

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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JAN 07 1976

**SECRET**

8:54 PM NITEL 1/7/76 CJC

**TELETYPE**

TO: DIRECTOR

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)  
DATE 08-20-2008

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (62-0)

(ATTN: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

JACK ANDERSON INQUIRY, JANUARY 6, 1976.

SA [ ] WAS CONTACTED JANUARY 6, 1976, TELE-

PHONICALLY, BY A PERSON IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [ ]

OF JACK ANDERSON'S OFFICE". [ ] SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD

THAT [ ] WAS THE "LEGAL ATTACHE" AT THE U.S. CONSULATE IN HONG

KONG DURING THE PERIOD RICHARD NIXON VISITED THE COLONY AND TOOK

BACK TWO CHINESE, A MALE AND FEMALE, TO THE UNITED STATES. HE

SAID NIXON HAD ALSO TAKEN TWO OTHER COUPLES TO THE UNITED STATES,

ONE FROM SIBERIA AND ONE FROM SOME OTHER COUNTRY. HE ASKED WHO

THE CHINESE WERE.

[ ] SAID HE DID NOT RECALL SUCH AN INCIDENT AND HAD NO KNOW-  
LEDGE OF IT.

[ ] THEN STATED THAT HE WAS INQUIRING BECAUSE HE HAD

HEARD FROM "SOURCES" THAT MR. HOOVER AND MR. TOLSON HAD LET IT

JAN 27 1976

EX-115

REC-50

94-50053-228

b6  
b7C

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OTHERWISE

**SECRET**

CLASSIFIED BY 6080  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3+  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

10-11-77  
LED/lmb

RESEARCH SECTION

appropriate field office advised by 10/13/77 LED/lmb

No record could be located in Bureau files info furnished 5 5 FEB 1976

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO SF 62-0

BE KNOWN TO A FEW SELECT CONTACTS THAT THEY HAD SOMETHING ON MR. NIXON AND THAT HE KNEW TWO LETTERS HAD BEEN SENT ON THE MATTER, AND THAT MR. HOOVER MADE THIS INFORMATION KNOWN TO MR. EHRLICHMAN DURING THE PERIOD MR. EHRLICHMAN WAS TRYING TO GET RID OF MR. HOOVER AS FBI DIRECTOR. HE ALSO SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOMETHING ABOUT IT IN A MAGAZINE ARTICLE RECENTLY.

[REDACTED] PERSISTED THAT IT WOULD BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BUREAU TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST SUCH CHARGES IF THE TRUTH WERE KNOWN. HE WAS REFERRED TO FBI HEADQUARTERS AND HE SAID HE WOULD PROBABLY CONTACT THEM.

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] ALSO SAID THAT THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WAS ALREADY LOOKING INTO THE MATTER AND ASKED IF THEY HAD INTERVIEWED [REDACTED] HE SAID THEY HAD NOT.

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE 3

SF 62-0

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

AT THAT TIME THE BUREAU, BY AIRTEL, EXPLICITLY INSTRUCTED THAT MR. NIXON'S PRIVATE LIFE WAS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE CONCERN TO THE

BUREAU

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

)

END

HOLD PLS

~~SECRET~~

Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir. : \_\_\_\_\_  
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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

*ack, ph - [Redacted]*  
*Dear [Redacted]*

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 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

January 30, 1976

Director Clarence M. Kelley  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 United States Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

I thought you would like to know what most people in my part of the country (Southeast Kansas) think about columnist Jack Anderson. His vicious and vociferous attacks on the late Director Hoover and other national leaders who are not here to defend themselves, causes many good people in this area to question the real motives of this columnist.

It seems that Mr. Anderson is hell-bent to destroy the FBI by attempting to convince the people that the FBI is rotten. If he is successful in his diabolical scheme of fomenting distrust, by bifurcating people and government, then may God have pity on this country. I think it is time for people throughout our land, to speak up, and to question the ulterior motives of this columnist.

I am enclosing an article that was sent to Mr. Anderson by [Redacted] and which was printed in the Chanute Tribune.

[Redacted] and I, along with our many friends in this area, think you are doing a wonderful job in these difficult times, and I am proud that I was an agent for 29 years.

If I can ever be of assistance, be sure to let me know.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Enc 1  
 PERSONAL

~~FEB 11 1976~~

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.  
 FEB 3 1976

30

*[Handwritten initials]*

*ck*  
*5/1/76*  
*5*

*[Handwritten signatures and notes]*  
 62-115698-899  
 ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-50053-220  
 [Redacted]

# Tribune Peoples Forum

## *article* Hoover supporter...

Ed.'s note: The following is a copy to the Tribune of a letter addressed to columnist Jack Anderson.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading your editorial column, "Blackmail Files Kept on High and Mighty." I could not disagree with you more.

To begin with, I find that it is bordering on tragic the defamation that has occurred with respect to the name of J. Edgar Hoover. It is difficult to understand how the "brave" souls who now attack Hoover so viciously could have been so deathly silent while he was alive. The question of ulterior motives demands attention. That is, why would those who stood like mannequins in a store window suddenly become so vociferous? The solution to that question is a puzzler unless ... Could it be that those who seem to be in the business of the creation of public opinion have contrived to use the living image of this dead man? Mr. Average American has an elevated opinion of the kind of man that J. Edgar was. In fact, there has been a lot of men whose image was rather elevated, probably elevated beyond reality. The image of such men who head our government has helped to sustain national confidence. (The government is our government, in spite of all rhetoric implying the contrary). There seems to be a conspiracy to bifurcate people and government by the fomentation of distrust. If even J. Edgar Hoover was a 'such-and-such' man, then the implication is, all is lost for all is rotten. Such a mentality is ripe for revolution, or if revolution comes, will not lift a finger to prevent it. Why? Because the people

are convinced that the leaders are all "rotten." Then, there is another point upon which there is radical disagreement. Who says that the keeping of files is wrong? I do not! Law abiding citizens do not seem to care much. Criminals do care a lot. We have developed a weird sense of constitutionality when the Constitution protects law breakers rather than law abiders. Are we free? Yes, "... free, and not using your freedom for a cloak of wickedness, ..."

Frankly, I for one hold suspect any person who, on some supposed grounds of constitutionality, screams "invasion of privacy" if he suspects that there is data in some file somewhere that reflects upon him. The fact is that the citizenry can ill afford to entrust the nation's welfare in the hands of "goosey" fellows whose tenuous character cannot stand being filed away in some responsible way, let alone exposed to the light of day. If J. Edgar Hoover knew scandalous material on "leaders" in high places, then you can bet your bottom dollar the agents of foreign powers are not blind to spots of such "weakness." Nor are agents of elements within this nation, whose purposes are not laudable or legal, lacking the acumen to know how to use such bits of information to their own advantage.

The fact is, when a citizen ascends to positions of national "leadership" he waives certain privileges of privacy. Let him who cannot stand the exposure of public office get out and stay out.



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# Memorandum

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- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

1 - [redacted]  
 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr.  
 (Attn: [redacted])

DATE: 5/19/76

TO : [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

FROM : [redacted] CD

1 - [redacted] b6  
 1 - [redacted] b7C  
 (Attn: [redacted])

SUBJECT: ~~MODERN TROJAN HORSE~~  
 JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN 5/16/76  
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise that "modern Trojan horse" (i.e.), a tanker truck converted into a rolling headquarters for terrorists as described in Jack Anderson's column captioned "Terrorist 'Fish' in a Sea of Tourists," which appeared in the 5/16/76 edition of the Washington Post (copy attached), was fully described in FBI Police Bulletin, Volume II, No. 10, dated 12/31/74 (copy attached).

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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

BACKGROUND:

Anderson's column, as described above, stated that a terrorist group has rebuilt a common tanker truck into a modern Trojan horse to infiltrate America's Bicentennial celebration and Canada's Olympic games. According to Anderson, terrorists have converted the tanker truck into a rolling headquarters which looks normal on the outside, but instead of petroleum products, the tank holds a terrorist office, dormitory and arsenal. Anderson's column stated that American agents know about this terrorist command post, but haven't caught up with it yet.

Under the title "South American Guerrillas Use Mobile 'Safe House,'" FBI Police Bulletin, Volume II, No. 10, dated 12/31/74, described how a tanker truck had been converted into a safe house for use by South American terrorists.

Enclosures - 2 ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 6080 CONTINUED - OVER

JPG: seb EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 ~~SECRET~~

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
 EXEMPTION CODE 25X(8)  
 DATE 08-20-2008

62 JUN 3 1976

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

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to   
Re: Modern Trojan Horse  
Jack Anderson's Column 5/16/76  
Information Concerning

b6  
b7C

No information has come to our attention that terrorist groups in this country have acquired a mobile command post to infiltrate the Bicentennial celebration or Olympic games in Canada as described by Anderson.

ACTION:

None. For information.

*JS*  
*JS*

*pu*  
*TWB*  
*JH*

APPROVED:	Ext. Affairs.....	Laboratory.....
Assoc. Dir. <i>[initials]</i>	Fin. & Pers.....	Legal Coun.....
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Dep. AD Inv <i>[initials]</i>	Ident.....	Rec. Mgmt.....
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection.....	Spec. Inv.....
Adm. Serv.....	Intell. <i>[initials]</i>	Training.....

*KI*

~~SECRET~~



# FBI POLICE BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 10

December 31, 1974

## PUERTO RICAN GROUP CLAIMS BLAST THAT INJURES OFFICER

The FALN (Armed Forces of Puerto Rican Liberation) claimed "responsibility for the dynamite attack on members of the New York City police force" at about 11:00 p.m., December 11, 1974. Officers responded to a call that a body was located at a certain address. When the front door was opened, a booby trap operated with a wedge in the jaws of a spring-type clothes pin, connected to a battery and explosives, was activated. The resulting explosion severely injured one officer and the site, an abandoned tenement, was heavily damaged.

Elements of the explosive device resembled those used in the five October 26, 1974, bombings in New York claimed by the FALN (November 6, 1974, Bulletin). On the day after the explosion, in response to an anonymous call, an envelope containing FALN "Communique No. 2" was recovered from a telephone booth. The message claimed the attack for "Commando Tomas Lopez de Victoria" (the name of a deceased member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and said the bombing was in retaliation for the death of a Puerto Rican earlier this month.

## OFFICER WOUNDED IN ARREST OF BLA MEMBER

A New York City detective was wounded in a shoot-out with Black Liberation Army (BLA) member [redacted] late on the night of December 15, 1974. [redacted] sought in a New Haven bank robbery last May in which two police officers were shot, opened fire on New York City officers who wounded him in turn. The BLA members charged in the bank robbery (three were previously arrested) have also been linked to the attempt to break into the Tombs Prison in New York City to free other members of the BLA, a self-described urban guerrilla group.

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b7c

## HOME OF FORMER ITT EXECUTIVE ATTACKED

A bomb was placed by the gate of the residence of a recently retired executive of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT). The gate of the Los Altos Hills, California, home was slightly damaged by the October 30, 1974, blast. "Chile" and "NWLF" were painted on the street where the 2:55 a.m. explosion occurred. The New World Liberation Front (NWLF) claimed bombings of ITT-owned hotels in San Francisco and Los Angeles at the beginning of October (November 6 Bulletin). On November 7, an anonymous caller, claiming to represent the NWLF, told a San Francisco television station there was a bomb at the local airport, but no bomb was found.

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DOJ/FBI

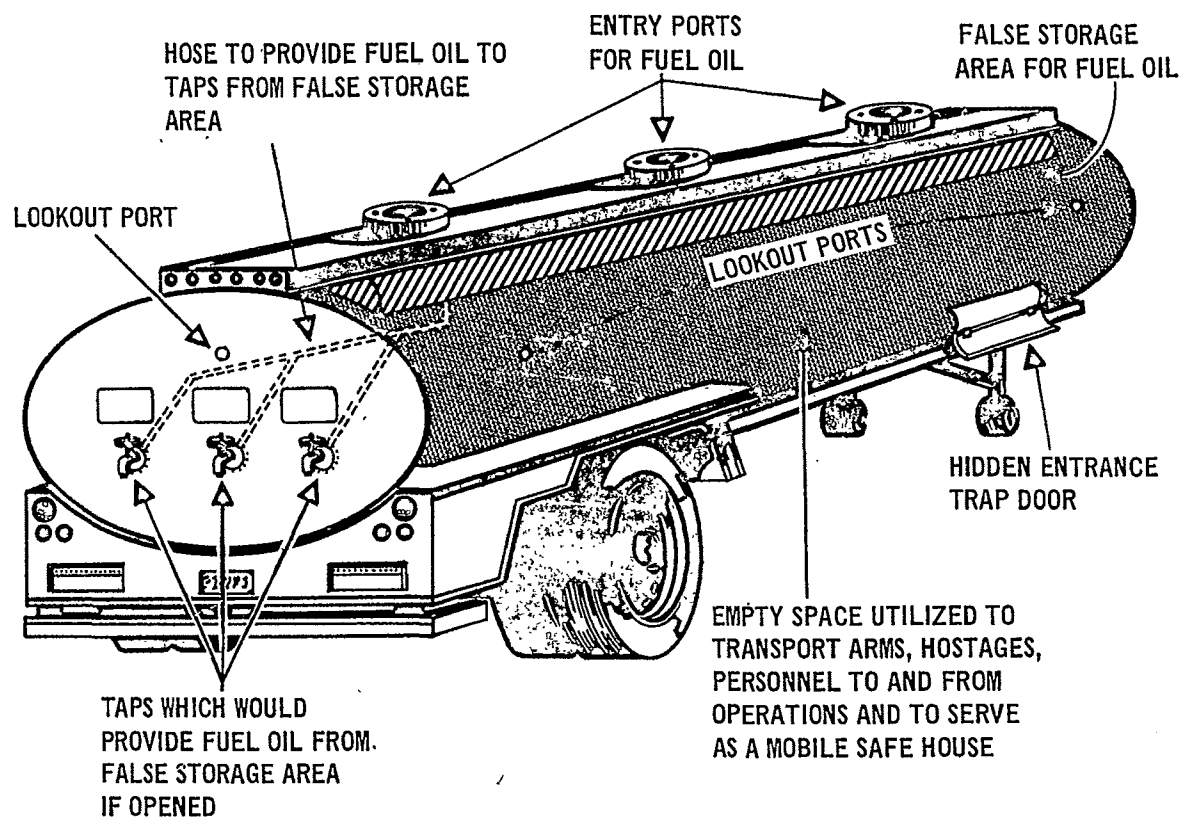
ENCLOSURE

94-50053-230



## SOUTH AMERICAN GUERRILLAS USE MOBILE "SAFE HOUSE"

A South American terrorist group has modified the tank portions of an oil transport for use as a mobile "safe house" and a stationary lookout post. The modified oil transport was developed to clandestinely move hostages, arms, and personnel to and from operations. The transport was legally purchased and a tractor was rented to move it when needed.



The inside of the tank portion of the oil transport was cleaned and modified to hold 15 to 20 persons. A concealed trap door was built beneath the undercarriage. A false reservoir for fuel was constructed under the oil entry ports at the top of the transport, with a hose connecting the reservoir to the regular taps at the rear; thus inspection of the ports would show oil and opening the taps oil would flow from the reservoir. Lookout ports were made from removable rivets among the regular rivets joining the skin of the transport.

## WEATHER UNDERGROUND DOCUMENT GOING TO PRISON INMATES

The new Weather Underground political statement, *Prairie Fire*, is being sent to prison inmates in various parts of the U. S. *Prairie Fire* Distribution Committees in New York and San Francisco have a policy to send the 185-

page revolutionary document to prisoners. Massachusetts prison officials reported several copies were sent to inmates at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Walpole. A prisoner in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, was sent a copy from the "People's Press" in San Francisco. *Prairie Fire* lists goals and targets of this self-described "guerrilla organization" of "communist women and men, underground in the United States."

#### PORTLAND MUSLIMS REPORTEDLY TARGET POLICE AFTER SHOOTING

On October 26, 1974, Portland, Oregon, police officers shot a holdup man whose two brothers are officers in the local Nation of Islam (NOI) Temple. The holdup man, who was fatally wounded, had tried to rob two plainclothes officers. Two weeks later, word spread through the Mosque that an NOI member from an outside Temple, possibly from California, would be brought to Portland to kill one of the police officers involved. The "hit man" is to be paid \$1,000, according to a source.

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Jack Anderson

# Terrorist 'Fish' in a Sea of Tourists

A terrorist group has rebuilt a common tanker truck into a modern Trojan horse to infiltrate America's bicentennial celebration and Canada's Olympic games. Confidential law enforcement reports show many terrorists have now fixed on these two events as their next battleground.

The terrorists have transformed the tanker truck into a rolling headquarters. On the outside, the truck looks perfectly normal. It even has spigots that can drip oil. But instead of petroleum products, the tank holds a terrorist office, dormitory and arsenal. It can accommodate 15 to 20 raiders from the hellish side of politics. American agents know about this mobile terrorist command post, but they haven't caught up with it yet.

Modern terrorists come from all sides of the political spectrum, but they share the concept that their cause will profit from disruption, disorder and bloodshed. Some are highly trained commandos, skilled in the nightmarish uses of our modern technology. The government reports warn ominously that terrorists might even use "nuclear materials" as radioactive poisons or to build bombs.

The United States and Canada are working together to prevent the terrorists from spoiling the bicentennial and Olympic spectacles. Both the FBI and Royal Canadian Mounted Police are redoubling their efforts to stop the terrorists before they strike. The Customs Services of both countries are watching for smuggled weapons. The State Department has appointed a "coordinator

for combatting terrorism." An informal White House task force and the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs are also working on the counter-terrorist campaign.

The classified working papers of the two governments read like grim textbooks on insurgency warfare. The official documents show how the terrorists plan to follow classic guerrilla warfare strategems, mixing with the local populace between hit-and-run attacks. The terrorists also employ smuggling techniques from the worlds of international crime and espionage to move their weapons across borders.

The official reports discuss a variety of disguise and diversionary tactics that the terrorists are known to use. They convert the ordinary into a camouflaged weapon. For example, camera-laden tourists are a standard sight at such events as bicentennial pageants and Olympic games. But the official reports warn some "tourists" may be disguised terrorists, and their cameras may be deadly weapons.

Lawmen have discovered, for example, that the new Polaroid cameras with large film packs can conceal small pistols whose grips have been removed. The ordinary Kodak film box, one intelligence report says, may be used by terrorists to hide tiny lethal devices known as "Dutch mini-grenades."

Government agents have also learned that terrorists may conceal small machineguns in attache cases. Trigger extensions protrude from the case. What appears to be an ordinary briefcase can be held "under the arm

- The Washington Post C-7
- Washington Star-News \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- The Los Angeles Times \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 5-16-76

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MIGNOSA

94-5003-230

ENCLOSURE

(to) fire into a crowded area," according to one document.

Intelligence reports suggest that the terrorists are most likely to strike in July, the month that the bicentennial celebrations reach their climax and the Olympic games open. Enormous numbers of tourists are expected at these events.

U.S. and Canadian customs officials have pinpointed some of the terrorist organizations that are expected to cause trouble. The Japanese Red Army, as a prime example, is described in the confidential reports as a group of not more than 30 anarchists. Yet they succeeded in shocking the world by massacring 28 people at the Tel Aviv airport in 1972, hijacking a Japan Air Lines plane in 1973, bombing Shell Oil tanks in Singapore in 1974 and seizing the U.S. embassy in Kuala Lumpur in 1975.

There is also the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriquena, which ostensibly seeks Puerto Rican independence from the United States. According to the official documents, this terrorist group blatantly claims credit for 10 U.S. bombings in October 1975. The official reports warn this group may work with the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, controlled by Fidel Castro, to disrupt the bicentennial.

An anti-Castro terrorist group, the Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba, may "cause problems" at the Olympics because of Cuba's participation in the games. This group, according to the documents, "is known to possess a large amount of C-4 explosives, which it may

use against pro-Castro and Soviet targets."

Perhaps the strangest group of terrorists, identified as a bicentennial and Olympic threat, is the "Rastafarian Movement." The intelligence data say the group is also known as "the Niyabingi Order, the Miyamen, the Beardsmen, the Locksmen, the Rude Boys and the Dreads."

The Rastafarians, one of the oldest of the terrorist groups, is an all-black cult originating in Jamaica in 1930. They believe "that the past Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, was the living God . . . and that the ways of the white man are evil."

The documents say that the Rastafarians advocate the liberal use of marijuana and have been associated increasingly with violent rebellion and terrorism. In New York City alone, they have an estimated 3,000 members of varying levels of activity.

Law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border are beefing up their anti-terrorist campaign. But the key to defeating the terrorists lies with the populace. Terrorists need confusion, chaos and a submissive populace to operate successfully in any country. They describe themselves as the "fish" who will hide this summer in the sea of tourists.

If the people of the United States and Canada deny the terrorists the strategic hospitality they need, the fanatics among us will have more trouble and less success.

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94-50053-229

February 9, 1976

[Redacted]

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Dear [Redacted]

Thank you so much for your letter of January 30th with a copy of [Redacted] letter to Jack Anderson as it was printed in the Chanute Tribune. It was very thoughtful of you to take the time to write.

The staunch support of such fine people as you is a source of encouragement to all of us in the FBI. I am confident that your perception is shared by legions of good citizens who stand ready to assist us, as they have done in the past, in spite of the attacks by our detractors.

We take great pride in the fact that the FBI's overall record of service to this Nation is superlative. The dedication to duty of FBI employees, past and present, continues to be a primary source of our strength and effectiveness.

Thanks again for your wonderful letter, [Redacted] and please relay my best wishes to [Redacted]

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b7C

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

*Handwritten signature/initials*

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NOTE: Salutation per Mr. Kelley. Bufiles reflect no correspondence with the Chanute Tribune since 3/29/61. Spelling of [Redacted] name confirmed by telecon to Kansas City 2/6/76.

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DJC:ramd (4)

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-115698-882

December 22, 1976

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Jack Anderson  
1401 16th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Jack:

I have read with interest your column as it appeared in "The Gaithersburg Gazette" on December 16th, and wish to express my appreciation to you and [redacted] for bringing this positive view of the FBI to the attention of your many readers.

Sincerely yours,  
Clarence

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

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1 - Press Services Office - Enclosure  
NOTE: The Director is on a first-name basis with Mr. Anderson.  
Address used taken from mailing list.

JMG:amm (4)

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EX-109

JAN 4 1977

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MAILED 10  
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FBI

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JAN 11 1977

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# WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round

## Revolving Door Begins To Spin

by Jack Anderson  
with Joe Spear



WASHINGTON — The former chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission has been caught in Washington's "revolving door" system.

There has always been a revolving door between government and industry. Top executives rotate from industry to government to industry until it's hard to tell the corporate executives from the government officials. Many businessmen wind up in Washington regulating the industries they just left. And many federal officials go to work for companies that benefited from their government decisions.

The revolving door needs to be watched all the more closely during a political changeover. With the Democrats coming into government and the Republicans going out, the door is really beginning to spin. For example, Richard Simpson, former chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, got out of government before the post-election rush. His duties in that job put him in charge of setting safety standards for consumer products.

But Simpson exited government via the revolving door. He has now turned up as a paid consultant for two groups that set industrial standards, the American National Standards Institute and the American Society for Testing Materials. They serve many businesses that are regulated by the commission that Simpson used to head.

Simpson told us that he doesn't see anything wrong with his new affiliations. He pointed out that the two groups aren't manufacturers, although many of their members are regulated by his former commission.

**FBI Cleanup:** There is a need for the press to occupy an adversary role in Washington. But we also like to report some pleasant news. Lately, the press has been knocking FBI Chief Clarence Kelley and we've done our share. We reported, for example, that Kelley had accepted a luxury weekend in New York City as the guest of an insurance company doing business with the FBI.

But Kelley also deserves some praise. He has brought an openness to the FBI that has been missing in the past. He has refused to cover FBI mistakes and has ordered his press office to acknowledge FBI errors, past and present.

Kelley has also ended the statistics games that the FBI used to play. The FBI made itself look good by concentrating on easy-to-solve cases. Kelley no longer permits this. The number of investigative cases has dropped, therefore, from 700,000 to 550,000 a year. But they are all legitimate cases.

**Safety Hazard:** The ordinary street light may be a

health hazard. Investigators have discovered that the lamps emit ultraviolet radiation when their outer glass casing is broken. Overexposure may cause severe burns and skin tumors.

More than 100 street-lamp burns have been reported in recent months. But experts believe many people have been overexposed to broken street lights without realizing it.

The Food and Drug Administration has proposed new safeguards. But enforcement is voluntary. Reps. John Moss (D-Calif.) and Toby Moffit (D-Conn.) have complained to the Food and Drug Administration. They want mandatory standards.

**Intelligence Squabble:** Last year, many of the secret activities of the CIA and other intelligence agencies were exposed to the glaring publicity of a congressional investigation. The CIA got off with an official slap on the wrist. In recent months, the scandal has faded from the headlines.

But we've discovered that a serious split has developed

within the super-secret intelligence agencies. The fight is over foreign policy.

On one side of the rift is a new breed of cold warriors. The intelligence hard-liners see the Soviet Union as increasingly more hostile. The Soviets, according to these worried intelligence analysts, are interested only in confronting the United States at every opportunity.

But not all intelligence experts agree with this dire assessment. In fact, behind-the-scenes, many intelligence observers are taking a more moderate view of the Soviet position. According to the moderate camp, the Soviets are cautious and suspicious, but not overtly hostile.

Both groups are pushing their views hard. The moderates in the intelligence community are working overtime to catch President-elect Jimmy Carter's attention.

As one high-level intelligence source told us: "Jimmy Carter's job will be to walk that thin line — and to find the truth."

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Fin. & Pers. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
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- S. & T. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

*Acc. pls.  
K  
M...*

*Let to Jack Anderson  
12/22/76  
JMB/...*

It is illegal for a government regulator to take a job in the industry he was regulating for at least a year after leaving government. The case of Richard Simpson's passage through Washington's revolving door, therefore, has been quietly submitted to the Justice Department for investigation. Nevertheless, the revolving door is still spinning, and all too often, the public interest gets lost in the shuffle.

ENCLOSURE

- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Washington Star-News \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- The Los Angeles Times \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12/16/76

### The Gaithersburg Gazette

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

94-50053-232

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

*DB*  
May 26, 1977  
**JACK ANDERSON**

The attached was sent to the Director, through Bureau mail, from an anonymous source. The handwritten notation reads as follows:

"Is this true?"

The ~~X~~ "Trdops"

USA

gms

- MR. HELD \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. McDERMOTT \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. ADAMS \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. ASH \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. BASSETT \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. COCHRAN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. DEBRULER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. DECKER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. FEHL \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. KELLEHER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. LEAVITT \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. LONG \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. MEINCKE \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. MINTZ \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. MOORE \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. BOYNTON \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. COLEMAN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. REED \_\_\_\_\_
- TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_
- MISS DEVINE \_\_\_\_\_

NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS  
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

REC-126 DE-54

94-5005-233

26 JUN 16 1977

ENCLOSURE

*Handwritten signature*  
Public Affairs Office

FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/19/79 BY alm

XEROX  
JUN 16 1977  
55 JUN 23 1977 *299*

Unrecorded Copy Filed In: 94-8-6



~~OUTSIDE SOURCE~~

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has told subordinates that he expects FBI director Clarence M. Kelley to change his attitude about prosecuting FBI agents for illegal acts in the call of duty. The Attorney General believes Kelley will join him in pressing for prosecution.

*Is this true?*

*The Troops*

~~24 JUN 2 1977~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/9/79 BY *all*

*233*

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-

---

Director Kelly

Personal attention

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

5-26-77

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

PRIORITY

FM DIRECTOR  
TO ALL SACS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/9/79 BY *alm*

JACK ANDERSON COLUMN 5-26-77 EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST.  
IN AN ARTICLE IN THE WASHINGTON POST UNDER DATE OF MAY 26,  
1977, JACK ANDERSON WROTE AS FOLLOWS.

QUOTE ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN B. BELL HAS TOLD SUBORDINATES  
THAT HE EXPECTS FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE M. KELLEY TO CHANGE  
HIS ATTITUDE ABOUT PROSECUTING FBI AGENTS FOR ILLEGAL ACTS IN  
THE CALL OF DUTY. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BELIEVES KELLEY WILL  
JOIN HIM IN PRESSING FOR PROSECUTION. END QUOTE

I KNOW OF NO BASIS WHATSOEVER FOR THIS STATEMENT. MY POSITION  
IN THIS MATTER HAS CONSISTENTLY BEEN TO REQUEST THAT FULL FACTS  
BE DEVELOPED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO INSURE THAT A PROPER

DETERMINATION AND RESOLUTION BE ACHIEVED. I HAVE CONTACTED

JUN 2 1977

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HE HAS ASSURED ME THERE IS NO BASIS

IN FACT FOR ANDERSON'S STATEMENT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1977

KELLEY

XEROX

JUN 16 1977

INITIALED  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

XEROX

JUN 14 1977

6247

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Fin. & Pers. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
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- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
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- Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

HAB:rm (4)

55 JUN 23 1977

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

94-8-6-  
Unrecorded Copy Filed In

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Fin. & Pers. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
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- Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Affs. OK
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Boynton

DATE: 2/8/79

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b7C

FROM :

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON  
REQUEST FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

PURPOSE:

To discuss considerations relative to the selection of material to be disseminated to Mr. Anderson with regard to the heroic acts of FBI personnel in the performance of their duties; and to provide write-ups detailing the heroic acts of two Agents and the work of the FBI Disaster Squad.

SYNOPSIS:

At the request of syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and with the concurrence of the Director, the Public Affairs Office has conducted research to identify heroic acts of Agent personnel suitable for publication in Anderson's newspaper column. Director Webster recommended that consideration be given to last year's winner of the Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award (DSA) and to an undercover agent "...who's out of the program and whose identity is not secret." Administrative Services Division suggested the acts of a number of individuals, including last year's DSA winner be considered. Three of these incidents involved the use of deadly force by Agent personnel. As a definite potential for "Monday Morning Quarterbacking" is always present in such cases, it is believed that it would not be in the best interest of either the Bureau or the Agent personnel involved to seek publicity for these incidents. Four incidents were excluded because they were not considered noteworthy enough for publication in Mr. Anderson's column. The incidents involving SAs [Redacted] (last year's DSA winner), [Redacted] and [Redacted] are indeed the most noteworthy. ASAC, Albuquerque, recommends against affording publicity to SA [Redacted] in view of the serious personal problems he is experiencing due to marital difficulties. SAC, Atlanta, and ASAC, New Haven, indicate no current operational considerations would preclude publicizing either SA [Redacted] or SA [Redacted] acts.

*Handwritten initials: JF*

94-50053-235

ENCLOSURE  
Enclosures (3)

- 1 - Mr. Boynton - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Personnel File of SA [Redacted] - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel File of SA [Redacted] - Enclosure

3-2-79  
20 FEB 28 1979

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ERI:slr (10)

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

CONTINUED - OVER

[Redacted box]

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[redacted] to Boynton memo  
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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of heroism. However, both Agents requested no information regarding their current whereabouts and no photographs be provided to Anderson. They also requested not to be interviewed by Anderson. Selective Operations Unit, Criminal Investigative Division, recommends approval of the Agents' requests in view of the potential danger which could result from past undercover efforts. Neither SA [redacted] or [redacted] is currently involved in an undercover assignment, however, both remain on a list of potential undercover operatives. Based on their demonstrated expertise it is likely that both individuals (especially SA [redacted] will be called upon to perform an undercover assignment in the future.

Write-ups concerning SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] as well as the FBI Disaster Squad have been prepared for your (Mr. Boynton's) consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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1) That the attached write-up concerning SA [redacted] be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WAT</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

2) That the attached write-up concerning SA [redacted] be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WAT</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

3) That the attached write-up concerning the FBI Disaster Squad be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WAT</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

*In view of agent's concern includes whether actual names should be used*

DETAILS:

During the week of January 22, 1979, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson called you (Mr. Boynton) and indicated that he would like to prepare an article on an Agent who exhibited

[redacted] to Boynton memo  
RE: JACK ANDERSON

valor as the result of his involvement in an extremely tense or tight situation. You (Mr. Boynton) advised Anderson that the Bureau might be able to identify an Agent who had done an outstanding job in an airline hijacking case. As an alternate possibility, you (Mr. Boynton) have given consideration to the outstanding performance of the Disaster Squad in the Guyana incident.

Director Webster concurred with your recommendation that information be collected to respond to Jack Anderson's request. In addition, the Director noted "...OK, you might also consider an undercover Agent who's out of the program and whose identity is not secret. Also last year's Distinguished Service Award Winner..."

With the assistance of the Performance, Recognition and Awards Unit, Administrative Services Division, the Research Unit of the Public Affairs Office (PAO) compiled a list of Agents whose performance of duty had merited recognition. Included were the following individuals:

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Incident</u>
SA [redacted]* Albuquerque	Hostage-Negotiation
SA [redacted] Cincinnati	Release of Kidnap Victim
SA [redacted] Louisville	Hostage-Negotiation
SA [redacted] Denver	Fugitive Apprehension
SA [redacted] New Haven	Undercover Assignment- Organized Crime

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\*Winner of Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award, 1977

[redacted] to Boynton memo  
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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SA [redacted]  
Atlanta

Hostage-Negotiation  
(2 incidents)

SA [redacted]  
BQMRA, New York

Local Armed Robbery

SA [redacted]  
Milwaukee

Police-Killing

SA [redacted]  
Miami

Fugitive Apprehension

SA [redacted]  
Detroit

Hostage-Negotiation

After a review of appropriate background material, the incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were removed from consideration in view of the fact that deadly force had been used. As a definite potential for "Monday Morning Quarterbacking" is always present in such cases, it is believed that it would not be in the best interest of both the Agent personnel and the Bureau to publicize these incidents. In addition, publicity might pose a potential danger to SA [redacted] family who continue to reside in the locale where the incident occurred.

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The incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were removed from consideration because their acts, while heroic, were not considered as noteworthy as the acts involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted]. It is further noted SA [redacted] resigned from duty in September, 1978.

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The incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] are indeed the most noteworthy. In each of these cases, appropriate SAC/ASACs were contacted to determine whether any operational consideration would preclude affording publicity to any of the Agents at this time. In addition, the SAC/ASAC was requested to determine if any of the individuals had a personal objection to being named in Anderson's column.

[redacted] to Boynton memo  
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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ASAC Philip C. Mogen, Albuquerque, advised that SA [redacted] has experienced a number of serious personal problems in connection with marital difficulties. He believes that release of such an article would not be in SA [redacted] best interest at this time.

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SAC Benjamin H. Cooke, Atlanta, and ASAC Bernard A. Feeney, New Haven, advised that there are no current operational considerations which would preclude affording publicity to SAs [redacted] or [redacted] SAs [redacted] and [redacted] have personally requested that their current office of assignment not be made known; that their photographs not be furnished for publicity purposes; and they they not be interviewed by Anderson.

SA [redacted] Unit Chief, Selective Operations Unit, advises that in view of the limited number of experienced FBI undercover operatives, as well as the potential negative impact which publicity with regard to the identities of such personnel might have on their future effectiveness in that role, the Selective Operations Unit, Personal and Property Crimes Section, Criminal Investigative Division, recommends before any publicity be given to the identity of FBI undercover operatives serious consideration of both the potential benefits and liabilities which will accrue from such an action be evaluated, as has been done in this instance. Although neither SAs [redacted] or [redacted] is currently involved in an undercover operation, both remain on the Selective Operation Unit's list of potential undercover personnel. Both individuals have demonstrated their expertise in that role--especially SA [redacted]--and it is likely they will be called upon to participate in future undercover assignments. SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] personal requests that no information regarding their current whereabouts, no photograph and no arrangements be made for interview are based on the grounds that due to their past undercover work, both men face a continued threat to their personal safety. This matter has been closely coordinated with the Selective Operations Unit.

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SPECIAL AGENT [redacted]

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A high degree of courage and skill was exhibited by SA [redacted] on two recent occasions, one in the handling of a kidnap-hostage situation at Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia; the other, in aiding in the safe release of hostages in a skyjacking attempt in Atlanta.

At about 3:00 p.m. on June 27, 1977, a former Air Force enlisted man walked into Robins Air Force Base hospital at Warner Robins, Georgia. After entering the building, he brandished a loaded .38 caliber revolver and lunged against a door of an interior office, forcing his way into the room in which three Air Force doctors were in conference. The man brusquely ordered one of the doctors to "get out," then began loudly demanding that the two remaining doctors obtain his medical records. These records arrived, and the man reviewed them, all the while castigating the Air Force for causing his problems by misdiagnosing his diseases.

He then began voicing demands that payment be made to him by the Air Force for previously incurred medical expenses. As time passed, the man kept his finger on the trigger of the gun. However, he changed his threats of killing the doctors to threats of merely maiming them, suggesting that he might shoot off a

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. 1 - Mr. Boynton
- Dep. AD Inv. 1 - [redacted]
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. 1 - [redacted]
- Crim. Inv. 1 - Mr. Moore
- Ident. 1 - Personnel File of SA [redacted]
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_ MAIL ROOM

NOTE: See Divan to Boynton memo dated 2/8/89 captioned "Jack Anderson, Request for Research Assistance."

[redacted] of Jack Anderson's Office notified of correction on [redacted] WATE up 2/28/79 ERL

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Hand Delivered To Anderson 2/23/79 DED

APPROVED: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ENCLOSURE 94-50033-235 [initials] FBI/DOJ

finger or a toe. "I'm not going to commit homicide, I am just going to hurt you," he declared.

Because of the Federal violation involved--Crime on a Government Reservation--SA [redacted] of the FBI's Atlanta Office was instructed to depart for the Air Force Base outside Macon, Georgia, some 90 miles away. [redacted] arrived at the base at about 8:00 p.m. and was briefed by officials of the hospital concerning the hostage taker's actions. Through these briefings, and interviews of others who knew the man, [redacted] learned that the hostage taker was considered to be a paranoid schizophrenic.

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An hour later, [redacted] talked to the man by phone, identifying himself as an FBI Agent. He sensed that he could gain better communication by talking to the individual face to face. Shortly thereafter, he called through the office door indicating that he was unarmed and wanted to discuss the man's problems.

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[redacted] insisted that one of the doctors be allowed to leave when he entered the room. To this the man agreed and he permitted one of the doctors to depart as [redacted] walked in.

[redacted] seated himself behind the desk in the office and began to listen to the man's demands for reimbursement of medical expenses he had incurred. The young ex-Air Force man was well built--close to six feet tall and weighing some 200 pounds. As he rehashed his problems, he frequently raised his voice to emphasize his point--charging that the military had

persecuted him through incompetent doctors, and that he had suffered greatly because of them.

About an hour later, the telephone rang, and the hostage taker allowed [ ] to answer. The call, [ ] told the kidnaper, related to the wife of the doctor still held hostage in the office. She was gravely ill and her husband was needed by her bedside immediately. [ ] asked that the doctor be permitted to leave. The man nodded approval and the doctor quickly left the room.

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[ ] continued discussing the hostage taker's problems with him, assuring him that the doctors were going to do everything possible to take care of his demands.

Meanwhile, the man kept his gun pointed at [ ] and threatened, "I've let the doctors go and I can do anything I want with you, and that could mean blowing your head off."

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[ ] suggested that they both just walk out of the room and put an end to the situation. But the man refused, finally telling [ ] he could leave, adding, "just get out--leave me alone, leave." [ ] told him he could not leave without him and continued to reassure him that everything would be done to help him.

[ ] was finally able to convince the man to relax and place his gun on an empty chair beside him. The man, however, kept his right hand about six inches from the weapon. Nonchalantly,

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[redacted] then distracted his attention. Catching the hostage off-guard, [redacted] lunged forward and swiftly grabbed the gun. It was then over. The man slipped down in his chair and offered no resistance.

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After close to two hours during which several lives, including his own, had been in mortal danger, [redacted] had successfully disarmed the ex-Air Force man without bodily injury to anyone.

Another instance of Special Agent [redacted] courage in dealing with extremely volatile situations occurred on Christmas Day, 1977.

About twenty minutes before Eastern Flight 688 was to land in Atlanta, Georgia, a passenger passed a note to the flight attendant indicating that he had a package of explosives on his person, with the fuse attached to a "deadman's switch." The note continued "reroute plane to Cuba for fuel...and on to the Middle East." The captain of the aircraft read the note to air traffic control personnel in Atlanta and told them that he wanted the FBI to meet the aircraft there when it arrived at 8:20 a.m.

After landing in Atlanta, the plane's crew convinced the hijacker that the plane was not capable of going to the Middle East. The hijacker then indicated that he actually preferred Cuba. The crew also put off the man's demand to take off in 30 minutes by announcing that the refueling truck was approaching.

Initially, the hijacker held what appeared to be a small pistol in one hand, and later placed it in his pants pocket. In his other hand he held a rectangular box wrapped in green tape, with his thumb fixed in one place on the box. Periodically, he waved the box and kept threatening, "I'll blow this whole plane up if I don't get to Cuba."

Special Agent [ ] boarded the plane at about 10:00 a.m., joining a fellow Agent from the Atlanta Office and an Atlanta Police Department official, to negotiate with the hijacker. Prior to [ ] arrival, they had successfully negotiated the safe release of the crew and most of the passengers. Finally, the trio convinced the hijacker to release the remaining females on the plane. Only seven passengers remained aboard. Shortly thereafter, the hijacker became irrational and shouted "I am tired of this. I know you're just stalling. I am not afraid to die and I'll blow this whole plane up if I don't get to Cuba."

[ ] pleaded with him to release the remaining seven passengers. He promised that the other FBI Agent, the police official, and he would remain behind and fly with him to Cuba. The hijacker bluntly refused this offer. [ ] then suggested that they could all go to Cuba as he wanted them to do, but that it would be a good idea if he allowed each passenger remaining on the plane to write his name and next-of-kin to be contacted so that relatives would be aware that they had been diverted to Cuba.

The hijacker agreed to this suggestion. [ ] gradually eased himself closer and closer to the hijacker who was seated in an aisle seat in the tourist section of the plane.

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The other Agent provided [ ] with paper and pencil with which passengers could list their names and next-of-kin. Conscious that the hijacker had continued to hold down the plunger on his "explosive device" with one hand, [ ] handed the man the paper so that he would receive it in his other hand. [ ] then offered him a pencil and, by design, dropped it on the floor in front of him. The hijacker's attention was momentarily diverted by the dropped pencil. With that, [ ] quickly grabbed the man's hand holding the box and, with extreme pressure, removed his thumb from the device plunger, and jammed his own thumb on the plunger. Almost instantaneously, [ ] wrenched the device away from him. He then quickly ran from the plane to a distance of approximately 100 yards, maintaining control of the "explosive device" until it was examined by a bomb disposal crew and determined to be non-explosive.

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After [ ] had secured the hijacker's "explosive device," his fellow Agent and the police official quickly moved in and overpowered the hijacker. It was then discovered that the hijacker's gun had been merely a toy.

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The aircraft captain later wrote the FBI commending [ ] along with other FBI Agents on the scene of the attempted

air piracy. In his letter he cited [redacted] courage,  
emphasizing that "the fact that it turned out to be a hoax  
does not diminish from [redacted] heroism."

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SPECIAL AGENT [redacted]

An undercover assignment in law enforcement obviously is an extremely risk-filled operation which calls for unusual personal sacrifice and an ability to undergo tremendous stress.

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In June, 1974, FBI Agent [redacted] was dispatched to Buffalo, New York, to penetrate an organized crime operation which centered around a fast-moving gambling card game known as ziganette. At that time, there were reported to be two separate ziganette ("zig") games in the Buffalo area--and the stakes were high. One estimate suggested that both games were multi-billion-dollar operations, with a five-percent cut of each pot going to syndicate coffers. The cut was approximately \$30,000 monthly per game.

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Of ominous significance, a mob leader who reportedly held an interest in one of the game operations had been murdered gangland style in May of that year.

With the help of an FBI informant, [redacted] succeeded in being introduced into and accepted in both of the "zig" games. So effective was his guise, that he built up a reputation as a "high roller," with good New York contacts. Before accepting [redacted]

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*Pa*  
*Division 6, 2/28/79*  
*of*  
*Jack Anderson's*  
*office advised*  
*Washington*  
*2/28/79*

- 1 - Mr. Boynton
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See Divan to Boynton memo dated 2/8/79 captioned "Jack Anderson, Request for Research Assistance."

JVA:slr (10)

APPROVES: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
Director \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-295

FBI/DOJ



as one of their own, however, the mobsters made a number of checks on his story that he had gang connections and had "served time." But they failed to break his cover.

Before long, [ ] developed a close personal relationship with an organized crime "captain" who managed one of the "zig" games--a relationship that led to his being introduced to the top organized crime boss in the Buffalo area.

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So convincing was [ ] in playing the role of a mobster, that he became a close confidant of the syndicate boss and served as his personal chauffeur. He was adept at following the accepted mob gimmick of "taking care of the big boys" by doing favors for the boss, including on one occasion buying \$75 worth of groceries for the boss out of his own pocket. After a few months, the boss "put out" the word on the street that, "He's now with me," and that he was to be treated with respect.

In March, 1975, after some nine months undercover, [ ] assignment was completed. As a result of his superb handling of this assignment, some 250 syndicate-connected figures including loan sharks, fences of stolen property, and other professional hoodlums and racketeers were identified. A murder plot was also uncovered. Twenty-nine Federal convictions were obtained on charges ranging from illegal gambling

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to perjury, and \$200,000 in stolen securities, several handguns and jewelry taken in local burglaries were recovered. The surfacing of [ ] reportedly prompted one demoralized organized crime leader in Buffalo to lament, "We are all through."

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In addition, after [ ] surfaced, an individual who had been arrested for selling guns to [ ] while he was undercover, began to cooperate with the FBI. This man subsequently agreed to run a storefront operation primarily involving the fencing of stolen goods. As a result of this operation, \$800,000 in stolen property was recovered, and 45 arrests for Federal and local offenses were made.

During this assignment, SA [ ] played the role of a hoodlum to perfection. Yet, at all times, he was fully aware that his survival depended on his skill in persuading the criminal element that he was "one of the boys." Needless to say, the crime figures with whom he was in contact were always fully armed--and he could only assume that a mistake on his part would in all probability mean grave bodily injury.

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In addition to the constant presence of danger that SA [ ] encountered during his undercover role, he endured a life style that was demeaning at best. He also experienced lengthy separation from his family and friends--one which entailed extreme personal sacrifice, as well as considerable

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anxiety and understanding on the part of his family over an extended period. The skillful and dedicated fashion in which SA [ ] discharged his responsibilities in this assignment was certainly in keeping with the highest traditions of service of the FBI to the American people.

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THE FBI DISASTER SQUAD

Establishing the identity of victims of catastrophes, such as fires, storms, floods, plane crashes, and other major holocausts presents a difficult problem for law enforcement agencies. Yet, the loss of human lives in these catastrophes cries out for prompt and positive identification.

Over the years, the FBI Disaster Squad, a group of specially trained men from the FBI Identification Division, has provided extensive assistance in the task of identifying such victims.

It was a plane crash in 1940 at Lovettsville, Virginia, just 40 miles from Washington, D. C., that brought the Squad into existence. FBI representatives, dispatched to the scene to effect the identification of two Bureau employees killed in the crash, provided aid in identifying a number of other crash victims through fingerprints. That experience pointed up a definite need for a squad of fingerprint experts which could be sent immediately to a disaster scene to aid in identifying victims. Shortly thereafter, the Disaster Squad was created. Its effectiveness in providing identities for the broken or charred bodies of disaster victims is based on expertise gained through experience and access to the world's largest depository of fingerprints in the FBI Identification

- Assoc. Dir. — Division.
- Dep. AD Adm. —
- Dep. AD Inv. —
- Asst. Dir.: 1 — Mr. Boynton
- Adm. Servs. — 1 — [Redacted]
- Crim. Inv. — 1 — [Redacted]
- Ident. — 1 — [Redacted]
- Intell. — 1 — Mr. Moore
- Laboratory —
- Legal Coun. —
- Plan. & Insp. —
- Rec. Mgnt. — JVA:slr. (9)
- Tech. Servs. —
- Training —
- Public Affs. Off. —
- Telephone Rm. —
- Director's Sec'y —

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NOTE: See Divan to Boynton memo dated 2/8/79 captioned "Jack Anderson, Request for Research Assistance."

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_  
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE \_\_\_\_\_  
 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION \_\_\_\_\_  
 FBI/DOJ

ENCLOSURE 9 4-50053-235

MAIL ROOM

Since 1940, the Squad has furnished identification assistance in the tragic aftermath of 124 major disasters. Of these disasters, 110 have occurred since January 1, 1959, and have involved the following:

89 plane crashes; 3 ship accidents; a fire aboard an aircraft carrier under construction; a fire in hotel; a fire in bar; a fire in supper club; 5 explosions; 2 hurricanes; 2 floods; a mine disaster; 2 bus accidents; an apartment fire caused by plane crash; and a murder-suicide (the Guyana incident).

Fingerprints, palm prints and footprints have been secured from an estimated 4,250 victims (exact number unknown because of dismemberment) and some 2,700 or 63.55% have been positively identified by fingerprints, palm prints or footprints.

The last of these disasters--described by one of the fingerprint experts who participated in identifying the victims as "by far the worst in terms of sheer volume and condition of the bodies"--was the Jonestown, Guyana, murder-suicide in November, 1978. The FBI Disaster Squad entered that case at the request of the State Department on Thanksgiving Day (November 23, 1978). Two officials of the Identification Division and 8 fingerprint specialists traveled to Dover Air Force Base and quickly began what proved to be the monumental task of seeking to identify the victims.

As the body count, originally reported to be 409, rose to more than 900, 13 additional specialists were dispatched to

Dover. For the remainder of Thanksgiving Day and through November 28--a total of six days--the Squad examined the fingerprints of adult bodies and footprints of the infants. The advanced state of decomposition of most of the bodies precluded obtaining full sets of 10 fingerprints from many of the victims, and was so advanced in 32 bodies that no prints were obtained from them. In many instances, examiners had to remove the skin of the victim's fingers and place it over their own fingers, before obtaining fingerprint impressions for identification purposes.

Included among those identified was the body of the leader of the Peoples Temple, "Jim" Jones, and 8 persons alleged to have participated in the murder of Congressman Leo Ryan on November 18. Although Jones' body previously had been tentatively identified by eyewitnesses at Guyana, several of his former followers voiced doubts, which were widely publicized, that the corpse was not that of Jones, but rather an imposter or look-a-like. That speculation was put to rest when the fingerprints taken from the body were positively identified by the FBI Disaster Squad.

The entire task was carried out under the most difficult of circumstances. The bodies of victims were in a state of extreme deterioration because they had been left out in the open in the tropical Guyana climate for up to a week. Also, work conditions were harsh--an unheated warehouse-type building with a cold cement floor, poor lighting, limited work space, and the air

heavily laden with nauseating odors and chemicals. Added to this was the concern that the bodies contained cyanide and might possibly be the carriers of contagious diseases. The fingerprint experts worked 10, 12, 14 hour shifts a day to complete their duties despite the extreme physical, emotional and mental stress they endured. Their efforts were definitely above and beyond the call of duty.

After the work at Dover was completed, efforts continued at FBI Headquarters to establish the identities of the remaining unidentified victims. As of February 6, 1979, 588 bodies had been identified through fingerprints by the Disaster Squad.

The number of bodies examined by the Squad in this incident was by far the greatest in number since the formation of the Squad, 913 versus the next largest, 326 bodies in the 1977 Canary Island air crash disaster.

Regardless of the arduous nature of the task involved, the American people can be assured that the FBI Disaster Squad stands ready to be of service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO :

Mr. Moore

DATE: 2-14-75

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FROM :

[Redacted]

SUBJECT: ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND [Redacted]

APPEARING IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"  
FEBRUARY 12, 1975, PERTAINING TO  
[Redacted]

Attached is a letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter as requested by Deputy Associate Director-Assistant to the Director James B. Adams. This letterhead memorandum pertains to certain allegations that the White House and Justice Department, in 1972, with political motivation, caused certain inquiries to be made by the FBI concerning [Redacted]. This letterhead memorandum was prepared by the External Affairs Division in coordination with the Intelligence Division.

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RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

*Handwritten signatures: "Amel", "Huo", "Gma"*

FEB 25 1975  
FBI

- Enclosure - *sent 2/20/75 KJ*
- 1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Bassett - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
  - 1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure

LJH/RSY:vag

*Handwritten initials: "LJH"*

94-50053 -

NOT RECORDED

152 MAR 3 1975

*Handwritten notes: "cc made for bank", "folder of [unclear]", "2/17/75", "JCF"*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-181803-83



A

94-50053-

~~SECRET~~

February 14, 1975

ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND [REDACTED]  
APPEARING IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"  
FEBRUARY 12, 1975  
PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 08-08-2008

The February 12, 1975, edition of "The Washington Post" carried an article by columnists Jack Anderson and [REDACTED] entitled "U. S. Officials Harassed Greek Exile." The article alleged that "the White House and Justice Department connived to send a Greek exile home to certain torture and possible death." The Greek exile referred to was journalist [REDACTED] who, according to the article, was a severe critic of the military junta in Greece and its Greek-American supporters, especially [REDACTED] a financial backer of ex-President Nixon. It is alleged that then Attorney General John Mitchell and President Nixon's advisor Murray Chotiner threatened that [REDACTED] could be deported because of his attacks on [REDACTED]

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The article further alleged that during the general period of these threats, the FBI made inquiries about [REDACTED] at his employer's place of business on Wall Street. Continuing efforts to have [REDACTED] deported were allegedly made by the CIA through the "Greek Secret Police." The article concludes that [REDACTED] can now return to Greece as a "patriot" because "(b)efore the embattled exile could be deported and turned over to the mercy of the junta, the Watergate scandal forced Mitchell out of government and, in time, the Greek dictatorship fell."

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The main thrust of the article is that the White House and Justice Department acted against [REDACTED] out of political motivation. There is an inference that this political motivation resulted in the FBI making inquiries

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

- 1 - Mr. Adams (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Bassett (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Moore (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Wannall (detached)

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NOTE: See [REDACTED] to Moore memo dated 2-14-75, captioned: "ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND [REDACTED] APPEARING IN 'THE WASHINGTON POST' FEBRUARY 12, 1975, PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]"

LJH/RSY:vag

CLASSIFIED BY 6080  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE  
10-11-76  
55 MAR 1975  
JME  
for by

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

G10 95-34

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OTHERWISE  
S-8-78  
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Delaware

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-131803-82

about [redacted] at his Wall Street employer. In this respect, the article does state "The FBI declined comment but Justice sources insist that, despite appearances, the FBI visit to Wall Street was not triggered by Mitchell and was unrelated to Pappas."

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FBI files reflect that the FBI's investigative interest in [redacted] began well before the Nixon administration came into office, and that the FBI's investigative interest was based on matters involving the internal security of the United States and criminal matters within the FBI's jurisdiction.

On the basis of information furnished by another Government agency, the FBI initiated investigation in 1964 of [redacted] in connection with possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) of 1938, as amended, which comes under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Periodically since 1964, the FBI has conducted investigation on the receipt of information concerning possible involvement of [redacted] in internal security and espionage matters and in violations of the provisions of the FARA.

One phase of this investigation pertained to [redacted] source of finances. In this respect, the FBI made an inquiry in June, 1972, at a New York City firm which had made a payment to [redacted]. Accordingly, it is pointed out that this inquiry was made in the normal course of the FARA investigation of [redacted].

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The last active investigation of [redacted] was on the basis of information received in 1974 of an additional allegation of violation of the FARA. This phase of the investigation was terminated in October, 1974, on the basis of a lack of substantiation of the allegation. At the present, there is no active investigation of [redacted] by the FBI.

5-29-79

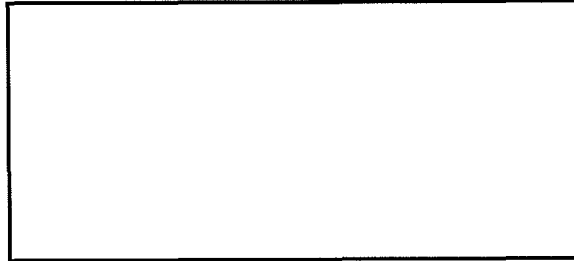
Mr. William Webster, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20510

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Webster:

Enclosed is Jack Anderson's column of today. As a subscriber to the Progressive magazine, and a supporter of its right to publish Howard Morland's H bomb article under the First Amendment to the US Constitution, I was startled that the FBI is investigating Mr. Morland. Not surprised, just startled. The FBI has long been known for its harrassment and intimidation of American citizens who exercise their Constitutional rights. The police state the FBI and federal government are creating with the help of Supreme Court decisions dismays and angers many Americans.

Just think, without the legal sanctions you enjoy, you guys would be in jail--where you belong.



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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

cc: Jack Anderson

*(Handwritten initials)*

*1-ENCLOSURE*

*no ack necessary  
AWT*

EX-113

1-16

DE-29

REC-2

94-50053-236

JUN 4 1979

*WLB*

*CORRECTION*

9 AUG 13 1979 *079*

# H-Bomb Author Faces Investigation by FBI

5-29-79  
**Jack Anderson**

**N**OT CONTENT WITH a court order forbidding Progressive magazine from printing an article on the "secret" of the H-bomb, the government has sicked the FBI on the author of the article. It has turned into a full-scale criminal investigation.

This latest government attack on the press is intended to determine whether the Progressive reporter, Howard Morland, used classified information in his article, "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It."

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, communication of restricted data is a felony punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. So the FBI investigation is no laughing matter for Morland.

Morland insists that his article was written from publicly available sources and authorized tours of nuclear power facilities. In fact, one of the points of the article is that the government itself has been responsible for giving away the secrets of nuclear technology. This is the real, embarrassing "secret" the government doesn't want the public to learn.

**THE ONLY OTHER** piece of journalism subjected to prior censorship on "national security" grounds was the Pentagon Papers in 1971, and the Carter administration's action in the Progressive case is frighteningly similar to that of Richard Nixon eight years earlier.

In both cases, the government chose to

go after those who made politically embarrassing material public — instead of punishing the officials responsible for the follies that had been disclosed.

There is an important distinction, however, which shows how far down the road toward government intimidation of the press we have come in the last eight years: Daniel Ellsberg admittedly leaked classified material; Howard Morland used nothing but unclassified material in his article.

Once a federal judge, Robert Warren, issued an injunction forbidding publication of Morland's article, the government quite properly sent FBI agents to visit the dozen or so persons who had received advance copies, to make sure they had returned the articles as the court ordered.

But the criminal investigation of Morland is another matter. To Theodore Jacobs, director of the Project for Open Government, it smells of harassment. "This is a repetition of the process used in the Pentagon Papers case, where criminal prosecution was brought against Ellsberg," Jacobs told our associate Gary Cohn. "The criminal investigation is equally unjustified in this case."

**THE HEART OF** the matter, as Jacobs pointed out, is the "chilling effect" such harassment will have on reporters and their sources. No one likes to be interviewed by the FBI. "People will be frightened to talk to reporters," Jacobs said.

And that, apparently, is a situation that Jimmy Carter, like Richard Nixon before him, would be happy to see.

ENCLOSURE

94-50053 - 236

# Memorandum



Exec AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec AD LES \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:  
 Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

To : Mr. Mullen

Date 2/25/81

From : R. S. Young

Subject :

JACK ANDERSON ASSOCIATE  
REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW  
WITH SEAN McWEENEY  
ON ORGANIZED CRIME

*Jack Anderson*

b6  
b7c

PURPOSE: To formally advise you of the captioned request and the scheduled interview date.

DETAILS: [redacted] a Jack Anderson Associate, has requested permission to interview Sean McWeeney in order to get an update on our Organized Crime program. Specifically, he is interested in knowing what impact our undercover operations and the RICO Statute have had on OC activity.

Pursuant to your conversation with Wiley Thompson, wherein this matter was discussed, an interview with Mr. McWeeney has been scheduled for Friday, 2/27/81, at 10 A.M. OCPA will monitor and provide whatever assistance is necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None. For information only.

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 Director \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-LES \_\_\_\_\_

Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Thompson

94-50053-237

MAR 5 1981

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WDT:mco (8)

MAR 26 1981

Dep. of Justice and Public Affairs

# Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Exec AD LES \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Training \_\_\_\_\_

To Mr. Mullen

Date 4/22/81

From C.P. Monroe

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Steel
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. Caro
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - [Redacted]

Subject RESPONSE TO JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLE  
DATED 4/15/81 ENTITLED "JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT LEAVES MOB ASSETS INTACT"

*in Washington Post*

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PURPOSE: To respond to above captioned article.

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RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

APPROVED:

Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Director _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Training _____
Exec. AD-LES _____	Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____

*pm*

*(C)*

*94-50053-238*

DETAILS: Attached article provides thesis that the Government has been negligent regarding amounts of forfeitures levied against major narcotics violators after conviction. Currently, there is extant proposed legislation which would provide for presumptive forfeiture provisions in both the RICO and Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statutes. The problem of directly tracing funds generated as a result of illicit criminal activity has been a long-standing source of concern to both Congress and the Department of Justice. The article specifically refers to the "Black Tuna" marijuana smuggling ring [Redacted]

[Redacted] There was no attempt to seize vessels in this case because the vessels were either sunk or registered to other individuals at the time of indictment. The South Florida Auto Auction business referred to in the article was essentially worthless and was located on leased land. [Redacted] residences, worth \$250,000 and \$350,000 respectively, were attached at the time of indictment. At the beginning of the trial, however, defense attorneys alleged that these were the only assets held [Redacted] and petitioned the Court to release these homes so that defense fees could be paid. United States District Judge King then advised the prosecuting attorneys that failure to release these residences so that defense fees could be paid could possibly result in an appeal at the end of a five-month trial. Therefore, the prosecution opted to pursue adjudication of the substantive counts rather than afford the defense this opportunity for appeal. Experience in these types of cases has indicated that prosecutors usually have heavy case load responsibilities that have deterred pursuit of the forfeiture provisions of the statute as they now exist. Legislation allowing for the presumption that illicitly generated funds are used to obtain the evidenced material wealth gathered by these individuals will have an extremely beneficial effect on these matters.

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*183-2860-*

ENCLOSURE

MSP:jrg (7)

*EAO called 4/23/81  
 5:26 PM  
 Re whether BLACK TUNA  
 WAS INVOLVEMENT  
 DIRECT FBI*

*212*

Unrecorded Copy Filed in

29/81)

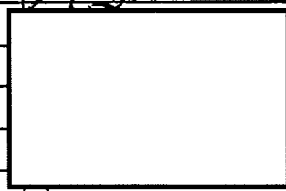
# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INTERNAL ROUTING/ACTION SLIP

TO	BLDG.	ROOM	NAME/TITLE/ORGANIZATION	BLDG.	ROOM	NAME/TITLE/ORGANIZATION
			(TL#)			(TL#)
	JEH	7192	(214) THE DIRECTOR	JEH	3012	(231) MR. CARO
				JEH	5012	(233) MR. CASTONGUAY
	JEH	7142	(235) MR. COLWELL	JEH	5030	(233)
	JEH	7116	(235) MR. MULLEN	JEH	3823	(231)
	JEH	7110	(235) MR. OTTO	JEH	4042	(242)
				JEH	3076	(231) MR. McWHEENEY
	JEH	7159	(213)	JEH	5155	(233)
	JEH	5829	(211)			
	JEH	7125	(213)	JEH	5121	(233)
	JEH	3090	(241)	JEH	5121	(233)
	ACADEMY	(152)		JEH	5121	(233)
	JEH	7427	(245) MR. MINTZ	JEH	5121	(233)
	JEH	5012	(233) MR. MONROE	JEH	5027	(233) EXTRA DUTY DESK
	JEH	4026	(232)	JEH	3015	(231) SELECTIVE OPERATIONS
	JEH	6012	(234) MR. REVELL			
	JEH	11255	(341)	JEH	3012	(231) MRS. COOPER
	JEH	7116	(235) MR. YOUNG	JEH	5012	(233) MISS EGGLESTON
				JEH	5012	(233) MISS WALDRON
	JEH	7176	(214)			
	JEH	1B327	(152) MAIL ROOM			
	JEH	4437	(242) READING ROOM			
	JEH	6247	(244) TELETYPE ROOM			

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*6 - [unclear] 3018*  
*Prepared [unclear]*  
*Expedited*

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- RECOMMENDATION/COMMENT
- SEE REMARKS ON REVERSE
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FROM	CHARLES P. MONROE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION	BLDG.	JEH	ROOM	5012 (TL#233)
		PHONE	4260	DATE	4/21

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

Mr. Colwell \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) *[Handwritten initials]*

Mr. Mullen \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) *[Handwritten initials]*

Mr. Otto \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Revell \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Young \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Bruemmer \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[Redacted] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Note and return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Prepare reply and return for my signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Please Handle \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Respond over your signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Prepare memo for the Department \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

For your recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) *[Handwritten: + esp. Black Tuna]*

Hold \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW



# JACK ANDERSON

## Justice Dept. Leaves Mob Assets Intact

Uncle Sam has an impressive arsenal of weapons to use against taxpayers who intentionally or accidentally skimp on what they owe.

Without warning or court order, the federal apparatus can seize all or part of your bank account, confiscate your paychecks or slap a lien on your business or personal property.

But for some reason, while the feds are sometimes overzealous in their pursuit of small-time chiselers and befuddled citizens, they have been strangely negligent in their pursuit of drug traffickers and big-time racketeers.

Two special acts of Congress, passed in 1970, empower the Justice Department to seize mobsters' assets in addition to civil fines. Yet the number of forfeitures under these provisions can fairly be described as paltry. In short, racketeers are getting better treatment than run-of-the-mill tax evaders.

Through March 1980, assets forfeited and potential forfeitures in narcotics cases prosecuted under the two statutes amounted to a piddling \$3.5 million. Yet law enforcement officials figure that the illicit drug trade generates about \$54 billion a year.

My associate Tony Capaccio has searched the records and found some flagrant examples of mobsters being let off the hook by federal bloodhounds who track petty tax cheaters to their financial graves:

• Jose Valenzuela's organization raked in \$10 million to \$16 million a year from its heroin operations, which extended from laboratories in Mexico to the sidewalks of New York. Valenzuela lived high off the hog; he spent \$63,000 in cash on luxury cars during one three-year period, and put down \$396,000 — mostly in cash — to buy and redecorate a mansion in San Marino, Calif. Valenzuela and 69 members of his dope ring were convicted, but only \$55,000 was assessed in fines. No assets were seized.

• The "Black Tuna" marijuana-smuggling ring headed by Robert Meinster and Robert Platshorn handled more than a million pounds of dope, earning gross receipts conservatively estimated at \$300 million. The gang spent thousands on yachts and executive jets and ran up a \$60,000 restaurant tab in a single night. Yet when the feds attempted to seize two residences worth \$750,000, five yachts and an auction business that was used as a front, they wound up with \$16,000 worth of assets.

• In his prime, Leroy (Nicky) Barnes ran the biggest heroin operation in the United States, according to the Justice Department. He and his gang earned millions pushing junk at the retail level in the streets of Harlem and the South Bronx.

Barnes himself had five Mercedes Benzes, a Cadillac, a Corvette and a

Citroen Maserati. His 1974 and 1975 tax returns listed a total of \$527,000 in "miscellaneous" income. He had \$1.5 million invested in Michigan real estate. The G-men put Barnes away for life and fined him — are you ready? — \$125,000. There were no criminal forfeitures.

• A convicted associate of Barnes, Joseph (Jazz) Hayden, listed \$204,140 in miscellaneous income on his 1975-76 tax returns. He drew a 15-year sentence, a \$25,000 fine — and forfeited not a penny.

• Jaime Araujo headed a heroin syndicate based in Los Angeles and Mexico before federal agents brought him in. He was sentenced to 35 years in prison and fined a whopping \$1.2 million. But he had to forfeit only \$260,000 in vehicles and real estate.

Under the Dome: Evidently remembering the Gulf of Tonkin "attack" that got the United States involved in the Vietnam conflict, Sens. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) have demanded documentation for the State Department's assertion that El Salvador is a "textbook case" of communist aggression. Among the documentation requested in a confidential letter is hard evidence of direct Soviet aid to Salvadoran leftists, the "adequacy of intelligence collection" in Latin America and "an assessment of the nature and depth of corruption in El Salvador's government."

- The Washington Post B-16  
 Washington Star-News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Atlanta Constitution \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Los Angeles Times \_\_\_\_\_

Date 4-15-81

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94-50053-238

11

ENCLOSURE

# Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec AD LES \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ident. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

To : Mr. Monroe

Date 5/29/81

From : S.M. McWeeney

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Steel
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. Caro
- 1 - [Redacted]
- (Attn: [Redacted])
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - [Redacted]

Subject : JACK ANDERSON'S REPORT ON  
 "GOOD MORNING AMERICA" TELEVISION SHOW  
 5/29/81

PURPOSE: To respond to attached transcript. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
RECOMMENDATION: None. For information. DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exec. AD-LES \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. \_\_\_\_\_

DETAILS: Jack Anderson's editorial on "Good Morning America" was based on a conversation consensually recorded by undercover Special Agent (UCSA) [Redacted] during investigation of fraudulent off-shore banks chartered in the Caribbean and elsewhere. UCSA [Redacted] had gone to Houston, Texas, with former [Redacted] for the purposes of interviewing a major subject in a fraudulent off-shore bank scheme named [Redacted] was telling SA [Redacted] that he was conspiring with [Redacted] at [Redacted] volition, to open a brothel in south Texas that would cater to politicians and law enforcement officers in order to later blackmail them. The comment "just watch me, I am going to get him with a 14-year old", was made by [Redacted] who was unaware of the true identities of SA [Redacted] and [Redacted] was referring to "setting up" [Redacted] in order to insure his following through with the brothel scheme. The tape, which resulted from this conversation, was later introduced as one of over 500 exhibits in a trial in Denver, Colorado, which was investigated under Denver file 196-360 entitled "Magic Marker". At the time of the conversation, [Redacted] was engaged in a conspiracy with [Redacted] to issue fraudulent financial instruments from phony off-shore banks. [Redacted] had elicited the aid of UCSA [Redacted] and [Redacted] in order to distribute these phony financial instruments. Only at the time of adjudication in this matter did [Redacted] become a Government witness. He testified against [Redacted] and others who were involved in the issuance of over 80-100 million dollars of fraudulent financial instruments which were drawn on four "shell" banks in the Caribbean.

MSP:jrg (9)

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 CONTINUED - OVER  
 [Redacted]

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 b2  
 b6  
 b7C  
 b7D

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Memo McWeeney to Monroe  
Re: Jack Anderson's Report on  
Good Morning America - 5/29/81

All of the subjects involved in this matter were members of the "fraternity", a group of international con-men. [redacted] was also involved in this matter and Departmental attorneys and Southern District of New York investigators were later criticized for their handling of [redacted] by the Presiding Trial Judge, Fred Winner. At no time was the FBI criticized for the investigative approach in this investigation. As a matter of fact, Judge Winner made a number of highly laudatory comments regarding the successful completion of this highly complex investigation on the part of the FBI. [redacted] and other members of the "fraternity" were later charged in New York on a separate 56-count Federal indictment regarding the issuance of fraudulent off-shore bank financial instruments. The indictments and exhibits in this matter withstood numerous suppression motions and arguments during pretrial hearings, and none of the 24 counts against any of these individuals were suppressed by the Court at the end of the Government case. Of the eight defendants convicted in the Magic Marker case, six of them were regarded as being among the top international con-men and swindlers in the World. The jury was convinced of the relevance and materiality of the individual exhibits as reflected by the fact of the convictions. SA [redacted] has operated in an undercover capacity [redacted] for a number of years with a great deal of success. He was the primary UCSA in the Miami Goldcon case, as well as New York's case entitled [redacted] and a number of other highly sensitive cases which were pursued throughout the United States. Anderson has neglected in his editorial to mention the fact that [redacted] was not an informant at the time of the recorded conversation, but rather, a primary subject within the Miami case. Anderson has also failed to mention that [redacted] and [redacted] had already penetrated the criminal gang which was making off-shore banking deals, inasmuch as [redacted] was one of these targeted individuals at the time. The State Senator that [redacted] was seeking to compromise at the time was James Cochrane Day, who later pled guilty in the Southern District of New York regarding the [redacted] Libyan plane deal case.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

In summary, Anderson's comments regarding the purpose for the meeting, the participants in the meeting, and the reaction of the FBI Agent involved, are totally inaccurate.

JACK ANDERSON  
"GOOD MORNING AMERICA"  
MAY 29, 1981

At first I praised the FBI for its ABSCAM operation. I was disgusted at the videotapes which showed Members of Congress taking bribes from a phony Arab shiek. Frankly I felt they deserved to be convicted. But then I learned about the methods that the FBI used. The Agents set up illegal banking accounts. They created a corporation which bid with private companies for Government contracts. They condoned the forgery of an incriminating letter. They covered up serious accusations against their star witness Mel Weinberg, convicted con man! Well now I've obtained the transcript of a secretly recorded conversation between an FBI Agent and two informants. They were trying to penetrate a criminal gang that was making phony offshore banking deals. They sought to compromise a Texas State Senator with powerful Washington connections. At one point the FBI conspirators discussed blackmail as a means of getting the State Senator to cooperate. Now here's what one of the informant's said. I'm quoting from the secret transcript.

"Just watch me - I'm going to get him with a 14-year old." Now the plan was to videotape the Texas lawmaker having sex with a minor. Then they intended to blackmail him into helping them lure big-name politicians into the phony banking transaction. Now the idea of an FBI Agent considering sexual entrapment and blackmail is disgraceful enough, but the scheme got even sleazier.

JUN 22 1981

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ENCLOSURE

As an alternative to a 14-year old girl, the FBI informant suggested a sex frameup with a 12-year old boy. The significant point of this amazing conversation is that at no time the FBI Agent even raised the mildest protest. He never said the FBI could not legally or morally engage in blackmail or sexual frameups. In fact the Agent's only concern in the taped conversation seemed to be that the Texas Senator might see through the trap. Well, I want to nail corrupt politicians but not with the FBI's methods.

Jack Anderson

# The Spies Who Went Into the Cold

While U.S.-Soviet relations seem to be slipping back into the Cold War era, there is one place in the world where the two rivals have put their hostility into a deep freezer: Antarctica.

This peaceful coexistence was based on a treaty signed by the two superpowers and 10 other nations in 1959 to set aside Antarctica exclusively for non-military scientific research. Antarctica has not been regarded as a vital interest for either the United States or the Soviet Union, so the treaty provisions have been adhered to scrupulously. American scientists are allowed to work at Soviet bases; Russian scientists are welcomed at U.S. bases.

Lately, though, the CIA has intruded into this icy idyll. The discovery of oil, other minerals and enormous schools of tiny, high-protein shrimps called krill have made Antarctica suddenly worth CIA scrutiny.

What has stirred the CIA's interest most is the Kremlin's increased interest in Antarctica. Anytime the Russians decide an area is worth greater attention, the CIA gets nervous. Now, apparently, they are worried about a Frostbite Gap at the South Pole.

The CIA has used satellite spies and communi-

cations equipment to monitor Soviet activities in Antarctica, and has gleaned much useful information about Russian expeditions.

A "Top Secret Umbra" document reviewed by my associate Dale Van Atta shows the extent of the CIA's interest in Soviet operations in Antarctica.

Seven permanent Russian bases are established there—compared with four permanent American installations. An eighth, part-time Soviet base, Druzhnaya, is in operation only during the Antarctic summer, which lasts from November to March. Construction of that base touched off the first disagreement over the multinational treaty.

The Soviet announcement that the Druzhnaya base "would be used for geological and mineral exploration" was interpreted by some as a breach of the agreement, the CIA report states. But it adds that Soviet officials were "quick to stress" that the exploration would be "scientific rather than commercial in intent." What has the scientific community concerned is that commercial drilling could lead to oil spills, which might destroy the beds of krill that are the foundation of the continent's delicate ecology.

The CIA added that the Soviets' meteorological research is "facilitated by the use of 'small'

sounding rockets launched from the Moldezhnaya station." But this does not constitute a breach of the 1959 agreement, which forbids only military rockets.

"Probably the most significant measure of the growing Soviet interest is the number of scientists on each expedition who stay through the austral winter," the CIA explains. By the CIA's tally, about 250 Russian scientists made the unenviable winter stay for the 1976-77 season, compared with only 100 hardy Americans. On the other hand, during the Antarctic summer, the American complement jumped to 900, while the Russian personnel numbered only about 600. The CIA also noted that while the American contingent is supplied with helicopters and C130 transport planes, the Soviets stick pretty much to sea transportation.

But the CIA wonders why the Soviets have increased their spy-satellite activity over Antarctica, and have been using more sophisticated satellites over the South Pole. As CIA sources explain, satellites are expensive, and both the Russians and the Americans use their limited number of satellites to cover only areas of intense interest.

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ARTICLE

EASTERN EUROPE

Annual Antarctic Expedition

Soviets Plan to Build Temporary Research Base on Weddell Sea

The Soviets have launched another Antarctic expedition. This year, the expedition, in addition to its normal scientific research and exploration, will begin construction of a temporary research base on the Weddell Sea. In a possibly related action, the Soviets last month took their first high-resolution satellite photographs of the Antarctic continent from Cosmos 771.

Russian interest in the Antarctic is of long standing. Russian captains Bellinghousen and Lazarev led an expedition in 1819. The first Soviet expedition was in 1955; this year's is the 21st. Probably the most significant measure of this growing Soviet interest is the number of scientists on each expedition who stay through the austral winter (April through November).

The number has grown steadily over the past 14 years, with 255 scheduled to do so next year—three times the winter population at US bases.

Since the expedition in 1955, the Soviets annually have sent expeditions to the Antarctic during the austral summer. The Soviets have established 11 permanent stations that circle the continent; a 12th was under construction, but the Soviets have been unable to reach it for the last few years.

In addition, temporary bases were set up, and the new one on the Weddell Sea will be in operation during the summer for

about five years.

Recent negotiations between the 12 signatories to the Antarctic treaty have focused on how to control future exploitation of the continent's fuel and mineral resources. The only agreement reached so far is to continue to seek an international arrangement and to restrain commercial exploration.

A Soviet announcement that the new base would be used for geological and mineral exploration was interpreted by some as a breach of the agreement. Soviet officials were quick to stress that the exploration will be scientific rather than commercial in intent.

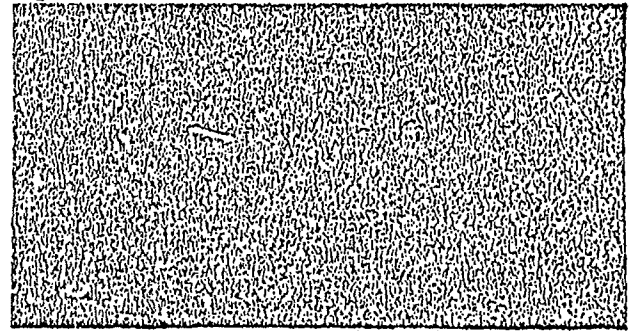
A wide range of meteorological and geophysical observations regularly have been conducted at all stations. Meteorological research is facilitated by the use of small sounding rockets launched from the Maladzhynaya station.

This year, in addition to glaciological research, the expedition will focus on studies of the sea and atmosphere in the Drake Passage.

The monitoring of Soviet activity has become more difficult, even though the 12-nation Antarctic treaty requires annual written reports on all Antarctic explorations.

In recent years, the Soviet reports have provided incomplete information on their activities and have been submitted late.

Signatory nations have the right to visit



Soviet Antarctic station Leningradskaya

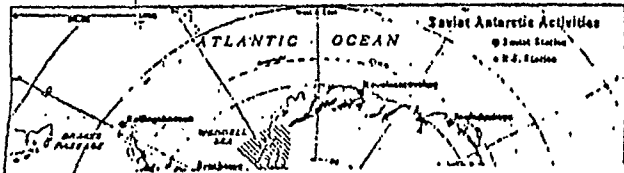
each other's research stations. The US has sent one scientist to work at a Soviet station each year, and the Soviets have reciprocated. The US supplements these exchanges by inspections of one or two Soviet stations every three or four years.

Five ships will participate in the Soviet expedition now en route. The flagship is the newly constructed research ship Mikhail Somov, which has a strengthened hull for ice operations. The Somov's predecessor, the Ob, was stuck in the ice for four months in 1973 after trying to reach the Russkaya station.

The four other ships are the research ship Vize, the cargo ships Markov and

Feodosyev, and the passenger ship Kalinin. Three of these ships—Somov, Vize and Markov—left Leningrad during the past month and are heading south. One of them probably will stop at Australia to pick up about a third of the Soviet party for transport to Antarctica. This has been standard Soviet procedure on the last seven or eight expeditions.

Last month the Soviets, for the first time, used a high-resolution photoreconnaissance satellite to photograph areas on the Antarctic continent. These photographs may be passed along to the expedition. In the past, the Soviets have used only a low-resolution satellite to photograph the continent, (TSU ZARF)



Bucharest Said to Play Role In Delay of CEMA Summit

According to a source of the US embassy in Moscow, a summit meeting of party and government leaders from the CEMA countries which apparently was

National Assembly session, the Poles revealed that a party Central Committee session will open this Thursday, requiring