

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

FROM : [Redacted] *TJS*

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
1/17/73

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - [Redacted]

DATE: 2/15/73

1 - [Redacted]

1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Baker _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall *b6*
- Mr. Miller, E. *b7c*
- Mr. Purvis _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

Above-captioned column, copy attached, alleged that the FBI was giving out secret telephone numbers to "street people" who would report to the FBI what the "radicals" were planning for the inauguration period in return for promised rewards of cash, educational opportunities, and even permanent informant status.

In order to develop indications of possible disturbances during the inauguration period in Washington, D. C., FBI Headquarters did issue instructions to the field on the necessity of utilizing existing sources and of developing additional informant coverage in connection with planning by any group for disruptive activities. In the field, arrangements were made for informants traveling to the Washington, D. C., area to contact WFO telephonically to report information regarding any possible disturbances.

It is entirely possible, of course, but we have no evidence to support the conjecture that Anderson received information on the telephone reporting arrangements from one of our informants. It is noted that in our efforts to prevent or detect untrustworthiness, the Agents handling informants are under instruction to analyze their sources continually as to stability and reliability, to verify all information received, whenever possible, by other sources, and to indoctrinate regularly the informants against disclosure of any relationship with the FBI. The continuing analysis of informants is formalized every six months in a written assessment of each informant which must be submitted to FBI Headquarters based on the above points.

It is entirely possible that Anderson "developed" his story about our informant procedures from the abundance of details on our investigative practices revealed in movies, television shows, expose articles on the FBI, and by former FBI employees rather than from FBI informants.

Enclosure

JMS:glw
(5)

1 - ENCLOSURE

5- Sizoo
CONTINUED OVER

50-28

FEB 20 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
1/17/73

Anderson's curiosity about FBI inauguration plans was previously reported by WFO SAC McDermott who advised that he and SA [redacted] were telephonically contacted on 1/10/73 by [redacted] an Anderson assistant. They refused to confirm or deny possible use of FBI Agents in an underground capacity for inauguration security or any other FBI investigative practice. [redacted] was assured, however, that the FBI would meet its responsibilities on the inauguration.

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Any indication developed that comments on our informants in Anderson's 1/17/73 column came from any of our sources will be fully explored and reported.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Acting Director's information.

JMS

~~1~~

ZM

WTRW/TJS

WGC

The Washington Merry-Go-RoundTHE WASHINGTON POST *Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1973* E 17

Chief Justice Swings Weight in Capital

By Jack Anderson

From his flowing white mane to the gold carpet he insists upon treading when he enters the Supreme Court chamber, Warren Burger is a distinguished Chief Justice who will suffer no indignities to the institution for which he stands.

He solemnly rejected a request, therefore, from Columbia Pictures producer Gerald Ayres to shoot a three-minute segment showing drunken sailors cavorting on the front steps of the Supreme Court.

Nor was the Chief Justice appeased by an offer to change the script and sober up the sailors. A press spokesman admitted the revised segment would not be "disrespectful to the Supreme Court." But the star of the picture, Jack Nicholson, apparently is not one of Burger's favorite performers.

Nicholson has had the effrontery to call for the impeachment of President Nixon, who appointed Burger to the high court. Of course, Nicholson's role in the movie is non-political. He plays a fun-loving Navy petty officer who is assigned with another sailor to accompany a prisoner

from the Norfolk Naval Station to a naval prison in New Hampshire.

The odyssey takes the zany trio through Washington, where the script calls for them to get lost and drunk among the imposing government buildings.

The Chief Justice, however, would have no part of Nicholson, drunk or sober. Producer Ayres, therefore, began making arrangements to shoot the segment in front of the National Art Gallery, whose architecture is as stately as that of the Supreme Court.

Although he was advised there would be "no problem," the gallery a week later abruptly turned down his request. Not until then did the flabbergasted Ayres learn that Chief Justice Burger was chairman, too, of the gallery's board of trustees.

Indeed, a friend inside the government, who tried to help Ayres find a site for his three minutes of filming, wrote to him on Nov. 10: "It appears that a request to use any of the government buildings that would be suitable is going to be coordinated with the Supreme Court, and that's a closed door. Considering the circumstances, I don't think

any further effort will be productive."

Nevertheless, Ayres finally found one government building that didn't come under Burger's sway. The producer convinced officials at the National Archives that his intentions were innocent and last week was able to film the three-minute segment that took three months to arrange.

Footnote: The eminent Chief Justice is not one to be trifled with. When a fellow passenger blew cigar smoke in his face aboard the Washington-New York metroliner, Burger wrote an indignant letter to Transportation Secretary John Volpe and put a stop to cigar smoking on the train.

Washington Whirl

Nixon's Notes—President Nixon is spending most of his time by himself these days working on his inaugural, State of the Union and other messages. He writes down his ideas laboriously in long hand on legal-length, lined yellow paper, then dictates from these notes to his personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods. His preliminary notes, according to our White House sources, are hard hitting. He

will make it perfectly clear that he is going to run the country for the next four years the way he believes it should be run.

Secret Numbers—The FBI has been busily distributing secret telephone numbers to street people who, in return for a suitable reward, might be willing to confide what the radicals are planning during the presidential inaugural. The potential informers are promised cash, educational opportunities, even permanent paid informant status.

Anti-Poverty Junket—In anticipation that the anti-poverty budget would be cut, one regional anti-poverty director took off two weeks ago for a rush trip to the South Sea Islands while he still had government travel money to spend. He is Tom Mercer, regional director in San Francisco, who flew to Hawaii and Pago Pago with two attractive companions—Miss Linda Alm, an airline stewardess, and Miss Richardson, a secretary. The anti-poverty agency paid for the expenses of the three travelers. The total bill charged to the taxpayers came to \$2,800.

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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 2/14/73

FROM : [redacted] *TJS*

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. D. E. Caro
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
1/24/73

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

Above-captioned column (copy attached) noted that the FBI had been investigating a report that Howard Phillips, who had been appointed by the President to head the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), "wanted to offer Government grants to black lawyers as an inducement for them to become Republicans." Anderson stated that an unnamed OEO official had repeated to him the above charge which the official had previously told to FBI SA [redacted] of the Berkeley, California, Resident Agency. In addition, Anderson stated that his associate [redacted] had contacted SA [redacted] and confirmed that the FBI was investigating the charge as well as the details of the charge, which were later set forth in Anderson's 1/24/73 column. *copy not included*

The facts of our investigation of Phillips at the request of the White House and of the 1/18/73 telephonic contact of SA [redacted] by [redacted] of Anderson's staff were set forth in memorandum [redacted] to Mr. Cleveland, dated 1/23/73, and captioned "Howard Jay Phillips, Special Inquiry - White House" (copy attached).

SA [redacted] was of the opinion that [redacted] was an FBI Headquarters supervisor or Government official and did confirm to him the details of the above charge made [redacted]

However, SA [redacted] did not and could not furnish any additional information to [redacted] as he only interviewed [redacted] in the investigation of Phillips and was not aware of any other information developed.

It is noted that SA [redacted] received a censure and was placed on probation for discussing the investigation with an unknown telephone caller. As a result of the incident, Section E, SAC Memorandum 4-73, dated 1/23/73,

Enclosures

100-18

JMS:glw
(6)

2- ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER FEB 27 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
1/24/73

was issued instructing that Bureau personnel were to keep strictly confidential all information secured in their official capacity and to be alert to any attempt by representatives of the news media to elicit information without properly identifying themselves or by some subterfuge.

Bureau files contain no identifiable data on [] aside from his association with Anderson.

RECOMMENDATION:

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This memorandum was prepared to analyze Anderson's reference to the FBI in his 1/24/73 column and will be included in the briefing book maintained for the Acting Director on Anderson's column. As noted in above-mentioned memorandum [] to Mr. Cleveland, dated 1/23/73, (copy attached) Special Investigative Division has taken appropriate administrative action in this matter and no further action is anticipated by Domestic Intelligence Division.

WGC
WVC
EM
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GOP Bid to Black Lawyers Alleged

By Jack Anderson

The FBI is investigating a report that President Nixon's proposed new anti-poverty chief, Howard Phillips, wanted to offer government grants to black lawyers as an inducement for them to become Republicans.

The charge was leveled by a top official who worked closely with Phillips in the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971. We have spoken at length with the official who told us, in return for our promise to withhold his identity, what he had reported to the FBI.

"I can recall quite clearly," he said, "Phillips telling us that we ought to find some way of getting OEO money into the hands of some black attorneys and show them the advantage of turning Republican."

The official said he had given the details to FBI agent Al Dougal and was prepared, if it should come to court proceedings, "to step forward and testify." My associate, Mike Korman, reached Dougal, who confirmed that the FBI is investigating the charge.

The FBI has learned that

government funds to black attorneys. It coincides, too, with a White House offer of an extra \$2.5 million to California to experiment with different methods of providing legal aid to the poor.

The purpose of Phillips' meeting with the black lawyers, ostensibly, was to discuss judicare. This is a proposal to provide legal assistance to the poor through local bar associations or non-profit corporations. Critics claim judicare would wind up benefitting lawyers more than poor people.

Government Fees

The Berkeley meeting was held, coincidentally, in the offices of Tom Berkley, a prosperous black attorney in the Bay Area. State documents show he had been raking in huge fees as a state consultant to OEO. He admits receiving \$10,000 in consultant fees for the months of June, July and August, 1971.

He assembled five prominent black lawyers to hear Phillips' pitch. One lawyer who attended the meeting recalls: "The thrust of the meeting was political. Phillips let Berkley do most of the talking, and he did quite a

law practices than in helping the poor.

The attorney was so upset that he went immediately to the Charles Houston Law Club. "He told us what he had heard at the meeting," recalls Don McCullum, the city attorney in Berkeley. "The gist of it was: if we supported private judicare, we could look forward to enjoying considerable financial benefits. Most of us reacted negatively."

We have also obtained notes taken at a later meeting with OEO executives in Washington. Significantly, one entry quotes Phillips as saying: "Subsidized black lawyers (are) necessary..."

Through a spokesman, Phillips denied he has ever made any statement about using OEO funds to encourage blacks to become Republicans. He acknowledged going to Berkeley, Calif., for what he described as a "routine" meeting.

Footnote: Charles Lloyd, who attended the meeting in California, turned up in Washington last summer as a "policy adviser" to Phillips. Lloyd worked four months, collected \$11,000 and returned to his law practice. In re-

oldest, biggest integrated law firm in the state," he shouted. "I don't need their money."

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assumed of 1971. This coincides with the time that Phillips allegedly urged granting

But I came away thinking these people were more interested in promoting their own

length over the long-distance phone. "I publish six newspapers. I own property. I run the

15-1-60

Mr. Cleveland

1-23-73

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[REDACTED]
HOWARD JAY PHILLIPS
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

This memorandum recommends administrative action regarding SA [REDACTED] for discussing a Bureau investigation with an individual without identifying him.

BACKGROUND:

We are conducting a special inquiry of Phillips at the request of The White House. The investigation is complete except for two agency checks and the results were sent to The White House by letter dated 1-22-73. Phillips is an Associate Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) who is apparently being considered for appointment as Director of OEO.

During the investigation charges were made by other OEO employees that Phillips, a conservative Republican, allegedly attempted to obtain a \$100,000 grant from OEO for legal services for conservative black attorneys in California with the hope that these attorneys would in turn support the Republican Party in the black community.

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One person making such allegations against Phillips

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] of the Berkeley Resident Agency and the interview was furnished to the Bureau by San Francisco teletype dated 1-9-73. The teletype does not mention SA [REDACTED] name, but sets forth the interview in detail.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. Caro

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b7c

DHY:DEC:cld
(6)

1-23-73 60

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. E.S. Miller

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Bates	_____
Bishop	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Miller, E.S.	b6
Ponder	b7C
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 8/17/72

FROM :

[Redacted] TJS

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
8/12/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/r

[Redacted]

Captioned column (copy attached) which was headlined "Blockade Fails to Halt Hanoi Supplies" contains a section titled "Financial Secrets" comprised of information on the financial dealings of antiwar activists Dr. Benjamin Spock and [Redacted] as well as on [Redacted] civil rights activist.

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The information was taken, sometimes verbatim, from the following FBI documents: (1) a 4/15/68 New York Office report on Spock classified "~~Confidential~~"; (2) a 2/23/68 New York Office report [Redacted] classified "~~Top Secret~~"; (3) a 4/30/71 Los Angeles Office report [Redacted] classified "~~Top Secret~~, No Foreign Dissemination, No Dissemination Abroad"; and (4) a 1/20/72 Los Angeles Office report [Redacted] classified "~~Secret~~, No Foreign Dissemination, No Dissemination Abroad."

Concerning Spock, Anderson notes that an FBI inquiry at the Amalgamated Bank of New York revealed that Spock had received a check dated 12/12/67 for \$500 from the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. This information was set forth in the New York report (Anderson calls it an FBI memo) dated 4/15/68 on Spock which was disseminated to Secret Service, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (U. S. Army), and the Department of Justice. Investigation on Spock was initiated in 1968 to determine whether or not his speeches were seditious and his activities subversive.

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Anderson's column also states that the same FBI document included financial information obtained from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company concerning a Doctor Edward Barsky Dinner Committee. This information was taken from the characterization of that committee set forth in the 4/15/68 report's appendix. The information concerns the opening of the group's account as an affiliate account of the "National Guardian," which was characterized by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1961 as a "virtual propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." In

Enclosure

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(6)

ST-104
REC-28

65-74691

TJS

3
DEC 21 1972
CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

53 DEC 21 1972

Comparison of U.S. Documents to an
Jack Spock and Anderson

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post"
8/12/72

addition, information in the characterization contained the names of three officers of the group who have been identified by sources in the past as Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) members or former members. Barsky was identified as a CPUSA member in 1953. The 4/15/68 report on Spock notes that Spock's name appeared on the program as a sponsor of a testimonial dinner given Barsky on the 30th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War in New York City in 2/67.

Information is set forth in Anderson's 8/12/72 column regarding a check made out in [redacted] name for \$2,500 and drawn on the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation. This information comes from a 2/23/68 New York Office report on [redacted] which was disseminated to Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the U. S. Information Agency, and the Department of Justice. The information was also featured in a previous Anderson column on 5/16/72. [redacted]

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*With →
what results
following?*

[redacted] Concerning the Rabinowitz Foundation, in 1962. Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, complained that then [redacted] of the foundation was giving money to a "left faction" which included expelled CPUSA members.

Anderson's 8/12/72 column also refers to financial information obtained by the FBI [redacted] noting that a 4/30/71 memo (actually a 334-page report [redacted] lists five checks written [redacted] to various groups, including the National Council of Churches. This is a repeat of information Anderson included in his 5/12/72 column.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post"
8/12/72

On 8/14/72 Anderson testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee in favor of legislation which would require subpoenas or customer consent for authorities to examine customer account records. At that time Anderson reportedly furnished the subcommittee with copies of what he called FBI memos on Spock, [redacted] and [redacted]

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Analysis of this column and other recent columns indicates that Anderson is repeating some information from his earlier 5/72 columns regarding FBI documents. In addition, Anderson seems to be going into more detail utilizing the FBI documents which he claims to possess. While Anderson testified on 8/14/72 that informants in the FBI had told him of FBI inquiries into the checking accounts of individuals under investigation, it is believed that Anderson is actually obtaining his information concerning these matters from the copies of documents which he apparently possesses. We are, of course, continuing our analysis of items appearing in Anderson's columns from FBI documents, and the Washington Field Office is currently conducting an investigation centering on [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] from
8/71 through 5/72 when [redacted] was employed by [redacted]
[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved this memorandum will be included in the book maintained on Anderson in the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Approved.

Jm 8/27

11:42A

OK

EM/DEM

EM

WRW/AA

JMS

3060/P

Felt _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Campbell _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____

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

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, Aug. 12, 1972 D 31

Blockade Fails to Halt Hanoi Supplies

By Jack Anderson

The blockade of Haiphong harbor, according to the latest intelligence reports, has failed to stop the steady flow of supplies into North Vietnam.

Aerial photos show that heavy shipments are rolling across China without any appreciable backup at the border. This means the supplies are pouring into North Vietnam through the existing network of roads, trails and rail lines.

Oil from China is also being pumped through a new, jungle-hidden pipeline into the Hanoi area. Enough oil is coming through, apparently, to enable Hanoi to get along without fuel rationing.

Captured documents also indicate that North Vietnamese troops at the front have an ample stockpile of arms, ammunition, food and fuel. These supplies had already been moved into position, reportedly, before Haiphong harbor was mined.

Financial Secrets

Banks are supposed to protect the financial secrets of their customers. If the FBI wants to snoop into the accounts of a suspect, however, the bankers usually fall all over themselves in their eagerness to cooperate.

For the record, the bankers say they don't release finan-

cial information to government gumshoes without a subpoena. Dozens of FBI files in our possession, however, tell a different story.

An FBI memo about baby doctor Benjamin Spock, for example, states that on Dec. 12, 1967, he received a \$500 check from the "Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee."

A subsequent notation warns that "the above check information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena *duces tecum* . . .

"The person to be subpoenaed in this matter is Miss Sara T. Malloy, senior vice president, Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York."

Miss Malloy refused to discuss the matter with us, but the bank's executive vice president, Nicholas Agneta, insisted it was Amalgamated's "policy to get a subpoena before releasing such information."

An attorney for the bank, Alan Blumberg, admitted to my associate, Joseph Spear, that bank officials frequently cooperate with federal investigators, usually against the advice of their counsel.

The same memorandum on

Dr. Spock discloses that the FBI was provided financial information by the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company concerning an organization called the "Doctor Edward Barsky Dinner Committee." The person to serve with a subpoena in this case, the memo said, was "Irwin H. Sklar, Manager."

Sklar was on vacation and unavailable for comment.

The FBI file on black leader Floyd McKissick reveals that in 1967 he "received Check Number 2666 made out in his name and drawn against the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Incorporated, in the amount of \$2,500."

"The above information," the memo warns, "is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena *duces tecum*, directed to Mr. Henry F. Skelton, vice president, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 40 East 42d Street, New York, New York."

Skelton has subsequently retired, but the man who took his place, Frederick E. Lyon, told us "it is the bank's strict policy to require whatever legal documentation is necessary before we release any information."

Movie actress Jane Fonda's checking accounts are an open

book to the G-men. A "Top Secret" FBI memo dated April 30, 1971, for example, lists five checks written by Miss Fonda to various groups, including the National Council of Churches.

Another memo dated this past January listed 10 checks written on Miss Fonda's accounts. The federal sleuths also visited the City National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., and copied down the details of 18 checks written by Ellen Lustbader, who is identified as Miss Fonda's "personal secretary."

According to the FBI, Miss Fonda keeps her personal checking accounts at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York. The information they collected, the memo warns, "is not to be made public" without a subpoena directed to "Arthur W. Herbert, Assistant Secretary."

Herbert told us he didn't release the information and suggested it may have been given to the FBI "by our counsel."

Note: Several senators have expressed concern that federal law doesn't adequately protect the privacy of bank records. Senator William Proxmire, (D-Wis.), in fact, is currently holding hearings in an effort to close loopholes in the law.

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ENCLOSURE

60-7-6-72-37

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

- MR. FELT
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- MR. BAMES _____
- 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 _____
- MRS. NEENAN _____

In each of these cases, the central issue is our authority, our jurisdictional authority, to investigate.

Therefore, in the future, indicate the authority by citing the pertinent provision of the U.S. Code, or other authority. Also indicate whether or not an investigation was directed by DJ, or we opened it without any request from DJ. In the later instances, cite our reasons.

PLEASE CALL ME *J. 8/27*
7 *11:45A*

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ENCLOSURE

37

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Belt
- Baker
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Gebhardt
- Jenkins
- Marshall
- Miller, E.S.
- Purvis
- Soyars b6
- Waters b7C
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

1 - Room 5634 JB

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/8/72

FROM :

[Redacted] TJS

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Boynton
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
11/20/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This memorandum sets forth an analysis of Jack Anderson's 11/20/72 column, copy attached. Column claimed that Government agencies investigating private citizens who have challenged Governmental rulings and policies collected and exchanged derogatory information on personal lives of these citizens. To substantiate the claim, Anderson alleged that Secret Service "recently" requested information about a black female singer (not named by Anderson) and that the FBI had a file on the singer. The singer, also referred to without name in an Anderson column of 5/17/72 as of interest to the FBI, [Redacted] Anderson undoubtedly obtained information [Redacted] for his 11/20/72 and 5/17/72 columns from an FBI document [Redacted] compromised through a leak at Secret Service earlier this year. b6 b7C

The FBI document dated 1/19/68 with information from Bureau files [Redacted] was forwarded to Secret Service in response to its 1/18/68 request [Redacted]

A review of Bureau files reveals no request from Secret Service for information [Redacted] since 1/18/68, a fact serving to rebut Anderson's claim in the 11/20/72 column that Secret Service "recently" requested information regarding [Redacted] b6 b7C

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

Enclosure

65-74690

JMS:glw
(7)

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

REC-48

Classified by 60324auc/rs/rds
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification (if definite) 10/18/17

DEC 18 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column, 11/20/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(C)

[Redacted]

(b1)
b6
b7C

~~(U)~~

(S)

[Redacted]

b1
b6
b7C

[Redacted]

b6
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Investigation concerning the leak of FBI and Secret Service documents from Secret Service files in the Spring of 1972 is continuing. We are forwarding an investigative report on [redacted] the primary suspect, to the Internal Security and Criminal Divisions of the Department asking advice as to whether or not there is prosecutive merit in this matter. We will continue to analyze Anderson's presentation of the compromised FBI documents in his columns.

RECOMMENDATION:

*G. 12/12
5:52 P*

For the attention of the Acting Director.

File 65074690 - FDPS page 74

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*ETM JAK JNS
w/aw*

Investigation Can Be a Big Weapon

By Jack Anderson

For years, we have reported on the alarming trend toward government by investigation. The federal bureaucracy is crowded with investigators who are to own their salaries. They must investigate someone today. This could be almost anyone who deals with the government or makes out a tax return.

It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the challenger. The power of investigation, which is supposed to be used for the sake of the citizen, is often used instead to bring down a challenger and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or opinions of public officials.

Government files are literally encased with the life histories of anybody important citizens. These files are loaded with derogatory information—true misdeeds, deliberate lies, idle gossip—whispered into the ears of eager government snoops.

The dirt these gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exchanged between federal offices. This gives an alarming number of government employees access to the raw files. If the subject happens to be a prominent person, the gossip from his files travels swiftly in titillating whispers.

The Secret Service, for example, recently wanted to know more about a famous singer. A request for information brought in a deluge of raw allegations from various government agencies.

The FBI had a full file on the singer, a white woman, although she has been accused of no crime. The FBI did not commit any. Even the CIA submitted a confidential report on her, with this cautionary note:

Sex File

"Because of the sensitive nature of this information and the method by which it was procured, it is furnished for LEAD PURPOSES ONLY, and should not be utilized for

any other purpose, quoted, or disseminated further without the permission of the originating office."

Having cleared its conscience, the CIA proceeded to spell out unsubstantiated charges about the singer's sex life. "A confidential source," declares the three-page memo, "advised . . . that her escapades overseas and her loose morals were said to be the talk of Paris. The source stated that subject had a lurid sex life in Paris and described her as a sadistic nymphomaniac. . . ."

The memo went on and on about her sex activities, with these added comments: "The informant described her as having a very nasty disposition, spoiled child, very vain, and . . . she . . . and . . . The informant stated subject was not well liked by most singers and actresses working with her. The informant states she is a very selfish, shallow person who deliberately upstages and ridicules actors working with her. . . ."

"The informant states that subject did not associate with very many Negroes and often bragged that she had very little Negro blood. The informant states that some who work with subject have their experience either to play up to her or to keep their distance to avoid subject's wrath."

A spokesman stressed, and we have confirmed, that the CIA doesn't keep files on American citizens, except for security files on its own personnel. The information about the singer turned up in another context.

The CIA states, however, that it has provided the information to the government. . . .

The informant also stated that the Security Agency, which is supposed to hunt its own spies and disclose foreign codes, produced material about the singer. The NSA offerings, however, were limited to focus of foreign broadcasts about her. . . .

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

ENCLOSURE

36

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

- Alt
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Gebhardt
- Jenkins
- Marshall
- Miller, E.S.
- Purvis
- Soyars
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 11/15/72

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

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24/12

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : [Redacted] *TSS*

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON COLUMN
11/6/72

Copy kept in box

Anderson's 11/6/72 column (copy attached) claimed that FBI files on Congressmen contain, in addition to biographical data from public sources, "eavesdrop information, surveillance reports and gossip from informants." Allegations in Anderson's 11/6/72 column regarding the existence in FBI files of such information concerning House Speaker Carl Albert; the missing House Majority Leader Hale Boggs; House Minority Leader Gerald Ford; Representative Peter Frelinghuysen; and Representative Henry Reuss have been mentioned in previous Anderson columns dated 4/10/71, 8/21/71, and 9/22/71. Sources for these allegations are undoubtedly press stories, court documents, and Anderson's own staff. Allegation of FBI interest in [Redacted]

[Redacted] in the 11/6/72 Anderson column undoubtedly came from an FBI document concerning [Redacted] which was published subsequent to the burglary of our Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency in March, 1971. FBI interest in [Redacted] as alleged in the 11/6/72 column, was previously alleged by Anderson's 6/7/72 column. Information regarding Representative Walter E. Fauntroy of the District of Columbia alleged to be in FBI files in the 11/6/72 column was previously revealed in Anderson's 5/3/72 column and appears to have come from the suspected leak of FBI documents at Secret Service.

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As to Anderson's claim that Speaker Albert's relationship with lobbyist [Redacted] was discovered through an electronic surveillance, it is noted that on 4/1/63 a microphone surveillance of [Redacted] hotel room indicated that [Redacted] had made a breakfast appointment with Albert and Senator Mike McRoney. On 4/3/63 WFO Agents made a discreet survey in the vicinity of the Senate Office Building in an unsuccessful attempt to locate [Redacted] automobile in connection with the above appointment. No other surveillance was conducted. [Redacted]

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(S) [Redacted] No FBI investigation has been conducted regarding him. The FBI had placed a

Enclosure

JMS:glw
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ENCLOSURE

REC-1
ST-109 4855

CONTINUED - OVER
DEC 8 1972

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

53 DEC 21 1972

DATE: 05-22-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson Column, 11/6/72

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microphone surveillance on [redacted] since he was a contact in Washington, D. C., of Edward Levinson, president of the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, who was then the target of an FBI criminal intelligence-type investigation aimed at tracing hoodlum influence in hotels and casinos in Las Vegas. [redacted]

[redacted]

~~(S)~~ (U)

As to Anderson's claim that the FBI file on Representative Boggs is loaded with wiretap information picked up during the FBI investigation of [redacted] and [redacted] it is noted that no electronic surveillances were utilized by the FBI in that investigation [redacted]

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[redacted]

(S)

In addition, during our bribery investigation of former Senator Daniel B. Brewster and collateral grand jury testimony, evidence was developed that Boggs allegedly used his influence to have the architect of the Capitol approve payment of claims totaling over \$5 million to [redacted] [redacted] The claims came from [redacted] construction of a Government garage adjacent to the new House Office Building. We learned also that in 1966 [redacted] remodeled Boggs' suburban residence at a cost of over \$45,000 but billed Boggs only \$21,000 for the job. Investigation of Brewster and inquiry regarding Boggs were specifically requested by the Attorney General. At no time during this investigation did we place Boggs under surveillance and no electronic surveillance was conducted on Boggs.

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As to Anderson's claims that FBI files contain a report on a bugged telephone conversation between [redacted] and Representative Gerald Ford; that [redacted] had enlisted Ford's aid to prevent an investigation of an AVCO defense contract; and that Ford occasionally received free rides in AVCO planes, it is noted that during our monitoring of [redacted] hotel room an individual named [redacted] was intercepted on 4/24/63 making a telephone call to Ford's office. In the call, [redacted] was overheard to advise "Jerry" regarding certain contracts and to remark that someone must have complained to the Justice Department inasmuch as an investigative inquiry was made. It is noted that only [redacted] end of the conversation was overheard by the microphone surveillance [redacted]

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[redacted]

(S)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson Column, 11/6/72

As to Anderson's claim that Representative Peter Frelinghuysen was kept under FBI surveillance because of a blackmail report, it is noted that Frelinghuysen in 1966 was the victim of an extortion plot [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The Congressman advised us in April, 1971, that [redacted] an associate of columnist Jack Anderson, had questioned him concerning FBI surveillance of members of Congress. Frelinghuysen was assured by an FBI representative that at no time had he been under surveillance by the FBI, nor had anyone been followed to his office or to his home by the FBI. In addition, he was advised that he had never been under "protective surveillance" by the FBI. On 4/10/71 Anderson's column alleged that Frelinghuysen had been kept under FBI surveillance briefly to protect him from a blackmail attempt. [redacted]

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(S) [redacted] but he has not been investigated by the FBI. [redacted]

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As to Anderson's allegation that the FBI kept a file on Representative Henry Reuss, [redacted] it is noted that prior to his first election to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1954, the Congressman had been the subject of a 1948 applicant investigation by the FBI at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration. No information of a derogatory nature was developed in the investigation. No subsequent investigation of Reuss has been conducted by the FBI. In 1966 the FBI advised Reuss' office that the Congressman's residence and office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were to be picketed by the Milwaukee branch of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to protest Reuss' vote for funds to continue the war in Vietnam. We later advised the Congressman's office of the actual picketing which involved a number of SWP members.

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On 11/5/70 Reuss was advised that the FBI had received an allegation [redacted]

[redacted] and that the FBI was conducting a most discreet inquiry concerning this allegation. Reuss later contacted the FBI and furnished the full name of the individual with whom [redacted]

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[redacted] On 3/24/71 Reuss was advised the FBI inquiry had been completed, that the allegation had not been substantiated, and that three documents concerning the investigation [redacted] had been among those stolen from the FBI Media Resident Agency on 3/8/71. In April, 1971, Reuss publicly complained about FBI investigation [redacted] misquoting what had been told him about the results of FBI investigation of the [redacted] Reuss also urged the Congressional investigation of the FBI, and [redacted] was quoted as claiming the FBI investigated [redacted] [redacted] because of his anti-Vietnam War stand.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column, 11/6/72

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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As to allegation regarding information in FBI files on Representative Walter E. Fauntroy, the nonvoting representative from the District of Columbia, the 11/6/72 column set forth a quotation from Fauntroy's speech criticizing former Attorney General John Mitchell and Mr. Hoover for discrimination in hiring practices. The quotation was previously set forth in Anderson's 5/3/72 column and is accurately quoted from a WFO LHM which was disseminated to Secret Service on 1/8/71 and which apparently was

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson Column, 11/6/72

~~SECRET~~

compromised through the leak in Secret Service earlier this year. Fauntroy was subject of an FBI special inquiry investigation at the direction of The White House in 1967, prior to his designation to the District of Columbia City Council by President Johnson in September, 1967. No further investigation of Fauntroy has been conducted; however, considerable information concerning him has been received in connection with racial matters, including the investigation aimed at detecting communist infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which was headed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King and our reporting on various civil rights demonstrations in Washington, D. C., from the early 1960's to date. For a period in the middle 1960's, Fauntroy was the Washington representative of that group and was in contact frequently with Dr. King.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Acting Director.

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- Bishop
- Callahan
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Jewell
- McShall
- Mr. E.S.
- Mr. G. S.
- Mr. G. S.
- Soyars
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

T. J. G.

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

Date 11-6-72

THE WASHINGTON POST
B 14 Monday, Nov. 6, 1972

A Heartening Response

By Jean Battey Lewis

American Ballet Theater began its engagement at the Kennedy Center two weeks ago playing to disastrously small houses. By the time it finished last night, houses were almost full and audiences were cheering enthusiastically.

It is heartening to see public response build this way but the company and the Center have the problem of finding this kind of response from the start or ballet on a large scale will be in trouble here.

It has been puzzling and fascinating to see what this growing audience popularity has produced. For instance Natalia Makarova, dancing with Paolo Bortoluzzi in "La Sylphide" at the first Saturday matinee, managed to draw a house only one-third full. "La Sylphide" is the most felicitous role Makarova has learned since joining Ballet Theater. She is a dream of "lightness and blown grace" in it, a

London and will make quite a number of guest appearances in Europe with Rudolf Nureyev, who defected from the same country, the Kirov, as did Makarova.

But Washington may well see more of her this year than last, when many of her performances here were cancelled, since she will be committing herself to individual performances rather than appearing on a weekly basis.

The weekend was distinguished by the Washington premiere of Dennis Nahat's "Some Times," and two beautiful performances of "Swan Lake."

Yesterday afternoon Cynthia Gregory and Ted Klivitt danced one of the most dazzlingly brilliant performances of the third act in memory. Her balances were incredibly, joyously prolonged. His turns were straight and true, sharp and absolutely dead center.

Not only was the entire pas de deux executed with a daring that stretched speed

"Some Times" are a refreshing change.

Its cast of 10 dances it with clean control, particularly Kim Highton and Nahat, Naomi Sorkin and Ian Horvath in the convoluted specifics of a menage a trois.

"Petrouchka," danced three times over the weekend, has been delighting audiences with its whirling, colorful bustle. There is a lack of energy and drive emanating from the orchestra pit that keeps the performances from being all it could be.

John Prinz was a particularly touching Petrouchka, Michael Smuin emphasized his sharp, puppet-like character, and Terry Orr, new in the role, had a subdued wistfulness. Of the women, Eleanor D'Antuono had just the right shallow brazenness, Ellen Everett was not juicy enough and Karen Brock was fittingly vapid. Keith Lee plays the Blackmoor with sharp gusto.

**HEAR GI
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Tonight

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ENCLOSURE

11/16/72

5-19 (REV. 8-18-72)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. H. Bassett
(F. M. Mallen)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 2/4/75

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.
- 1 - [Redacted]

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

FROM: Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr. *AB*

SUBJECT: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

*COMPROMISE OF F.B.I.
DOCUMENTS IN JACK
ANDERSON'S COLUMNS*

This is to advise of details of a recent telephone call to the Department of the Air Force by columnist Jack Anderson's office inquiring as to the reason for prior Air Force interest in FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky (who is deceased and was subject of closed Bureau security case 100-3731).

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Headquarters recently advised Bureau liaison that the Department of the Air Force received a telephonic inquiry on 1/21/75 from [Redacted] member of columnist Jack Anderson's staff, as to the reason for receipt of FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky. [Redacted] stated he had copies of FBI information furnished to AFOSI, adding that he was in possession of some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also U. S. citizens. [Redacted] specifically referred to Boston FBI communication dated 2/25/69, which was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island; and to another FBI field office communication dated January, 1969, (apparently referring to Chicago LHM dated 1/7/69), which was annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. [Redacted] inquired as to the reason for Air Force interest in Mr. Alinsky and, further, whether the Air Force routinely received FBI information on U. S. citizens.

Air Force confirmed to [Redacted] that OSI did receive FBI communications regarding Saul Alinsky, resulting from a routine background investigation conducted in November, 1966, concerning Alinsky's [Redacted] then a member of the Air Force

65-74690

1 - 100-3731

Enclosures

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ENCLOSURE AT 222, 250

FEB 20 1975
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CONTINUED - OVER

Unrecorded 100-3731

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

and under consideration for Top Secret clearance. Air Force further explained that it also received FBI information concerning threats to its bases or personnel and on criminal cases such as theft of Government property.

Attached to this communication is a copy of Air Force memorandum dated 1/21/75 which was furnished to Bureau liaison on 1/22/75 and in which is contained full details of above Air Force contact with [redacted]. Also attached is one Xerox each of Chicago letter and LHM dated 1/7/69 and Boston airtel and LHM dated 2/25/69 concerning Saul David Alinsky which communications were specifically referred to above by [redacted]. A Xerox of Jack Anderson's column, appearing in the 1/26/75 issue of the Washington Post, is also attached, in which is mentioned that FBI memos on late labor agitator Saul Alinsky were routinely forwarded to Navy and Air Force. Recent contact with Naval Investigative Service Headquarters revealed no record of contact by Jack Anderson's office with the Department of the Navy in above regard.

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OSI Headquarters has advised Bureau liaison that their files do not contain the aforementioned two FBI communications concerning Alinsky, indicating that these items may have been destroyed, which is OSI normal procedure when information is of no further interest. OSI also advised that usual procedure dictates that when FBI reports or LHMs are received at Headquarters or local offices of OSI, the FBI transmittal slips forwarding such communications are immediately destroyed, and the communications are inserted in the respective OSI case files. Chicago FBI Office Supervisor, [redacted] advised on 1/28/75 that it was normal practice to type the notation "via courier" on the transmittal slips forwarding FBI reports and LHMs to the local office of OSI.

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~~THE GOVERNMENT AS SNOOPER~~

ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON
IN WASHINGTON POST 1-26-75
- 2 -

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

OBSERVATIONS:

Information in the aforementioned letterhead memoranda concerning Alinsky indicated dissemination had been made to local offices of OSI, explaining how [] had knowledge of OSI receipt of these documents. No annotations, however, were noted on the FBIHQ or Chicago Office copies of the 1/7/69 LHM, indicating this dissemination had been made "via courier" (the notation "via courier" is normally inserted on the FBI transmittal slip). Both communications were noted to have been also disseminated to U. S. Secret Service at Headquarters level via courier. The statement by [] that the aforementioned Chicago FBI Office LHM was annotated to the effect that the local OSI office received its copy via courier may well have been volunteered in order to further protect Jack Anderson's alleged source at U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

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We have investigated (Bufile 65-74690) [] [] a former employee [] working in a 1971-1972 project at Secret Service, as a possible source of FBI documents compromised in Jack Anderson's columns since 5/1/72. Our investigation failed to develop direct evidence of anyone, including [] furnishing Anderson with the documents and the Department of Justice and the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia have declined prosecution on charges of espionage or theft and illegal possession of Government reports. As a result, this case has been closed.

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When queried by Bureau liaison as to whether or not anyone at the Department of the Air Force questioned [] as to the propriety of Jack Anderson's possession of above FBI documents, Captain [] of OSI Headquarters replied that the attached Air Force memorandum is a complete transcript of the 1/21/75 contact between Jack Anderson's office and the Air Force, indicating that no one questioned [] on this point.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

ACTION:

That the above information indicating Jack Anderson's staff has specific copies of FBI communications be inserted in Bureau file 65-74690, which matter concerns alleged leaks to Jack Anderson through U. S. Secret Service.

HC

WRW/TOL

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Jan/81

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

January 21, 1975

*Rec'd by
Liaison for OSSE
1/22/75
LAC*

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning Air Force Files of
Information Received from the FBI [redacted]

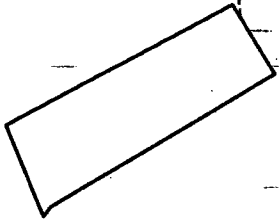
On January 21, [redacted] of Jack Anderson's office called to advise that he had copies of FBI information furnished to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. According to [redacted] he has some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also citizens of the United States. Included in the files are memoranda

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Copy of the report was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island. The substance of that report was that Mr. Alinsky was going to speak at a Providence, Rhode Island high school. Another FBI field office report dated January 1969 is annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. [redacted] questions were why did the Air Force receive information on Mr. Alinsky and was the Air Force routinely receiving information from the FBI on U.S. citizens and if so, what type of information. The attached questions and answers were provided to [redacted] based on information from Major General Temple, AF/OSI. The questions and answers were coordinated with Mr. Bert Goodwin of the Office of the General Counsel and General Boswell, Assistant

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*Burke
65-74690*

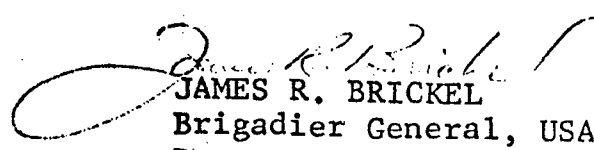


FIVE

Vice Chief of Staff and approved by the Chief of Staff and Major General Sidle, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs.

[redacted] appeared satisfied with the answers provided and indicated that if he had further questions he would call back.

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JAMES R. BRICKEL
Brigadier General, USAF
Deputy Director of Information

Attachments

cc: Gen Boswell, AF/CVA
Maj Gen Temple, AF/OSI
Maj Gen Sidle, OASD/PA
Mr. Goodwin, SAF/GC

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(From [redacted] Jack Anderson's Office)

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Question: Why did the USAF receive and hold information on Mr. Saul Alinsky?

Answer: In November 1966, the Commander of the 2852nd Air Base Group, McClellan AFB, California, requested a personnel security investigation [redacted] for the purpose of granting a Top Secret security clearance. (This was a routine clearance requirement deriving from Executive Order 10450.) During the course of this routine background investigation it was determined that Mr. Saul Alinsky was [redacted] FBI reports regarding Saul Alinsky's activities were provided to AF/OSI and incorporated into the file [redacted] (In accordance with the procedures implementing the Executive Order, inquiry was required into the degree of parental involvement with organizations then on the Attorney General List of Designated Organizations.) At no time was Mr. Saul Alinsky ever the independent subject of an AF/OSI investigation.

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Question: Does the USAF routinely receive information from the FBI on U.S. citizens?

Answer: The USAF receives information relating to background investigations on U.S. citizens applying for a security clearance. Reports are also received concerning threats to USAF bases or personnel and on criminal cases such as theft of government property.

Question: Does the USAF keep in its files the information provided by the FBI?

Answer: Information provided with respect to legitimate background investigations of a USAF affiliated person or a criminal investigation is retained. (Note: Information on background investigations is now kept by the Defense Investigative Service, since formed in October 1972.)

Other information forwarded by FBI is screened to determine if it relates to a threat to USAF resources. If it does not relate, it is destroyed. If it does relate, it is retained in accordance with Defense Investigative Review Council rules established in 1971.

Question: What are the Defense Investigative Review Council rules?

Answer: If no legitimate USAF interest, destroy the information within 90 days. If of legitimate interest, retain up to one year. Extensions of over one year must be approved by Under Secretary of the Air Force annually. These rules for retention apply to information with respect to threats to the Air Force.

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

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DATE 01-04-2008 BY 60324 uc baw/rs/rds

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

DATE: 1/7/69

SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (C)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

OO: Chicago

*6-17-69
Re 13b
19-12-67*

Re Chicago summary report of SA [redacted] 1/9/68; Chicago airtel and Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), 1/24/68; Chicago airtel and LHM 3/14/68; Springfield letter to Chicago, 4/29/68; Chicago airtel and LHM, 8/8/68; Dallas airtel and LHM 10/18/68 all captioned as above.

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Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigations, all Chicago and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source is [redacted] (protect requested). [redacted] (protect requested). The second confidential source is [redacted] and the third confidential source is [redacted]

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This matter is being placed in a closed status, but inasmuch as ALINSKY is included on the Agitator Index of the Chicago Office the periodic reopening will be conducted to verify residence and employment and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent changes.

photo
CC TO: *Clust...*
REQ. REC'D 1-27-69
FEB 10 1971

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMIN. REQ. 43

70M IS JAN
REQ. REC'D
CC 100-3731-53
1-27-69

ANS:
BY: *hac* *ceps*
re Saul David Alinsky

EX-100

JAN 10 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago
ARS:svm
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AGENCY: AGENT, SAC, COPI, SEC. SERV., CEO.

FOR FORTH
DATE FORW
BY: *[Signature]*

RACIAL INT. SECT.

6 JAN 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-522

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago report, dated
January 9, 1968, captioned as above.

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

A confidential source with whom insufficient
contact has been made in order to establish his reliability,
but who is in a position to have such information,
advised on November 21, 1968, and again on December 18, 1968,
Alinsky maintains Apartment Number 3312, Outer Drive,
East Apartments, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago. The
source advised that Alinsky remains in a constant travel
status and is in Chicago very infrequently.

JLL.

Credit and Criminal

Records of the Chicago Credit Bureau and Chicago
Police Department, were reviewed on December 19, 1968,
and no additional information was obtained.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily
News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled
"Alinsky Here to Blow Town Apart." The article set
forth the following information:

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.

100-3731-53
157-
ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

A Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

The above mentioned PD source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. The salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to \$6,000 yearly.

On January 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the "powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should be.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

On March 7, 1968, the PD source advised that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White." Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that "one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole patter of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people."

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

On May 9, 1968, Detective [redacted] Evanston, Illinois PD, advised that Saul Alinsky had appeared at Northwestern University on May 7, 1968, where he spoke before an audience of approximately 300 persons in Tech auditorium, Northwestern University campus.

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Alinsky started out by saying that he had not come to Northwestern University to make a speech and would rather have a question and answer session. During this session, he made the following comments:

Alinsky stated that the tactics being used in the protests against discrimination were "a mere pittance compared to the violence that the white society has inflicted on the blacks all these years". It seems to me, " he continued, "that the seizure of property at universities when contrasted with the violence of discrimination in the past is really not so out of line." He said that the job ahead for the community organizations he has founded in cities such as Kansas City, Rochester and Chicago is to organize blacks, Mexican whites, Puerto Ricans and Appalachian whites into communities which can "move from have-nots to haves, from getting to keeping" equality. "There are certain things in life, like equality, that can't be legislated and can't be given but must be gotten through power." Alinsky continued that the term "black power" is "frightening to whites because we have made black a synonym for everything evil and wrong. We've picked the Uncle Toms to represent the blacks when we really can't have Negro representation until the Negro community is organized enough through black power to elect its representatives."

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On May 16, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) attended an open meeting sponsored by the Chicago Circle Discussions Committee (CCDC) at Lecture Center A-1 University of Illinois, Circle Campus. Alinsky was the invited speaker before approximately 450 students, most of whom were students at the school.

Alinsky started by making a few general statements, such as "The recent events which have taken place in Chicago and in some other cities, referring to the riots, are thought of by many to be enormous insurrections, whereas these are 'bush-league' type incidents compared to the violence that the 'establishment' has inflicted on the blacks all these years". He stated that difference groups are being formed throughout the United States, even on university campuses, which are "too-far out". He said that these groups want to change things and their cry is to "burn it down", but when asked what they would put up in its place, they say that this question does not concern them, and are stymied, left to spiritual sorrow, whatever that may be. He said that this is not the proper way. "We have to start with things as they are, not burn them down, but rather organize, and make ourselves powerful so that we might be heard and thereby treated as equal." He then turned the session over to a question and answer type meeting.

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a \$200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago. [redacted] also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace". [redacted]

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

According to a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] was a member in 1963 of the National Council of the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act.

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A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

Captain [redacted] Criminal Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised October 11, 1968, that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968.

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Saul David Alinsky is the Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent residence address.

Lieutenant [redacted] Criminal Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, Southern Methodist University Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics."

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Lieutenant [redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The following agencies are being furnished
a copy of this memorandum:

United States Secret Service, Chicago

United States Naval Investigative Service, Chicago

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE
MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National
Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an All HoC Committee of Initiators, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CO had everything to gain by taking this position. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and continues to operate the committee from that city.

[REDACTED] according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CO of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

FBI

Date: 2/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) (P)
SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALIENSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

0-1 BS 3-13-69
See BS airtel +
LHM dated
3-12-69
226

BStel to Bureau and Chicago, 2/24/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for Chicago 2 copies of an LHM prepared by the Boston Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated as follows:

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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

NISO, Boston, Mass.

108th MI Group, Boston, Mass.

USA, Boston, Mass.

OSI, USAF, Westover Field, Mass.

USA, Providence, R.I.

U.S. Secret Service, Providence, R.I.

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~REC-101~~, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, ~~ORDERS~~ I D
HOW FORW: 2/15
DATE FORW: 2/18/69
BY: [Signature]

The confidential sources mentioned in the LHM is

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-522) (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Boston
- (1 - [Redacted])

ENCLOSURE

REC-101

100-3731-55
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MAR 19 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M RACIAL & SECT.

BS100-38708

LEAD:

BOSTON DEVISION

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND:

Will report on subject's activities in the
Providence, R.I. area.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 25, 1969

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On February 24, 1969, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Saul Alinsky who is apparently the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, Illinois, would speak at Central High School in Providence, Rhode Island at 8 PM on February 28, 1969, on the subject "The Establishment versus The Poverty Program - Political Pornography."

Alinsky's appearance is sponsored by the following organizations from the Providence, Rhode Island area:

- Butler-Bradley Hospital Education Center
- Concentrated Employment Program
- Rhode Island Chapter of CORE
- Brown University's Chaplin's Office
- Lippett Hill Tutorial Association
- National Association of Social Workers
- Opportunities Industrialization Center
- Barrington Program for Action
- Progress for Providence
- Providence Council of PTAs
- Rhode Island Conference of Social Workers
- Rhode Island Education Association
- Rhode Island Fair Welfare Organization
- Rhode Island State Office of Economic Opportunity
- The Urban League of Rhode Island

100-3731-55
~~107-8470-13~~

ENCLOSURE

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Jack Anderson

The Government as Snooper

The senators who investigate domestic spying, if they dig deep enough, will find gossip about prominent Americans squirreled away in filing cabinets all over Washington.

Not only the FBI and the CIA but the Secret Service, National Security Agency, Internal Revenue Service and armed forces collect choice tidbits about famous people.

We have had access to these forbidden files, which are stuffed with memos, reports and clippings on citizens who have committed no crimes.

Read singly, these files seem merely another dreary example of bureaucratic excess. But examined in larger lots, they provide an intriguing case-by-case study of just how far the government has intruded into the private lives of Americans. The persons from whose files we actually cite material have consented to our use of the material to illustrate the kind of claptrap that is in the files.

There is an FBI file on Gerald Ford, for example, if it hasn't been discreetly destroyed since he moved into the White House, and there are files on members of Congress.

The FBI also follows the affairs, sexual and political, of film personalities, athletes and other celebrities as avidly as the fan magazines. Facts are on file about the private lives of Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, Zero Mostel, Rock Hudson, Joe Namath, Joe Louis and Muhammed Ali.

The agent reporting on Jane Fonda's visit to an Indian reservation to drum up support for the Indians who took over San Quentin noted suspiciously that her hair was "disheveled."

Life for Eartha Kitt, according to the CIA, is *c'est si bon*. A Secret Service memo on the songstress notes: "NSA also advised that this subject was observed on January 18, 1968 at Washington National Airport talking

with Stokely Carmichael." The NSA was established to break foreign codes and to monitor foreign broadcasts, not to spy on American citizens.

Comedian Groucho Marx once stated—and immediately retracted it—that "the only hope this country has is Nixon's assassination." And Tony Randal during the heat of the 1968 campaign referred to Lyndon Johnson as a "murderous bastard." Both comedians wound up on the Secret Service list of potential assassins.

When Dr. Benjamin Spock, whose book on child care has helped millions of Americans raise their children, planned a visit to Australia, the FBI had his itinerary.

The dirt that government gumshoes

pick up on people is also freely exchanged between federal offices. On the FBI's distribution list, for example, is the White House, State Department, Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Intelligence Agency, CIA, Secret Service and NSA.

FBI memos in our possession show that reports on the late labor agitator Saul Alinsky were routinely forwarded to the Navy and Air Force. And as late as March 1971, reports on black leader Ralph Abernathy were going to the Air Force, Naval Investigative Service and the Army's Military Intelligence Group.

We have written dozens of columns about the government's practice of snooping on prominent Americans. As

evidence, we have obtained actual excerpts from FBI folders, Secret Service records and other government files.

We will be happy now to lay our evidence before the Select Senate Committee, which has now been established to investigate domestic spying.

We have crusaded for years to stop the government from spying on citizens who have committed no crimes and are guilty of no more than exercising their constitutional guarantees of free speech, assembly and petition. The government excesses have come perilously close to police-state methods.

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Page B-7

"The Washington Post"
1/26/75

SAUL DAVID ARINSKY

Women's Inter-Group Committee of Rhode Island

On February 24, 1969, the following were advised of the above information:

Colonel [redacted]
Providence, Rhode Island Police Department

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Assistant United States Attorney
Frederick W. Faerber, Jr.
District of Rhode Island, Providence,
Rhode Island

Special Agent in Charge William F. Shields
United States Secret Service
Providence, Rhode Island

[redacted] 108th Military Intelligence Group

United States Attorney, Providence,
Rhode Island

[redacted] Office of Special
Investigation, United States Air Force,
Davisville, Rhode Island

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[redacted] Naval Investigative
Service Office, United States Naval Base,
Newport, Rhode Island.

Patrolman [redacted] South
Kingston, Rhode Island Police Department,
which covers University of Rhode Island.

Saul Arinsky is due to speak at the University of
Rhode Island during AM on March 1, 1969.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



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OF THE SECRETARY

January 21, 1975

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*Rec'd by
Liaison for OSI/H
1/22/75
LAC*

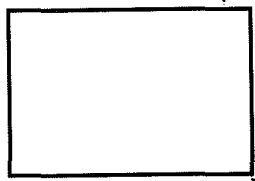
MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning Air Force Files of
Information Received from the FBI [redacted]

On January 21, [redacted] of Jack Anderson's office called to advise that he had copies of FBI information furnished to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. According to [redacted], he has some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also citizens of the United States. Included in the files are memoranda on groups and individuals that were provided to the USAF OSI.

Specifically, he referred to a Boston, Mass. FBI field office report dated February 25, 1969 on a Mr. Saul Alinsky. The notation on the copies says that a copy of the report was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island. The substance of that report was that Mr. Alinsky was going to speak at a Providence, Rhode Island high school. Another FBI field office report dated January 1969 is annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. [redacted] questions were why did the Air Force receive information on Mr. Alinsky and was the Air Force routinely receiving information from the FBI on U.S. citizens and if so, what type of information. The attached questions and answers were provided to [redacted] based on information from Major General Temple, AF/OSI. The questions and answers were coordinated with Mr. Bert Goodwin of the Office of the General Counsel and General Boswell, Assistant

*Bureau
65-74690*



FIVE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - [Redacted]

1 - [Redacted]

DATE: 7/17/73

1 - Mr. Sizoo

FROM : [Redacted] rjs/krb

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
7/12/73

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DATE 05-23-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

- Assoc. Dir.
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin.
- Comp. Syst.
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Cong. Serv.
- Corr. & Crm.
- Research
- Press Off.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

Anderson's 7/12/73 column (copy attached) contains a section "FBI Watch" which is comprised of information attributed to a "confidential FBI memo" regarding an antiwar demonstration by the Concerned American Mothers (CAM) at the White House on 7/17/70. Information in the column has been lifted accurately by Anderson from a Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum (LHM) (copy attached) captioned "Concerned American Mothers Demonstration at White House, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1970," and dated 7/20/70, which is unclassified, contrary to Anderson's claim that it is "confidential." The LHM was furnished to Secret Service, the military intelligence agencies and the Department of Justice in 7/70.

FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) instructed Boston in 7/70 to investigate CAM to identify the group, its officers, principal activists, and any subversive influence on the group. The investigation was closed in 10/70 with no indication that CAM was subversive or violence oriented and with no evidence of activities after the July, 1970, demonstration at the White House.

As to the probable source of Anderson's reference to CAM; beginning in 5/72, a number of Anderson's columns in "The Washington Post" have disclosed information from FBI documents classified as high as "Top Secret," which appear to have come from U. S. Secret Service files in the Spring of 1972. The primary suspect for the leak has been [Redacted] who was pinpointed by Secret Service following its inquiry into the appearance of information from its files in Anderson's columns beginning also in 5/72.

Enclosures

65-74690

JMS:rlc
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

65-74690-85

5 - [Signature]

[Handwritten initials]

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JUL 25 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson

[redacted] was employed [redacted]
[redacted] in a project during 1971 and
1972 to update Secret Service's computerized information system.
[redacted] left the project at Secret Service in early 6/72 after
denying to Secret Service that he had leaked FBI or Secret Service
documents and after refusing to undergo a Secret Service polygraph
examination. While his fingerprints have been found on numerous
Secret Service files related to documents in Anderson's columns,
[redacted] had legitimate access to those files in connection with the
computerizing project. Our investigation to date has been unable
to develop any direct evidence that [redacted] furnished Anderson
with FBI documents taken from Secret Service files. It appears
that the 7/20/70 LHM on CAM was taken [redacted] in the Spring
of 1972 and undoubtedly furnished to Anderson. Secret Service
has advised that a copy of the above LHM is currently in their
files and that they have initiated an examination to determine whether
or not [redacted] fingerprints are on the document or the file jacket.
Information from the 7/20/70 LHM has not appeared previously in
any of Anderson's columns.

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We have referred this matter to the Department of
Justice which has determined that no prosecution is possible at this
time under espionage statutes inasmuch as the documents compro-
mised in Anderson's columns and apparently taken [redacted] from
Secret Service files have no national defense information which may
be declassified for prosecutive purposes. We have followed recent
Departmental instructions to furnish reports in this matter to the
U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia for appropriate action by
him. When a few outstanding leads have been covered we will request
the U. S. Attorney to consider prosecution under other than espionage
statutes.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

K *106C* *EM*

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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waw

More U.S. Largess for Dairymen

By Jack Anderson

Dairy price supports were increased, as we have previously reported, the day after dairy leaders delivered their first big contribution to President Nixon's 1972 campaign.

In a letter explaining the deal, dairyman William Powell noted: "Whether we like it or not, this is the way the system works."

The system has been working again, if somewhat differently, to benefit the dairy industry. Last month, the Agriculture Department turned down an offer by the Associated Milk Producers for non-fat milk. Officials claimed that 50 cents a pound was too high.

But because dry milk was needed for various poverty programs, the Agriculture Department decided to buy on the open market rather than through the subsidy program.

A week later, the department purchased 6.6 million pounds of dry milk at prices ranging from 52 to 56 cents a pound—two to six cents higher than the offer that was rejected.

FBI Watch

Although the late J. Edgar Hoover refused to go along with President Nixon's illegal scheme to combat subversives, the FBI was ready to spy on the most obscure protest groups.

Three summers ago, for example, an antiwar group of women, calling themselves the "Concerned American Mothers"

against the Vietnam war, arrived at the White House to picket Tricia Nixon's dinner dance for Prince Charles and Princess Ann of England.

The FBI, ever on the alert for subversives and saboteurs, kept them under surveillance. "On the evening of July 17, 1970," solemnly states a confidential FBI memo, "special agents of the FBI, at approximately 8 p.m., observed 34 middle-aged white women in front of the White House carrying signs . . .

"At 8:30 p.m.," continues the memo, "a group of 17 Indians arrived in front of the White House, apparently to protest that no Indians were invited to the . . . affair."

They were joined, apparently on the spur of the moment, by "six hippie type individuals" who "proceeded to seat themselves on the sidewalk in front of the White House."

The FBI agents, in other words, spent the long evening watching 34 middle-aged women, 17 Indians and "six hippie type individuals." Elsewhere in Washington, the crime rate was going up.

Footnote: The evening, according to the FBI report, passed without incident.

Blood Report

Hemo Caribbean, the controversial blood plasma firm, has raised a howl over our report on its operations in Haiti.

We told how the firm, closed down for exploiting undernourished Haitians, is now pulling political strings in

Washington so it can return to Haiti and once again extract plasma from the poorest people in the Western Hemisphere.

The firm's lawyer, Joseph Sharlitt, denied Hemo Caribbean ever took commercial advantage of the poor Haitian people. Haitian donors were "carefully protected," he claimed. They risked "nothing more than an hour and a half from work" to donate plasma for a \$4 fee.

Sharlitt said we had told "roughly 50 per cent of the truth." Unfortunately for Hemo Caribbean, the other half of the story is even more sordid than our original account.

Two weeks before the blood operation was stopped, a team of six Haitian physicians investigated the firm's two small blood clinics. Their report to Haitian Health Minister Dr. Alex Theard, translated from the French, tells of brutality, serious accidents, and even death during the daily blood letting that went on for 18 months.

Accidents "occur often among individuals with empty stomachs or physical disabilities," wrote the doctors. They referred to at least one case "of the registered death at Hemo Caribbean after plasmapheresis."

Charging that the company frequently took plasma from Haitians who were underfed and underweight, the special medical commission con-

cluded: "It is beyond doubt that the criteria used by Hemo Caribbean were not sufficient to evaluate the state [of health] of the donors."

The report described Hemo Caribbean's poor admission standards, lack of medical facilities and simple greed to make money. The operation, states the report, "is a commercial venture that takes twice the medically safe amount of plasma . . .

"The clet of these donors, the inadequate way they are selected, taken together with the unfavorable conditions in these centers, create a grave situation."

The blood clinics had "no facilities to treat an accident." The doctors found no consultation room, no emergency room, not even an oxygen tank. Instead, an accident victim was taken "to a poorly ventilated room" where apparently it was hoped he would recover on his own.

To keep the donors in line, they were frequently intimidated and sometimes beaten up at the clinics, according to the report. "As early as our first visit," wrote the doctors, "the attention of the Commission's members were drawn to the shocking presence of a guard with a huge club."

Asked about the guard, a director at the blood clinic explained that "discipline was the rule of order." The doctors noted: "Several donors have reported some acts of brutality perpetrated by these guards."

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ENCLOSURE

85



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
July 20, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS (CAM)
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1970

A representative of the U. S. Park Police (USPP), Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised on July 14, 1970, that captioned organization had filed notification to demonstrate at the White House and in Lafayette Park on July 17, 1970, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., "to protest Government policies and activities, including the Indochina War." CAM advised that they expected 200 participants who would picket and carry place cards expressing their views.

CAM described itself as an unincorporated organization consisting of "mothers and grandmothers," headed by four co-chairmen: [redacted]

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[redacted]

"The Evening Star" newspaper, WDC, July 9, 1970, under the caption, "Women Make 'War on War,'" reported on a two-day Emergency Women's Conference held in WDC, July 8 - 9, 1970. One of the Conference attendees was [redacted]

WDC

[redacted] "who represented [redacted] at the Conference. [redacted] was reported as saying that CAM is a grass roots group of Massachusetts women which got started "a week before last Mother's Day when [redacted]

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[redacted] called a Boston radio talk program and told them she would observe Mother's Day by standing on the Massachusetts State Capitol steps in protest of the Vietnam War."

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ENCLOSURE

CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

[redacted] announced to the press that CAM planned to picket the White House on the night of July 17, --"the night of Tricia Nixon's dinner dance for Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Anne--because we don't think the President should be dancing while our boys are dying in Vietnam."

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[redacted]
[redacted] She has been publicly identified with civil rights activities in the past.

The "Boston Globe" daily Boston newspaper, in its July 15, 1970, edition, reported: "Thirty-eight suburban Boston women calling themselves Concerned American Mothers, to leave Boston for Washington, D. C., 11 p.m., July 15, via bus to conduct an anti-war demonstration in the nature of a march in front of the White House Friday night, July 17, 1970, while President Nixon is entertaining Prince Charles and Princess Anne of Great Britain." According to a group spokesman, [redacted] the purpose of the demonstration is to show displeasure with President Nixon and his family "because while they are dancing in Washington, D. C., our sons are dying in Indochina;" the article stated the group would be in WDC two days, to meet with Senator Edward M. [redacted] and other members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation on Thursday, July 16, to press for their backing of legislation to end the war as soon as possible. On Friday, CAM will confer with officials of the Defense Department at the Pentagon and an official of the National Security Council. [redacted] was quoted as stating plans for the trip were made following an anti-war vigil in front of the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, on Mother's Day, 1970.

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CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

On the evening of July 17, 1970, Special Agents of the FBI, at approximately 8 p.m., observed 34 middle-aged white women in front of the White House carrying signs reading: "We who give life plead, end our U. S. involvement in the Indochina War" and "Dancing or dying - Peace."

At 8:30 p.m., a group of 17 young Indians arrived in front of the White House, apparently to protest that no Indians were invited to the White House affair. They carried signs reading: "Indians like parties too" and "700 people, no Indians."

Police officers on hand, within a few minutes, made the Indians give up their signs, whereupon the Indians joined the CAM group at the Northwest gate.

Six hippie type individuals arrived at 8:55 p.m., and proceeded to seat themselves on the sidewalk in front of the White House.

At 9:05 p.m., police moved the Indians away from the Northwest gate after the Indians had begun chanting and shouting at arriving guests.

At 9:15 p.m., the CAM groups left the area, ostensibly to return to Boston.

At 9:30 p.m., the Indians circled the White House and returned to the Northwest gate, where they jeered at arriving guests until the police pushed them back again away from the entrance.

CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

As of 10 p.m., no demonstrators were observed in the vicinity of the White House. There had been no incidents and no arrests.

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65- HQ-60573

SECTION 1

SERIALS 1-



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H. S. Arpa
UNIT OF DIRECTOR

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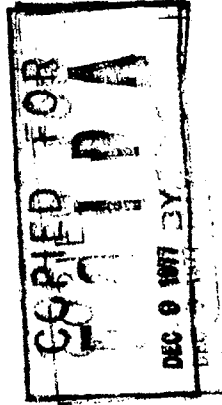
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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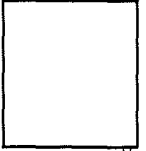
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INVESTIGATION



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Transfer call



December 13, 1951

1:58

MEMORANDUM FOR MESSRS. TOLSON
LADD
NICHOLS
BEELMONT

1-1
8-1

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DATE 3-27-88 BY SP-8/STJ/STJ
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Secretary of Defense Lovett called me this afternoon and stated that the President wanted him to discuss with me what appears to be a rather serious leak on what occurred at a meeting last Monday at the White House. He said that the President was desirous of trying to trace out the source of this leak. Secretary Lovett stated that the meeting related to plans in Korea and general European matters. He said that the press reports have been very speculative in this regard.

Secretary Lovett stated that to his recollection the following were in attendance at the meeting: The three Chiefs of Service, General Collins, Admiral Fichtel, and General Vandenburg; the three Secretaries or Acting Secretaries, Frank Pace, Francis Whitehair replacing Kimball, and Tom Finletter; Jim Webb and Matthews from the State Department; possibly Ed Foley representing Secretary Snyder; General Bradley, and Secretary Lovett. He stated that from the White House were General Vaughan, Admiral Dennison, and possibly Connelly or Short. He added that he could not remember whether he saw both Connelly and Short, but just before going into the room he recalls seeing them both.

The Secretary related that the following has happened. Yesterday afternoon an individual by the name of Anderson, who appears to be a leg-man for Drew Pearson, went up to Whitehair and said, "I've got a story of the Monday meeting; thought you would like to take a look at it," and Whitehair reportedly said he didn't want to take a look at it. Apparently Anderson either read him or showed him certain excerpts which startled Whitehair so in their apparent accuracy that he came back and spoke to his Navy colleagues about it and they advised Admiral Dennison and Dennison advised the President. The President then called General Bradley and suggested to Bradley that he get hold of Pearson or Anderson and ask to see this report; that Anderson subsequently last night around seven o'clock came over to General Bradley with the report, which was

*Dr. Drew Pearson
Anderson*

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[Handwritten signature]

already on the Bell Syndicate wires and Bradley persuaded Anderson to delete two major statements by red-penciling them, stating that they were either a breach of security or definitely not within the national interest. Anderson, according to Secretary Lovett, appeared to have agreed to this.

Secretary Lovett stated that General Bradley called him after the meeting and said that in his opinion the statement is presumably coming out this Saturday and that it is not too harmful but the story was not killed. He stated that the President appears to be relieved but he is very apprehensive as to the leak of information concerning the meeting. Secretary Lovett stated that he thought it was a terrible thing when the President could not talk to his supposedly intimate advisors without having someone go out and talk about it. He stated that it was the President's desire that he talk with me and find out what could be done.

I told the Secretary that the important thing was first to find out who was at the meeting and then find out if any of them, upon returning, had read any memoranda on the meeting or advised someone in their own office. I told him I would be very glad to assign the matter to Assistant Director Belmont. Secretary Lovett stated that General Bradley is out of town but he would have his Executive Officer, Colonel Randall, try to collect some information on the matter this afternoon.

The Secretary is attending budget hearings this afternoon but will return to his office at 6:30 PM. I told him that Mr. Belmont will be in his office (Secretary Lovett's) promptly at 6:30 to discuss the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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OCT 12 1951
FBI - WASH DC
Jm

-Mr. Nease

JEH:eff

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: December 14, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
DECEMBER 10, 1951, TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG MAN
FOR DREW PEARSON
ESPIONAGE - X

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Clegg	
Glavin	
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Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Nease	
Gandy	

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At 9:00 A.M. on December 14, 1951, SAC Hood and Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Washington Field Office, were briefed in my office on the investigation requested by the President in the above-entitled matter. They were furnished copies of my memorandum dated December 13, 1951, setting forth the results of the interview with Secretary Lovett.

Mr. Hood was advised that this investigation was to be handled on a special basis and it was to be completed as rapidly as possible. He was advised to put whatever personnel is necessary on the investigation to accomplish this. He was advised to submit a daily teletype showing the progress of this matter.

Supervisor [redacted] of the Liaison Unit, was called in at the same time and was instructed to contact Admiral Dennison this morning for the purpose of advising him that Secretary Lovett had brought up the question of a possible microphone in the Cabinet Room. [redacted] was instructed to advise Admiral Dennison that if it was desired, we would make a check of the Cabinet room to ascertain whether there was a microphone in the room. [redacted] called me later from the White House to advise that Admiral Dennison is sick. Because the President's request came through Admiral Dennison, I asked [redacted] to try to reach the Admiral by telephone and see whom he should discuss this with. [redacted] did so and spoke to Matt Connelly, who stated that by all means a check should be made of the room. Arrangements were made with the Laboratory to immediately send [redacted] and [redacted] to the White House this morning to contact [redacted] for the purpose of checking the Cabinet room.

At approximately 11:00 A.M. I spoke again to SAC Hood and advised him that we must bear down vigorously on this investigation, that the President is personally interested, and

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will undoubtedly be making inquiry concerning it for the purpose of making examples of any persons responsible. I advised Mr. Hood that Mr. Hennrich was being placed in direct charge of this investigation and Mr. Hood should report to him. I told him that as many men should be put on this as is necessary to handle the investigation expeditiously, bearing in mind that some of the officials may be leaving town for the holidays. I told him that we should work on a 7-day week basis to get this cleared up promptly. I told him that the men to go on this case should be seasoned, mature men and not the type who are going to resign and talk about Bureau investigations afterwards. Mr. Hood was advised that Mr. Hennrich would sit in on some of the interviews on a high level. I pointed out that we were anxious that not only a thorough job be done on this but that the proper impression was made during the interviews.

I advised Mr. Hood that we wanted to be advised daily of developments and if any unusual developments or a break in the case occurred, we wanted to be advised at once. Mr. Hood was advised that the Agents working on this should keep their mouths shut, that we did not want any bull sessions in the WFO, and the investigation was to be considered confidential.

I also briefed Mr. Hennrich along the above lines and told him that we want to keep the Director advised by memorandum each morning and that we want to advise the Director telephonically of any break in the case or unusual incidents of importance. I also advised Mr. Hennrich that we do not want any talk about this case here at the Bureau and it is not to be discussed outside the Bureau at this time.

Well handled. now
keep on top of it.

H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : C. E. Hendrich

SUBJECT: ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 10, 1951, TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG MAN FOR DREW PEARSON
ESPIONAGE - X

DATE: December 15, 1951

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

Drew Pearson's column which appeared in the Washington Post this morning does not carry the story involved in this investigation. You will recall that our information was that it would appear in his column for today.

During an interview with Colonel [redacted] of General Bradley's staff, it was disclosed that Robert Allen's column in the New York Post for December 13 did carry a column purportedly very similar to that which had been displayed by Jack Anderson to Acting Secretary Whitehair and General Bradley. We were unable to obtain a copy of the New York Post last night in Washington. I called the New York Office and arranged to have the column dispatched by teletype. A copy is attached. SA [redacted] of the New York Office advised that this column appeared only in one late edition of the New York Post and that earlier editions did not carry the story. You will note that the column contains what purports to be quotes by the President, General Bradley, General Vandenberg and General Collins. The quoted remarks allegedly were made at a "big conference" after the President's return. SAC Hood has been instructed to make copies of this available to the Agents handling the interviews in order that the authenticity of the alleged quotes can be verified.

Colonel [redacted] revealed that Clayton Fritchey, Chief of Public Information for the Defense Department, has stated that he was playing cards with Drew Pearson on the evening of December 12 when Jack Anderson was called over to the Pentagon and on that occasion Pearson exhibited to him a copy of the draft for the column in question. Fritchey is alleged to have made the statement that he did not see anything objectionable in the column as it was originally written nor in the column as it was edited by General Bradley. We will follow through on this and Fritchey will be interviewed.

I have instructed SAC Hood that in connection with the interviews conducted, the interviewees should be asked specifically as to what restrictions they considered themselves

Attachment
CEH:hmb

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under when disclosing information which went on at the December 10 conference and that we definitely establish the security regulations and precedents in connection with disclosures of items discussed and especially, of course, any specific restrictions which may have been placed on this particular conference.

ACTION:

Interviews as outlined in my memorandum of December 14 are continuing today. It would be advantageous at this point to know whether Pearson actually had the Jack Anderson item on the Bell Syndicate wires and if so whether the complete column was killed. It is suggested that this problem be referred to Mr. Nichols' office for an opinion as to whether we can safely make inquiries in this regard.

In the event inquiries can be made, the specific time of filing the column and the specific time of killing the column, if it was killed, should be obtained.

12/17/51
Discussed with Mr. Hennrich.
HBM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 15, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-6060)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON,
 ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
 DECEMBER 10, 1951, TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG-MAN
 FOR DREW PEARSON,
 ESPIONAGE - X.

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As a matter of interest, there is attached hereto a memorandum dated December 10, 1951, prepared by THOMAS K. FINLETTER, following his attendance at the President's Conference at the White House on December 10, 1951.

It is requested that the original and a copy be returned to the Washington Field Office.

Att.
 RBH:DDJ

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 ON 10/3/77

12/18/51
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 CEH

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2 5 12/18/51
 memo
 WFO
 CE 12/51

This is interesting
 we should find out
 who saw this how
 many copies etc

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF THIS
 DATE 12/27/77

1064442

December 10, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1. The conference with the President today on the Korean situation failed to bring out certain important points.

2. At the meeting it was decided that, since we now have what we went into Korea to get, namely the defeat of the aggression, we should adopt the attitude of conceding all points within reason to get the cease-fire.

3. What wasn't said, however, is that once we get a cease-fire, from that moment on our military position deteriorates. The Chinese, free from our interdiction campaign, can bring in men and materiel - and no inspection teams of ours are going to stop them. Our morale will go down. Our fighting ability will go down. And our domestic support for the operation will go down further than it already has.

4. Moreover, the attaining of the cease-fire may fail to defeat the Russo-Chinese plan of pinning down large quantities of our military power in Korea. This results from the fact that an agreement to permit the gradual withdrawal of UN and Communist troops, without a firm decision in advance by the UN to punish a violation of the cease-fire by aggressive means, is not to our interest, and cannot be carried out without risking all we have fought for in Korea. Once we withdraw our troops they are going to be very hard to put back. On the contrary it would be easy for the Communists to withdraw beyond the Yalu and come back whenever they want to.

In short, a cease-fire without a firm position and statement as to what the UN intends to do if the terms of the cease-fire are broken and without provision for the rapid withdrawal of UN troops, is a disadvantageous operation from our point of view.

5. The question arises what then should we do? The following is suggested:

a. Make a provision in the cease-fire arrangements which will result in the United Nations ground troops being pulled out as rapidly as they can be after the signing of the cease-fire.

b. Leave a thin line of South Korean troops, and maybe even a token United Nations force, in South Korea.

c. Make arrangements with our major allies to issue a joint statement, approved by the UN, serving notice on China that we no longer intend to hold the Korean front by great ground forces as at present, but that if the Chinese run over our modest forces that will bring down vast retaliatory action by the UN on the mainland of China. We should also consider whether this statement might not contain a request to Russia to use her best efforts to prevent the Chinese from violating the cease-fire agreement.

d. We must agree with our friends in the UN what this vast retaliatory action means. It presumably would mean a naval blockade, harassment of the lines of communication by bombing, continuing the use of guerrilla troops, and maybe releasing Chiang for action on the mainland. The question of certain other special air action would have to be considered; also the use of the A-bomb. These are, however, in a way, questions of detail. The important thing is to get agreement with our friends in UN to be ready to go through with a good tough campaign, but without the use of ground troops other than Chiang's.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

12-15-51
15 2:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR URGENT

DREW PEARSON, ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE DEC TEN FIFTY ONE,
 TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG-MAN FOR DREW PEARSON, ESP DASH X. GEN. ROBERT LANDRY
 AIR FORCE AID TO THE PRESIDENT, ATTENDED MEETING AT WHITE HOUSE DEALING
 WITH PROBLEMS IN WESTERN PACIFIC AND WESTERN EUROPE ON DEC. TEN LAST, AND
 REGARDS IT AS MOST IMPORTANT HE HAS ATTENDED THERE. HE KNEW OF CONFERENCE
 BEING SCHEDULED WHILE AT KEY WEST WITH PRESIDENT. FOLLOWING STAFF CONFERENCE
 WITH PRESIDENT AT TEN A.M., DECEMBER TEN LAST, LANDRY INQUIRED IF STAFF
 SHOULD ATTEND THE MAIN CONFERENCE, AND PRESIDENT ADVISED AFFIRMATIVELY.
 LANDRY STATES NO STENOGRAPHER PRESENT, AND HE KNOWS OF NO NOTES MADE DURING
 OR AFTER CONFERENCE. CONFERENCE LASTED APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR. HE SAW
 NO ONE ENTER OR LEAVE ROOM DURING CONFERENCE. NO AGENDA FURNISHED IN
 ADVANCE. PRESIDENT ENTERED, SHOOK HANDS WITH ALL PRESENT AND STARTED
 CONFERENCE BY EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER WORLD CONDITIONS, ESPECIALLY IN
 KOREA. PRESIDENT EXPRESSED FEAR THAT LET-DOWN OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS
 WOULD LOWER MORALE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ALSO STATED HE WAS INTERESTED
 ELECTION
 BECAUSE IT WOULD BE A DIFFICULT YEAR. PRESIDENT ASKED FOR VIEWS ON
 THESE MATTERS AND FOR BRIEFING ON KOREAN SITUATION BY GEN. BRADLEY. BRADLEY
 REPORTED LITTLE PROGRESS ON ARMISTICE AND THAT UN COULD NOT YIELD ON ANY
 MAJOR POINTS. LANDRY BELIEVES BRADLEY BROUGHT UP QUESTION OF REHABILITATION

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OF RAILROADS, ROADS, ETC., BUT BRADLEY THOUGHT IT NOT A MAJOR ISSUE AND WAS ONE ON WHICH UN MIGHT YIELD. PRESIDENT WANTED ADVISERS OPINIONS ON THIS. BRADLEY ALSO DISCUSSED RED AIR FORCE SITUATION. GEN. COLLINS ASSURED PRESIDENT UN FORCES COULD NOT BE DISLODGED FROM KOREA. DISCUSSION OF WHAT UN TO DO IF ARMISTICE FAILED LED TO STATEMENT THAT THEN UN MIGHT HAVE TO USE CERTAIN THINGS AND REDS SHOULD BE SO ADVISED. ADMIRAL FECHTELER OPPOSED ANY COMMITMENT WE MIGHT BE FORCED TO CHANGE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CHARGE, BUT INSISTED ON TAKING A FIRM STAND. GEN. VANDERBERG SPOKE OF AIR SITUATION AND RECOMMENDED COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL TO JAPAN OF OUR FORCES IN KOREA, IN EVENT OF CEASE FIRE, TO AVOID BEING TRAPPED AND TELL REDS IF THEY PROCEED FURTHER, IT MEANS ALL-OUT WAR. VANDERBERG'S VIEW ON THIS DIFFERS FROM OTHERS PRESENT. PRESIDENT FINALLY AGREED WITH BRADLEY'S VIEW ON REHABILITATION OF RAILROADS AND ROADS. SECRETARY LOVETT OPPOSED YIELDING OF ANY MAJOR POINTS TO REDS. ACTING SECRETARY OF NAVY, WHITEHAIR, OF OPINION ASIATIC PEOPLE CONTENT TO CARRY ON NEGOTIATIONS INDEFINITELY. SECRETARY FRANK PAGE AGREED WITH BRADLEY AND FELT UN WON ITS POINT IN STOPPING AGGRESSION AND PUSHING ENEMY BACK TO ITS OWN LAND AND THESE POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS. PAGE ALSO CONCERNED OVER BUILD-UP OF RED AIR FORCE. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, OF STATE DEPARTMENT, OF OPINION PROGRESS MADE ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND STATE DEPT. AND MILITARY MEN ARE IN AGREEMENT ON NEGOTIATIONS. RELATIVE WESTERN EUROPE, SECRETARY LOVETT EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER FRENCH FINANCES AND STATED BRITAIN CANNOT MEET MILITARY COMMITMENTS. HIS OPINION GERMANY IS KEY TO BUILD-UP OF STRENGTH OF WESTERN EUROPE. PAGE STATED HE FOUND TROOP MORALE AND SPIRIT GOOD IN

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY. LANDRY BELIEVES PRESIDENT CONTENT WITH PRESENT
POLICIES OF NEGOTIATIONS. PRESIDENT STATED GLAD FOR THEIR IDEAS AND
EMPHASIZED THERE MUST BE NO LET-DOWN. LANDRY DOES NOT RECALL PRESIDENT
STOPPING TO CONVERSE WITH ANYONE WHILE DEPARTING FROM CABINET ROOM,
ON LEAVING CONFERENCE, LANDRY STOPPED IN MAT CONNOLLY-S OFFICE, AND JOE
SHORT, SECRETARY, ASKED IF PRESIDENT DESIGNATED SOMEONE TO SEE SHORT ABOUT
ISSUING PRESS RELEASE. ADMIRAL DENNISON AND CONNOLLY WERE PRESENT THEN.
LANDRY SAID NO AND SUGGESTED SHORT SEE PRESIDENT OR LOVETT. LANDRY
KNOWS OF NOTHING BEING PUT IN WRITING ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE. HE STATES
HE HAS DISCUSSED IT WITH NO ONE BUT PRESIDENT SINCE THEN. LANDRY STATES
NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED AND HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH DENNISON PEARSON OR
JACK ANDERSON. LAST SAW PEARSON OVER ONE YEAR AGO. HAS NO INFORMATION
CONCERNING POSSIBLE SOURCE OF LEAK OF INFORMATION.

HOOD

cc. Mr. Belmont

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

12-15-51

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD 15 5:30 PM

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

DREW PEARSON, ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITEHOUSE CONFERENCE DEC TEN FIFTYONE, TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG-MAN FOR DREW PEARSON, ESP DASH X. JAMES E. LAY, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, INTERVIEWED HIS OFFICE THIS DATE. HE FURNISHED GENERAL INFO AS TO TOPICS DISCUSSED AT PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE MORNING OF DEC TEN LAST. LAY STATES HE TOOK PERSONAL NOTES AT CONFERENCE FOR BENEFIT OF PRESIDENT AND PLACED THEM IN LAY'S OFFICE SAFE. HE DESCRIBED NOTES AS PERSONAL PROPERTY OF PRESIDENT, THEREFORE NO REQUEST MADE BY INTERVIEWING AGENTS TO PRODUCE NOTES PENDING BUREAU AUTHORITY. LAY STATES HIS SECRETARY WOULD HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE BUT DOUBTS ANYONE BUT HE PERSONALLY COULD INTERPRET THEM. LAY ADVISED HE BRIEFED HIS DEPUTY, S. EVERETT GLEASON, AS TO COMMENTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS PRESENT AT CONFERENCE. STATES GLEASON IS HIS ALTERNATE AND KEEPS HIM PERSONALLY ADVISED ON SUCH MATTERS IN ORDER THAT HE BE AS WELL INFORMED AS LAY. LAY COMMENTED AS FOLLOWS CONCERNING FOLLOWING PORTION OF ROBERT S. ALLEN ARTICLE AS REFLECTED IN NY TEL. QUOTE THE UN CAN HAVE A CEASE FIRE IN KOREA BUT AT THE COST OF IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS TO THE REDS. THAT'S WHAT THE JOINT CHIEFS TOLD THE PRESIDENT

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 Page 13 unclassified
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IN THEIR BIG CONFERENCE WITH HIM AFTER HIS RETURN. GEN BRADLEY DECLARED THE PROTRACTED TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE REACHED THE POINT WHERE A FEW CONCESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES COULD BRING AN AGREEMENT IF THE COMMUNISTS REALLY WANT ONE. END QUOTE. LAY DESCRIBED THIS AS A GOOD SUMMATION OF BRADLEY'S IDEAS PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE. AS TO THE ALLEGED STATEMENT OF GEN VANDENBERG IN ALLEN'S ARTICLE, QUOTE I WANT A CEASE FIRE IF ONE CAN BE WORKED OUT THAT IS FAIR AND PROPER. BUT I DON'T SEE HOW WE CAN SAFELY DO ANYTHING THAT WILL ENABLE THE REDS TO BUILD UP THEIR AIR STRENGTH. THAT IS WHAT PERMITTING THEM TO BUILD AIR FIELDS WILL AMOUNT TO. SUCH BASES IN NORTH KOREA WILL BE OF GREAT COMBAT VALUE TO THEM IF THEY DECIDE TO BREAK THE TRUCE NEXT SPRING, WHICH I WOULDN'T PUT PAST THEM. UNQUOTE. LAY STATED THAT THIS QUOTATION WAS DEFINITELY ERRONEOUS AND WAS NOT DISCUSSED BY VANDENBERG AT THE CONFERENCE. ACCORDING TO LAY, VANDENBERG MADE NO SUCH STATEMENT AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT INDICATED AGREEMENT WITH SUGGESTION OF GEN BRADLEY THAT POSSIBLY CONCESSIONS ON AIR FIELDS MIGHT BE MADE IN THE FUTURE. LAY COULD NOT RECALL A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO GEN J. LAWTON COLLINS THAT THE COMMUNISTS' REFUSAL TO AGREE ON ROTATION OF TROOPS WAS QUOTE AN UNFAIR DEMAND AND THE ONLY REASON THE REDS ARE MAKING IT IS TO TRY TO FORCE US TO GIVE IN ON AIR FIELDS. END QUOTE. LAY FURTHER COULD NOT RECALL A

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STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO COLLINS BY ALLEN AS TO THE REPLACEMENT
ISSUE THAT QUOTE THE REDS WOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHT AS US ON
THAT AND I DON'T SEE WHY THEY SHOULD OBJECT TO IT EXCEPT FOR
TRADING PURPOSES. UNQUOTE. LAY DESCRIBED ALLEN'S REPORT AS TO
THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING CONCESSIONS AS AN
EXCELLENT RESUME OF THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE. LAY WAS OF THE
OPINION THAT INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE
AS TO CONCESSIONS COULD ONLY HAVE COME FROM SOMEONE ATTENDING
THE CONFERENCE INASMUCH AS HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT SUCH ATTITUDE
WAS CLEARLY KNOWN TO ANYONE UNTIL THE CONFERENCE. UNDERSECRETARY
OF STATE JAMES E. WEBB AND ASS'T SECRETARY OF STATE H. FREEMAN
MATTHEWS INTERVIEWED DEC FOURTEEN LAST. BOTH FURNISHED GENERAL
INFORMATION AS TO MATTERS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE. ROBERT S.
ALLEN ARTICLE NOT AVAILABLE THAT DATE AND THUS THEIR REACTIONS
THERE TO NOT KNOWN AT PRESENT. EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO DISCUSS
SAID ARTICLE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

HOOD

cc. Mr. Belmont

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. M. A. [unclear]	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

12-15-51

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7:00

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

DREW PEARSON, ALLEGED LEAK FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE DECEMBER TEN, FIFTY ONE, TO JACK ANDERSON, LEG-MAN FOR DREW PEARSON, ESPIONAGE DAST

ADMIRAL WILLIAM M. FECHTELER, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, ON INTERVIEW, ADVISED HE ATTENDED WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TEN THIRTY AM, MONDAY, DECEMBER

TEN LAST, ALSO ATTENDED BY MESSRS. LOVETT, WHITEHAIR, PAGE, FINLETTER; GENERALS BRADLEY, COLLINS AND VANDENBERG, AS WELL AS MESSRS. WEBB AND MATTHEWS, STATE DEPT. ALSO PRESENT, IN ADDITION, WERE MR. LAY, ADMIRAL DENNISON, ADMIRAL LANDRY, GENERAL VAUGHAN AND GENERAL CABELL. FECHTELER RECALLED ALL PRESENT WERE SEATED WHEN PRESIDENT ARRIVED, AND AFTER

SHAKING HANDS AND PERSONALLY GREETING EVERYONE IN ROOM OPENED THE MEETING.

GEN. BRADLEY, AS FIRST SPEAKER, GAVE A RESUME OF THE MILITARY SITUATION IN KOREA, DISCUSSED THE GROUND SITUATION, COMMENTED ON THE AIR BUILD-UP OF THE COMMUNISTS FORCES AND MENTIONED THE NAVY AND AIR INTERDICTION IN THE EASTERN SECTION. FOLLOWING GEN. BRADLEY, MR. LOVETT SPOKE, IN

GENERAL DETAILS, CONCERNING THE PROGRESS OF THE KOREAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND BROUGHT OUT THAT ALL WERE EXASPERATED BY THE SLOWNESS; HOWEVER, SOME PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE THOUGH NOT AS FAST AS WE WISHED. ACCORDING TO FECHTELER, THE PRESIDENT PROCEEDED AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE ASKING FOR VIEWS OF THE STATE DEPT., AND MR. WEBB DEFERRED TO MR. MATTHEWS, WHO

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 10-30-97 PW/DA 6-115-92 Pgs. 1-4 handwritten by SP-6/BJK #265, 911

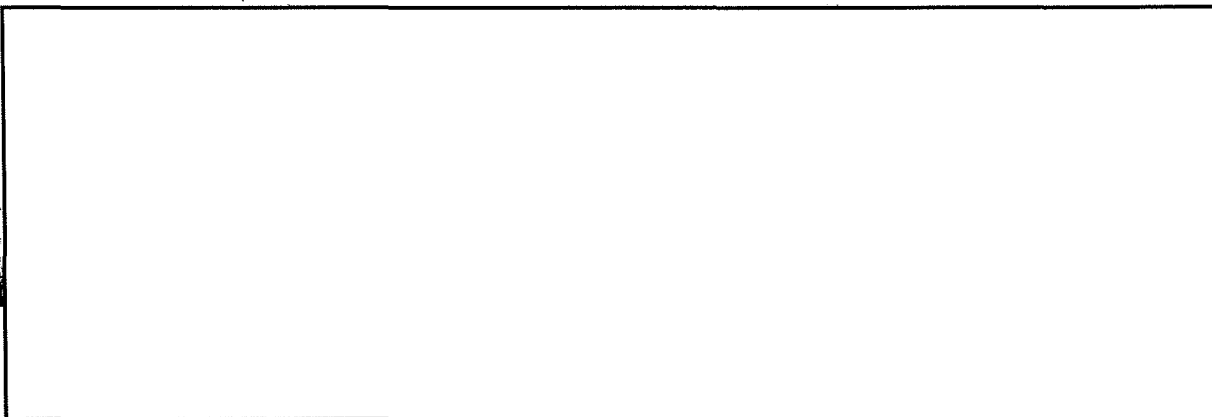
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SPOKE BRIEFLY, DETAILS NOT RECALLED. THEREAFTER, MR. FINLETTER MENTIONED THE IMPORTANCE IN GETTING AN ARMISTICE AND MENTIONED THE IMPORTANCE IN NOT PERMITTING COMMUNISTS TO REBUILD THEIR AIRFIELDS. ADM. FECHTELER STATED HE NEXT VOICED HIS MISGIVINGS RE PROPOSALS OF THE STATE DEPT. TO HAVE THE SIXTEEN NATIONS OF THE UN MAKE CERTAIN THREATS TO THE COMMUNISTS AS TO WHAT WOULD BE DONE IF THEY VIOLATED THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE, AND HE RECALLED, AT THIS POINT, EITHER MR. WEBB OR MR. MATTHEWS OF THE STATE DEPT. VOICED SOME DISAGREEMENT WITH ADM. FECHTELER AND INDICATED THAT A THREAT OF RETALIATION WOULD BE SOME DETERRENT TO THE COMMUNISTS SHOULD THEY VIOLATE THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE. FECHTELER STATED, APPARENTLY, SOME PLACE IN THE CONFERENCE THERE WAS SOME QUESTION AS TO THEIR ABILITY TO HOLD OUT IN KOREA, AND GENERAL COLLINS TOOK SOME EXCEPTION AND MADE A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE COMMUNISTS CAN'T RUN US OUT OF KOREA. ADM. FECHTELER RECALLED GENERAL VANDENBERG TALKED ABOUT THE RUSSIAN MIGS PAREN RUSSIAN AIRPLANES UNPAREN, AND IN RELATION TO THE MIGS AND THE PRESENT BUILD-UP OF THE COMMUNISTS AIR FORCES, GEN. VANDENBERG POINTED OUT THE VULNERABILITY OF OUR AIR FORCES IN RELATION TO THE BUILD-UP OF COMMUNISTS AIR FIELDS. FECHTELER STATED MR. WHITEHAIR ALSO MADE A SHORT TALK, ALTHOUGH ON MATTERS GENERALLY NOT PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO THE POINTS UNDER DISCUSSION. HE ALSO RECALLED THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION IN EUROPE AND RECALLED MR. PACE GAVE A GLOWING REPORT ON THE MORALE OF OUR FORCES IN EUROPE. ADM. FECHTELER POINTED OUT HE GATHERED AT THIS CONFERENCE THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME PRIVATE

PRIOR CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN OVER THE POINTS IN DISCUSSION AND HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT INSTANT CONFERENCE WAS A SORT OF WINDOW DRESSING TO FORMALIZE THE POLICY. FECHTELER WAS COGNIZANT THAT JACK ANDERSON, PEARSON LEG-MAN, HAD PREPARED A COLUMN RELATIVE TO THIS CONFERENCE, HAVING LEARNED THIS ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER TWELVE, FROM DAN KIMBALL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. FECHTELER ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW DREW PEARSON, ANDERSON OR ANY PEARSON EMPLOYEES, AND HAD NO SUGGESTION AS TO HOW LEAK MAY HAVE OCCURRED. ALTHOUGH FECHTELER CONFIDENTIALLY POINTED OUT THAT



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ALTHOUGH HE POINTED OUT HE WAS MAKING NO INFERENCES OR ACCUSATIONS, AND AGAIN INSISTED HE HAD NO SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW INSTANT LEAK MAY HAVE OCCURRED. ADMIRAL FECHTELER WAS MADE COGNIZANT OF THE COLUMN BY ROBERT S. ALLEN IN THE NEW YORK POST DECEMBER THIRTEEN, WHICH WAS BASED UPON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, AND ALTHOUGH FECHTELER ADVISED HE COULD NOT VERIFY ANY OF THE CONTENTS AS TO ACTUAL QUOTATIONS HE CONSIDERED THE ALLEN COLUMN TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY AN ACCURATE REPORT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE AND EXPRESSED THE BELIEF IT MUST HAVE BEEN PREPARED ONLY THROUGH THE ASSISTANCE OF A LEAK FROM SOMEONE.