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Description of document: **US Army Domestic Intelligence reports, Section 402**

Released date: 09-December-2004

Posted date: 13-November-2007

Title of Document: Various

Date/date range of document: April 1965-1971

Source of document: Provided to governmentattic.org by the [National Security Archive](#)

Originally released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, DC

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Date: Thu, 28 Jul 2005 17:53:40 -0400

Subject: RE: Army Intelligence Reports on U.S. Political Activities

Attached are the documents released from the Army Domestic Intelligence reports.

The FBI says there are 402 sections, about 80,000 pages with reports from March 41'-71'.

This is just section 402 April 1965-1971.

Feel free to pass these along to anyone interested and they can freely use them however they wish. If they'd like they can mention they got them from the National Security Archive - our funders always like hearing that, but they are not obligated in any way to do so.

Sincerely,

Freedom of Information Coordinator
The National Security Archive
2130 H St. NW
Suite 701
George Washington University
Gelman Library
Washington, DC 20037
Ph: (202) 994-7045
Fax: (202) 994-7005
Web: www.nsarchive.org



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

December 9, 2004

MS BARBARA ELIAS
THE NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
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2130 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

Subject: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
/ US ARMY / INDEXES

FOIPA No. 0990221- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)		<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
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165 page(s) were reviewed and 58 page(s) are being released.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:
 - referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
 - referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

FBI
 SEOCOR:111101
 RECNO:28143
 12/15/2004
 FOISG: Elias, Barbara
 Army Domestic Intelligence Reports

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures (2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

04/12/1965

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 107

- Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct
- Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct
- Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct
- Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct
- Page 9 ~ Duplicate
- Page 28 ~ Referral/Direct
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ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552), Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a), and/or Litigation

FOIA/PA Litigation Executive Order Applied

Requester _____
Subject _____
Computer or Case Identification Number _____
Title of Case _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed _____

Release Location *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, 202-324-3773

File Number 100-7660 Section 402
Serial(s) Reviewed all

FOIPA Requester _____
FOIPA Subject _____
FOIPA Computer Number 990221

File Number _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed _____

FOIPA Requester _____
FOIPA Subject _____
FOIPA Computer Number _____

File Number _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed _____

FOIPA Requester _____
FOIPA Subject _____
FOIPA Computer Number _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-10-2004 BY AUC 60290/BCE/CAL/ew
#990221

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-10-2004 BY AUC 602906CE/CAL/sw
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Holmes	_____
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TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE April 12, 1965

FROM Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT ~~RELATIONS WITH ONI, G-2 AND CERTAIN OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES~~

Military Intelligence Agency

PURPOSE:

To recommend that the El Paso Office be instructed to cease its dissemination of a monthly intelligence summary which contains negative information relating to the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in the State of New Mexico and the El Paso-West Texas area.

BACKGROUND:

El Paso by letter 3/30/65 advised it is currently disseminating to local intelligence agencies a monthly intelligence summary reporting that there is no CPUSA organization functioning in the State of New Mexico or in the El Paso-West Texas area; that no information has been received reflecting the collection of any funds by the CPUSA; and that no information has been received that the CPUSA has attempted to influence or infiltrate any labor organization.

El Paso advised that the local intelligence agencies have indicated that the information in the summary reporting no CPUSA activity in the West Texas and New Mexico areas is helpful to them. El Paso also advised that furnishing the local intelligence agencies with what they want makes for better relations among the intelligence community.

El Paso enclosed a copy of its intelligence summary for the month of February, 1965, and advised that unless advised to the contrary it would continue to disseminate the summary to local intelligence agencies.

OBSERVATIONS:

The dissemination of negative information by El Paso in its monthly intelligence summary is a very undesirable practice which could lead to embarrassment in the event there is some type

100-7660
Enclosure

1 - 100-3-42 (CPUSA, West Texas)

REC-109

100-7660-5047

CONTINUED COVER
APR 20 1965

5/WGS

60 APR 22 1965

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: RELATIONS WITH ONI, G-2 AND
CERTAIN OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES
100-7660

of CPUSA activity taking place which El Paso is not aware of. It is deemed judicious to instruct El Paso to cease its dissemination of negative information and to instruct that in the event positive information is received of interest to local intelligence agencies a report or letterhead memorandum should be prepared for dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to El Paso containing instructions as noted above.

WCH

eos

[Handwritten signature]

WCH/s

[Handwritten signature]

0607

January 9, 1970

*Intelligence Summary
Key Facilities List*

*1-30/173
1-30/173*

Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

TVA, as you may know, has numerous installations throughout those portions of the seven states which comprise the watershed of the Tennessee River. It is the sole supplier of electricity for most of the area in which it operates. Many TVA facilities are on the KFL. In an effort to keep abreast of potential sabotage and activities of dissident groups, we requested a copy of the Third Army's Weekly Intelligence Summary; but, because of the "Third Agency Rule", Third Army's representative advised that they could not grant the request and suggested that we address the request to you. We would appreciate receiving a copy of this summary if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

Original signed

[Redacted Signature]

b7C

Defense Coordinator

CDS:SS

CC: [Redacted]

Third Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia

b7C

*PAK
E/C*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

To b7C

Wst DATE 9-2-65

FROM

les

SUBJECT

Monthly Intelligence Summary

The attached *Monthly Intelligence Summary* has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received. *1-31 July 90*

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

100-7660-
NOT RECORDED
3 SEP 2 1965

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

5-11 JB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-10-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw
#990221

ENCLOSURE

100-7660

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, MDW

1-31 July 1965

SECTION I: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A. (C) COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CPUSA)

The CPUSA conducted a CP National Youth Leadership School during the last two weeks of June 1965. The school was held under maximum security conditions at Camp Midvale, Ringwood, New Jersey.

Those in attendance were subjected to an intensive course in Marxism - Leninism. In addition, the following topics were taught: peaceful coexistence as a form of class struggle; the importance of continued ideological struggle; history of the CPUSA; the peace movement; the fight against aggression, such as the war in Vietnam; national character of the negro liberation struggle; morality and ethics in the CPUSA; revolutionary significance of the civil rights movement; popular struggles in defense of economic welfare; the antimonopoly movement; the youth movement today; the distinctive character and role of the CPUSA; and last, but not least, the CPUSA in the current political scene.

Selected readings were also assigned the students from Marxist - Leninist classics such as Joseph Stalin's "Foundation of Leninism" and George Dinitroff's "The United Front". These listed reading assignments were among several issued the students.

SOURCE: FBI

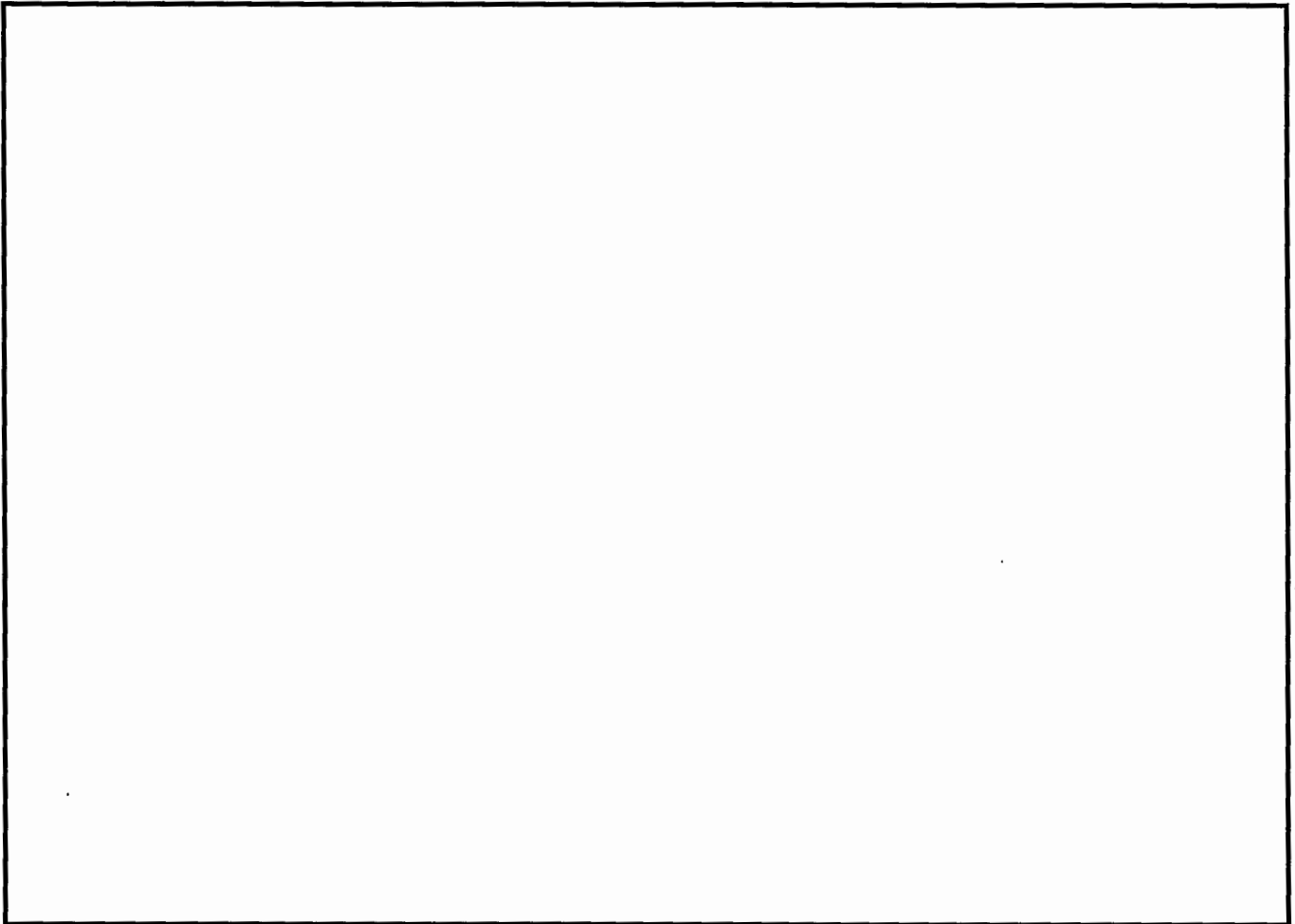
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(B-2) : UM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C. RIGHT EXTREMISTS

Referral/Direct



2. (U) THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)

On 4 August 1965 ten members of the ANP picketed in front of Shaw Junior High School, 7th St. and Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. The stated purpose of the demonstration was:

"To protest in a peaceful and orderly manner Martin Luther King's presence in the National Capital and to point out he has a communist background, and yet he is honored by the United States Government. "

The demonstrators were carrying picket signs containing the following slogans:

"America for Whites, Africa for Blacks"

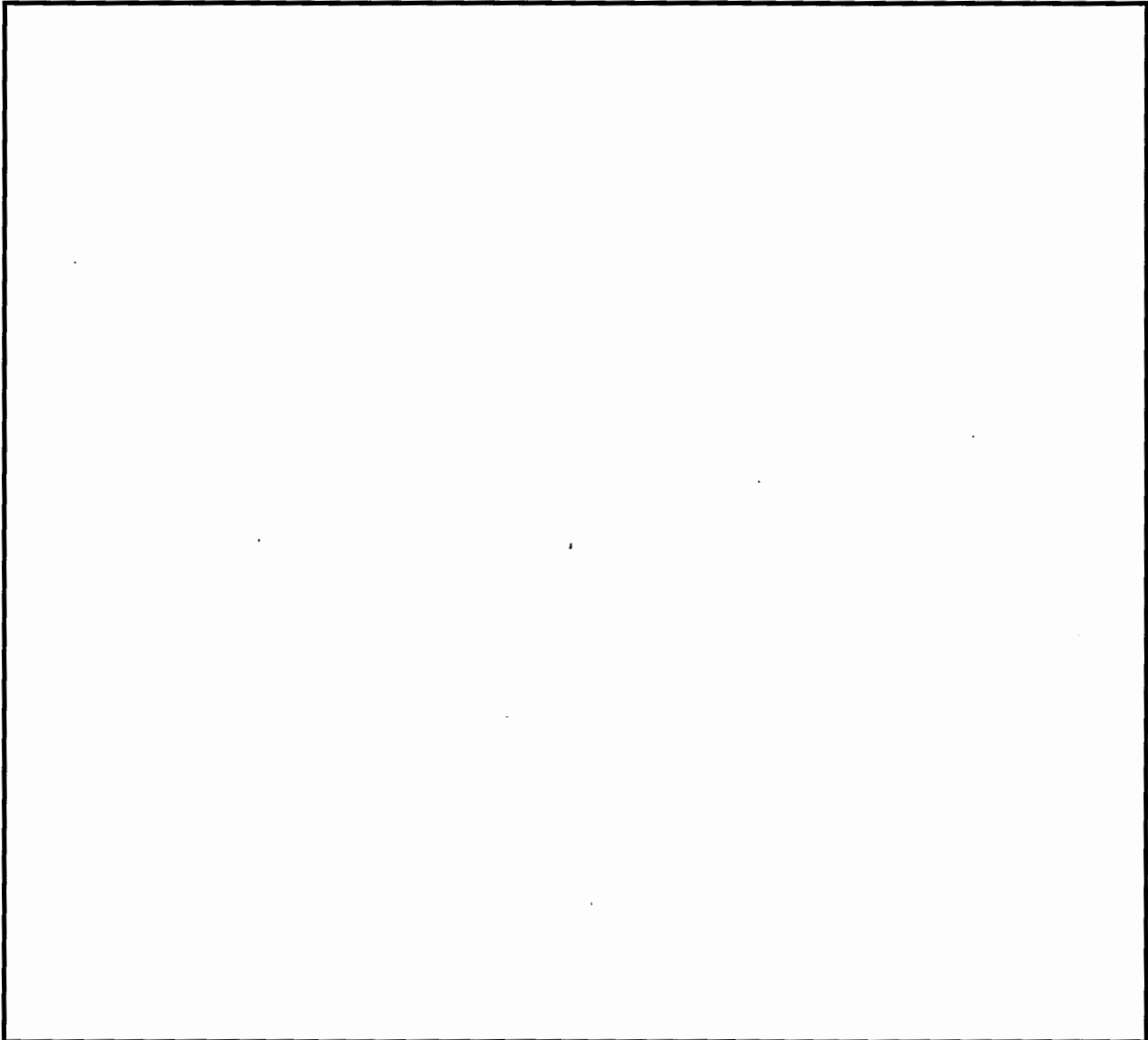
"Down with M. L. Coon" (With a red hammer through the word Coon)

There were no incidents or arrests.

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Referral/Direct



2. (FOUO) PLANNED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A series of demonstrations, teach-ins, workshops, picketing, and possible civil disobedience was planned for execution in Washington, D. C. during the period 6-9 August 1965. The purpose of these planned activities was to protest the US involvement in Vietnam. The protest was variously entitled Washington Area Project (WAP), Pacifist August Ninth Movement, and Congress of Unrepresented Peoples. The planned activities were:

6 August - Picket the White House and attempt to gain entry.

7-8 August - Conduct "workshops" at the Washington Monument and "teach-ins" at the Lincoln Memorial.

9 August - Mass march to the Capitol and entry into the House of Representatives. Attempts will be made to occupy the seats of the absent representatives and to make speeches from the floor of the House of Representatives.

The sponsoring organizations will be:

W. E. B. DuBois Club of America (DCA)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

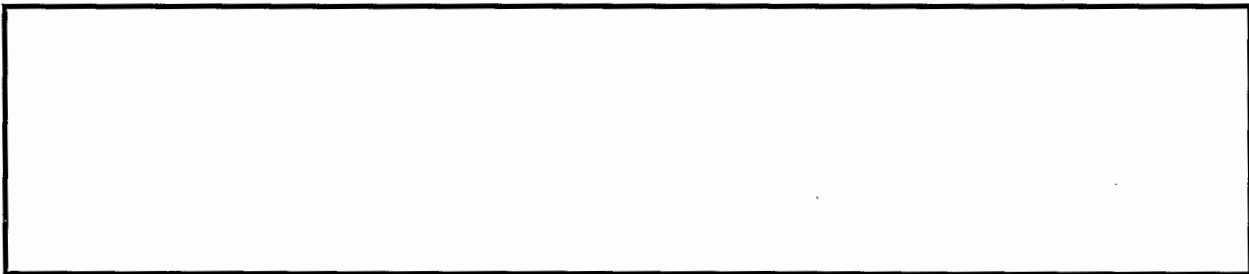
Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA)

May 2d Movement (M2M)

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



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3. (U) WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP)

On 12 July 1965 a delegation of ten American women from WSP flew to Jakarta, Indonesia for a series of meetings with a group of Communist women.

The purpose of the meetings was to jointly denounce US policy in Vietnam. The US was accused of: violating the 1954 Geneva agreements which ended the Indochina War between France and the Communist Vietminh, committing military aggression in waging a cruel war against the Vietnamese people, and finally using Vietnam as a testing ground for new and more horrible weapons.

The denunciation, framed as an appeal statement, asked American women to put pressure on their government to implement the Geneva agreements by withdrawing US troops from South Vietnam and to stop the bombing raids in North Vietnam.

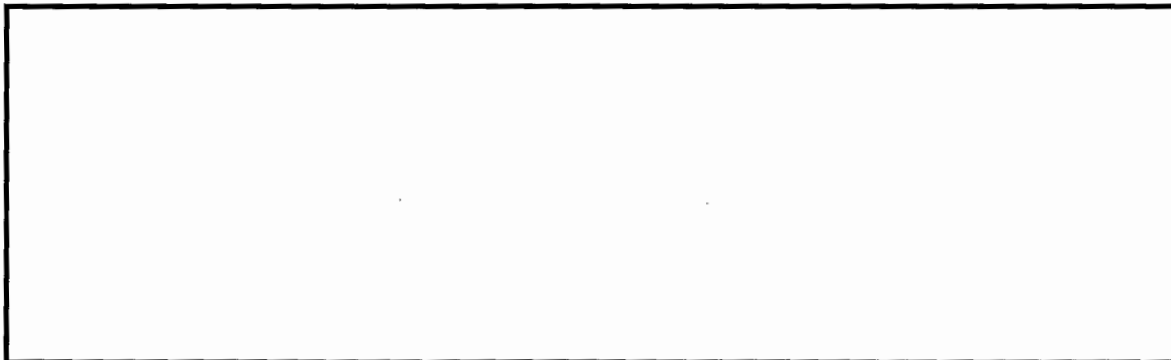
In addition to Mrs. Mary Clarke of Los Angeles, who acted as the spokesman for the group, present were the following members of the American delegation: Mrs. Nanci Gitlin of Ann Arbor, Mich; Mrs. Beverley Exelrod of San Francisco; Mrs. Esther Jackson, Compton, Calif; Mrs. Shirley Lens, Chicago, Ill; Mrs. Phyllis Schmidt, Long Beach, Calif; and Mrs. Frances Herring of Berkley, Calif. The three delegates from Washington, D. C. were: Mrs. Aline Berman, Mrs. Margaret Russell, and Mrs. Bernice Steele.

Upon returning from Indonesia these women spoke in turn to a crowd at a teach-in at American University's Hurst Hall. Esther Jackson, a member of the WSP delegation from Calif., in her speech stated: "They want the withdrawal of all troops from their soil in order to work out their own problems in their own way. They feel that there are only two participants in this war - the Vietnamese people and the US. "

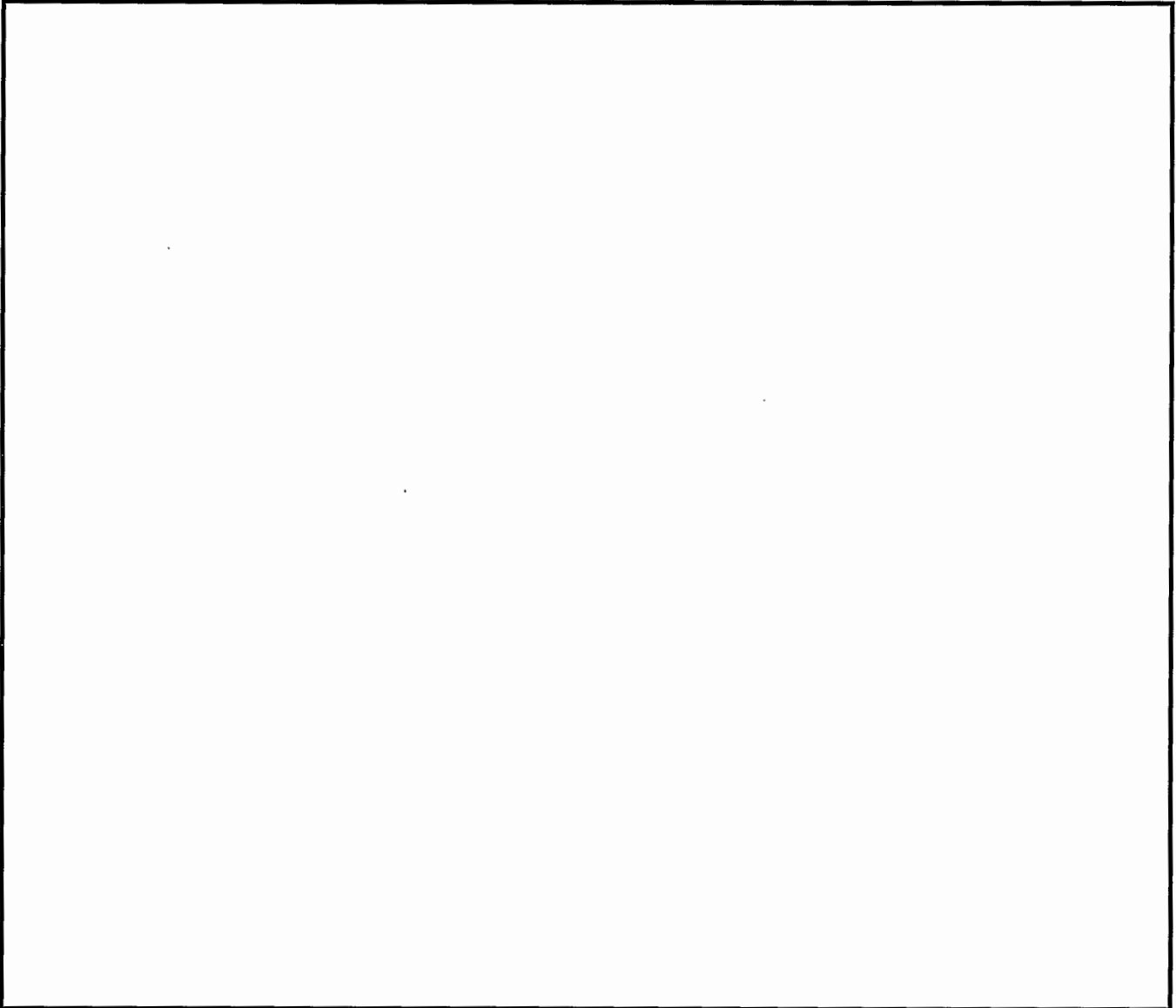
SOURCE: PRESS, FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5. (U) CIVIL RIGHTS MILITANTS BRANCHING OUT

The nation's capitol is scheduled to be the scene of the first in a series of stormy agitations conducted by civil rights militants.

These militants, now branching out into foreign affairs, are joining forces with pacifist, left-wing and communist elements as they formulate extensive plans for headline demonstrations (see preceding article on 6-9 Aug demonstration). Their aim is to express disapproval and criticism of the US policies in Vietnam. 6-9 August 1965 is the first period in which mass picketing of the White House, Pentagon and the US Capitol will be conducted by

these groups under the title Washington Action Groups.

The militants plan a "spectacular publicity stunt"; however, details and the extent of this planned action were not revealed, except for an attempt to storm the House of Representatives to hold a meeting of the "Congress of Unrepresented People" denouncing the Vietnam conflict.

Organizations having active parts and leading roles in the project are:

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), usually in the forefront of civil rights militants.

Students for Democratic Action (SDA), vehement in both civil rights and pacifist agitation.

W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), branded by the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a "Marxist group bred by the Communist Party."

Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), primarily pacifist, but also very active in civil rights campaigns and operations.

There is now in existence an organization known as the Teachers Committee for Peace in Vietnam (TCPV). This group, now several months old and functioning from a New York City office, is also scheduled to participate. High school teachers in the New York area have been the recipients of mimeographed letters and brochures urging them to come to Washington for what their organization calls, 6-9 August 1965 - The anniversaries of Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-Bombing.

The group "behind and in front of the scene" masterminding this project for militants is a 30 member coordinating committee operating from the Washington based headquarters of SNCC. In this same Washington office are the CNVA and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A key personality on the above named coordinating committee is Russell Nixon, who is known as a militant unionist with ties in electronic communications and waterfront unions. Nixon, since his expulsion in 1949 from the CIO, edits a New York City publication. In April 1965 with two leaders of the Women Strike for Peace, Dagmar Wilson and Donna Allen, he went on trial in Washington, D. C. on a contempt charge (MDW MIS April 1965). The trio was subsequently found guilty.

Students and teachers principally are to constitute the "mass" of pickets assigned to the White House, Pentagon and Congress. All these

organizations are busily recruiting "pickets" and soliciting funds for the affair. As a group they are to be known as the Washington Action Project (WAP).

6. (U) ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP)

Julius Hobson, Chairman of the D. C. Chapter of Associated Community Teams (ACT), revealed on 13 July 1965 his attendance at a conference of the OBP on 3 July 1965 in Chicago, Ill.

The aims of the OBP are as obvious as their title would indicate. Hobson claims he attended the meeting primarily to learn their future plans. He further stated that he does not agree with many of the ideas expressed at the conference. He attended the OBP conference even though his ACT group in Washington, D. C. has caucasion members who are not permitted admission to OBP meetings.

Hobson and Joyce Makel are listed on the Steering Committee of the OBP. These two individuals, according to Hobson, were the only two representatives from Washington, D. C.

The Executive Committee of the OBP consists of James Boggs, Lawrence Landry and Jesse Grey, Chairman.

Membership in the OBP includes organizations and individuals who accept the goals of Black Power and the discipline of the organization in the struggle for this power.

As the preliminary basis for financing, the individual members are asked to pledge a \$2.00 weekly donation. The member organizations are asked to make a regular monthly pledge.

Assumption of Black Power, politically and particularly in the major cities of the US, is viewed by the OBP as an urgent necessity for the "survival of our people." In the view of the OBP it has also become a realistic goal now that negroes will represent the bulk of the population of the 50 largest cities by 1970.

The circulated information further states that the OBP will seek to build the kind of organization that will motivate people in the struggle. It pointed out, however, that no single organization can do this, but a coalition of the forces inside the black communities can. "We will be agitators to

agitate and mobilize the people in the back streets. Once they begin to move, as in the Harlem Rent Strikes, every major political figure, including the black lackeys, will begin to move. "

In the final paragraph, of the circulated literature, was the statement that "the organization for Black Power is part of the revolutionary struggle of people all over the world to liberate themselves from the determination of the US to impose its way of life on the whole world and to build a new world free from exploitation. "

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

G. OTHER

(U) MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

The Mattachine Society of Washington picketed the Pentagon between 1415 - 1625 hours on 31 July 1965. This society is an organization of homosexuals who protest:

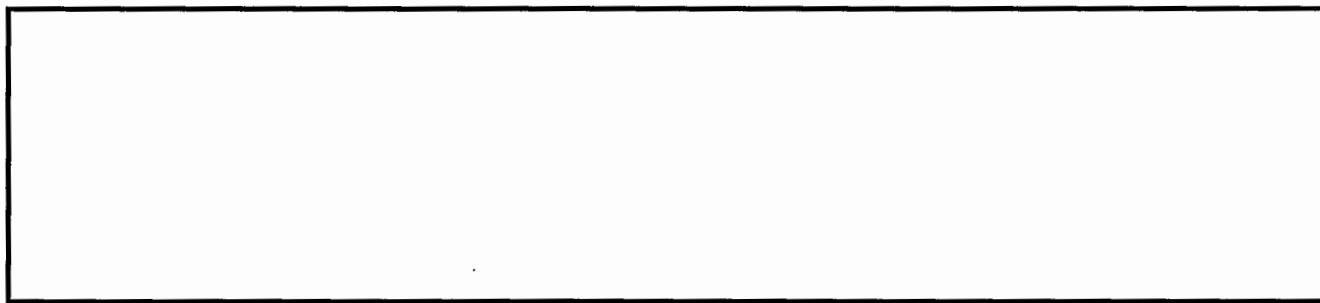
The issuance of less than fully honorable discharge to homosexuals in the Armed Forces.

Total exclusion of homosexuals from service in the Armed Forces.

Offensively worded military regulations on homosexuals.

Continuing refusal by Department of Defense officials to meet with spokesmen from the homosexual community to engage in constructive discussion of the policies and procedures at issue.

The demonstration was orderly and quiet with no disturbances of any kind.



Information derived from sources other than the Department of the Army is included in this summary. The information will not be passed to any agency outside of the Department of Defense.

This information will not be released to reserve components without prior approval from this Headquarters (ATTN: ANINT-O)

W A R N I N G

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U. S. C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

KEY TO EVALUATION SYMBOLS

<u>OF SOURCE</u>		<u>OF INFORMATION</u>	
Completely Reliable	A	Confirmed by Other Sources	1
Usually Reliable	B	Probably True	2
Fairly Reliable	C	Possibly True	3
Not Usually Reliable	D	Doubtfully True	4
Unreliable	E	Unprobably True	5
Reliability Unknown	F	Truth Cannot be Judged	6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO *W.S.T*
 FROM *LES*
MEM
YMS

DATE

1-7-66

SUBJECT *Missionary Inst. - 213.000 R.P.A.*

here
X

The attached *BOOKLETT* has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

REC-70 100-7660-5648

NOT RECORDED
9 JAN 7 1966

ENCLOSURE

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

file *5-8*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
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 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO

[Redacted]

DATE

11-29-65

FROM

[Redacted]

FS b7C

SUBJECT

Monthly Intelligence Summary (u)
11-14-65

The attached 11-14-65 has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

ENCLOSURE
 "ENCL BEHIND FILE"

NOT RECORDED

12 NOV 29 1965

← RCP

*Monthly Intelligence Summary
 11-14-65
 Properly
 11-14-65*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, MDW

1-30 September 1965

SECTION I: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A. (C) COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CPUSA)

The CPUSA is scheduled for a 20 October retrial in the United States District Court in Washington, D. C. The Federal Government is charging that CPUSA failed to register as a communist-action organization with the Attorney General of the United States as provided in the Internal Security Act of 1950 (ISA-50) (McCarran Act). Evidence will be presented by the prosecution that the party failed to register despite its knowledge that there was an actual volunteer willing to register in its behalf.

An indication of the type of action that CPUSA plans to take to inaugurate its public defense was its support of a teach-in which was held on 17 and 18 September, in the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York City, under the auspices of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC). Although the ECLC represents itself as a non-communist group, it has consistently rendered aid and support to the communist movement in the United States. In a letter to all districts in behalf of the CPUSA Secretariat, one ECLC member, Gilbert Green, revealed that the party leadership considers the ECLC national gathering to be of great significance. Green's letter warned the party's districts that the United States Government's Vietnam policy may encourage "official acts of repression" and reminded them that the party faces a retrial in October. Green pointed out that delegates from civil liberties, civil rights, trade-union, and various other mass (i. e. non-communists) organizations were expected to attend the ECLC national gathering in New York City. It is reported that Green, a fugitive from justice for almost five years, served more than five years in prison for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940 and for contempt of court.

As a result of the ECLC meeting in New York, the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee (H-DDC) will undertake the job of sending people to Washington, D. C., on 20 October 1965 to sit in court during the trial of the CPUSA. It is also reported that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPFB) would also spearhead a drive to send youths to Washington on 20 October to picket the Justice Department and, if possible, the U. S. Supreme Court.

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

B. FRONT AND LEFTIST

(C) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

SDS has embarked upon a campaign of avoidance of military service and opposition to United States efforts in Vietnam. The main discussion at a meeting in September concerned measures to be used in evading military service. After a lengthy and bristling debate in which a voluble faction called for the SDS to support illegal acts, the national council for the SDS reportedly finally adopted a program of "legal" tactics to be used in avoiding service. Proposals for massive and organized violation of the Espionage Act of 1917 had previously been aired at the SDS National Convention in June 1965, then referred to the September council for consideration.

The SDS national council's recommendation specified the utilization of "conscientious objector" tactics, in which selective service registrants flood their local draft boards with claims for exemption on the basis of their "conscientious objector" beliefs. The SDS will assist in the implementation of this tactic by establishing a counselling service that will include ministers and lawyers. It plans to publicize and disseminate this information on conscientious objector status through workshops, information booths on college campuses, and its distribution to mothers of draft-age youths, negroes, college students, and clergymen serving on campuses.

In addition, the council's plans for registering objection to military service include harassment of military recruitment teams, marches on offices of United States Congressmen, demonstrations before homes of draft board officials, and filing of law suits to invalidate actions of draft boards whose composition does not appear to conform to the law. Other plans for gaining exemption from military service encourage by the SDS include the suggestion that draft-age men join such organization as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) since some SNCC members have allegedly been found "politically" unsuitable for military service.

The national council continued pursuing prior SDS policy by demanding the end of United States attacks on North Vietnam and the withdrawal of United States and other foreign forces from Vietnam. SDS leaders were reported to have stated that even if the Viet Cong were to accept less than complete removal of the United States and other foreign troops, the SDS would continue to demand nothing less than complete removal of all troops from Vietnam.

During the Thanksgiving weekend the SDS plans to participate in a march on Washington, D. C., to protest United States policy in Vietnam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

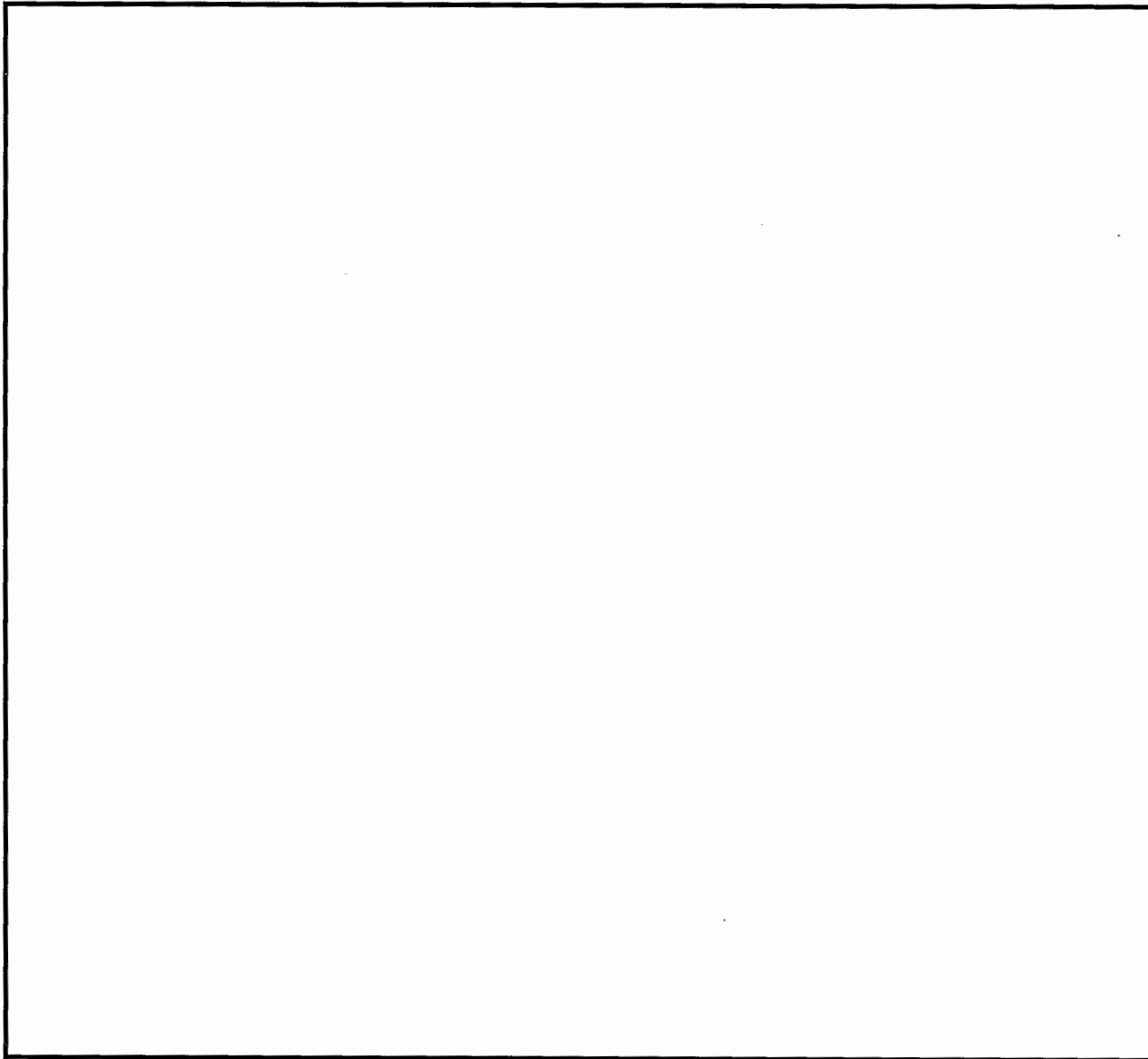
The sponsor of this march is the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE), a pacifist organization that has been a target for communist infiltration in the past. As the result of the SDS national council's decision, the SDS plans to sponsor a student strike throughout the country on 10 December 1965. This strike, in which students would boycott classes, is planned to dramatize the effect of the strike tactic in halting the education of future industrial leaders.

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

C. RIGHT EXTREMIST

Referral/Direct



The Chamber of Commerce in Kenbridge, Virginia made it known that the businessmen there "will not be coerced" by civil rights groups into denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. This statement was occasioned by the Chamber as a result of threats by civil rights workers to boycott local merchants who do not denounce the Klan, as the Klan is reported to have held several meetings in this area. The Chamber of Commerce further contended that it opposes "extremism in any of its forms as a means of solving community problems." The merchants, according to the Chamber of Commerce, "do not appreciate being made the middleman between groups, and will not be put in a position of denying any lawful group the free expression of its beliefs even though these beliefs may be contrary to the policies and beliefs of the Chamber of Commerce in that area and its members."

The KKK has now started to create fear in negroes with regard to negro registration under the new voting rights bill. Terror and economic pressure have begun to leave their impact. The Klan's threats to those who register were overt, but word from plantation owners that those who registered would have to move were covert. Civil rights workers who offered to take negroes to the polls discovered that many negroes were too frightened to take advantage of the new voting rights bill.

The Klan rallies were described as being drab, aside from the speeches. The only Klan accoutrements visible were a few Klan costumes and several guards in semi-military dress. An elderly visiting minister at one rally declared that Hurricane Betsy was God's revenge on a sinful nation and, "the worst will come where the United States, in 1976, under a ten year plan now being made at the Pentagon, will turn itself over to the United Nations and go under communist dictatorship."

DCSI COMMENT: Recently the KKK has started a publicity and membership drive, and in so doing, brings the society more into the open than has been true in its recent history. This drive is evidently intended to counter adverse publicity which the KKK has received in connection with violent activities conducted during civil rights movements in the south. The membership drive appears to be making little progress, but publicity is being focused on the KKK in new areas of the country. The campaign is aimed primarily at rural areas of the south with rallies near small farm towns.

SOURCE: PRESS

(B-2)

2. (U) JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY OPENS NEW OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

On 17 September 1965, the John Birch Society opened a new local office at 1028 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Reed A.

D. PACIFIST AND ANTI-MILITARY

1. (C) COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ALTERNATIVES (CFPA)

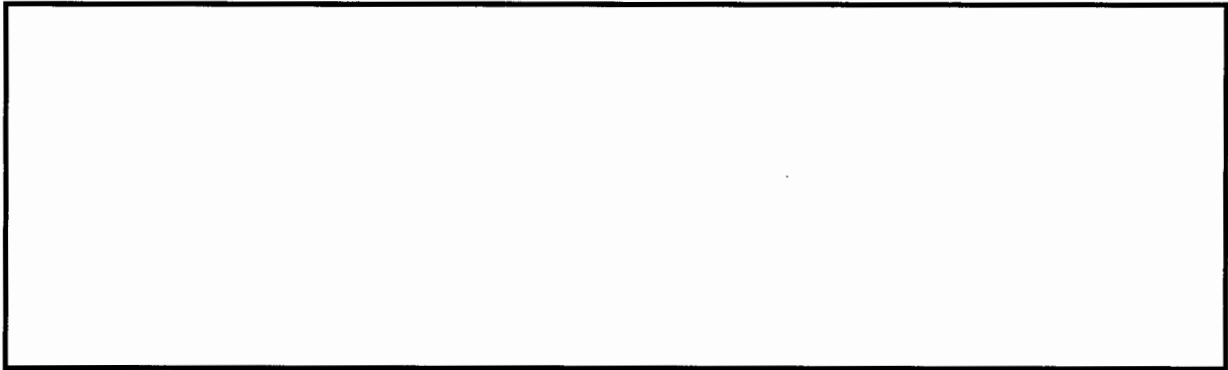
On 10 September 1965 the CFPA held a meeting at the home of [redacted], Washington, D. C. The last previous meeting was held 27 August 1965 at the Union Methodist Church, 814 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (MDW MIS August 1965). [redacted] co-chairman of CFPA read a report concerning the summer activities of CFPA. During the reading of the report both [redacted] who, although he is not reported to be a member of the Communist Party (CP), supports the

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C CP policies) and [redacted] (who was a current CP member as of 21 January 1954) disagreed with some of the conclusions drawn in the report. The last page of the account conveyed the CFPA staff's for the help received from various individuals in its summer project in Washington, D. C.

b7C The following individuals were among those present at this meeting: [redacted] and his wife; [redacted] identified as a member of the CP in Washington, D. C. in 1946; [redacted] who was reported as a current CP member as of 5 February 1964; and [redacted] who was reported as being very active in the CP in Gary, Indiana, from 1946 to 1948. It is reported that [redacted] continued her CP activities even after her husband had been expelled from the CP.



SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)

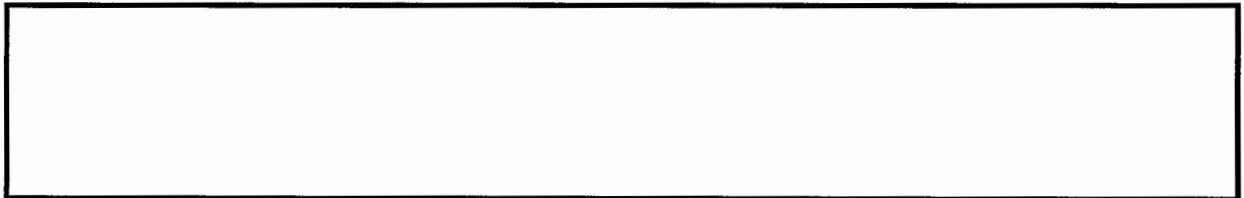
2. (FOUO) STUDENT DEMONSTRATION RUMORS PROVE FALSE

The Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) original plans for massive civil disobedience on 15 and 16 October in the Washington area (to be sponsored by SANE) have been postponed to 27 November. Presently no prospect is seen to include large on-campus demonstrations in the Washington area. Present plans call only for picketing of the main Armed Services Recruiting Station in downtown Washington, D. C., in conjunction with the University of Maryland SDS. A maximum of 300 pickets is expected; the actual number probably will be considerably less.

SOURCE: FBI, PRESS

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. (U) ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP)

Julius Hobson, chairman of D. C. Chapter of Associated Community Teams (ACT), was in attendance at the OBP meeting in Detroit, Michigan, on 4 and 5 September 1965. In July 1965, Hobson attended an OBP conference in Chicago, Illinois (MDW MIS July 65). This most recent meeting was originally planned to be a meeting of the OBP "steering committee" which would have consisted of a small group. However Jesse Gray, National Director of OBP, on his own initiative extended an invitation to the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) of New York City. The end result was a meeting of several hundred persons.

Among those present were RAM members from across the country and other rights organizations. Ernest Thomas of the "Deacons for Defense and Justice" (MDW MIS July 65) of Bogalusa, La., was a guest speaker. Thomas spoke on "self defense" as practiced by the "Deacons" and voiced his opposition to the refusal to fight for the U. S. in Vietnam. He stated that the "Deacons" have obtained guns for self defense, but he also urged those present to refrain from becoming involved in any riots or acts of violence.

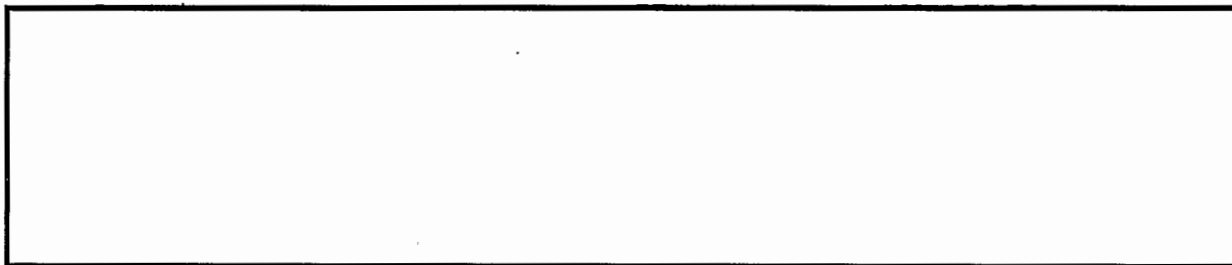
Hobson presided over the OBP meeting on 5 September 1965. This meeting was devoted to arguments for and against serving in the U. S. armed forces in Vietnam, opposition to fighting in the Vietnam conflict, refusal to fight in Vietnam when ordered to do so, and opposition to the present U. S. poverty program.

Hobson spoke concerning his desire to attend the future conference President Johnson wants to hold with leaders of the civil rights movement. He stated his position would result in maintaining a line of communication with representatives of the U. S. Government interested in eliminating poverty, and providing for the essential needs of the underprivileged. Hobson contended that he would attend any conference called by President Johnson if he is invited. The general feeling of those present in many instances was that the OBP should not attend any conference called by President Johnson, as they feared further containment in the present negro "ghettos" of the large cities in the United States.

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/10/66

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (66-116)

SUBJECT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARIES
PREPARED LOCALLY BY MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

This office has been advised by the G-2 of the Antilles Command that effective immediately, the weekly intelligence report issued by that office will be discontinued. This discontinuance is a result of the gradual deactivation of this Army Command.

Should the intelligence report be activated in the future, the Bureau will be advised and the San Juan Office will make arrangements to secure copies.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - San Juan
- RLW/djs
- (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw

#990221

REC-69

100 9660-5649

EX-107

JAN 18 1966

Jan 13

LETTER



51

140
JAN 21 1966

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 6029DBCE/CAL/sw
#990221

TO

[Redacted] *ust*

b7C

DATE

FROM

[Redacted]

SUBJECT

Military Intelligence Reports

*enc
x*

The attached *Monthly Intelligence Summary* has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

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i

Enc.

ENCLOSURE REC-79

100-7660-5659

NOT RECORDED

8 JAN 25 1968

ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO *not* [redacted]

DATE *8-22-66*

FROM *fel* [redacted] b7C

SUBJECT *Military Intelligence Report*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

The attached *Booklet* has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

al

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.
 "ENCL BEHIND FILE"
al
 "CLOSURE"
 36

100-7660-5651
 NOT RECORDED
 16 AUG 22 1966
 — — S R

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 6029DBCE/CAL/sw
#990221

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: LATIN AMERICAN SECTION

DATE: 6/14/67

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (94-36) (C) *CP*

SUBJECT: ~~RELATIONS WITH ONI, G-2, OSI
AND CERTAIN OTHER INTELLIGENCE
AGENCIES~~

OO: EP

Noted that the 902nd MI Group, U. S. Army, has had a resident agent stationed in El Paso, Texas, for a number of years. The 902nd MI Group is the investigative branch of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army.

Noted that the 902nd MI Group is not attached to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and has no direct relationship with the 112th MI Group, Ft. Bliss, or G-2, Ft. Bliss.

b7C SA [redacted] resident agent, 902nd MI Group, El Paso, has requested that the same dissemination made to the 112th MI Group and G-2, both Ft. Bliss, Texas, be made to his office.

It is noted that the El Paso Office currently disseminates to the 112th MI Group, and to G-2, both Ft. Bliss, copies of organizational reports in connection with the BOCOV Program, as well as domestic intelligence information.

In view of the above, the El Paso Office will comply with the request of SA [redacted], UACB. b7C

EX-102

1D ②-Bureau (RM)
2-El Paso (94-36)
(100-4847)

EX-102

REC 39 JUN 14 1967 5652
Haddock

DJR:mad
(4)

10 JUN 20 1967

82
54 JUN 26 1967

LATIN-AMERICAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw
#990221

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/4/70

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
REQUEST OF DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
FOR DISTRIBUTION TO TVA OF
THIRD ARMY'S WEEKLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.
LIAISON MATTER

G. B. ...

Enclosed for the Bureau are Xerox copies of the following:

1. TVA letter dated 11/24/69 to Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, Headquarters, Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia;
2. Letter from Headquarters, Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, dated 12/19/69, to TVA, Knoxville;
3. TVA letter dated 1/9/70 to Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence, Department of Army, Washington, D. C.;
4. TVA memorandum dated 1/19/70 to DRP Files re Third Army's Weekly Intelligence Summary;
5. Letter from Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., dated 1/28/70 to TVA, Knoxville.

[Vertical stamp and handwritten marks on the right margin]

Defense Coordinator for TVA, b7C called at this office on 3/3/70 and made available the enclosed copies of correspondence pertaining to an attempt by TVA to be put on the distribution list for the Weekly Intelligence Summary distributed by Third Army.

2 - Bureau (Enc. - 5)
1 - Knoxville

JSURE

REC-56 / 01-7660-5654

15 MAR 8 1970

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"



WFE:at
MAR 19 1970

[Handwritten signature and initials]

[redacted] explained that he felt that TVA should be placed on this distribution list because of TVA's increasing concern for security of Government property in light of activities of Black Nationalist groups and New Left groups. [redacted] stated that many of TVA's facilities are particularly vulnerable to attack, including isolated transformers, unattended installations, and a number of installations throughout the states in which TVA is active where TVA facilities are located within ghetto areas. He states that it had also come to TVA's attention that these subversive groups are aware of the vulnerability of utilities generally to attack. This, of course, is standard procedure among saboteurs and guerillas to attack utilities. [redacted] explained that TVA is on the critical facilities list of the U. S. Army and he felt the U. S. Army should afford this intelligence service to TVA.

b7C

[redacted] stated that while it had not been fully determined what further distribution would be made within TVA of the Third Army's Weekly Intelligence Summary, he anticipated that distribution would be limited to his department and to the TVA operations chiefs, all of whom have secret clearance.

b7C

It will be noted from the enclosed correspondence that the Department of the Army has declined to disseminate this Weekly Intelligence Summary on the basis that to do so would be in violation of Third Agency rule. Presumably, Army here refers to Executive Order 10501, Section (C).

It is to be noted that TVA operates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina, with de facto headquarters at Knoxville, Tennessee.

[redacted] has been advised by the writer that the so-called Third Agency rule does provide that prior clearance would have to be obtained from the originating agency by the Department of the Army prior to disseminating each individual entry in their weekly summary, which

b7C

originated with an agency other than the Army, and, further, that the writer is unaware of any blanket exceptions to this rule. In any event, this is a matter which would have to be worked out between his agency and the Army at a headquarters level.

b7C

During the conversation it was pointed out to [redacted] that the FBI did disseminate to his agency any information coming to our attention wherein threats were aimed at TVA or TVA property. It was pointed out to him at the same time that we do not prepare any evaluation documents in which we undertake to evaluate the situation in a particular area at a particular time, and that if this is the type information he is seeking, it would have to come from some other agency.

For the Bureau's information.

ENCLOSURE

100-7660

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY, MDW

1-31 May 1965

SECTION I: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS & ACTIVITIES

A. COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CPUSA)

1. (C) STRENGTH AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CPUSA

There has been no substantial change in CPUSA membership in recent months. Party leaders have repeatedly quoted a figure of 10,000 for total membership. The Party leaders are continuing to stress recruiting activities with the youth of America as a prime target.

Despite constant pleas for more financial support, the CPUSA remains solvent. The CPUSA obtains funds from many sources (e.g. membership dues, contributions, collections made at banquets and other social functions, and business ventures).

The current CPUSA propaganda urges the following: federal protection for the constitutional rights of negroes in the south; elimination of discrimination against negroes, especially in employment, housing and occupational opportunities; medical care for the aged; appropriation of ten billion dollars a year to combat poverty; repeal of all anti-labor legislation including state right-to-work laws; abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and an end to the "persecution and prosecution" of communists.

The official party position on the Sino-Soviet dispute continues to be support of the Soviet Union. In November 1964, however, a report in which the Chinese Communists were blamed for the Sino-Soviet dispute precipitated a heated discussion among members of the CPUSA National Board. Some of the speakers in this debate urged caution in publicly condemning the Chinese Communists.

There are no publicly identified Communists holding office either in the Federal Government or in local governments, nor are there any publicly identified members of the CPUSA in Congress or any other national elective office. Further, no information has been received to indicate that the CPUSA has been able to infiltrate the Armed Forces in recent years.

Efforts of the CPUSA to recapture the influence it once had in the labor movement continues, but without notable successes. An example of this lack of success is that recently the names of the officers of over 50 locals of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE) were obtained and there were no Communist Party affiliations developed concerning these officers.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The party attributes this lack of success to "repressive legislation" which makes it difficult for trade unionists to join the party. An exception is that recently three current CPUSA members have been elected to office for 1965 in Local 10 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, San Francisco, Calif.

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)

2. (C) COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Recent reports indicate that members and former members of the CPUSA have been very active in civil rights activities. Following are some of the individuals and their activities:

George Meyer, CPUSA District Chairman, (for Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia and North Carolina) has contacted civil rights groups in Washington, D. C. in connection with writing an article and support for an assembly to fight the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Two self-avowed communists, Marcus and Elizabeth Goldman, while supporting the CP financially, have also contributed to Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A student of the University of Wisconsin, David V. Needleman, son of Isidore Gibby Needleman, was in Washington, D. C. recently as a participant in a bus ride from Madison, Wisconsin, promoting racial integration. Isidore Needleman was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corp., the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. It has also been stated by the FBI that Isidore Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent.

b7C [redacted] a former CP member, wrote checks for over \$19,000 for trains going to Montgomery, Alabama during the demonstrations at Selma. One check in the amount of \$5,000 was a guarantee to Southern Railroad for tickets being sold at Union Station, Washington, D. C. by representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) for a train going to Montgomery, Alabama. Another check for \$14,472.26 was given to the Southern Railroad as a guarantee for the passenger fares on a similar train to Montgomery, Alabama.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] were planning to give a Post Convention cocktail party and reception for participants in the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) first national convention scheduled in Washington, D. C. for 23-25 April 1965. In September 1955 [redacted] was identified as a member of the CP and a permanent financial sustainer to the New York State CP Committee. b7C

[redacted] reportedly a secret CP member between 1945-1948, is alleged to be a contributor to the CP in the amount of \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year.

[redacted] of Washington, D. C., raised funds for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He and his wife [redacted] have been identified as members of the CP. [redacted] their son, signed up for work in the South during the summer of 1965. b7C

[redacted] the son of [redacted] of Washington, D. C., attended a meeting of SNCC and other organizations in Washington, D. C. during April 1965. [redacted] was identified as a current member of the CP in Washington, D. C. in 1955. [redacted] was identified as one of the CP members who attended a CP meeting in Silver Spring, Md on 20 January 1958. b7C

[redacted] whose parents [redacted] and [redacted] are both members of the CP, have recently been involved in demonstrations. [redacted] was involved on 12 February 1965 in a SNCC program to obtain funds by organizing a "fast day" in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. She and other students planned to urge the student body of their school (Walter Johnson High School, Bethesda, Maryland) to contribute lunch money on that day to the Mississippi Survival Committee of the SNCC in support of the negro civil rights cause in Mississippi. The students were refused permission to conduct such activity at school. She also was involved in organizing and publicizing a SNCC rally on 12 February at the Garrett Park Recreation Center, Bethesda, Md. The purpose of the rally was to solicit funds in the Bethesda area for the Mississippi Survival Committee of SNCC. She was once again identified as one of a group of 12 demonstrators who staged a sit down in the White House on 11 March 1965. On 10 March 1965 [redacted] was a member of a group of 22 individuals who appeared in the reception area of the Washington Field Office of the FBI after having previously demonstrated in front of the White House. b7C

[redacted] son of [redacted] and [redacted] (both members of the CP) was one of the students involved in the attempted "fast day" at Walter Johnson High School. A social affair sponsored by the Cooperative Jewish Children's School of Greater Washington (CJCS), was held at the home of [redacted] on 20 March 1965. [redacted] of Howard University, a member of SNCC, led the group singing. The food which was left over was sent to the local headquarters of SNCC. It was mentioned at the meeting that the SNCC needed about \$1,500 to cover the expenses of their various civil rights demonstrations (See following article on CJCS). b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] was also involved in the attempted "fast day", previously described. Her mother, [redacted] was reportedly a member of the CP in 1946. [redacted] her father, was described in a leaflet of the Progressive Party as Chairman of the Progressive Party in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md. (See following article on Progressive Party). Both parents attended a CJCS function in February 1964.

b7C

Both [redacted] and [redacted] have been students in the CJCS.

b7C

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)

B. FRONT AND LEFTIST

1. (C) PROGRESSIVE PARTY (PP)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, " published as of 1 December 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the PP:

"1. The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communist.

2. Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party... The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label. "

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

2. (C) COOPERATIVE JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOL OF GREATER WASHINGTON (CJCS) also known as WASHINGTON JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOL, SEULE

The 1962-1963 Yearbook of the CJCS stated that the school was organized in 1947; it is cooperative because the parents are the management, and secular since it does not single out any particular principles of the Jewish religion for instruction. This Yearbook lists the address of the school as 4402 Georgia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., and states that the school year extends from October thru May. Classes for the children are held on Sunday only.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

District of Columbia records, as of 7 May 1964, reflect that the premises at 4402 Georgia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. are occupied by the Jewish Culture Society (JCS). (MDW MIS Feb 1965). Four of the officers of the CJCS have been identified as CP members in the past. The editor of "Shalom", the monthly publication of the CJCS, was identified in June 1963 as a member of the CP. The JCS has been designated as an organization of security significance by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

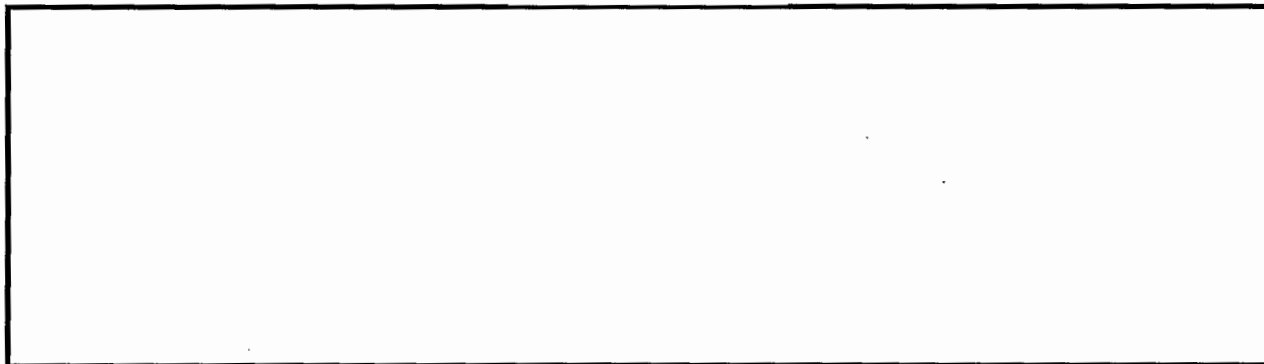
3. (C) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

Information was received on 29 April 1965 which indicated that SDS was planning a nationwide teach-in for 15 May, with 600 professors in Washington, D. C. . Mr. Mike Myers of Arbor, Mich. was believed to be the organizer. Mr. Donald Detrick, Assistant Director of Buildings and Grounds, American University, Washington, D. C. , advised on 4 May that Professor Rudolph Von Abele, American University, requested him to make available an auditorium at American University on 15 May for a meeting of faculty and students to protest United States policy in Vietnam. Professor Von Abele stated that the group, who call themselves Faculty and Student committee to End the War in Vietnam, intended to hold a meeting on 15 May for the purpose of conducting a national "teach-in" on university campuses throughout the country. Professor Von Abele requested loud speakers to be installed in the auditorium. Plans included an American Telephone and Telegraph hook-up for communicating with other university campuses throughout the country to solicit their support in conducting similar "teach-ins." Mr. Detrick refused Professor Von Abele's request because 15 May was alumni day at American University campus and Mr. Detrick felt that the auditorium, which accommodates 275, might have to be used for the alumni. Professor Von abele indicated no alternate plans at that time. (See item in para 4).

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



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4. (FOUO) INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON VIETNAM (IUCPHV)

A national teach-in was conducted in Washington, D. C. on 15 May 1965 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. A nationwide radio-television hook-up carried the debate coast to coast to more than 100 college campuses. Although officially sponsored by the IUCPHV, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was a major contributor of funds and assistance.

The IUCPHV has no president or other officers but [redacted] b7C Professor at the University of Michigan, serves as a spokesman and secretary. Professor [redacted] admitted belonging to a cell of the CP at the University of Chicago in November 1938 while a student there. He continued as a CP member until December 1941. He later stated that he has had "no further organizational connection or conscious association of any kind with the CP since that date."

The teach-in commenced at 0900 on 15 May 1965 with approximately 1,700 people in attendance. Mr. Eric Wolf of the University of Michigan introduced the first speaker, Professor Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago. Morgenthau criticized the American position in Vietnam. Following his criticism he submitted to questions from the floor.

The second speaker was Professor Isaac Deutscher from London, England. Deutscher described himself as a Marxist who was expelled from the CP due to his opposition to Stalin. He stated, "I am a Socialist." He then went on to criticize NATO and the entire foreign policy of the West since WWII. He stated that actually Stalin had saved Western Europe from communism by dividing Europe into zones of influence with Churchill and Roosevelt and by Stalin's having "stuck to this agreement throughout."

The third speaker was Arthur Schlesinger Jr. of Harvard University. He stated that he was speaking for himself and not as a spokesman for the government. He then proceeded in an attempt to defend the administration's Vietnam policies. Although in general defending the administration's position his comments at times pleased the opposition.

The audience was given an opportunity to question the speakers.

During the afternoon session, attended by an estimated 4,500, Professor Ernest Nagel of Columbia University acted as the moderator. He opened with a statement to the effect that Mr. McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, would not be able to participate as a spokesman for the Administration. Mr. Bundy had been invited to speak.

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The announcement drew a mild chorus of boos and hisses from the audience.

The first speaker in the afternoon session was Doctor George Kahin of Cornell University. He was critical of the United States Vietnam policy.

Professor Robert Scalapino of the University of California, Berkeley, California, spoke for the Administration, although he emphasized that he was not its official spokesman. Professor Scalapino defended the United States Vietnam activities. Following his talk there was a rebuttal by Dr. Kahin.

Next, Professor Morgenthau, University of Chicago, Mary Wright, Yale University; Stanley Millet, Briarcliff College; and William A. Williams, University of Wisconsin; spoke for the critical side of the panel. Professor Morgenthau's criticism drew loud applause. Mary Wright further rebutted the previous comments of Professor Scalapino.

Professor Wesley Fishel, Michigan State University; Zbigniew Brezezinski, Columbia University; and Michael Lindsey, American University spoke in favor of the Administration's policy concerning Vietnam.

Following the various speeches Professor Wolf expressed his regrets that Mr. Bundy could not attend. He said that his committee would meet to consider what course of action they would take, if any. He said he hoped there would be a better statement coming from Mr. Bundy than was given.

Professor Nagel then announced that seminars would be held later in the evening, commencing at 1930. As Professor Nagel was making his concluding remarks, a young person, later identified as Ramier Selig, attempted to present a prepared speech. This was not permitted and the meeting adjourned.

A number of pamphlets and leaflets in support and in opposition to the US policies in Vietnam were observed in the ballroom during the meeting. Among these pamphlets were: "I. F. Stone's Weekly", dated 8 March 1965; a leaflet entitled, "Freedom Now in Vietnam and Dominican Republic", published by Baltimore Bulletin of Information and Opinion; and "Vietnam Bulletin", issued by the British Vietnam Committee, London, England. (It has been reported that in the mid-1930's, I. F. Stone became a member of the CP. Stone assisted the CP in the preparation of attacks on enemies of the CP).

There were eight concurrent seminars during the evening session covering the following aspects of the Vietnam situation: the role of China; the social and political character of N. Vietnam; the domino theory; civil war vs. aggression from the north; the Diem regime; guerrilla war and the military prognosis; global military and cold war strategy; the effects of US involvement on our Allies and the Third World; and the making of American foreign policy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The closing session began at 2305 with the announcement that the purpose of the meeting was to give the people present an opportunity to present their questions concerning United States policy in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world. The meeting was closed at 0030 16 May 1965.

SOURCE: FBI, PRESS

(B-2)

5. (C) WASHINGTON AREA COMMITTEE FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (WACAHUAC)

The WACAHUAC is affiliated with the NCAHUAC (MDW MIS Jan 65). The plan of action of the WACAHUAC includes putting pressure on Congressmen to support abolition of the House Committee On Un-American Activities (HCUA); conducting research to determine where money used by the HCUA is spent; attempting to keep HCUA in unfavorable light; and offering abolition literature to conventions held in Washington, D. C.

The Officers and Executive Board of the WACAHUAC is as follows:

Chairman: Reverend Theodore Bowen

Treasurer: Dr. C. Herbert Marshall

Active Executive Board Members include:

Alice Trigg	Fred Samuelson	Selma Samols
Ethel Weisser	Selma Rein	Lola Boswell
Ralph Russell	Donna Allen	Sylvia Bailey
Ann Ricks		

b7C

The WACAHUAC has no established headquarters. Meetings are usually held in members' homes or rented halls. As of April 1965, the WACAHUAC gave up its Post Office box. The mailing address at present is the residence of Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Donna Allen is the NCAHUAC Legislative Representative and operates from her home. (MDW MIS's for Feb & Apr 65).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Frank Wilkinson, NCAHUAC Executive Director, is scheduled to arrive in Washington, D. C. soon to set up a temporary legislative office in his hotel room. The WACAHUAC will assist in the operation of this office. Its main purpose will be to concentrate on newly elected members of Congress and get them to vote for abolition of HUAC. Frank Wilkinson has been identified as a member of the Los Angeles Country, California CP as of September 1952.

SOURCE: FBI

(B-2)

C. RIGHT EXTREMISTS

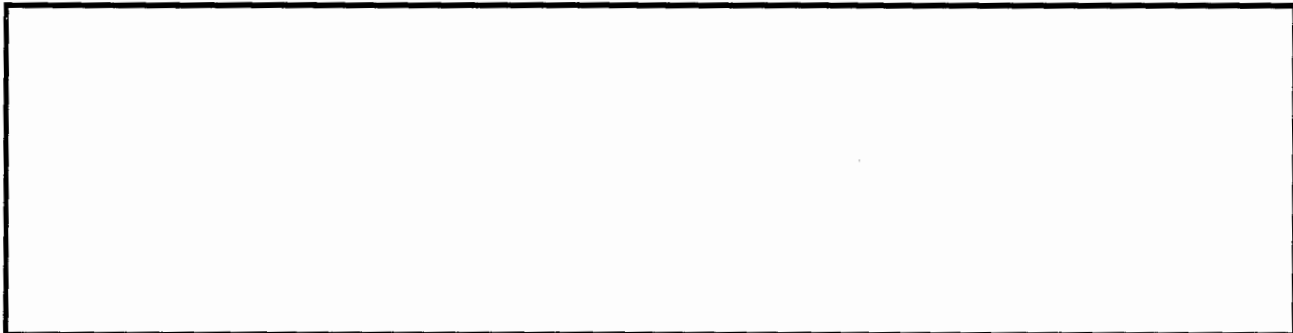
1. (FOUO) AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (ANP)

On 19 April 1965 George Lincoln Rockwell, National Commander of the ANP filed 255 signatures with the Virginia Board of Elections to qualify himself for position on the ballot to run for Governor in Virginia. The names of 250 qualified voters are needed. Rockwell stated that "both major political parties have fallen victims to the negro block vote" and "this election will be the last chance for the white majority in Virginia to vote white."

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



2. (FOUO) WHITE PARTY OF AMERICA (WPA)

The WPA headquarters and the White Book Store, 1216 New York Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C. , closed on 1 April 1965 and moved to 1019 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia. They are presently on the new premises under the leadership of Karl Rogers Allen Jr. but as of 1 June had not reopened, reportedly due to lack of funds. As of December 1964 the members of the governing council of the WPA were as follows:

Karl Rogers Allen, Jr. - Party Leader
(MDW MIS Aug 65)

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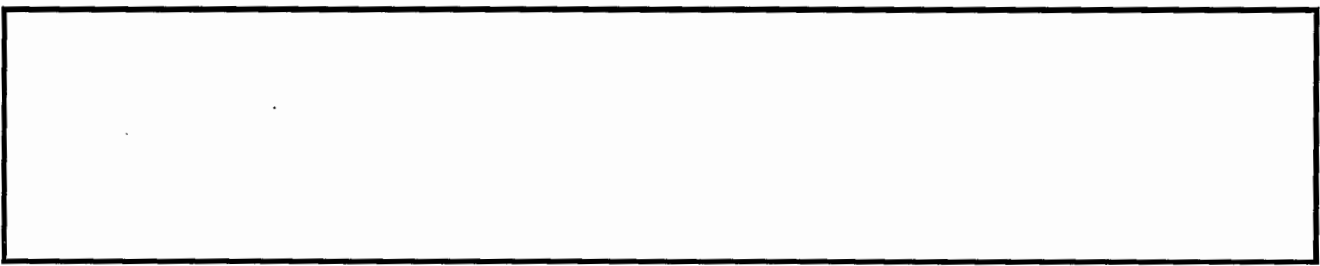
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- J. V. Kenneth Morgan - Deputy Party Leader
- Seth David Ryan - Nat'l Secy in Charge of Publications
- Howell Brent Bell - In Charge of Art Work
- Roy James
- Bernard Davids (Recently disappeared from this area and his location is presently unknown)

Other known members of the WPA in December 1964 were [redacted] and Richard Braun of Arlington, Va., Mr. Floyd Fleming of Washington, D. C., and Charhe Honaker, Schuyler Ferris and Jerry Cochran (addresses unknown). b7b7C

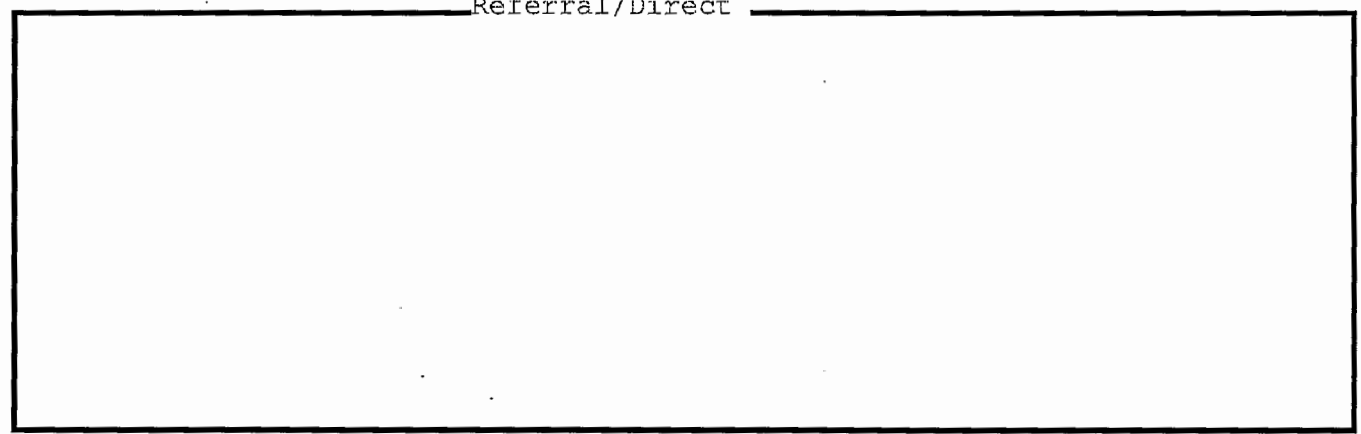
Allen had indicated in April 1964 that the WPA will sponsor picketing and "demonstrations to advance the cause of the white man in the United States and eventually throughout the world." He also asserted it will enter the political scene through nominating and supporting its own candidates for public office.

SOURCE: FBI Referral/Direct (B-2)

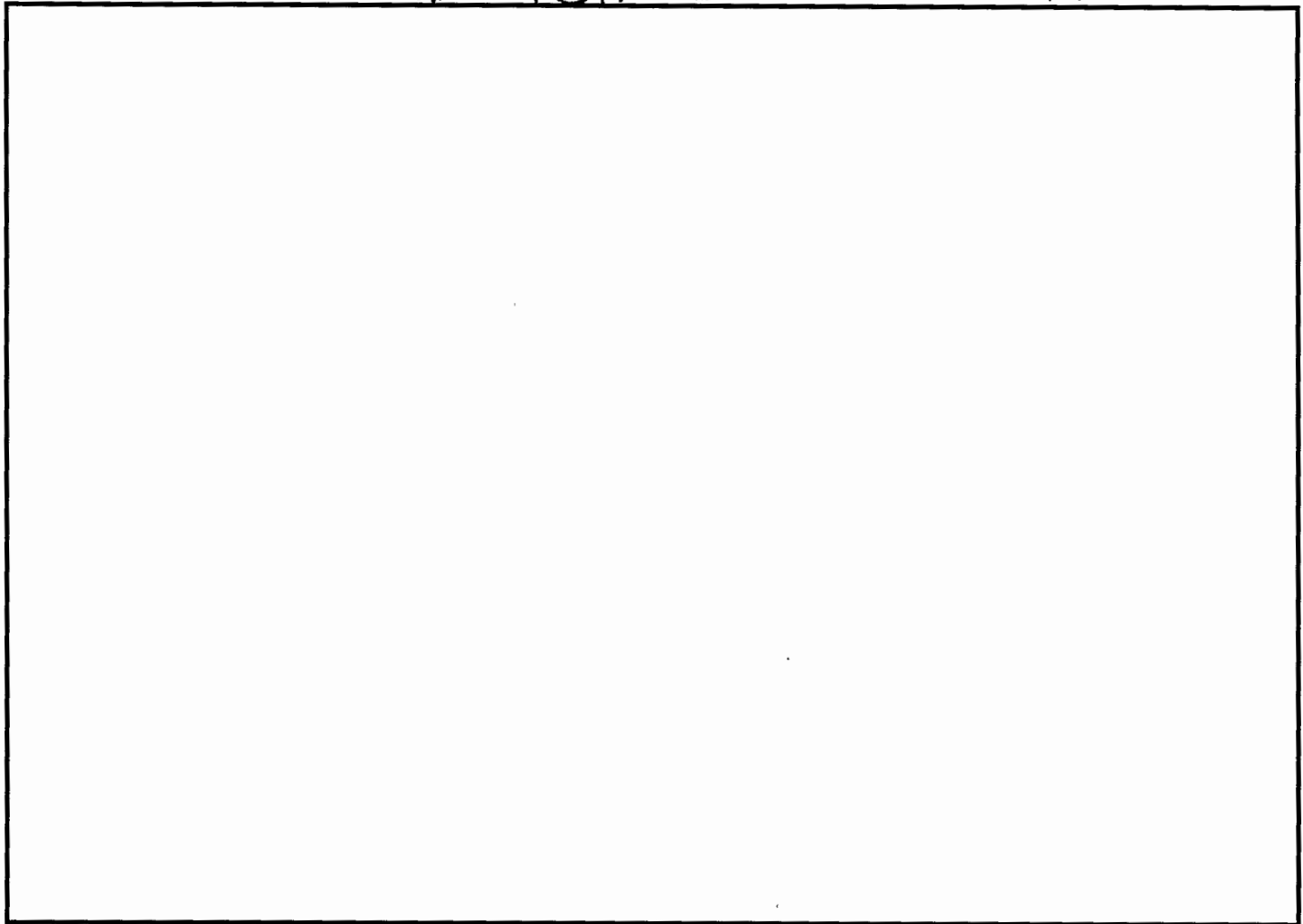


3. (U) INVESTIGATION OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (KKK)

Referral/Direct



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D. PACIFIST AND ANTI-MILITARY

1. (FOUO) INTER-RELIGIOUS COMMITTEE (IRC) PENTAGON DEMONSTRATION

The previously announced march to, and vigil at, the Pentagon (MDW MIS Apr 65) by the IRC took place as scheduled with approximately 450 participants.

Approximately 250 persons gathered at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C. on 11 May 1965 and heard speeches by Bishop John Wesley Lord, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Washington area; Rabbi Leon Feuer, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; and Right Reverend Daniel Corrigan, Episcopal Bishop for New York State. The speakers expressed concern over the current US Government policy on South and North Vietnam. Those attending the meeting approved a message to President

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Johnson; leaders of South and North Vietnam; and, via Prague, to the leader of the Viet Cong forces. The message called for a cessation of violence, a negotiated settlement and efforts toward the economic development of Southeast Asia.

Following a morning worship service on 12 May the demonstrators assembled outside of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church and marched to the Pentagon. They carried signs which read: "Must We Bomb To Parley", "No Nation Can Play God to Mankind", "Negotiate, Don't Escalate", "Bombs Cannot Pave the Way to Peace", "Peace as an Adventure in Overcoming Evil with Good", "Relieve Human Suffering, Not Add to It", "Interfaith Vigil on Vietnam - Pentagon May 12th 1965", and "An Appeal for End of Hostilities".

Upon arrival at the Pentagon the marchers went to their stations in the vicinity of the River and Mall Entrances and the Pentagon Heliport and were in place by noon. The vigil was of a passive nature with the demonstrators making little effort to communicate either among themselves or with casual observers.

The following representatives met with Secretary of Defense McNamara for 75 minutes:

Bishop Charles F. Golden, Chairman

Dr. A. Dudley Ward, General Secretary of the Methodist Board of Christian Social Concern

Rabbi Uri Miller, President of Synagogue Council of America

The Right Reverend Daniel Corrigan, Director of Home Department of Episcopal Churches

Mrs. Harmond Evans, Member of Catholic Peace Fellows from Chicago, Illinois

Rabbi Leon Feuer, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Retired Baptist Minister, Former President of the National Council of Churches and former teacher at Crozier Theological Seminary

Edward F. Snyder, Executive Secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

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The meeting which was later described as a "forthright, friendly and vigorous exchange of views", terminated at 1300, followed by a television press conference.

At 1800 Mr. Snyder addressed approximately 200 members of the group at the River Entrance of the Pentagon. Mr. Snyder summarized the conversation between the committee delegation and the Secretary of Defense. During his briefing Mr. Snyder was interrupted and challenged by Mr. Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), who accused Mr. Snyder of making statements not consistent with the facts; and further indicated that some of the information discussed between Secretary McNamara and the group delegation was by its nature not the type to be discussed openly with this large group. A mutual understanding could not be reached between Mr. Snyder and Mr. Sylvester concerning what information could be furnished to the group, so the meeting terminated at 1835.

The participants conducted the demonstration as planned in a peaceful manner with no incidents. There was one counterpicket who identified himself as John Graziani of Falls Church, Virginia. He carried two picket signs reading: "Down with all Reds and Appeasers", "Continue the Bombings", "Don't be Misled by a Red", "Running up the White Flag is Running from Communism", "Take the Offensive Against Communism" and "Apathy Toward Communism Means Disaster".

SOURCE: FBI, PRESS, CIC

Referral/Direct

(B-2)

2. (C) WASHINGTON AREA COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM (WACVN)

On 14 December 1964 a leaflet captioned "The Washington Area Committee on Vietnam" stated that the WACVN had been formed by several local organizations which were concerned about the Vietnam situation and that "these organizations feel that either enlargement of the war or a continuance of our government's present policies in this country would be wrong". The seven organizations listed as WACVN are:

Washington Peace Center (WPC)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP)

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Washington Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (WCSNP)

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Washington Professors for World Peace (WPWP)

Joint Peace Committee of Friends Meeting of Washington

Peace Committee of the Sandy Springs Friends Committee

The address of the WACVN, according to the leaflet, is:

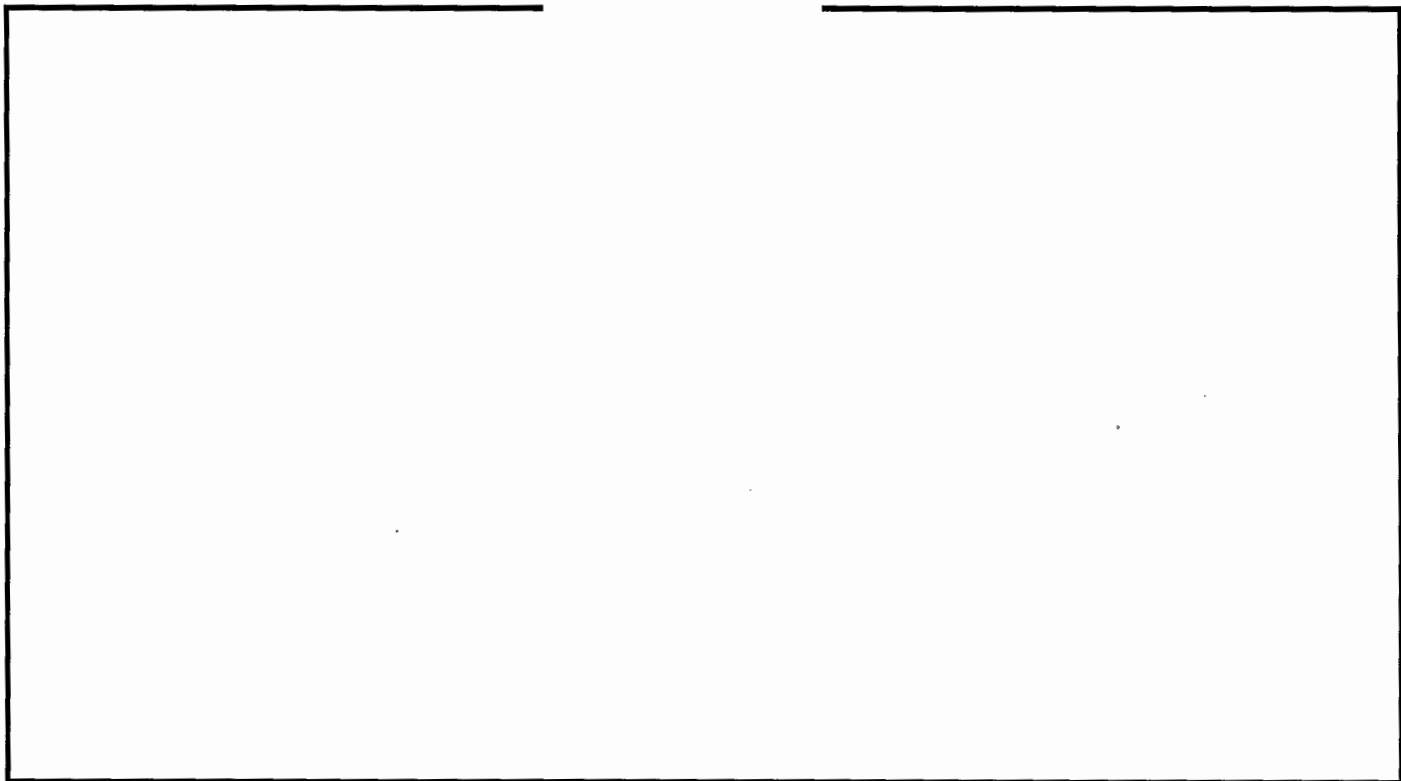
c/o Washington Peace Center
2111 Florida Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008
Telephone AD 4-2111

On 21 December 1964 another leaflet was obtained which urged the recipient to "join this appeal to the conscience of America: To End the War in Vietnam" by writing, telephoning or telegraphing members of Congress and President Johnson and "ask for an immediate cease-fire and a negotiated settlement in Vietnam". It was noted on this leaflet that it was issued by the WACVN and that the organizations sponsoring the appeal were the seven groups listed above plus the Methodist Division of World Peace (Baltimore Division).

SOURCE: FBI

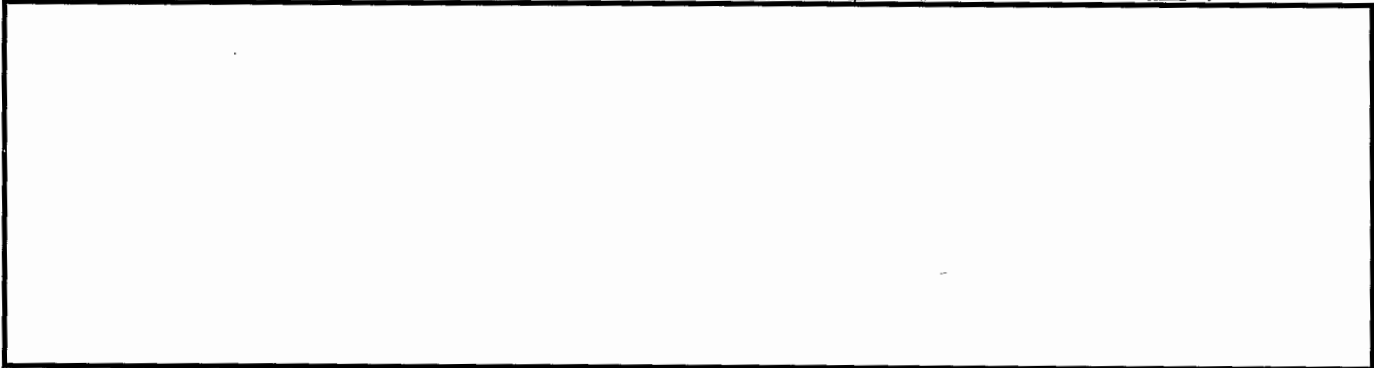
Referral/Direct

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E. RACIAL

Referral/Direct

1. (FOUO) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

On 19 May the Washington, D. C. chapter of CORE with its director, Mr. Herbert L. Woods, conducted a two hour demonstration protesting the policy of segregation used by the Cafritz Corporation, a major building and realty organization located in D. C., regarding its management of rental property in the District. The 15 CORE pickets demonstrated on the sidewalk in front of the District Building at 14th & E Sts., N. W.

The demonstration was orderly. Pickets carried signs which read: "Act on Cafritz Case - CORE", "Enforce Fair Housing Law", "Prosecute Cafritz Company", and "Act Against Housing Lawbreaker".

Mr. Woods stated that the protest should be directed against the District Corporation Counsel's office responsible for enforcing fair housing regulations as well as against Cafritz

On 21 May six CORE representatives conducted another demonstration on the sidewalk in front of the District of Columbia Real Estate Commission, 1145 - 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Again the demonstrators were orderly in their picket line, carrying signs which read "Freedom Now CORE", "Hold Political Hearings on Cafritz Case". CORE representatives also distributed leaflets captioned "CORE Protests" explaining the purpose of demonstrating.

SOURCE: FBI, PRESS

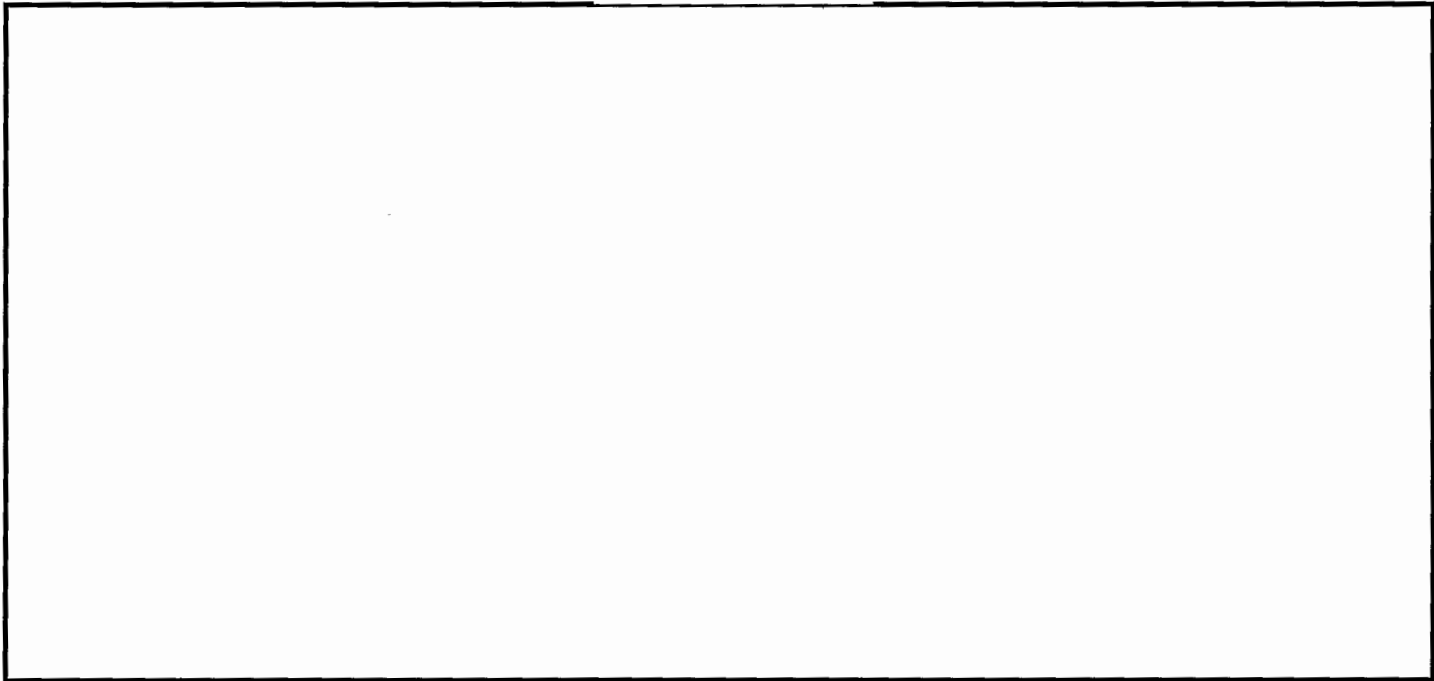
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2. (U) MINISTERS PROTEST

Referral/Direct



4. (C) ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAM (ACT)

(U) On 24 May 1965 Julius Hobson, President of ACT stated there would be a five day postponement in the "Seven Days in May" campaign planned by his militant civil rights organization. (MDW MIS Apr 65)

(U) Originally this campaign was scheduled to commence on 24 May with a "stay-at-home-from-school-day" for District of Columbia children. The "stay-at-home" was dropped. Hobson attributes this to the unsympathetic parents of Shaw and Hines Junior High School students and to a lack of public support.

Referring to the rescheduling, Mr. Hobson explained that the changes were made as a result of the rumors and newspaper stories to the effect that ACT planned to conduct activities which would paralyze and disrupt the District of Columbia Government. Hobson also interjected that the title of this campaign "Seven Days in May", did not mean that there would be continuous mass activity for seven days in May.

The guest militants listed in MDW MIS Apr 65 were contacted by Mr. Hobson and agreed not to participate in ACT campaign commencing on 24 May 1965.

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On 29 May approximately 100 individuals assembled in Lincoln Park on East Capitol Street in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hobson, the first speaker for the rally, stated that ACT was an organization of militants, sought contributions from those present, and condemned such negro organizations as the CORE and the Urban League as not being militant enough.

After the introduction of a few other speakers Mr. Hobson introduced Jesse Gray, whom he stated was a very militant individual from New York and who had played a large part in the riots in Harlem last year. Mr. Gray first attacked President Johnson and particularly his policies in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Gray registered other complaints and criticisms and then ended his speech by stating that "if 22 million negroes joined together they can neutralize 68 million whites and then go to war against the rest of the white race".

It has been reported that Gray was an organizer for the Harlem Region, Communist Party (CP) until November 1958; however, he is now reported as not longer a CP member, but friendly with the CP.

Nahaz Rodgers of Chicago, whom Julius Hobson described as the founder of ACT, spoke to the group and stated that it is time to unite against a common enemy, which he described as the "white western civilization to include those fighting in Vietnam".

After introducing other militants, the above rally ended. It was observed that during the rally the crowd was estimated at its peak to be approximately 100 individuals with 30% children. Referral/Direct

SOURCE: FBI, PRESS

(B-2)

5. (FOUO) STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

One thousand students are being recruited to work in Washington, D. C. from 13 June to 23 June and from 24 June to 4 July (MDW MIS Feb 65). During each of these ten day sessions, students will lobby Congressmen after receiving instructions on lobbying techniques. These volunteers will evaluate their efforts each day and will attempt to determine the Congressman's position, whether further lobbying is needed, and whether some of them should return home to mobilize additional support in their district.

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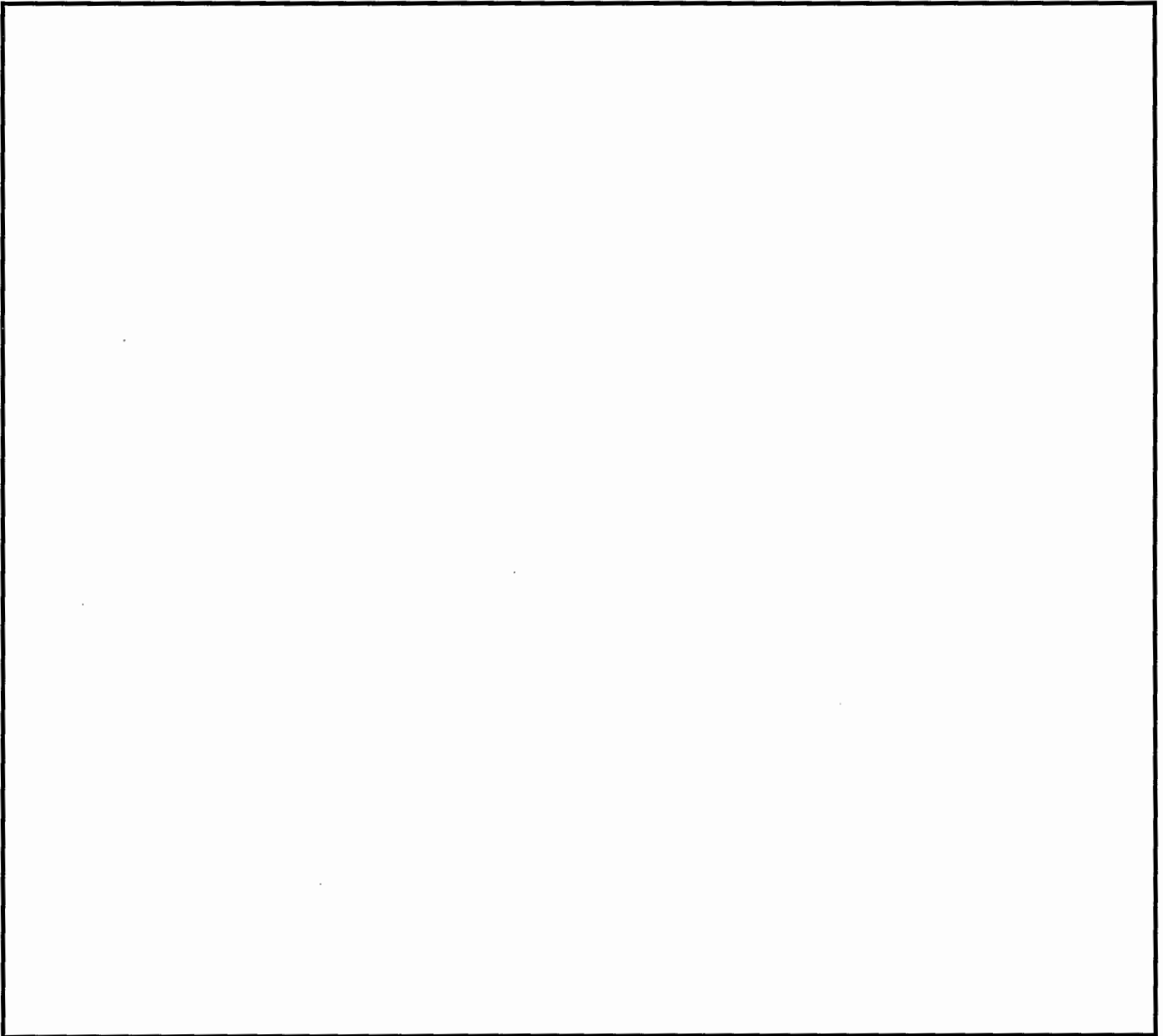
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Students will also undergo orientation for work in the South. This will include negro history; Freedom School workshops; discussions of community organizing; sessions on the political, social and economic structures of the South; and non-violence and Southern law enforcement procedures.

SOURCE: FBI

Referral/Direct

(B-2)



06

November 24, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw
#990221

Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence
Attention: Intelligence Division
Headquarters, Third United States Army
Fort McPherson, Georgia 30311

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate receiving a copy of your weekly Intelligence Summary.
This information is requested for official use in connection with the
protection of TVA properties on the Key Facilities list.

Sincerely yours,

Original signed
Curtis B. Sauer
Curtis B. Sauer
Defense Coordinator

CBS:SS
CC: Joseph T. Lalande, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia

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063



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
FORT MC PHERSON, GEORGIA 30330

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw
#990221

AJAGI-I

19 December 1969

Mr. Curtis B. Sauer
Defense Coordinator
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Dear Sir:

Reference your request of 24 November 1969, pertaining to receipt of our Weekly Intelligence Summary.

I regret that we will be unable to provide you this summary; however, we will insure that you are sent any information dealing with threats to your facilities, as it is received.

T. L. STRAWHAND
Lieutenant Colonel, GS
Chief, Intelligence Div:

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1/6/70--SS
CC: Joseph T. Laland, Ft. McPherson, Georgia

063

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/SW
#990221

TO : DRP Files

FROM : b7C

DATE : January 19, 1970

SUBJECT RE THIRD ARMY'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Mr. Vreeland is to see Bryce Christensen in the Hoffman Building which is located on Telegraph Road at Exit 2 of the Washington Beltway in Room 700. Mr. Christensen requested this meeting in order to arrange to provide TVA copies of the Third Army's Weekly Intelligence Summary requested by my memorandum of January 9.

CBS

CBS:SS

1063

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Handwritten initials/signature



06



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D C. 20310

28 JAN 1970

ACSI-CIA

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-15-2004 BY AUC 60290BCE/CAL/sw
#990221

[Redacted] b7C
Defense Coordinator
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Dear [Redacted]: b7C

This is in reply to your letter of 9 January 1970.

Unfortunately, the provisions of the "Third Agency Rule" apply to the entire Department of the Army. This precludes our release of the requested information to your authority.

However, the areas of your concern fall within the primary cognizance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My specialists in this field have explained this situation to Mr. Vreeland, your representative in Washington, D. C. I suggest that you address your request for such specific information directly to the representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and am certain that your request for support will be given the appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McCHRISTIAN
Major General, GS
ACofS for Intelligence

1063

PUBLIC SERVICE CENTER
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FBI Liaison Officer

EB 2 1970

✓ C.S.	
✓ EHW	
✓ CAK	
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F.M.	

Key - Let's discuss this with Estelle

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/4/71

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (66-1522)

SUBJECT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARIES
PREPARED LOCALLY BY MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Schultz

Re SAC Letter 62-12(A) directing that a review and other activity be conducted regarding summaries issued by local military intelligence agencies; Oklahoma City letter to the Bureau dated 2/26/62; and San Antonio letter to the Bureau dated 2/26/62.

San Antonio letter set forth information that arrangements were made by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 4th U. S. Army, on 2/19/62, to have each FBI Office in the 4th Army area put on the mailing list of the Monthly Intelligence Digest.

The January, 1971 "Monthly Intelligence Summary" on the first page read as follows:

NOTICE

- (U) IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARIES PUBLISHED BY THIS HEADQUARTERS PRIOR TO 1 JAN 71 CONTAIN INFORMATION CONTRARY TO CURRENT DA POLICY.

me

*62-1118-
62-8-215-*

*Letter to OH
3/16/71, LFS:bsf*

- 2-Bureau (RM) - *1cc detached 1012 940 LFS 3/15/71*
- 1-Albuquerque (Info.) (RM)
- 1-Dallas (Info.) (RM)
- 1-El Paso (Info.) (RM)
- 1-Houston (Info.) (RM)
- 1-Little Rock (Info.) (RM)
- 1-New Orleans (Info.) (RM)
- 1-Oklahoma City (100-6808) (Info.) (RM)
- 3-San Antonio
 - (1 - 66-1522)
 - (1 - 66-1505)
 - (1 - 66-1506)

EX 101

REC-33

100-16100-5655

MAR 8 1971

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-16-87 BY SP1AG/STP INT. SEC.
290559 XEROX**

BED:sdh
(12)



MAR 17 1971

SA 66-1522

2. (U) RECIPIENTS ARE INSTRUCTED TO DESTROY
ALL FOURTH ARMY MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE
SUMMARIES PUBLISHED PRIOR TO 1 JAN 71

In view of the above, the Bureau is requested to advise recipient offices what action should be taken on the MIG request referred to above.

SAC, San Antonio (88-1288)

3/16/71

EX 101

REC-33

Director, FBI 100-1060-5655

1 - Mr. Schwartz

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARIES
PREPARED LOCALLY BY MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES**

ReBulet 3/4/71 which makes reference to SAC Letter 88-12 (A).

The purpose of SAC Letter 82-12 (A) was to insure that intelligence summaries prepared by local military intelligence agencies are reviewed by appropriate Bureau offices to be certain that any FBI information being used in such summaries is handled properly. There was no requirement in the SAC Letter that copies of such summaries be retained in field office files indefinitely.

Unless there is a specific need to retain them, there appears to be no objection to your complying with the 4th Army request that copies of its intelligence summaries prior to 1/1/71 be destroyed.

- 1 - Albuquerque
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - El Paso
- 1 - Houston
- 2 - Little Rock
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - Oklahoma City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-16-87 BY SP1 A/B/C
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MAILED 21
MAR 18 1971
FBI

NOTE:

The U. S. 4th Army which covers the southwest portion of the U. S. has furnished copies of its monthly intelligence summaries to FBI offices in its territory. SAC Letter 82-12 (A) requires that local FBI offices receiving such intelligence summaries set up procedures to promptly review them to insure that any FBI information is properly handled. San Antonio advised that the 1/71 issue of the 4th Army intelligence summary contains a statement that prior issues contained material which is contrary to current Army policy and requested that copies of the prior issues be destroyed by recipients.

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