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We also conducted limited and discreet inquiries through established sources only concerning three professional fights [redacted] to ascertain if any violations of Federal Anti-Racketeering or Sports Bribery statutes were involved.

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The data included in attached memorandum was volunteered to our Chicago Office by [redacted]. No investigation was initiated by the Bureau concerning the contents of memorandum as no data was furnished concerning any matter within our investigative jurisdiction. Thus we did not develop any information as to the authenticity of the information set forth in the memorandum. Our files do not reveal any further information concerning the alleged negotiations for a fight [redacted] in a television studio, and it cannot be determined if this proposal was "a joke."

ACTION:

In accordance with Mr. Gray's instructions, an insert is being prepared concerning this matter for his Intelligence Briefing Book.

1/11/72
JK

Jan 6/25
10:12 PM

EM/DMR DEM/GCM
OK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois.

December 8, 1969.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-40911

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

[Redacted]

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised December 5, 1969, of the following:

[Redacted] a self-described public relations man for the Nation of Islam (NOI) but not himself a NOI member, claims [Redacted]

JLL. FLA

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[Redacted] are negotiating for a [Redacted] title match [Redacted]

[Redacted] Howard Cossell of the American Broadcasting Company's, (ABC), television station in New York City, is alleged to be negotiating this title match, and, if all goes as planned, Cossell will receive \$50,000 for his efforts. Plans called for arrangements to be made to have this title match take place within the confines of an affiliate station of ABC TV in Miami, Florida. Inasmuch as this title match would be held in a television studio, presumably there will be no audience and the fight will be shown to the public only by closed circuit television. The individuals involved hope such an arrangement will circumvent boxing commission bars concerning [Redacted] boxing. They feel there is no law or regulation which states two men cannot fight and have the fight shown on closed television.

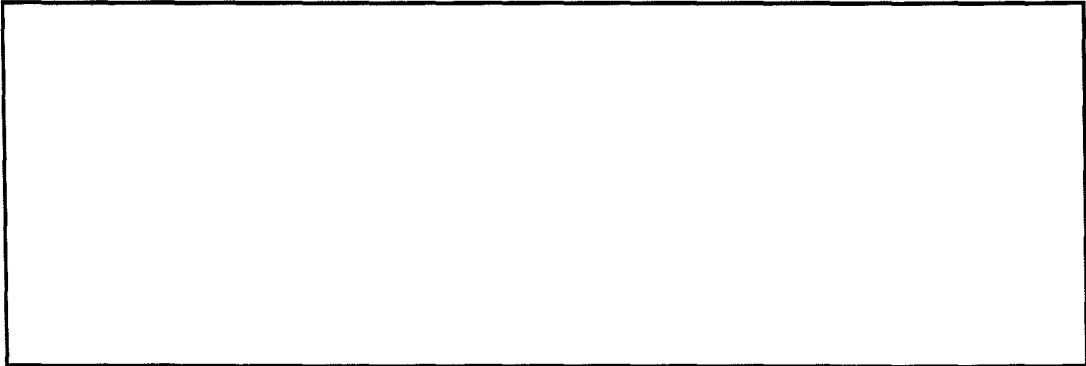
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74690-6

ENCLOSURE

100-40911-141



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[redacted] believes the above title match could be held sometime prior to the end of March, 1970.

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Copies of this memorandum have been disseminated to the following agencies:

United States Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Gale _____
- Ponder _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____



Jack Anderson

New Blasts Delay Eniwetok Return

ENIWETOK'S gentle natives, who have been waiting 26 years to go back to their nuclear-scorched island, will have to wait a while longer.

U.S. authorities haven't bothered to tell them that their precious atoll, already ripped apart by 30 nuclear tests, will be battered again by 21 secret, new bomb blasts. Thousands of tons of TNT will be used to simulate nuclear explosions on Eniwetok.

The natives were evacuated from their tiny atoll—less than 3 square miles of coral in the vast Pacific—back in 1946. They were shipped to the neighboring island of Ujelang, a spot so barren

tests must be held at Eniwetok, because comparisons must be with the earlier nuclear tests. Few stateside Americans, however, would tolerate the bombs in their own backyards without a fierce outcry.

FBI Fiction

ONE REASON the FBI likes to cite "confidential sources" is because their information often is little more than gossip. The veil of anonymity, therefore, protects the FBI as much as it does its sources.

The file on Muhammad Ali, for example, discloses an incident attributed to a "source who has furnished reliable in-

to for our book -

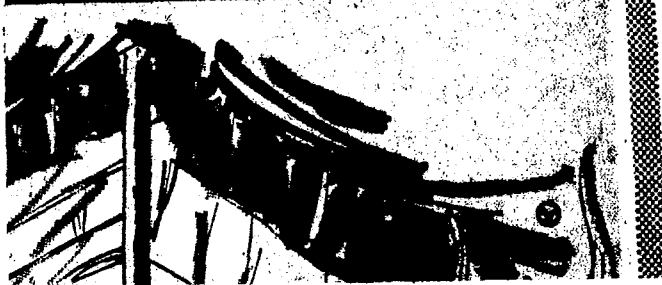
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- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date _____

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ENCLOSURE

74690

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM :

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
6/21/72

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/22/72

- 1 - Mr. F. W. Waikart
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

- Felt
- Mohr
- Rosen
- Bates
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Camb
- Cast
- Clev
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Marshall
- Miller
- Ponder
- Soyars
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

*Comparison of 7/6/72 column
in your info. re columns*

Captioned column, which was headlined "Berrigan Trial Made Heroes," (copy attached) contains information from two FBI LHMs regarding the plots to blow up the Washington, D. C., utility tunnels serving Government buildings and to kidnap Presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger.

Memorandum T. E. Bishop to Mr. Felt dated 6/1/72, captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives," (copy attached) sets forth information regarding a contact by [redacted] an employee of Anderson, with Mr. Bishop on 6/1/72. At that time [redacted] said he had in his possession a Secret Service cable which quoted from an "FBI report" concerned with the plot to kidnap Dr. Kissinger. From the wording of this cable it was obvious the material therein came from an LHM disseminated to Secret Service on 9/3/70.

The other LHM mentioned in Anderson's column was concerned with the bombing plot. This material was a direct quote from a memorandum submitted by the Philadelphia Office on 6/24/70 captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives." It was disseminated to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service on 6/29/70.

Analysis of this article discloses it to be a typical twisted and distorted assembly of facts designed to publicize the Government in the worst light possible. In a footnote the article indicated [redacted] had contacted [redacted] regarding the LHMs. [redacted] according to the article, stated that the Government did not turn over "these damning documents" at the [redacted] trial. This distortion of the truth implies the

Enclosures

- 1 - 100-460495 (Eastcon)

FBG:tlp
(11)

53 AUG 18 1972

ENCLOSURE

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REC-58

65-74690-2

16 JUL 20 1972

CONTINUED OVER

JMA 51200

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-460495-

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post" 6/21/72

Government withheld information from the defense and did not comply with the Court's order regarding discovery and inspection. The fact is the original FD-302s containing the first recording of the information in the LHMS was made available to the [redacted] defense attorneys.

b6
b7C

Previous analyses of several of Anderson's columns which appeared in the month of May, 1972, have indicated he has no doubt obtained copies of certain FBI documents from Secret Service and/or the White House. In view of the authenticity of the information appearing in the attached column, it is apparent Anderson has a pipeline into Secret Service files. It is clearly obvious, however, that the conclusion Anderson draws, namely "Apparently, the Justice Department's objective was to get the 'Harrisburg Seven' into court and take a chance the jury might convict them because of prejudice if not evidence" is not supported by any document in his possession.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

FLG

REB
7/2

EM

WGC

JK

wk

For P

AK

For my book

- 2 -

Prepared by DED to set forth the facts re these Anderson columns. This book must be kept up to date. Jun 6/76 9:58 PM

Living alone
2/25/76

On Sept. 4, 1970, the late J. Edgar Hoover sent a letter, stamped "Secret," to Kissinger informing the presidential adviser he had been "mentioned as a possible (kidnap) victim." By this time, the FBI regarded Douglas as a "sensitive" source "who has furnished reliable information in the past."

The Secret Service, which is responsible for protecting the people at the White House, was also notified. But the Secret Service was unimpressed.

The plans to destroy steam lines in Wash., D.C., has been investigated by the FBI and this Service," concluded a secret memo. "No information has been developed to confirm that plot."

Yet the Justice Department went ahead with a grand jury investigation and indictments.

Footnote: The documents we dug out of the FBI files, according to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, defense attorney for the "Harrisburg Seven," "tend to confirm what I saw during the trial." He also told my associate Joe Spear that the government failed to disclose these damning documents. We could get no comment from the Justice Department nor the FBI, "since this matter is still in litigation." In fact, the department has decided to drop the case.

Washington Wire

Sleeper Play—Auto owners, fearful that insurance will cut their annual dollar take from auto trophies, are trying to force a sleeper play in the Senate. The Senate Commerce Committee, spurred by Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), reported to the Senate a tough, no-fault bill that would save auto owners millions. But some state bar associations are urging Sen. Jim Eastland (D-Miss.) to start a jurisdictional squabble on the Senate floor. The trial lawyers want Eastland to have the bill sent back "for further study" to his Judiciary Committee—the graveyard of so many consumer bills in the past.

Soft on Drugs—The Food and Drug Administration is often accused of being too soft on the pharmaceutical industry it regulates. Yet the National Ethical Pharmaceutical Association, representing 100 small drug firms, would like the FDA to be even softer. The drug firms are trying to bring pressure through their congressmen to get the FDA to weaken its regulations. The drug makers want the FDA to allow them to include some ingredients in drugs even if there's no proof they're effective. The drug companies also would like to shift the burden of proving other drugs are safe from the producers to the FDA.

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- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Campbell _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Miller _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Waikart _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Berrigan Trial Made Heroes

C23

By Jack Anderson

The Justice Department went ahead with the prosecution of Father Philip Berrigan and his friends, apparently, with full knowledge that the evidence was insufficient to get a conviction.

Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAllister, both militant Catholics, and five others were accused of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and to blow up steam tunnels in Washington. They were found innocent of these charges after a long, costly trial.

We have now obtained documents from FBI files casting doubt on the validity of the government's case. Apparently, the Justice Department's objective was to get the "Harrisburg Seven" into court and take a chance the jury might convict them because of prejudice if not evidence.

But the jury refused to convict them of the conspiracy counts, thus proving that even the most unpopular radicals can still get a fair trial in America.

The Justice Department's strategy, meanwhile, completely backfired. Instead of suppressing the political radicals, the trials gave them a national forum and made heroes of them.

The trials also cost the taxpayers a bale of money.

Political Folly

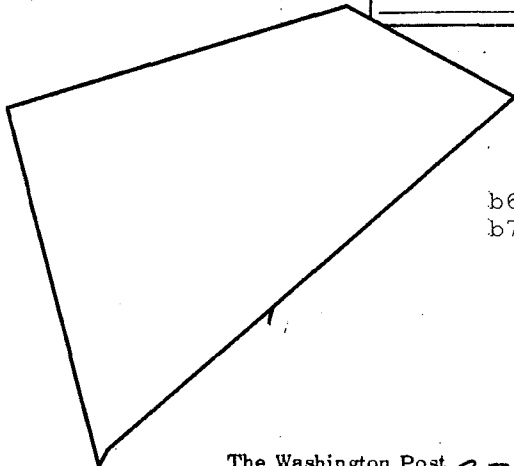
In retrospect, some high government officials believe the Justice Department not only wasted the taxpayers' money but committed political folly. For the trial accomplished nothing except to publicize the radical movement.

The first word of a plot to destroy government property and disrupt Washington came to the FBI on June 18, 1970, from "a confidential source of unknown reliability."

This dubious source "advised he had received a telephone call from Nell McLaughlin, a Catholic priest from Baltimore, Md. (one of the seven defendants at the Harrisburg, Pa., trial), who indicated he and others were going ahead with plans for the 'big action in Washington, D.C.' ...

"He advised this apparently related to the proposed destruction of the underground electrical network supplying power to government buildings in Washington, D.C., and/or destruction of computers at the Pentagon."

Our sources say the FBI's uncertain informant was Boyd Douglas, who later said the Catholic plot against Washington would be directed at steam lines. He also produced the famous "kidnap letters," discussing the alleged plot to make off with Henry Kissinger.



b6
b7C

- The Washington Post Times Herald _____ C23
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date JUN 21 1972

ENCLOSURE

74690

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/30/72

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/TJS*

FROM : *TJS*

SUBJECT: **JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST,"**
5/11, 5/12, 5/16, AND 5/17/72

- Felt _____
- Mohr _____
- Rosen _____
- Bates _____
- Bishop _____
- Callahan _____
- Campbell _____
- Casper _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Ponder _____ *b6*
- Soyars _____ *b7C*
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

In response to the Acting Director's request, there is provided as an enclosure one xerox copy each of FBI documents to which Anderson is believed to have gained access, based on an analysis of captioned columns.

Also enclosed is one copy each of to Mr. E. S. Miller memoranda 5/19/72 and 5/22/72, which analyzed captioned columns.

It is to be noted that item I-A in the Table of Contents (4/30/71 report) was not xeroxed because of its size (334 pages). Since Anderson only quoted from the synopsis of the report, that portion is reproduced in the enclosed. The entire report is readily available, should a review of it be desired.

REC-106

65-74670-4X

ACTION:

10 JUN 26 1973

For information.

Enclosures

CPM: dan
(5)

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CPM

EM

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

ROUTE IN TRAY ONE

53 JUN 26 1973

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : TJS/ELR

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST,"
5/20/72 AND 5/22/72

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- DATE: 5/26/72
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. F. W. Waikart
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

- Felt
- Mohr
- Rosen
- Bishop
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Campbell
- Casper
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Marshall
- Miller E.S.
- Ponder b6
- Soyars b7C
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

Comprise of FBI Documents in Jack Anderson Column

Captioned column of 5/20/72, which is headlined "Wallace Suspect Not In Assassin File," (copy attached) contains information describing Secret Service's computerized intelligence operation. Anderson disputes the explanation given by a Secret Service "spokesman" concerning the organization's use of its data bank. Instead, Anderson states "insiders" report differently.

The 5/22/72 column, entitled "Loudmouths Fill Secret Service Files," (copy attached) continues Anderson's attack on Secret Service's intelligence-gathering techniques. He refers to Secret Service files pertaining to actors Groucho Marx and Tony Randall, listing their alleged Secret Service file numbers. Anderson quotes from a Secret Service "memo" dated 6/9/71 concerning a discussion reportedly held between Secret Service officials in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, California, relating to Groucho Marx. Another Secret Service "memo" dated 3/25/68, is mentioned by Anderson, who quotes information from it concerning Tony Randall.

It is noted that previous analysis of Anderson's columns of 5/1, 5/11, 5/12, 5/16, and 5/17/72 have indicated that Anderson has most probably received copies of certain FBI documents from Secret Service and/or The White House.

If Anderson's information relating to Secret Service files, numbers, and memoranda is accurate, it is then apparent that Anderson is in a position to obtain unique access to Secret Service material.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures - 2

CPM:dan

(11)

4 CPM
53 AUG 17 1972

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

REC-58

652 74690

16 JUL 20 1972

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

Memorandum to Miller
RE: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"
5/20/72 and 5/22/72

b6
b7C

ADDENDUM; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION; ESM:lrs; 5-26-72:

I agree that we should not take action at this time in regard to possible Secret Service leak to Anderson since Mr. Gray has already authorized us to discreetly approach White House contacts concerning Anderson's articles 5/11,12,16, 17/72. This will be done as promptly as practicable. Thereafter a determination regarding contact with Secret Service will be considered.

EM

R

~~7~~

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST *Saturday, May 20, 1972* C11

Wallace Suspect Not in Assassin File

By Jack Anderson

Immediately after Gov. George Wallace was gunned down at a suburban Maryland shopping center, the Secret Service whirred through its computerized file.

The name of the prime suspect, 21-year-old Arthur Herman Bremer of Milwaukee, was not in the data bank of potential assassins.

The computer file constitutes the heart of the Secret Service's intelligence operation. Theoretically, the most basic descriptive information about a potential assassin can be fed into the machine, and a list of suspects will come pouring out.

A Secret Service spokesman has explained that the computer contains "a very large file of characteristics." These characteristics, he said, "may be addressed on an individual or combinatorial basis. So, if information of a general nature comes to our attention, we may search the file to synthesize it and condense it to the rather small number of suspects."

In other words, the data bank was supposed to pinpoint potential assassins by the freckles on their cheeks or the moles on their noses.

But insiders tell us the computer operation doesn't work the way he explained it. The entire system is actually

based on the premise that persons who write threatening letters, participate in demonstrations, make inflammatory "oral statements" or engage in "subversive" activities are most likely to attempt an assassination.

The names of such persons, as well as names from the FBI's National Crime Information Center, are dumped into the computer. The Secret Service's sophisticated data bank, in other words, is really nothing more than a personnel file of known or suspected nuts, criminals and subversives.

The President and other "protectors," as the Secret Service calls them, are not only followed but also preceded by their federal bodyguards. The agents comb hotel registries, convention guest lists and similar sources, and then wire the names back to Washington.

All names are checked against the computerized list. If the machine registers a "hit," the agents locate the potential assassin and initiate surveillance until they are satisfied there is no threat.

The Secret Service computer is also programmed to cough up names of "dangerous" suspects by geographical location. Only about 300 of the 180,000 names listed in the data bank, however, are considered dangerous enough to warrant regular surveillance.

The agency also has its computer set up to keep track of the whereabouts of its "protectors. At the push of a button, therefore, the Secret Service could have learned that George Wallace was in Laurel, Md., on May 15. Or that Vice President Agnew was in Japan.

Humphrey vs. McGovern

Despite reports to the contrary, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) has explicitly ordered his campaign organization to avoid attacks on his Democratic presidential rival, Sen. George McGovern (D-S.C.).

Indeed, Humphrey has suggested to his top campaign aides that McGovern might be in his choice for vice president, should Humphrey win the Democratic presidential nomination.

The orders to lay off McGovern were given three days prior to published reports that Humphrey's California organization planned a bare-knuckled attack on McGovern's positions on a variety of controversial issues, including abortion, amnesty and aid to parochial schools.

They came in a private memo, dated May 12, from the senator to Jack Chestnut, his campaign manager.

"I must insist," Humphrey wrote, "that you issue strict instructions throughout the campaign organization that

there are to be no attacks against George McGovern.

"He and I have been good friends for many years, and I am proud of his success. I helped bring him to Washington and we were next door neighbors.

"Muriel and I are terribly fond of him, Eleanor and their children. I will not let politics get in the way of that."

Humphrey makes clear, however, that he expects McGovern's positions on a number of issues to hurt the South Dakota senator as the public becomes more familiar with them.

"You can be sure that I have read the same materials that you have and that I know one of the reasons George is getting as many votes is that many who vote for him don't know anything about his record or his statements.

"Enough will be written by the press about his earlier statements . . . There is no need for me personally or for us as a campaign to get involved in the attack. . ."

Humphrey's memo notes that McGovern supported him in 1968. "He's a good man, and I will want his support again at the Miami convention and I will want the support as well of his voters.

"Furthermore," Humphrey says, "there are many people talking to me about him as a vice presidential candidate."

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74690 - 4

ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Campbell _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Monday, May 22, 1972 B13

Loudmouths Fill Secret Service Files

By Jack Anderson

The Secret Service, apparently, has been protecting presidential aspirants from the wrong people.

A fanatic with a handgun had no trouble infiltrating within a few feet of George Wallace at a political rally. But such unlikely assassins as comedians Groucho Marx and Tony Randall would have come under Secret Service scrutiny.

The Alabama governor was gunned down at a Laurel, Md., rally, and Arthur Herman Bremer, a pistol in his hand, was wrestled to the ground. He is being held on \$200,000 bond.

Yet Bremer's name appears nowhere in the Secret Service's computerized file of 180,000 suspicious individuals.

Those who wind up in the file aren't likely to shoot off anything more lethal than their mouths. Most came to the Secret Service's attention because of some intemperate remark. Many are prominent in politics, the arts or the entertainment world.

Of the 180,000 suspects, only about 300 are considered dangerous enough to warrant regular surveillance, and many of

these have already been hustled off to prisons or asylums.

Those who make threatening remarks about office-holders blow off steam, relieve the pressure and, therefore, usually don't resort to violence. More likely, a loner, unknown and obsessed, would attempt a political assassination.

This is the view of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence after studying 18 assassination attempts against prominent office-holders. The commission found that "it is difficult to prevent a determined assassin from killing a political figure, particularly when a mentally disturbed person acts alone to avenge some real or imagined wrong."

The presidential contenders don't have to worry about being shot by the likes of Groucho Marx or Tony Randall. But the Secret Service took their intemperate cracks seriously and considered bringing action against them.

The incorrigible Groucho was quoted by a West Coast underground newspaper as saying that "the only hope this country has is Nixon's assassination."

Groucho immediately disowned the statement. "I deny

everything," he said, "because I never tell the truth. I lie about everything I do or say — about men, women or any other sex."

The Secret Service, however, wasn't buying Groucho's denials. Confidential memos zipped between Secret Service headquarters in Washington and its West Coast offices.

In a memo dated June 9, 1971, Washington Special Agent In Charge Ronald C. Towns noted: "On this date, I discussed this matter with SAIC Powis, Los Angeles, concerning the need for further investigation to determine if an offense did occur."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Elgin Edward turned thumbs down on prosecution. But Groucho was assigned file number CO 2 39700 09205 and programmed into the Secret Service computer. He is now officially recognized as a threat to the President of the United States.

Tony Randall also wound up in the data bank because he made "oral statements" the Secret Service didn't like. A memo dated March 25, 1968, explains that the Philadelphia field office "had received a telephone call from Congress-

man James Byrne (D-Pa.) concerning Tony Randall."

"Congressman Byrne stated that Randall has opened an office in Philadelphia on March 21, 1968, for Senator McCarthy. In Randall's remarks to newspapermen on March 21, 1968, he called the President the 'murderous bastard in the White House' and stated that 'the SOB lied to us.'"

Byrne wanted to know whether Randall's "derogatory language" violated the law. A subsequent memo notes that "Congressman Byrne was advised that there did not appear to be a federal violation involved."

Nevertheless, actor Tony Randall, file number CO2 39700 00174, is still carried in the Secret Service's computerized file as a potential assassin.

Rather than waste time with harmless loudmouths, the Secret Service would be more effective, in the opinion of experts, if it raised obstacles in the way of potential assassins. Such measures have been suggested as spot searches of suspicious loiterers and the use of bulletproof plexiglass barriers.

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74690

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

- Felt
- Mohr
- Rosen
- Tates
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Campbell
- Casper
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Miller, E.
- Ponder
- Soyars
- Waikart
- Walters
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/22/72

FROM : [Redacted] TSS

- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. F. W. Waikart
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST,"
5/11/72, 5/12/72 AND 5/16/72

*Comps of F.B.I. Documents
in Jack Anderson's Columns*

SYNOPSIS: In response to inquiry by the Acting Director, research and analysis were conducted relating to FBI material mentioned in captioned columns. Bureau file numbers mentioned by Anderson, 5/11/72, are accurate, except number for [Redacted] is identification record number and number for Mrs. King is Atlanta Office file number. Main case files exist for [Redacted] Ralph Abernathy, [Redacted] James Baldwin, Harry Belafonte, Zero Mostel, I. F. Stone, [Redacted] and Marlon Brando, based on subversive allegations. Mrs. Coretta King and [Redacted] not investigated, but files containing information reported about their activities exist. Material reported by Anderson determined to originate from various FBI documents. The various items referred to above have been disseminated to The White House and Secret Service, with Secret Service getting 19 items not furnished to The White House, 7 items going to both Secret Service and The White House, and 3 items going to The White House but not Secret Service. We are checking possibility of Anderson's source being at The White House or Secret Service, through extremely discreet contacts at The White House.

ACTION: In response to the Acting Director's inquiry. Efforts are continuing to identify Anderson's source for FBI material through analysis of Anderson's columns, to attempt to isolate a single document or item which might pinpoint Anderson's source. Separate memorandum being prepared concerning column of 5/17/72.

Enclosures - 3

CPM:dan
(11)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

S-C. Moore

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 *htj/htj* SEE DETAILS - PAGE TWO

10/26/85 9145-21-50 263-860 REC-110 65-74630-3 19 JUL 20 1972

9145 21/20 3/3/86 MCT-38 248538

Classified by 2969 *DA/TAP*
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite *1-24/78*

53 AUG 18 1972

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

DETAILS: In connection with captioned column of 5/11/72, which contained information allegedly from FBI documents, the Acting Director made inquiry concerning files maintained on [redacted] Ralph Abernathy, [redacted] James Baldwin, Harry Belafonte, I. F. Stone, Mrs. Coretta King and [redacted] the purpose for any investigation of these persons, and the method by which Anderson could have obtained the information.

b6
b7C

It is to be noted that of the three columns in question, only one (5/11/72) mentioned FBI file numbers. With two exceptions, those listed were the Bureau's main case file numbers for the individuals. The number listed for Mrs. King (100-6351) is the Atlanta Office's file number for her. The number listed for [redacted] is his FBI identification record number. In the details that follow, the file numbers listed are the main Bureau files for the respective persons, unless otherwise noted.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Anderson's reference [redacted]

[redacted] is quoted verbatim from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 4/30/71. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

On 5/11/72, our New York Office advised that a representative of Jack Anderson contacted the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York City, stating Anderson has FBI documents [redacted] and asking if the bank required a subpoena prior to disclosing information [redacted] Anderson's representative was informed the bank requires a subpoena. The column of 5/12/72 confirms this contact and identifies the representative as [redacted]

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The FBI review [redacted] cited in the 5/12/72 column is a verbatim quotation from an FBI memorandum dated 3/12/71, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, and DIA.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

Reverend Ralph ~~Abernathy~~ (100-442706). In connection with our investigation of communist influence into the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and because of regular contact with a concealed communist

[redacted] Abernathy became the subject of FBI investigation 4/22/68 in light of his election as SCLC president. Additional investigation developed due to Abernathy's attendance at various communist-sponsored conferences, particularly the World Council of Peace (5/71), a leading international communist front organization. (u)

Anderson's reference in the 5/11/72 column, which pertains to Abernathy's thoughts of resigning from SCLC, is from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 3/3/70, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, and military intelligence.

Information in captioned column of 5/12/72 concerning Abernathy's employment and mentioning Reverend Martin Luther King, is from an FBI report dated 5/24/68, which was disseminated to Secret Service and the Department.

The Anderson column of 5/16/72, wherein a colleague describes Abernathy's "distant" attitude, is contained in an FBI memorandum dated 3/6/70, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

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[redacted]

Anderson's 5/11/72 reference to [redacted] is from an FBI report dated 1/13/70, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and military intelligence.

The 5/16/72 column references [redacted] come from two FBI reports. The quotations pertaining to speeches favor "black capitalism" and support of the Black Panther Party are from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 1/13/70. The reference to President Nixon (named by [redacted] as advocating "Law and Order - Facist Style") is also contained in the 1/13/70 report however, the word "Racist" is used instead of "Facist" in [redacted]. Additional information regarding [redacted] is from an FBI report dated 2/23/68.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

The report of 1/13/70 was provided to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and military intelligence. Dissemination of the 2/23/68 report was to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Labor, USIA, and Department of Commerce. It is noted that the reports were sent to HUD, Commerce, Labor, IRS, and USIA because of request made by those organizations.

James Baldwin (62-108763). During 9/63, investigation was initiated on Baldwin in view of his association with a member of the Labor Youth League, a group cited under Executive Order 10450.

The reference in Anderson's column, 5/11/72, concerning Baldwin's travel to Greece and Turkey is from an FBI memorandum dated 12/23/69, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, State, and military intelligence.

Harry Belafonte (100-394716). Investigation was begun in 1953 on Belafonte because of his affiliation with, sympathy for, and reported membership in communist front groups (particularly the Young Communist League). Reports pertaining to him have been disseminated to Secret Service, The White House, the Department, CIA, Department of Commerce, and USIA. A review of Belafonte's file (100-394716) and other file references pertaining to him failed to produce the exact information concerning New York City telephone records mentioned in Anderson's 5/12/72 column.

I. F. Stone (100-37078). As a result of information received in 1950 alleging that Stone was a Communist Party member and was assisting the group in preparing "attacks on enemies of the Communist Party," investigation of him was begun.

Anderson's reference to Stone, 5/11/72, concerning his speech activities and his meeting with an official of the Soviet Embassy is a verbatim quotation from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 3/17/67. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, Department of Agriculture, and USIA.

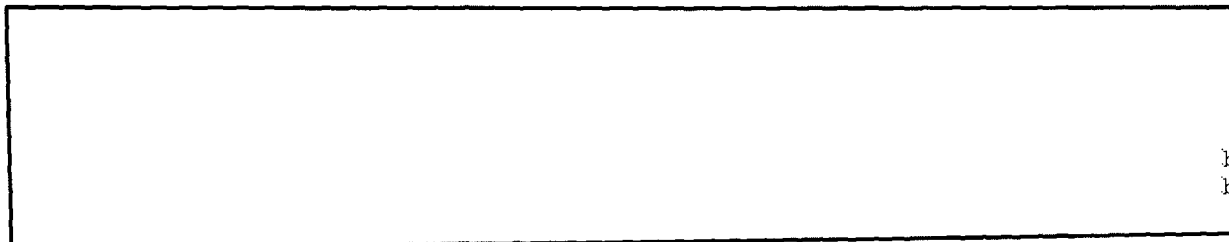
Mrs. Coretta Scott King (62-108052). She has never been the subject of FBI investigation. The file relating to her, noted above, has been maintained as a repository for data

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
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concerning her which was developed during the course of investigations of other matters, primarily in connection with the investigation of communist influence into the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

While Mrs. King has not been investigated, information pertaining to her has been provided by sources. Where the information was deemed pertinent and essential to other agencies, it was disseminated. The reference in Anderson's 5/11/72 column concerning security precautions undertaken by Mrs. King is from an FBI memorandum prepared by the Atlanta Office 9/17/68, and which contains Atlanta file number 100-6351. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

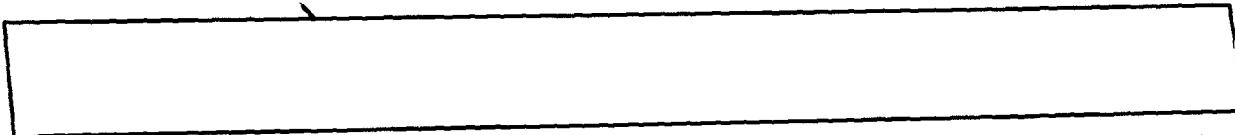
Anderson's 5/16/72 reference to Mrs. King's financial arrangements with SCLC concerning movie receipts is contained in an FBI memorandum dated 8/5/70. This was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, and military intelligence.



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In addition to the information concerning the above persons, Anderson's 5/11/72 column states that "titillating tidbits" are contained in the FBI files of Marlon Brando,  Rock Hudson, Tony Randall, Zero Mostel, and

Marlon Brando (157-9382) (62-106834). Investigation was instituted 5/68 because of his personal and financial support of the Black Panther Party, an extremist group whose members advocate and practice violence. Information concerning Brando has been disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.



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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
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"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

[redacted] Dissemination of that memorandum was made to Secret Service, the Department, State, and military intelligence.

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Rock Hudson (no main case file). Information in our files concerning him was furnished The White House 10/66, as a result of a name check request.

Tony Randall (no main case file). Because of a name check request, The White House was provided information concerning him 1/67. He has not been investigated by the FBI.

Zero Mostel (100-209341). Investigation started in 1944 following receipt of information from the War Department alleging Mostel was a Communist Party member. There is no evidence of his communist activity since 1947, and he is not now under investigation. Information concerning him was forwarded to The White House and Secret Service, 7/14/66, in response to a name check request.

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[redacted]

In addition to the data provided above, Anderson's 5/12/72 column referred to [redacted] and Dr. Benjamin Spock.

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[redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

Dr. Benjamin Spock (100-445115). Investigation was initiated in 1968 to determine whether speeches by Spock were seditious and whether his activities were subversive.

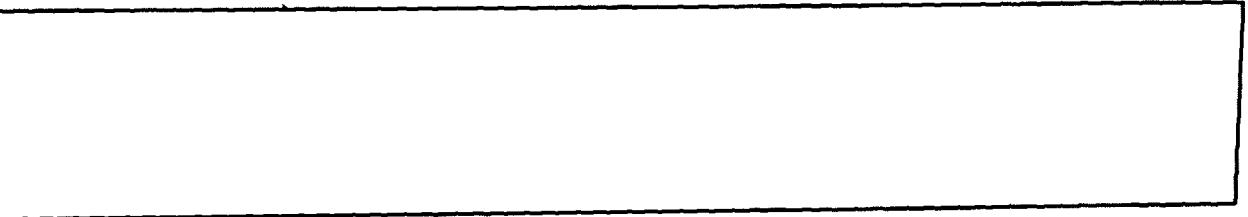
Anderson's mention in the 5/12/72 column concerning the FBI review of university records pertaining to Spock was the result of a 12/64 White House request for a Special Inquiry investigation. In connection with this matter, the records of Case Western Reserve University were reviewed, and the results of the investigation were provided to The White House.

The same information about the review of university records was later incorporated into an FBI report dated 4/16/68 and was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

Anderson's 5/16/72 column reported the FBI is "conducting systematic surveillance of black leaders." Besides the individuals already described and explained above, he refers to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., [redacted] Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] and Mr. and Mrs. Ossie Davis.

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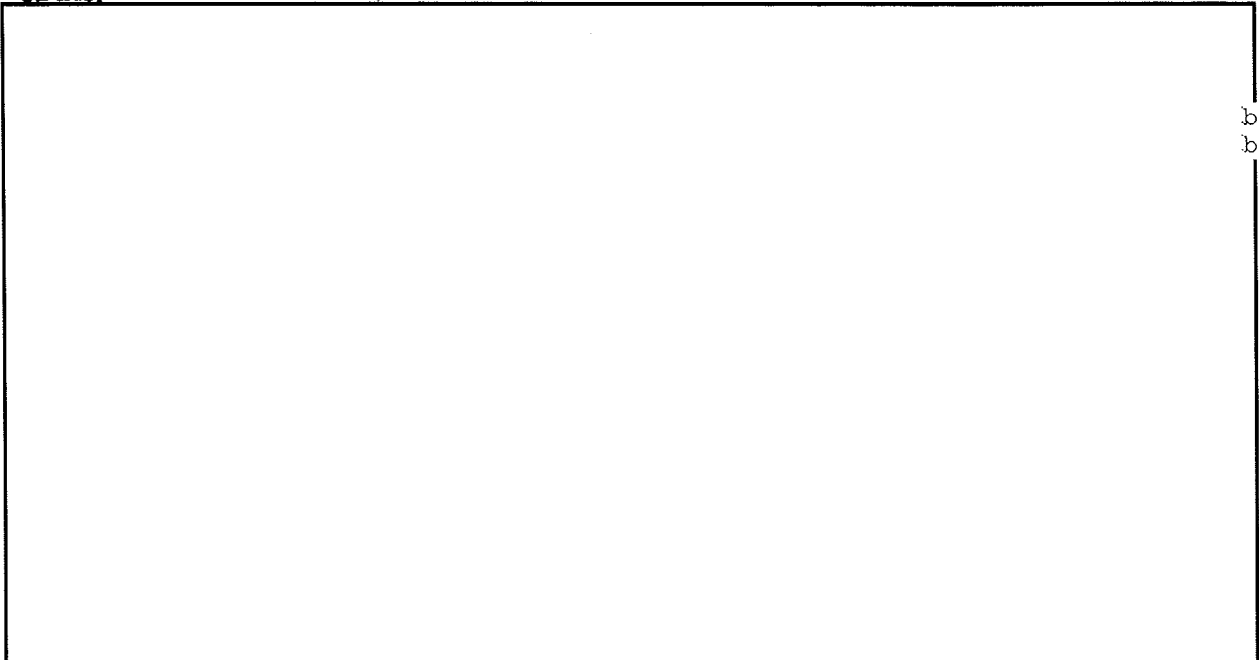
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670). Because of communist influence of SCLC and King's reported close association with communists, investigation of him was conducted. The results were widely disseminated.



Roy Wilkins (62-78270). He has not been investigated by the FBI. Information he has furnished and from public sources has been accumulated. Upon request, information has been forwarded to The White House, State, Labor, Civil Service, USIA, the Department, and military intelligence.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

Bayard Rustin (100-158790). He was investigated in 1943 and 1944 for Selective Service violation and subsequently for reported membership in communist organizations. Data concerning him has been provided The White House, Secret Service, USIA, Civil Service, CIA, State, and HUD.



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Ossie Davis (100-420533) [redacted] Investigation on him was begun in 1955 because of [redacted] reported strong support of communist causes. Information [redacted] has been sent to Secret Service, the Department, State, and The White House.

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Additionally it is to be noted Anderson's column of 5/17/72 contains more criticism of the FBI, alleging the private lives of persons are a focal point of FBI investigations. This column will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

ANALYSIS: The questioned material in Anderson's captioned columns is all from FBI reports, letterhead memoranda, or White House summaries, a large portion of which are classified. The material is all from disseminated documents. Of 29 of the items,

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

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19 were disseminated to Secret Service but not to The White House, 7 were disseminated to both The White House and Secret Service, and 3 were disseminated only to The White House.

This pattern raises the question as to whether someone at The White House has access to material disseminated to Secret Service, or whether someone at Secret Service has access to material disseminated to The White House (but not by the FBI to Secret Service). This aspect is being discreetly checked out to determine the possibility of Anderson's source being either at The White House or at Secret Service.

Attention is invited to memorandum of M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, 5/1/72, captioned "Jack Anderson's Column in 'The Washington Post' of 5/1/72." That memorandum lends support to the above analysis by noting that information on the 12 individuals mentioned by Anderson, 5/1/72, had been previously furnished to The White House and/or Secret Service.

We are continuing our analysis of all such items appearing in Anderson's column in an effort to isolate a single document or item which might pinpoint Anderson's source for FBI material.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, May 11, 1972 K 13

Secret File Copies Offered FBI Head

By Jack Anderson

Patrick Gray 3d got off to an unconvincing start as the new boss of the FBI by pleading with newsmen: "None of you guys are going to believe this—and I don't know how to make you believe it — but there are no dossiers or secret files."

We will be happy to tell poor Pat, since he's new around the FBI, where some of the secret files are stashed.

As a starter, he might ask to see the Jane Fonda file, No. 100-458279. The FBI apparently considers the tiny, if sometimes turbulent, Miss Fonda a menace to the nation.

She recently won the Academy Award as Hollywood's best actress. But her most faithful fans are G-men, who monitor her performances around the world and submit detailed reports on her antiwar routines.

The Fonda file is stuffed with reports marked "Confidential" and "Secret" One entry, dated April 30, 1971, is stamped "Top Secret—No Foreign Dissemination—No Dissemination abroad."

This hush-hush document alleges darkly: "Between November 1970 and April 1971, Fonda toured college campuses across the country making antiwar speeches. A source advised (the FBI) the North Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow bought a plane ticket for

Fonda to travel from the United States to Moscow and Hanoi via Paris on 3/17/71, though the trip was discontinued as all visas to North Vietnam were later canceled."

Black Secret

By perusing the secret FBI files, Pat Gray can also find out who's who and what's new in the black community. There's hardly an important black leader who doesn't rate a full FBI file.

For example, Gray can learn from reading the Coretta King file, No. 100-6351, that the martyred Martin Luther King's widow has hired the Byron Detective agency to "maintain security" at her Atlanta home. This tidbit is stamped merely "Confidential," although there's a lot of equally irrelevant information labeled "Secret"

Or Gray may be interested to discover from a "secret" entry in the Ralph Abernathy file, No. 100-442706, that King's successor at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was "considering resigning as president, because of lack of cooperation from officers."

Even one of President Nixon's stalwart black supporters, Floyd McKissick, is kept under regular FBI surveillance. His file, No. 100-446386, contains a full background report on his activities labeled

Darby _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
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Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post Times Herald
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date MAY 11 1972

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"Secret—No Foreign Dissemination."

Gray can also keep up with the world travels of James Baldwin, the famous black novelist, by reading file No. 62-108763. An entry, dated Dec. 23, 1969, and marked "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination," confides:

"NY T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised on July 31, 1969, that James Baldwin arrived at Istanbul, Turkey, from Athens, Greece, via Air France on July 13, 1969." There followed excerpts from the Aug. 18, 1969, edition of the Turkish newspaper "Milliyet," also stamped a deep, dark "secret."

Or Gray can read all about the personal affairs of Harry Belafonte, the talented black actor, by snooping through file No. 100-384716. A "secret" background report starts off with the information that the "subject's true name is Harold George Belafonte."

Movie Gossip

The new FBI chief will find all sorts of titillating tidbits in the files of such movie stars as Marion Brando, Paul Newman, Rock Hudson, Tony Randall, Zero Mostel and others. None of them are accused of any crimes or suspected subversion. But the FBI keeps files on them anyhow.

Or, if Gray is a football fan,

he can glean some fascinating facts from the FBI files on the likes of Joe Namath and Lance Rentzel.

For example, the FBI lists Namath under No. 505524. His file declares: "Captioned individual, a member of the New York Jets of the American Football League, has never been the subject of an FBI investigation."

Yet the FBI has kept a faithful account of such miscellany as the report "from a reliable source that he frequents The Pussycat Bar in New York City."

Above all, newsmen should be skeptical—as Gray suggested they would be—that "there are no dossiers or secret files."

One dogged investigative reporter, I. F. Stone, file No. 100-37078, is checked out regularly by the FBI. A typical entry, dated March 17, 1967, and stamped "Confidential," reports:

"During 1966, subject spoke at several anti-Vietnam affairs. In his talks he was critical of the United States handling and participation in the Vietnam War."

"In February, 1966, subject observed to meet a Second Secretary (press) of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C., at a Washington, D.C., restaurant."

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- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Campbell _____
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- Miller, E.S. _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

- The Washington Post Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date MAY 11 1972

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____

When the FBI Calls, Everyone Talks

Jack Anderson

WHEN THE FBI's relentless sleuths fix their attention on a culprit, real or imagined, few sources of information are considered too personal or sacred for exploitation.

Neighbors, friends, ex-spouses, building superintendents, college officials, even newspaper reporters are plumbed for tidbits of gossip. Surprisingly, most of them become positively garrulous in the presence of a G-man.

Military records, Selective Service records, passport, customs, Social Security and even Internal Revenue files, which the hapless citizen thinks are confidential, are actually wide open to the federal cops.

The FBI has used these sources to dig out strictly personal information about a variety of public figures who have not committed crimes and aren't ever likely to do so.

For example, the FBI wrangled information about black leader Ralph David Abernathy from an intriguing cross section of sources. Abernathy succeeded the martyred Martin Luther King, Jr., as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The most frequently quoted sources are the ubiquitous "confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past."

This can be anything from wiretaps, to disgruntled ex-em-

ployees, to accommodating newsmen.

Some of the most outrageous charges are based on the most dubious evidence. One entry in Abernathy's file, for example, cites an anonymous "Communist Party functionary" who "described Martin Luther King Jr., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962."

Credit Consulted

Also consulted was "Mr. John A. Ritter, Credit Bureau of Greater Atlanta, Inc.," who solemnly informed the FBI that Abernathy "was employed from 1951 to 1961 as pastor of the First Baptist Church ... Montgomery, Alabama."

For information on former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, nee Cassius Clay, the FBI turned to his former wife:

"On June 7, 1966, Sonji Clay was interviewed at her residence. ... She advised that from her personal association with Clay, she knows that the NOI (Nation of Islam, the Black Muslims) controls his boxing career and through Main Bout, Inc., of New York City, which is owned and operated by the NOI, limits Clay's income to 20 per cent of his earnings and the remaining 80 per cent is for the NOI.

"She advised that Clay would comply with any directive of the NOI in that he is an absolute blind follower of

Elijah Muhammad (national leader of the Black Muslims)."

In this case the FBI was investigating Ali's claim that he is a conscientious objector. This, however, is hardly sufficient justification for prying from his wife confidential information concerning his finances.

When baby doctor Benjamin Spock was speaking out against nuclear warfare in the mid-1960's, the FBI visited Case Western University in Cleveland, where he was teaching. There they obtained "the personnel file pertaining to Dr. Spock," which was "reviewed on Dec. 23, 1964. ..."

Such inquiries, of course, serve not only to add bulk to the FBI's files, but also to prejudice a person's employer against him.

Telephone Records

Telephone companies lean over backwards to help the top cops. For information on entertainer Harry Belafonte's associates, for example, the FBI consulted "the records of the New York Telephone Company," which were "furnished to Special Agent James M. Anderson by Edward L. Braune."

The telephone customer, of course, rarely suspects that the phone company is tattling on him to the FBI at the same time it is collecting his money.

Bank accounts also pose no problems for the federal investigators. The file on movie ac-

tress Jane Fonda, for example, is full of details about her checking accounts.

"On Jan. 4, 1971," says a typical excerpt, "a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information concerning the checking accounts of Jane Fonda at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y." The "confidential source," apparently, was the bank itself.

The memo went on to list numerous checks Miss Fonda had written to various individuals and groups, including the National Council of Churches (\$3,300), the anti-communist Radio Free Europe (\$105), and the United States Serviceman's Fund (\$950).

"The aforementioned information is not to be made public," a notation warns, "except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. Arthur W. Herbert, Assistant Secretary, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co."

My associate Joseph Spear spoke to Herbert, who denied having released the information to the FBI. "The bank's policy is not to give information out unless subpoenaed," he said. He could not explain how the FBI got the data except to suggest it might have been released "by our counsel."

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 5/12/72

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ENCLOSURE

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Black Activists Are FBI Targets

By Jack Anderson

The FBI is conducting systematic surveillance of black leaders, who are guilty of nothing more serious than excessive political rhetoric.

Millions of dollars have been invested in the FBI's investigation of "racial matters." But our study of the secret files indicates that the investigation has been heavily one-sided. Only the most extreme white racists have come under FBI scrutiny, but almost every prominent black leader in the country has an FBI dossier in his name. Even congressmen and Nixon-Agnew supporters, if they're black, are regarded with suspicion by the FBI.

The list of black "subversives" includes such apostles of non-violence as the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., his wife, Coretta Scott King; the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy; Jesse Jackson, the handsome young "country preacher" who recently started a self-help group in Chicago; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The FBI has even zeroed in on President Nixon's most articulate black supporter, former CORE director Floyd

McKissick Jr., whose political activities have been chronicled by the FBI in a fat file.

Now director of the new town of "Soul City," N.C., McKissick made headlines when he lambasted the Democratic Party for failing to deliver "on its promises." The Nixon administration, he said, has offered more than "just the rhetoric."

Like many a white politician, McKissick has jumped the political fence. For two years earlier, he had called Mr. Nixon "one of the nation's leading proponents of Law and Order — Fascist Style." McKissick's words were duly deposited in his bulging FBI dossier.

Secret Capitalist

Another entry, dated Jan. 13, 1970, is stamped "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination." One of the deep, dark secrets noted by FBI agent Thomas L. Beckwith was that McKissick "has made several speeches throughout the U.S. during 1969 wherein he advocated black capitalism..."

But far more grievous, McKissick, "in one speech stated the Black Panther Party should be supported."

FBI agents were also listening when McKissick at a black bash in Brooklyn "commented unfavorably on the fact that

this affair was held in a church, since churches are among groups infiltrated by the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency which hold the blacks down."

The federal sleuths have also been poking their noses into McKissick's financial affairs. States one entry:

"Floyd McKissick, it was learned, had recently received check Number 2666 made out in his name and drawn against the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., in the amount of \$2,500. This check was subsequently deposited to McKissick's account in the Freedom National Bank, Harlem, New York."

Mrs. King's Finances

The FBI has also been prying into Coretta Scott King's finances. When a documentary film about her late husband was appearing around the country, the top cops were busy counting receipts.

The movie's first run, says a confidential memo dated Aug. 5, 1970, "resulted in receipts in excess of \$2,000,000. By arrangements made prior to March 24, 1970, by Coretta Scott King and officials of the SCLC the receipts for this movie were to be divided equally between King and the SCLC."

The finances of Roy Innis,

successor to Floyd McKissick as chairman of CORE, have been meticulously catalogued, too. And Innis's file notes ominously that he has "attended marches to protest against the war in Vietnam..."

Ralph David Abernathy, successor to the martyred Dr. King, rates a file that would choke a hippopotamus. The FBI's investigators seem most intrigued over his troubles with his colleagues.

An FBI informant reported on March 6, 1970, for example that one colleague, Hosea Williams, "remarked to some associates he was rather concerned as to the cool and noticeably distant attitude recently displayed by... Abernathy."

Black artists, entertainers and sports figures, who speak up for their race, are also suspect. One of the thickest FBI files is devoted to former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali. Actor singer Harry Belafonte and author James Baldwin are kept under surveillance, too.

The file on black comedian Dick Gregory could be measured by the pound. Author-actor-playwright Ossie Davis and his wife have been investigated numerous times. Singer Eartha Kitt is quoted as being opposed to statehood for Puerto Rico.

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The National Observer
People's World

Date 5/16/72

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CA 248538

ENCLOSURE

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ROUTING SLIP

ID	NAME	DIVISION
1.	<i>Mr. Mohr</i>	
2.	<i>Mr. Felt</i>	
3.	<i>Mr. Walters</i>	
4.		

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Campbell _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Frankart _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

SIGNATURE COMMENT
 APPROVAL NECESSARY ACTION
 SEE ME NOTE AND RETURN
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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

REMARKS

1. Are these file numbers on
 [redacted] *Mr. Abramothy*, [redacted]
Mr. Baldwin, *Mr. Belafonte*, and *Mr. Stone* the
 numbers of general files in which
 there is material on these people
 or are these their main Bureau
 file numbers.
 2. If the latter, for what

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FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Civil Division	REC-58	65-74650	16 JUL 20 1972

EX 101

(OVER)

RESEARCH SECTION

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9/16/72

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Soyars _____
- Waikart _____
- Walters _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM :

[Redacted] TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST,"
5/17/72

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/23/72

- 1 - Mr. R. W. Waikart
- 1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

[Redacted]

DATE: 05-18-2007
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Captioned is the most recent in a series of columns criticizing FBI operations (copy attached). Memorandum of M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop 5/1/72, analyzed Anderson's column of 5/1/72. Memorandum of [Redacted] to Mr. E. S. Miller, 5/19/72, contained an analysis of the 5/11, 5/12, and 5/16/72 columns.

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[Large Redacted Block]

Dissemination of the FBI report was to Secret Service, the Department, and CIA. REC-58 65 - 74690 -

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[Redacted Block]

The report was disseminated 3/23/67 to Secret Service, the Department, State, and CIA; on 4/22/69 to the Army; [Redacted] and on 3/3/72 to IRS.

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16 JUL 20 1972

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Enclosure
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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

CONTINUED - OVER

53 AUG 18 1972

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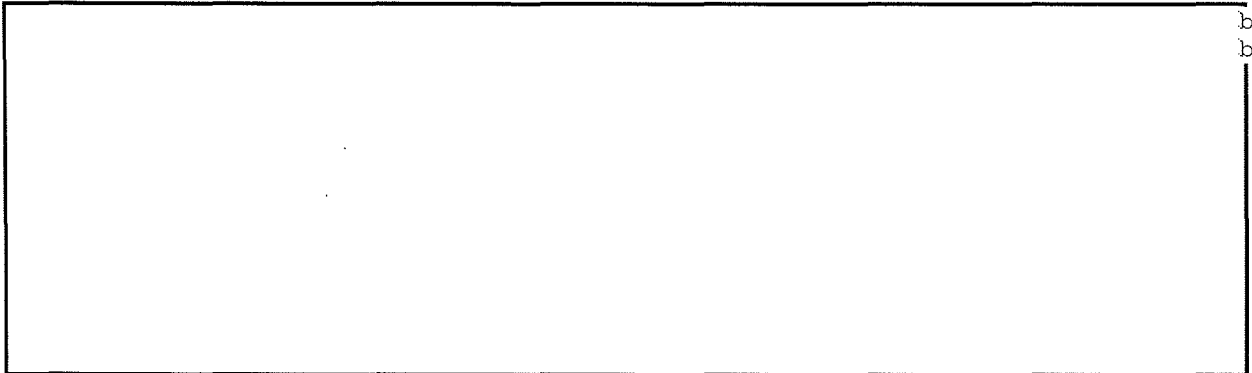
Copy of 5/17/72 to Anderson in Jack Miller's file

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

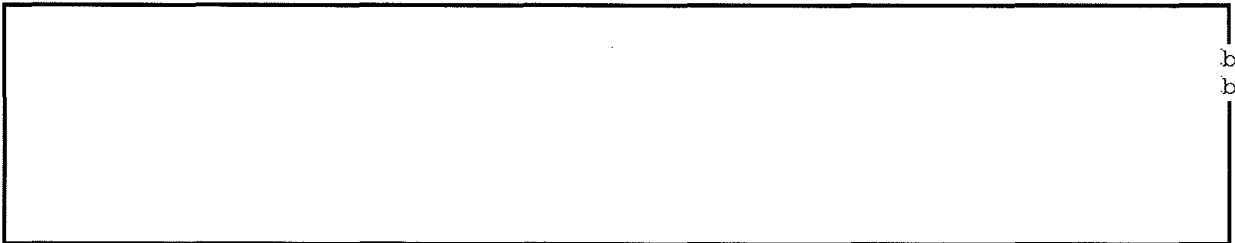
Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post," 5/17/72

Anderson's reference to information concerning a homosexual actor is quoted from material provided The White House 10/28/66 concerning Rock Hudson, per name check request (62-5-26880). Hudson has not been the subject of FBI investigation. Information concerning him was voluntarily furnished by established sources.



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The "well-known black writer" mentioned by Anderson is James Baldwin (62-108763), who was investigated because of association with the Labor Youth League, a group cited under Executive Order 10450. Anderson's quotation concerning Baldwin's eviction in 1966 is from a report prepared by our New York Office, 5/26/67, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, State, USIA, and Labor.



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In connection with the FBI's investigation of possible communist infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (100-438794), separate investigations were conducted on Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670) and Reverend Ralph Abernathy (100-442706), in view of their leadership positions in SCLC and their close association with Stanley Levinson, a communist.

- 2 -

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post," 5/17/72

Anderson's reference to an intoxicated black leader who threatened to jump from a hotel window pertains to King and was contained in a memorandum dated 2/20/68, which was furnished to The White House and the Attorney General.

It should be noted that Anderson used the identical data in his column 8/24/69, identifying King as the person involved and citing the correct date of the memorandum (2/20/68).

The mention by Anderson of the black religious leader who allegedly had "illicit relations with an underage girl" refers to data concerning Abernathy. An FBI memorandum dated 5/21/68 contained the information referred to by Anderson, and this was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and OSI.

Information of a personal nature concerning persons not under investigation was gratuitously furnished the FBI by established sources. Dissemination was made in response to requests for available information concerning them.

ANALYSIS: A review of the dissemination of the information has determined that the documents were all provided The White House and/or Secret Service, a pattern noticed in the analysis of previous Anderson columns. Two of the documents were provided only to The White House and the Attorney General. Secret Service was provided the other five documents, with no White House dissemination. Again the indication is that a person (or persons) having access to FBI material at The White House and/or Secret Service is Anderson's source.

It should also be noted that the Department also received copies of the same five documents provided to Secret Service. A review of the documents referred to by Anderson in his columns of 5/11, 5/12, and 5/16/72 reveals the Department also received a large portion of this information (22 of the 29 documents). Therefore, it is possible Anderson is utilizing a source within the Department, in addition to any source he has within The White House and/or Secret Service.

ACTION: For information. Efforts continue to locate Anderson's source of FBI documents, through analysis of material in his columns and through extremely discreet contacts at The White House.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Bedroom Peeking Sharpens FBI Files

By Jack Anderson

The secret FBI files show that G-men spend an inordinate amount of time peeking into American bedrooms.

Their preoccupation with sex is evident—in spite of the fact that, taken together, the 8,500 Special Agents make up what is unquestionably one of the greatest collection of prudes in the country.

The late redoubtable J. Edgar Hoover was himself a man of Victorian virtues who went so far as to ban pantsuits for his female employees. Regularly, he purged agents caught carousing with paramours.

A careful review of the hundreds of FBI documents in our possession has failed to turn up a single instance wherein an agent used unseemly language. Indeed they strain themselves to describe delicate situations.

The army of agents who follow Jane Fonda around, for example, often have difficulty conveying her language. One memo, stamped "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination," contains a review of her anti-military roadshow which wrote the investigator, "consisted of songs such as 'Kiss My A—'."

Special Agent James E. Farmer of the San Antonio field office had a similar problem composing a memo on Madalyn Murray O'Hair, the celebrated atheist who successfully sued to ban prayer from public schools.

Because of a pending extradi-

dition from Hawaii to Maryland, Mrs. O'Hair was having trouble obtaining a passport, and she wrote a nasty letter to the State Department. Reported Agent Farmer:

Naughty Word

"On Feb. 2, 1962, Madalyn Murray, in a letter to the Passport Division, indicated she was going to federal court about this matter and stated: 'I do not care to — around with you further.' The above omitted word is four-letter word which has a sexual connotation and was omitted because of this."

For all of their priggishness, however, the federal sleuths are incorrigible gossips about sex. Their memos contain the most intimate details about the people they spy on.

The Los Angeles office for example, has an avid curiosity about the sex aberration of movie stars.

"During 1965," begins a summary of one famous actor's file, "a confidential informant reported that several years ago while he was in New York he had an 'affair with movie star —. The informant states that from personal knowledge he knew that (the actor) was a homosexual."

The G-men have also peeped into the bedroom of a black, female vocalist who is known for her sensuous singing style.

"In October, 1966," wrote an agent, "information was received from a reliable source that (a prominent woman) was

suing her husband, principal owner of (a Las Vegas hotel), for divorce as a result of Mrs. — catching her husband in bed with the singer."

The bureau's unusual interest in the sexual habits of the famous has by no means been confined to the entertainment world. The dossier on a well-known black writer contains the report, stamped "Secret," that a teacher "advised during the summer of 1966" the author had rented an apartment but "was evicted by the landlord for having homosexual parties."

Athlete's Indiscretion

The affairs of a prominent athlete are also catalogued in titillating detail:

"(The athlete) has been observed intoxicated on several occasions and also reportedly had an affair with an airline stewardess who became pregnant as a result of this association. It is alleged that an abortion was arranged for this girl by the wife of —, the operator of a restaurant-bar in New York. It is understood that the abortion had to be postponed due to the arrest of —'s wife on charges stemming from an abortion ring."

The FBI also maintains peepholes into the bedrooms of black leaders. Agents triumphantly discovered an "illicit affair" involving one prominent black. Confides the report:

The source related an incident which occurred some

time ago in a New York City hotel, where (the black leader) was intoxicated at a small gathering. (He) threatened to leap from the 13th-floor window of the hotel if this woman would not say she loved him."

The most unlikely and unproved sex stories turn up in the FBI files. States a report on a black religious leader:

"A confidential source on May 16, 1958, advised he had learned that the reverend . . . recently mentioned . . . that some years ago a newspaper in South Carolina had printed a story about him. This story, which he said was not true, alleged he had illicit relations with an underage girl. (The reverend) said he understood this matter had been referred to recently in Congress.

"Consequently, he said he was wondering how he should comment regarding this story . . . The consensus of opinion (among his advisers) was that he should adopt the position that this story was old, not true, and he had no desire to dignify it by discussing the matter."

It turned out that the story had been inserted in the Congressional Record by rootin' tootin' Rep. John Rarick, (D-La.), one of the most irresponsible members of Congress. Nonetheless, the FBI searched the Record for Rarick's scurrilous speech, which was faithfully reproduced in the black leader's file.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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Date 5/17/72

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : TJS

SUBJECT: **JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN**
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
2/21/73

CST

1 - Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: 2/21/73

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 -

1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Baker _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. b6
- Mr. Purvis _____ b7C
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

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Anderson's 2/21/73 column, copy attached, is critical of Mr. Gray as lacking qualifications to be FBI Director and as being named Acting Director to "make the FBI responsive to the President's will." Also, Anderson claims that "most serious of all, Gray has used the FBI as a political police force."

In connection with the latter allegation, Anderson's column states that Mr. Gray denied to newsmen in May, 1972, that the FBI kept dossiers on "politicians, newsmen, movie stars, black leaders and other prominent Americans." Anderson then notes that he (Anderson) "promptly furnished" Mr. Gray with "excerpts from the files of a number of notables," as well as with file numbers to help Mr. Gray locate the "hidden dossiers."

Memoranda dated 5/19, 22, 26; 6/28, 30; 8/17; 9/8; 11/15; and 12/8/72 set forth analyses of various Anderson columns which mentioned that the FBI maintained files on prominent individuals and which revealed the file numbers. The memoranda have indicated that some of the individuals were investigated by the FBI while others were not but were the subject of name check requests from The White House. In addition, the memoranda set forth any dissemination of our documents to Secret Service and other Government agencies. In connection with our interest in locating Anderson's source of our documents revealed in his columns since 5/1/72, our investigation has centered on as the primary leak source at Secret Service during his work there 1971-1972.

Anderson in another claim in instant column alleges that the FBI was caught checking on a Democratic congressional candidate in Ohio and that the incident exposed the FBI practice of gathering information

Enclosure

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4 MAR 7 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
2/21/73

on both congressmen and candidates. Anderson quotes from Mr. Gray's 10/27/72 press release that the practice had "just come to my attention" and that Mr. Gray had ordered the practice ended. However, Anderson's column fails to note that Mr. Gray in the same press release had also stated that the Agent's inquiries were not authorized and were in violation of instructions to collect information only from readily available sources.

Instant Anderson column states that on several occasions in the past his columns have published details from FBI files on several congressmen in order to prove that the FBI dossiers on them contained more than public source information. Instant column mentions House Speaker Carl Albert and House Republican Leader Gerald Ford in the above context. These congressmen were earlier mentioned by Anderson in columns of 6/7/72 and 11/6/72, along with the late Hale Boggs (Louisiana), Peter Frelinghuysen (New Jersey), and Henry Reuss (Wisconsin).

Memoranda of 6/7/72 and 11/15/72 noted that Anderson undoubtedly obtained information for his claims about congressmen from several sources, including FBI documents apparently taken from Secret Service by [redacted] from press accounts, from court records, and from Anderson's own staff research. The 11/15/72 memorandum denies Anderson's claim that the FBI monitored Congressman Boggs in the [redacted] case. Our files show [redacted]

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[redacted] that Congressmen Albert and Ford had been intercepted in FBI monitoring in the investigation of lobbyist [redacted] in the early 1960's. No investigation has been conducted on any of the congressmen mentioned in Anderson's 11/6/72 column with the exception of Congressman Reuss who was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1948 at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

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As to Anderson's criticism in instant column against Mr. Gray and the FBI in connection with the 1/31/73 arrest of Anderson's associate [redacted] this criticism has previously been discussed in memoranda of 2/16/73 and 2/20/73 from Mr. R. F. Bates to Mr. Gebhardt.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
2/21/73

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As to Anderson's criticism of FBI relations with the Department of Justice in the [] arrest and subsequent Federal grand jury hearings, similar criticism in a 2/16/73 "New York Times" article is now being analyzed separately by Mr. Gebhardt's division in response to Mr. Gray's inquiry about the article.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of Mr. Gray and for inclusion in the briefing book on Jack Anderson's columns.

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FBI Used as Political Police Force

By Jack Anderson

Pat Gray, with his bullet head and pugnacious jaw, has the look of an FBI director. It is now clear that he lacks the qualifications.

His credentials were less than impressive when he was appointed acting director in May, 1972. He had no experience whatsoever in law enforcement. As an attorney, he had specialized in taxes and trusts and paper shuffling.

He was selected, insiders knew, because of his complete devotion to Richard Nixon. Gray had joined Mr. Nixon's personal staff in 1960 and had established himself as a loyal team member. By Nixon standards, there is no higher qualification than loyalty to the team.

Gray's main mission was to make the FBI responsive to the President's will and, thereby, to assure that the FBI, like himself, became part of the team. In short, Gray was chosen for his political reliability to fill a post that the Senate has decreed should be kept out of partisan politics.

He immediately started touring around the country ostensibly to inspect FBI field offices. Almost everywhere he went, however, he took the occasion to say something favorable about President Nixon. Gray's travels had the earmarks of a political campaign tour, yet he flew in Air Force planes at the taxpayers' expense.

He was away from Washington so much that he became known around FBI headquarters as "Two-Day Gray." When he wasn't off somewhere promoting the re-election of the President, he was usually splashing in his swimming pool at his summer home in Stonington, Conn.

Political Police

But most serious of all, Gray has used the FBI as a political police force. He denied to newsmen last May that the FBI kept dossiers on politicians, newsmen, movie stars, black leaders and other prominent Americans. "None of you guys are going to believe this," he said, "... but there are no dossiers or secret files."

We promptly furnished him with excerpts from the files of a number of notables, who had committed no crimes and are unlikely to commit any crimes. Yet the files showed they were under active FBI surveillance. To help Gray locate the hidden dossiers, we even provided the FBI file numbers.

Six months later, FBI agents were caught actually checking on a Democratic congressional candidate in Ohio. This flushed out the fact that the FBI had been gathering information on both congressmen and candidates.

An embarrassed Gray pleaded that the practice had "just come to my attention"

and said that he had ordered it stopped. All that had been collected, he insisted, was "biographical data on major candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate from newspapers, magazines, campaign literature and various reference publications."

Once again, we published details from the files of several congressmen, including House Speaker Carl Albert and House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, to prove that their dossiers also contained eavesdrop information, surveillance reports and gossip from informants.

Whitten Case

We can now cite a more personal abuse of police power. On Jan. 31, eight FBI agents arrested my associate Les Whitten while he was reporting on the return of stolen Indian documents. The agents tore his notes out of his hands, snapped on the handcuffs and threw him into the pokey.

We made a painstaking investigation to find out how this violation of Whitten's constitutional rights could have been committed by agents sworn to uphold the Constitution. We learned that the White House had passed down the word to the FBI to make a case against us, presumably as an example to other newsmen who might try to dig too deeply.

Loyal old Pat Gray sent his

agents into action against Whitten, although the FBI knew he was in no way involved in the theft or possession of the stolen documents. The FBI knew, indeed, that the documents were about to be returned to the government and that Whitten was on hand to write the story.

We have detailed, documentary proof that the FBI not only knew no crime was being committed at the time of the arrest but that the FBI deliberately withheld this information from the Justice Department. Its top prosecutors found themselves gleaning crucial bits of evidence, not from FBI reports, but from the newspapers.

Nevertheless, the prosecutors allowed Pat Gray's boys to present the best case they could to the grand jury. It is rare for a grand jury to refuse to let a case go to trial that the FBI wants prosecuted. But after listening to the FBI's case, the grand jury decided the FBI had no case and, therefore, refused to indict Whitten.

The President now wants to make Gray, as a reward for his loyalty, the permanent FBI chief. In our view, this would turn the nation's most formidable law enforcement agency into a political police force. We hope the Senate will refuse to confirm him.

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[redacted]
A memorandum captioned "National Environmental Actions, April 22, 1970" prepared at New York May 11, 1970 and forwarded to Secret Service May 21, 1970. [redacted] was mentioned on page five.

A memorandum captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (ECCSL)" prepared at Cleveland March 18, 1971 and forwarded to Secret Service March 22, 1971. [redacted] was mentioned on page one.

A memorandum captioned "Selected Social Developments," dated June 15, 1966 and forwarded to Secret Service June 26, 1966 [redacted] was mentioned on page one. b6 b7C

A memorandum captioned "Strategy for Peace, 1968" prepared at New York January 2, 1968 and forwarded to Secret Service January 26, 1968. [redacted] was mentioned on page one.

Jack Anderson, columnist in "The Washington Post Times Herald" November 3, 1972, reported that "New Files That Exist" charged the FBI has been keeping files on congressmen. "The congressional dossiers, in addition to newspaper clippings and campaign literature, he said, also contain eavesdrop information, surveillance reports, and notes from informants." He quoted from the dossier on [redacted] covering [redacted] [redacted] by the construction site of the new FBI building in WDC. The source of that information was identified in referenced Washington report as a memorandum prepared at Washington January 5, 1971 and disseminated to the Secret Service and other agencies. Anderson quoted from the same memorandum on [redacted] in his May 3, 1972 column. b6 b7C

Anderson also charged the existence of files on Speaker Carl Albert, House Democratic leader, Hale Boggs, House Republican leader, Gerald Ford, Representative Peter Frelinghuysen, Representative Henry Reuss. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] Sources for these allegations would appear to be press stories and court documents, but the following is submitted in connection with each of the charges.

Anderson's comment regarding House Speaker Carl Albert:

The FBI chief, if he doubts us, can start with the file on Speaker Carl Albert. Gray will find therein a report based upon a conversation picked up by an FBI listening device, about Albert's relationship with [redacted] b6 b7C

[Redacted]

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Anderson alluded to this charge in previous columns published in "The Washington Post Times Herald". In his column, April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing" he wrote:

The FBI also overheard Black make a breakfast date over the telephone with Oklahoma's Rep. Carl Albert, and of Sen. Mike Monroney.

In a column in 1971, captioned "Farm Migrants Losing Food Stamps" he wrote:

The FBI has been keeping tabs on the private life of Speaker Carl Albert. He have reported in past columns that Albert's name was picked up by the FBI in connection with [Redacted] hotel in [Redacted] and that all the references made in the past columns to [Redacted] the subject of the FBI investigation are strictly rumors about Albert's personal life.

No FBI investigation has been conducted on House Speaker Carl Albert. Investigation was conducted on lobbyist [Redacted] and he was convicted for Federal Tax Fraud in 1964. The conviction was reversed in 1966. Information pertaining to [Redacted] appointments with [Redacted] and Senator Mike Monroney was disseminated only to the Department of Justice.

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Anderson's comment regarding House Democratic leader Hale Boggs:

The file on House Democratic leader Hale Boggs, who was in Alaska, is loaded with wiretap information picked up during the FBI's investigation of fixer [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Anderson mentioned this charge in a previous column published in "The Washington Post Times Herald", April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing".

[redacted] During FBI investigation [redacted] a monitor in [redacted] hotel room picked up a call from the hotel room to Representative Ford's office. Information about the call was disseminated to the Department of Justice.

Anderson's comment about Representative Peter Frelinghuysen:

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) was kept under FBI surveillance; his file will show, because of a blackmail report.

Anderson also alluded to FBI surveillance of Representative Frelinghuysen in his column in "The Washington Post Times Herald", April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing".

Competent sources inside the FBI tell us that G-men have shadowed at least four congressmen. They are:

The late Representative Vito Marcantonio, American-Labor, N.Y., suspected of Communist ties; ex-Rep. Roland Libonati (D-Ill.) suspected of Mafia connections; Rep. Carpelius Gallagher (D-N.J.), suspected of Mafia associations; Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), who was kept under FBI surveillance briefly to protect him from a blackmail attempt.

Information about an extortion plot against Representative Frelinghuysen was sent in a letter to Marvin Watson at The White House, May 16, 1966. "The New York Times", May 17, 1967 edition carried a story about an extortion ring preying upon prominent individuals including an un-named congressman. "The Washington Daily News" picked up the "Times" story and also had an item in its May 17, 1967 edition about the extortion ring and its victims. Representative Frelinghuysen, however, has never been under a physical surveillance conducted by the FBI.

Anderson's comment regarding Representative Henry Reuss:

[redacted]

The FBI not only kept a file on Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) but also upon his [redacted]

[redacted]

Prior to his first election to the House of Representatives in 1964, the FBI conducted an applicant investigation on the Congressman in 1948, at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration. No subsequent investigation has been conducted on him by the FBI.

In 1966, Representative Reuss' office was advised by the FBI that his residence and office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin were to be picketed by the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to protest his vote to continue funds for the Vietnam War. The FBI also advised his office later of the actual picketing which included a number of SWP members.

Information about the planned picketing was furnished to Secret Service March 23, 1966 by memorandum captioned "Picketing of Residence of Congressman Henry Reuss, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 18, 1966", prepared at Milwaukee on March 18, 1966. Information about the actual picketing of Representative Reuss' home was also furnished to Secret Service on March 29, 1966 by memorandum under the same caption as above prepared at Milwaukee on March 23, 1966.

Information was received that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The FBI, with Representative Reuss' knowledge, conducted a discreet inquiry into the allegation. Representative Reuss was subsequently advised on March 24, 1971 that the investigation had been completed; that the allegation had not been substantiated; that three documents relating to the investigation were among those stolen from the FBI's resident agency at Media, Pennsylvania on March 8, 1971. One of the stolen documents relating to the investigation [redacted] a letter from the Philadelphia Division to Director, FBI, dated November 19, 1970, with background information [redacted] was published by the press on April 11, 1971.

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[redacted]

Reuss publicly complained about the FBI investigation [redacted] in April, 1971 and urged a Congressional investigation. [redacted] was also quoted as saying the FBI investigated [redacted] because of his anti-Vietnam stand. Results of investigation in this matter were not disseminated to the Secret Service.

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Certain information about [redacted] has been disseminated to Secret Service.

[redacted]

A copy of the report was furnished to Secret Service March 27, 1969.

A memorandum prepared by the San Francisco Division, November 30, 1971, and captioned [redacted] noted that [redacted] would travel to Europe August 1, 1971 with Representative Reuss. [redacted] A copy of the memorandum was furnished to Secret Service December 10, 1971.

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Reference to the report furnished information about a report [redacted] Reuss prepared at San Francisco January 15, 1971. A copy of the report was disseminated to Secret Service January 28, 1971. [redacted] used information from this report in a June 9, 1972 column.

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.