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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 2, 2014

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 2,857 pages of previously-processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please submit a new FOIA request if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System. Should you desire, you may also request that the enclosed documents be re-processed.

Submit requests by mail or fax to – Initial Processing, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's eFOIA portal at <http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html>. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be identified easily.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure(s)

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

[Redacted]

December 1, 1970

MCT-40

REC-56 EX-106

62-113887-

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

3-1  
5-1

Honorable Robert C. Mardian  
 Assistant Attorney General  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mardian:

I am in receipt of your letter dated November 27, 1970, in which you requested the identity of my representative who will meet with you concerning intelligence matters referred to during our recent conversation.

Inspector George C. Moore will represent me concerning these matters and I am in agreement with you that the size of the initial group should be limited. I will abide by your decision with respect to other agencies which are invited to participate.

Concerning the substantive matters to be resolved, I feel this is something which will evolve out of the meetings as they take place. You may be assured of my full cooperation in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

GCM:rmm (5)

*rmm*

NOTE:

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 12/1/70 captioned "Proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit, IS-Miscellaneous" prepared by GCM:rmm.

SENT FROM D. O.  
 TIME 11:44 A.  
 DATE 12-1-70  
 BY *DTB*

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

DEC 1 1970

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Wel*  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

DEC 1 10 58 AM '70

REC'D-READING ROOM

R

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

DEC 1 11 21 AM '70

DEC 1 9 50 AM '70

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 1 3 16 PM 1970

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 3 5 08 PM 1970  
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F B I

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 1 12 05 PM '70

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

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ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/2/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

SSC: 62-116395-266 HSC

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Department of Justice  
Washington  
November 27, 1970

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20530

*own sugg*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I sincerely enjoyed my conversation with you on Wednesday and wish to thank you for so generously giving me your time.

I have not contacted any of the departments and agencies whose cooperation we hope to enlist in connection with the government-wide intelligence unit other than your Bureau and the Central Intelligence Agency. I think it would be helpful to have your designee or designees named before making any further contacts in order to have available your advice with respect to which departments and agencies should be included as well as those you deem unnecessary to include at this time.

In view of the fact that preliminarily, at least, all we wish to do is discuss the subject very generally for the purpose of assessing realistically the nature and structure of the intelligence unit which we hope to achieve, I am of the present opinion that the size of the initial group should be somewhat limited. I would be grateful for your thoughts on this aspect of the problem as well as the substantive matters to be resolved.

REC-58 62- 113887

9 DEC 4 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

*cc: Mr. Tolson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Bishop 12-1-70*

**EXP. PROC.**

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11

*clerk*

LUD  
12-9-70

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FBI

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F B I  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
Nov 30 10 15 AM '70

Dec 2 9 16 AM '70

RECEIVED-GALE

Nov 30 2 15 PM 1970  
RECEIVED-TOLSON,  
F B I

REC'D C. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

Dec 1 3 16 PM 1970

Nov 30 2 32 PM '70

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.  
DEC 1 3 12 PM 1970

Thank you again. With warm personal regards,  
I am,

Sincerely yours,



Robert C. Mardian  
Assistant Attorney General

Advise Him Inspector  
General Moore will report  
to me.

H.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/1/70

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*gm*  
*S.T.*

*3-1*  
*5-1*  
*5-1*

The Director has instructed that Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian be advised that Inspector George C. Moore will represent the Director in connection with meetings which will take place with respect to a Government-wide intelligence unit being formed by Mr. Mardian. A letter in this regard is attached.

It is noted that in incoming letter from Mr. Mardian dated November 27, 1970, Director was requested to furnish the identity of his representative to the captioned unit and was also requested to furnish his advice concerning other departments and agencies which should be included in such meetings. In this regard Mr. Mardian pointed out that he is of the present opinion that the size should be somewhat limited. In our reply to Mr. Mardian we are pointing out that we are also in agreement that the size should be limited but will abide by his decision regarding other agencies invited to participate. It is not felt that we should be placed in a position of being responsible for the make-up of any such group which might be formed.

Mr. Mardian also asked for the Director's thoughts as to substantive matters to be resolved at such meetings. It appears that it is certainly premature at this point to make any recommendations at all along this line; such will develop out of the meetings as they take place and will be presented to the Director for his decision in each instance.

ACTION:

EX-106

REC-56

62- 113887 - 2

If you approve, attached letter to Mr. Mardian will be sent in line with the above.

3 DEC 7 1970

Enclosure

56 DEC 11 1970

GCM: rmm

*12-1-70 CK.*  
*Wes*

*Classified*

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE  
DEC 1 10 11 AM '70

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DEC 1 10 22 AM 1970

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

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FBI-JUSTICE

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F. B. I.

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12-9-70

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 1 9 50 AM '70

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INTELL DIV.

DEC 1 07 PM 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/1/70

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

memo to G. C. Moore re "Departmental Intelligence Unit" from: lym, 12/3/70

*[Handwritten signature]*

This afternoon Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian called and stated that he had just received a letter from the Director designating me as the Director's representative in connection with meetings of the captioned intelligence unit and that he was taking the liberty of contacting me direct in order to make arrangements for the first meeting.

Mr. Mardian advised that he was glad the Director agreed that the size of the initial group should be limited and he was going to do just that as far as preliminary meetings were concerned. He indicated that he had set up a meeting for 9 a.m. Thursday, 12/3/70, in the Office of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building, and those in attendance would be Mr. Dean; Mr. James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency; Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs; Departmental Attorney  Justice Merrell Sharp, a former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington temporarily designated to work with the proposed intelligence unit; Mr. Mardian; and me. Mr. Mardian emphasized that the first meeting would primarily be for the purpose of meeting Justice Sharp and to engage in very general discussions as to how this proposed intelligence unit might think about proceeding. He said that he didn't want to rush into this thing and was most concerned about any publicity. He was assured that he had nothing to worry about with respect to publicity as far as the FBI was concerned and that I would attend the scheduled Thursday morning meeting.

*[Handwritten scribble]*

b6  
b7C

REC 70 ~~62-113887-22~~

**ACTION:** For information. The Director will be advised <sup>DEC 9 1970</sup> to pertinent matters which are taken up at this initial meeting.

GCM:mlm  
6 475/1128 1970

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*  
INT. SEC.  
RACIAL INT. SECT.

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

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REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV

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FBI

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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-106670 (SSCI), 62-116664 (HSC).

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

DEC 2 9 03 AM '70

15 RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Ernst
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/3/70

FROM : G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS  
*Formed December 1970*

*Dr. Dan Brennan*

*6 Moore*  
*53*  
*5-4er*

This is to set forth results of a meeting attended by me this morning in the office of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building in connection with the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which had been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian. I attended as the Director's representative.

In addition to Mr. Dean, those present at this initial meeting were Mr. Mardian; John D. O'pherty (former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division); Mr. James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Justice Morell Sharp, former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington, designated to work with the proposed intelligence unit.

Mr. Mardian explained to the group that the primary purpose of the initial meeting was to meet Justice Sharp who would be Chairman of the committee and also to let those present know what he (Mardian) and John Dean interpreted the mission of the committee to be from discussions had with Attorney General Mitchell as well as Mr. John D. Ehrlichman and Mr. H. R. Haldeman of the White House through conversations with the President. He stated that the idea of this committee was formulated this summer during meetings at the Summer White House in San Clemente, California, and the President had appointed as "Board of Directors" Attorney General Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman with John Dean as their Chief of Staff. Mardian stated that he is representing Attorney General Mitchell directly as well as heading the Justice Department staff on this committee and that Justice Sharp will be the operating Chairman of the committee which will be formed.

GCM:bjr (7) *bjr*

CONTINUED -- OVER --

53 JAN 18 1971

*62-113887*

*REC 44 MCT-2 62-113887-3*

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 7 11 03 AM 1970

DEC 3 4 12 PM '70

REC'D-CALLAHAN  
FBI  
DEC 4 11 34 AM 1970

DEC 3 5 18 PM '70

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

RACIAL INT. SECT.

DEC 3 3 06 PM 1970

DEC 3 6 09 PM '70

DOM INTELL DIV  
REC'D  
DEC 11 8 51 AM 1970

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STUDY 75

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ACC.	<u>        </u>	SSC	<u>62-416395-266</u>	HSC	<u>        </u>
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		DATE	<u>        </u>	DATE	<u>        </u>

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Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

It was indicated that they had been given the assignment to expeditiously form a committee to have access to all intelligence in the Government concerning political terrorists in the United States in order to render evaluations to Messrs. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman who in turn would advise the President. These evaluations would be for the purpose of determining, but necessarily limited to, such things as the severity of the problem under study regarding various terroristic groups and to make recommendations as to various options which the President might take as to Federal response concerning such problems. The responses which were mentioned as examples were legislation, prosecution, and other measures designed to alert and prevent acts of terrorism.

It was apparent that both Dean and Mardian had not given any real thought to mechanics of the operation of this proposed committee as evidenced by the fact that during the meeting Mardian called the Attorney General direct in order to ascertain who would pay Judge Sharp's salary and what office space he would temporarily occupy. During the discussion with Attorney General Mitchell, Mardian was told by the Attorney General that Sharp would be funded by the Justice Department and that the committee which was being formed was to be considered as operating under the Justice Department's auspices; however, arrangements were being made for space in Federal Office Building Number Seven which is near the White House.

After talking with the Attorney General, Mardian further advised those present that it had originally been indicated that the committee would be called "The White House Intelligence Evaluation Committee" but because of

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

of possible publicity concerning this it was decided by Attorney General Mitchell not to have White House in the title and that it should operate under some insignificant name as "Intelligence Evaluation Committee" and in the event the press picked up anything about its operation the response from Justice would be that Justice Sharp was working with the Department's Inter-Division Information Unit.

Mr. Mardian further informed that he had purposely kept the initial meeting of the committee small but felt that it should be enlarged to include other Government agencies which could make a contribution and would have a definite interest in such intelligence evaluations. In this regard, he stated that the Attorney General was calling Secretary of Defense Laird, Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy, and Vice Admiral Noel A. M. Gayler of the National Security Agency in order for them to have representatives at the next meeting. Mardian stressed that the President wanted this committee set up as soon as possible in order to become functional and for that reason he intended to call a meeting early next week, at which time other matters such as staffing and procedural plans would be formulated.

It was observed that Mr. Mardian as well as others present will rely largely on the Bureau for the intelligence product which will be furnished to this committee for evaluation. In this regard, McDoherty of the Justice Department commented that the FBI has furnished a tremendous amount of material regarding extremist groups engaged in terroristic activities which is available to the committee for analysis. Although no definite request

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

|| was made during this meeting of the Bureau, it can be expected that requirements will be levied against us in the future as well as other Government agencies depending upon the nature of the problem which will be under study.

No mention was made either as to the staffing of this committee but both Mardian and Dean indicated that they contemplated a small nucleus of personnel working directly with Justice Sharp from the member agencies at least on a semipermanent basis. In this connection, the Justice Department has assigned DoDoherty on a fulltime basis to assist Justice Sharp.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of further developments as they occur.

rcw

*[Handwritten signature]*

W.C.S.

✓

*[Handwritten initials]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-25-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROBERT C. MARDIAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR  
11-25-70

- Tolson
- Sullivan
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Tavel
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

Depar. mem to the Justice Dept. dated 11-25-70

62-101077-65 ORIGINAL FILED IN

In accordance with arrangements approved by the Director, Mr. Mardian conferred with Mr. Hoover in Mr. Hoover's Office this morning. At the outset of their meeting Mr. Hoover advised Mr. Mardian that the failure of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice to take action on numerous occasions where action was clearly indicated, based on the results of FBI reports, has been of deep concern to the Bureau. The Director noted that while prosecution is not the business of the FBI, that we are an investigative agency, nevertheless there have been instances where reports contained results of investigations that clearly called for prosecutive action, and none was had.

Mr. Hoover observed that the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice was one sector of the Department that was in bad need of revitalizing. Mr. Mardian said that he was in total agreement with Mr. Hoover, and that he, Mardian, intended to take appropriate action in this regard.

The Director noted that he hoped that matters concerning the Black Panthers, Students for a Democratic Society and the Weathermen would eventually be the responsibility of Mr. Mardian's Internal Security Division. Mardian indicated that plans were going forward to do precisely this at the present time.

Mr. Mardian observed that he intended to resolve all doubts regarding prosecution of persons who have violated laws having a bearing on this country's internal security in favor of prosecution wherever and whenever possible.

In this regard Mr. Mardian advised that he intended to put together a Task Force to develop new strategy and ideas for prosecuting people who represent a threat to this country's internal security. He noted that he anticipated as the result of this Task Force new legislation would be recommended where present legislation is now inadequate, that efforts would be made to have prosecution where state laws

REC 44 62-113887-4  
NOT RECORDED

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
53 JAN 13 1970

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - M. A. Jones

GTQ:cl/ksf  
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 31 1970

file  
9/10/8

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo

RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN... MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

having a bearing on such matters are violated. Mardian requested of Mr. Hoover the cooperation of the Bureau, should there be any requests for guidance or recommendations by this Task Force when it is formed. The Director assured Mr. Mardian that the Bureau would be of assistance whenever possible.

Mardian noted that he was extremely interested in how some of the dissident elements in this country are being funded and was particularly interested in a \$25,000 donation recently made by the son of the President of Paramount Studios to the Black Panthers, particularly since as noted by Mr. Hoover, this individual has thus far this year made contributions totalling \$75,000. Mardian noted that he is attempting to set up a high liaison with the Internal Revenue Service in order to be able to promptly determine, as in this case, and in others like it, whether the individual's income tax return supports the contributions made.

Mr. Mardian expressed his aggravation in connection with the above-mentioned matter, noting that the Internal Revenue Service refused to furnish him the information requested and has requested a letter detailing the purpose of his inquiry.

Mardian stated that he feels there must be a new approach with respect to matters of this sort -- to expedite receipt of information and to preclude leaks in order that prosecution might be had. Mardian recalled a situation involving a friend of the former President Johnson where he made an inquiry of Internal Revenue and the inquiry obviously came to the attention of the party in whom he had an interest.

Mardian advised Mr. Hoover that he proposed to eventually initiate inquiries of Internal Revenue regarding honoraria received by various dissidents speaking on college campuses. He said he suspects that the money these individuals receive for such appearances may be a cover for channeling funds to dissident organizations which the speakers represent.

In this regard, Mardian cited the University of Texas which has some 30,000 students, as a case in point. He noted that the student body has more recently become disenchanted and apathetic with respect to elections of student officers and consequently, in elections recently held, only 800 students actually voted as a consequence of which dissidents were able to get their own slate into office. According to Mardian the student officers administer a fund of some \$50,000 in activities fees obtained from the students at the beginning of the school year. \$25,000 of this is usually spent to defray expenses for an annual homecoming rodeo on the campus. Recently, according to Mardian, the rodeo was cancelled and in

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN... MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

In its place the student officers have inaugurated a program of inviting dissident guest speakers to appear on campus and fees up to \$3,000 are being paid. Mardian suspects that in this manner funds originally obtained for other purposes are being systematically channeled to dissidents and their organizations.

Mardian expressed his concern with the State Department noting that the Department of Justice is not receiving from State pressure to exchange the bond of Igor A. Ivanov, a convicted espionage agent who is presently at liberty pending an appeal before the Supreme Court. Mardian noted that it is the State Department's wish that Ivanov's bond be changed in order that he may be permitted to return to Russia for a visit. Mardian stated that he is leaving no stone unturned to thwart the State Department's efforts in this regard.

The Director briefed Mardian concerning the many problems had with the State Department over the years with the respect to our efforts to have espionage agents prosecuted and persons who have diplomatic immunity declared persona non grata, when such individuals have been caught engaging in espionage activities against the United States. On the subject of the State Department, the Director mentioned the problems had with respect to the implementation of the President's desire to have more FBI coverage overseas. Mr. Hoover noted it took from September 1957 until just a few days ago to get the State Department concurrence and only after the intervention of Mr. Henry Kissinger, Advisor to the President.

Mr. Mardian noted the inconsistencies he has experienced with State where on one hand, they want a convicted Russian espionage agent namely, Ivanov afforded greater freedom to travel and on the other hand, they demand that Orlando Bosch not be permitted to be released on bond for fear of impairing our relationship with Castro Cuba. Mardian confidentially advised that he is taking some steps behind the scenes to secure Bosch's release on bond.

Mr. Hoover noted that with respect to Soviet Russia, peaceful coexistence of this country with the United States is an "absolute lie" since the Russians continue to accelerate their espionage activities against us. In addition, the Director noted that the Communist Party, USA, receives 2 million dollars a year from Soviet Russia for its activities.

The Director also noted that with respect to the Consular Treaty which was enacted with the Soviets, greater difficulties are going to be encountered by the FBI in covering activities of the Soviets in this country. The Director indicated

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
 RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

that it has come to his attention that an individual designated by <sup>the</sup> Soviets to open a consular office in San Francisco was ejected from Greece because of his espionage activities. The Director advised Mr. Mardian how he had been misquoted with respect to his views concerning the passage of the Consular Treaty noting that he never made a statement opposing it, but merely cited the investigative problems that would be encountered by the Bureau if the Russians were permitted to open consulates in various parts of the United States.

The Director advised Mardian that he is firmly of the opinion that foreign espionage agents, when found out, should be prosecuted and appropriately punished for their activities. Mr. Mardian said he heartily agreed.

Mr. Hoover noted that in the past, the Department of Justice has always yielded and deferred to State with respect to such matters. Mardian advised that he hoped that this would change with his administration of the Internal Security Division. The Director at this point noted the problems the Bureau has had in the past even with the Internal Security Division in our efforts to get prompt replies where inquiries have been made by the Bureau. Mardian stated it is his earnest hope that he could effect changes in the Internal Security Division which would preclude problems of this sort in the future.

At this point in their conversation, Mr. Mardian stated he had two matters that he wanted to mention to the Director concerning which he wished to solicit the Director's cooperation and guidance.

He advised that he has been commissioned by the President to put together an interdepartmental Intelligence Unit for the purpose of pooling information received from the various intelligence agencies and based on the evaluation of such information, it is hoped that this Unit might eventually be able to predict with some degree of accuracy, demonstrations, criminal acts which might be committed by dissidents and others whose goals are inimical to our Government.

For the purpose of establishing this Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit, Mr. Mardian said he hoped that each intelligence organization to be included would designate a "top man" who will work with the Unit. He indicated that the Unit will work out of the White House, that special space is being obtained in Federal office building number seven adjacent to the White House and that Mr. John Ehrlichmann has advised Mardian that an individual named Morell Sharp, a former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington, is being designated to work with the Unit for the next six months pending his reappointment to the Supreme Bench in Washington, it being noted that he lost his place on the Bench in the recent elections.

Stamp 22  
 [ ]  
 CONTINUED - OVER  
 [Handwritten notes and signatures]

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

Mardian advised Mr. Hoover that Sharp is an excellent man with outstanding credentials. Bufiles reflect no information on Sharp. He is currently under investigation by the Bureau in connection with his appointment as Consultant to the Attorney General.

The Director assured Mr. Mardian of the Bureau's full cooperation and indicated that a Bureau representative would be designated to work with the Unit.

Mr. Mardian stated the second matter which he wished to mention to the Director was the fact that he has also been commissioned by the White House to form a Task Force to decide what our Government's response will be should there ever be a kidnaping of a Government official such as there was in Canada recently. Mardian stated that it is his earnest hope that the Task Force, when it is formed and confers, will recommend no response be made to the demands of would be abductors and that this policy, if established, be given full disclosure in the press, in the hope that it will serve as a deterrent.

In response to a request by Mardian for the Director's opinion concerning this matter, the Director noted that he shared Mardian's views and felt that plans must be formulated in anticipation of possible kidnapings since it is not realistic to take the position they will not occur in this country.

Just prior to the conclusion of their talk, Mr. Mardian expressed concern over Frank Sinatra's recent association with Governor Ronald Reagan of California and advised Mr. Hoover that efforts on his, Mardian's, part and those of [redacted] of the White House, to convince Reagan of Sinatra's unsavory background have been met by disbelief. b6 b7C

Mr. Hoover noted that he is well acquainted with Governor Reagan and that the next time he is in touch with him, he will brief him concerning Sinatra. Mardian stated that he appreciates Mr. Hoover's offer to do this since, while Reagan is not inclined to believe Mardian or [redacted], even though they are close friends, he most certainly will believe Mr. Hoover.

Mardian said that he is of the opinion that Reagan has sought a relationship with Sinatra to dim his own image of being a right wing conservative. Mardian noted that one of Reagan's [redacted] of the Music Corporation of America, served as actor's agent to both Reagan and Sinatra several years back.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN... MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

Following their meeting, photographs were made of Mardian and the Director, and Mardian expressed appreciation to Mr. Hoover for taking time to see him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/21/70

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gcm*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Woyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*DELETED*  
*G.C. Moore*  
*R. Cotter*

By memorandum 12/16/70 it was indicated that captioned Committee had requested certain material be prepared regarding political terrorist organizations which should be delivered to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian on 1/6/71. The Director has instructed that the preparation of this material be expedited.

The material requested consists of (1) a list of political terrorist groups within the United States, (2) a suggested list of intelligence queries to be utilized by captioned Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups, and (3) a listing of planned activity on the part of political terrorist groups for the next six months.

The compilation of this data involves various sections in the Domestic Intelligence Division which handle investigations of political terrorist activities and we are giving this matter expeditious attention in order to meet Mr. Mardian's 1/6/71 deadline. It is contemplated that the compilation of this information will be completed for the Director's approval by 12/31/70.

**ACTION:** For the Director's information.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore.

GCM:mlm  
(9)

*740*  
**53 JAN 14 1971**

SENT DIRECTOR  
12-22-70

REC-57 62-113887-5

*Walters*

*AND*

JAN 11 1971

62-113887-5

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DATE 5/6/82 BY SP20P/ldh



DEC 28 10 17 AM '70

REC'D C. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 28 10 59 AM '70

F.B.I.  
REC'D BISHOP

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 21 3 00 PM 1970

DEC 22 9 30 AM 1970

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F.B.I.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F.B.I.

DEC 22 9 59 AM '70

DEC 29 7 28 AM 1970

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DEC 28 9 35 AM 1970

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SULLIVAN  
JUSTICE

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REC'D BRENNAN  
DOM INTELL DIV.

DEC 22 9 30 AM 1970

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F.B.I.

SENSTUDY 75

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FBI-JUSTICE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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DATE 07-15-2011

December 31, 1970

62-113887

*J.M. 5,200*

TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
<u>NEW LEFT</u>		
East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives	11 (300 suspected sympathizers)	None <i>Gen. Moore</i>
Red Family	20	Berkeley, California
Revolutionary Union	350	San Francisco, California
Students for a Democratic Society		
(a) Worker Student Alliance	1,500	Boston, Massachusetts
(b) Unaffiliated	1,000	-----
(c) Revolutionary Youth Movement	500 (End 1970 School year)	Atlanta, Georgia
Venceremos Brigade	Nonmembership 1,300 travelers	New York, New York
Weatherman	Unknown	Underground
<i>Lehr</i> White Panther Party	Nonmembership	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Youth International Party, also known as YIPPIES	Nonmembership	Boston, Massachusetts

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan \_\_\_\_\_
- Caltahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JMS:kaf (11)

NOTE: *W*

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

*Wed copy*

*5/6/82*  
*12-31-90*

See memo Cotter to Brennan 12/31/70 re "Intelligence Evaluation Committee, Internal Security-Miscellaneous, JMS:amt."  
Classified "For Eyes Only" in accordance with requirement of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT  FOR EYES ONLY

62-113887-5

*g...*

Group

Membership

Headquarters

ANTIWAR

National Coalition Against  
War, Racism and Repression

Nonmembership

Washington, D. C.

BLACK EXTREMIST

Afro-Set

100

Cleveland and  
Columbus, Ohio

Alabama Black  
Liberation Front

50

Birmingham, Alabama

Black Afro Militant  
Movement

Unknown

Miami, Florida

Black Egyptians

15

East. St. Louis and  
Venice, Illinois

Black Guerrilla  
Society

7

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

~~Black Panther Party~~

1000

Oakland, California  
(International  
Section - Algiers,  
Algeria)

Chaka

20-25

Compton, California

Federation of  
Black Nationalists

75

Cleveland, Ohio

Georgia Black  
Liberation Front

30

Atlanta, Georgia

Junta of Militant  
Organizations

Unknown

St. Petersburg,  
Florida

Nation of Islam

5693

Chicago, Illinois

National Involvement  
Association

20

San Diego, California

Peoples Party II

12

Des Moines, Iowa

Peoples Party II

15

Houston, Texas

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
Peoples Revolutionary Party	5	Omaha, Nebraska
Republic of New Africa	100-130	Detroit, Michigan
Student National Coordinating Committee	Nonmembership (affiliation 50-75)	New York, New York
Student Organization for Black Unity	Unknown	Washington, D. C.
US, Inc.	20-25	Los Angeles, California
Valley Liberation Front	10	Cincinnati, Ohio
<u>WHITE HATE</u>		
(4) Americans for the Preservation of the White Race	33	Greenville, Mississippi
Ancient Order of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	3	McDowell County, North Carolina
Association of Arkansas Klans	197	Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Association of South Carolina Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	60	Columbia, South Carolina
Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.	60	East Chattanooga, Tennessee

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
Independent Brotherhood, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	37	Jefferson County, Kentucky
Independent Klan	6	Baltimore, Maryland
Independent Klaverns	13	Stanfield, North Carolina
Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Realm of South Carolina)	40	Spartanburg, South Carolina
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Clayton County, Georgia	35	Jonesboro, Georgia
Maryland Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	15	Baltimore, Maryland
National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Georgia)	115	Tucker, Georgia
National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Texas)	5	Dallas, Texas
North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	60	Charlotte, North Carolina
The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana	122	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Realm of Mississippi)	26	Polkville, Mississippi
The Silver Dollar Group	43	Natchez, Mississippi

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FOR EYES ONLY

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
Unified Klan of Indiana, Inc.	15	Danville, Indiana
The United Florida Ku Klux Klan	60	Jacksonville, Florida
United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan	3,200	Northport, Alabama
U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.	6	Marietta, Georgia
White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Louisiana)	17	Monroe, Louisiana
The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi	18	Mt. Olive, Mississippi
Minutemen	180	Norborne, Missouri
National Renaissance Party	25	New York, New York
National Socialist White People's Party	125	Arlington, Virginia
National States Rights Party	150	Savannah, Georgia
Raiders	20	Hallsville, Texas
Statecraft	5	Alexandria, Virginia

PUERTO RICAN

Comandos Armados de Liberacion (Armed Commandos of Liberation)	Unknown	Puerto Rico
Movimiento Independentista Revolucionaria En Armas (Armed Revolutionary Independence Movement)	30	Puerto Rico and New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR EYES ONLY

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group

Membership

Headquarters

Movimiento Pro  
Independencia de Puerto  
Rico (Puerto Rican  
Independence Movement)

700-800

Puerto Rico and  
New York, New York

Partido Socialista Obrero  
(Socialist Workers Party)

18

Puerto Rico

Partido En La Brecha

Unknown

Boston, Massachusetts

Resistencia Puertorriquena-  
Griselio (Puerto Rican  
Resistance)

12

New York, New York

Young Lords Organization

3-5

Chicago, Illinois

Young Lords Party

50

New York, New York

ANTI-CASTRO

Movimiento Insurreccional  
de Recuperacion  
Revolucionaria (Insur-  
rectional Movement of  
Revolutionary Recovery)

Unknown

Miami, Florida

Movimiento Nacionalista  
Cubano (Cuban Nationalist  
Movement)

30

Miami, Florida

MIDDLE EAST

Iranian Students  
Association

Unknown

San Francisco,  
California

MISCELLANEOUS

Alianza Federal de  
Mercedes

200

Albuquerque,  
New Mexico

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group

Membership

Headquarters

Jewish Defense League

8,000  
claimed

New York, New York

Red Guard, also known as  
Red Dragon Party

50

San Francisco,  
California

~~(C)~~  
World United Formosans  
for Independence, also  
known as United Formosans  
in America for  
Independence

2,000  
supporters

New York, New York

Young Chicanos for  
Community Action, also  
known as Brown Berets

30

Los Angeles,  
California

Young Chicanos for  
Community Action, also  
known as Brown Berets

20

San Diego,  
California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~- 7 -~~

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~



~~FOR EYES ONLY~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 31, 1970

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

QUERIES FOR EVALUATION OF INTELLIGENCE  
COVERAGE OF TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

Financial Support

1. Domestic

In evaluating the potential threat posed by individuals and organizations known to be associated with these groups, it is essential that the funding, a requisite for the continuation of the activities of these individuals and organizations, be determined. Some basic queries regarding domestic funding are as follows:

a. To what extent, if any, do receipts from sales of underground newspapers and other publications support terrorist activities? Has the transportation of any of this material interstate been in violation of any United States postal regulations or other Federal statutes?

b. What is the extent of any monetary support received from wealthy individuals, organizations, or foundations whose basic philosophies apparently agree with these groups? If the support is found to exist, can consideration be given to effective counteraction? For example, does this financial assistance conflict with any tax laws?

c. Are any illegal or criminal practices, such as extortion, used by terrorist groups to obtain funds from legitimate business groups, church or civic organizations? Are any extremists possibly engaged in the writing or sale of the vast amount of obscene material being distributed nationwide in an effort to support current and future terrorist activities?

d. Does the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive group in the United States financially support any of these groups?

e. Have any Federally funded organizations or any organizations technically under the auspices of the United States Government been sources of financial support for the terrorist movement? Federal, local, and state welfare organizations offer potential sources of income.

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

GOW:ljz (11)

NOTE: See memorandum Coteer to C. D. Brennan, 12-31-70, re "Intelligence Evaluation Committee, Internal Security-Miscellaneous, JMS:amt." Classified "~~For Eyes Only~~" in accordance with ~~FOR EYES ONLY~~ requirement of Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE 62-113887-5

5/6/82  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 JPL/klh  
FBI/DOJ-TCM II, 1-2.4.2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 12-31-90  
he  
pdm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FOR EYES ONLY

2. ~~[Foreign] (c)~~

a. To what extent have these groups received funding from either foreign individuals, organizations, or governments? Attempts should be made to determine the specific amounts and method of dispersal of these funds. ~~(c)~~

Foreign Influence and Control ~~(c)~~

1. Has any evidence been uncovered that any foreign individuals, organizations, or governments are at present supplying arms, munitions, or training to United States terrorist groups or have plans to do so in the future? ~~(c)~~

2. Can closer coordination among United States intelligence agencies be developed to uncover any foreign support for the terrorist movement? What steps can be taken to neutralize this support? ~~(c)~~

3. A close examination should be made of the method of travel of extremists from and to the United States. Queries in this area could also be directed to the effectiveness of these groups in obtaining fraudulent passports through underground conduits. ~~(c)~~

4. Have any of these groups effectively penetrated propaganda outlets of foreign governments in order to achieve public support for their causes? ~~(c)~~

Extent and Nature of Cooperation and Support Between Black Extremist Groups and the New Left Movement

1. What attempts have New Left groups in the United States made to both covertly and openly seek support from the black extremist movement in the United States?

2. To what degree, if any, do groups and individuals from both white and black terrorist groups support and assist each other?

3. What is the extent of the relationship between New Left student groups and black student groups regarding efforts to infiltrate the secondary school level and the university level in the United States for self-serving purposes?

- 2 -

FOR EYES ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FOR EYES ONLY

4. Does the military have any listing or capability of listing names of former military personnel who received training in guerrilla warfare tactics or other sophisticated techniques?

5. To what extent, if any, have terrorist groups been involved in organizing black servicemen to either desert or sabotage operations of the armed forces?

#### Terrorist Threat

1. Are violence-prone organizations, such as the Weatherman group, formulating plans for terrorist activities, including bombings, kidnappings, or political assassinations?

2. Is there any coordination among terrorist groups in planning and committing acts of violence?

3. Has the distribution of documents relating to urban guerrilla warfare aided terrorist groups? What are the sources of these documents? Are they available for dissemination to local law enforcement and public safety officials?

4. Have any indications been received that thefts of military weapons and explosives from military facilities are part of a plan by extremist groups for nationwide acts of sabotage?

5. Have the terrorist groups made a concerted effort to recruit former members of the armed forces who have been trained in the use of counterinsurgency guerrilla-type warfare? If so, what steps can be taken to hinder future activities of this nature?

6. What intelligence methods or techniques have been developed or are under development for use in detecting and neutralizing terrorist activities?

7. Have members of terrorist groups infiltrated Federal agencies, particularly those in the intelligence field? What steps can be taken to prevent, detect, or neutralize such dangerous penetration?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FOR EYES ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FOR EYES ONLY

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

December 31, 1970

SCHEDULE OF PLANNED ACTIVITY  
BY TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES--1971

NEW LEFT

February 22

The East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives has tentative plans to plant bombs in Washington, D. C., and to kidnap a high government official, in opposition to war in Vietnam.

May 1

Worker Student Alliance faction of Students for a Democratic Society to support workers' strikes throughout U. S. in 1971, as well as antiwar demonstrations, specifically the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on this date.

Venceremos Brigade formulating plans for travel of a fourth contingent to Cuba to assist in crop harvests.

Possible Terrorist Activities

Bombings by Weatherman group against its stated targets of business, military and law enforcement establishments.

Political kidnappings by White Panther Party, which has expressed plans to follow example of South American terrorists.

JMS:kaf (11)

NOTE:

See memo Cotter to Brennan re "Intelligence Evaluation Committee Internal Security- Miscellaneous, dated 12/31/70, JMS:amt."

Classified "~~For Eyes Only~~" in accordance with requirement of the Evaluation Committee.

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

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~8/27/82~~  
~~12-31-90~~  
re  
2014

62-11378-5 9/14

ANTIWAR

May 1

Massive demonstration in Washington, D. C., beginning May 1, by National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR), a continuation group of New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. NCAWRR intends to issue an ultimatum to Government calling for complete and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all U. S. forces. If demand is not met, NCAWRR will call for "closing down" of Washington, D. C., including taking over Government buildings and blocking access roads. (S)

BLACK EXTREMIST

January 11

Retrial date for Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party (BPP) Supreme Commander. (S)

January 28

Hearing to be held and trial date set in San Francisco, California, for [redacted] of BPP, on charges concerning threat against the President. (S)

b6  
b7C

Occasions for Possible Racial Activities

January 15

Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. (S)

January (date unknown)

Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, Havana, Cuba. (S)

February 18-21

Black Revolutionary Conference, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. (S)

February (date unknown)

Annual Muslim Convention of the Nation of Islam, Chicago, Illinois. (S)

February (date unknown)

Possible appearance of Huey P. Newton at Ohio University for "Black Awareness Day." (S)

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

- March 21 Anniversary of Sharpville Massacre, Sharpville, South Africa (1960).
- April 4 Anniversary of slaying of Martin Luther King, Jr. (1968).
- April 5-6 Anniversary of riot in Washington, D. C., 1968.
- April 8-11 Anniversary of riot at Fisk University and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1967.
- April 9-10 African World Assembly in Washington, D. C.
- May 16 Anniversary of riot at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, 1967.
- May 19 Birthday of Malcolm X.
- May 19 Birthday of Ho Chi Minh.
- June 2-6 Anniversary of riot at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1967.
- June 6 2nd anniversary of foundation of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
- June 27-30 Anniversary of riot at Buffalo, New York, 1967.

WHITE HATE

March 12-14 United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Pennsylvania State Convention, at Holiday Inn, York, Pennsylvania.

PUERTO RICAN

Young Lords Party, New York City, plans to occupy a hospital in New York City area at a future unspecified time.

- 3 -  
CONFIDENTIAL  
~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

MIDDLE EAST (S)

Demonstrations by Iranian Students Association in the U. S. can be expected in coming months on the occasion of visits to this country by dignitaries of the incumbent Iranian Government. (S)

Middle East terrorist groups plan to create cells in U. S. Increased tension in Middle East situation could lead Palestinian separatist groups to renew their terrorist activity, possibly involving plane high-jackings and other acts of violence targeted against U. S. interest, in this country and abroad. (S)

Autonomous organizations within the U. S., composed of supporters of a free Palestine, are expected to continue their efforts to collect relief funds to be channelized to the various Middle East terrorist groups. (S)

Al Fatah plans to create a terrorist group in the vicinity of New York City composed of black power advocates. Their activity is to be directed by officials within the Arab Information Office in New York City. (S)

MISCELLANEOUS (S)

February 28

Anniversary of attempted revolution by Formosans against Chinese Nationalist Government control of Taiwan (1947). World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI) uses this event as a rallying point each year. In view of recent violent action by WUFI and its previous threats against Chinese Nationalist Ambassadors to U. S. and Japan, WUFI might be expected to attempt assassination against Chinese Nationalist officials in the U. S. (S)

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~

New York, Philadelphia, and Boston chapters of Jewish Defense League (JDL) can be expected to demonstrate frequently during current international protestation against Soviet repression of Soviet Jews. Demonstrations by JDL will continue so long as Soviet trials of Jews take place. ~~(S)~~

JDL is expected to reconvene its summer camp in upstate New York with sessions extending from mid-June to late August. Camp usually involves attendance by 100 to 200 Jewish youth for training in orthodox religious subjects, karate and self-defense tactics, and mass demonstration techniques. ~~(S)~~

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~FOR EYES ONLY~~



# IN ENVELOPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

PA  
ST

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- DATE: 12/31/70
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

*CRS*

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

*CD*

Re memorandum, Mr. G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan, same caption, dated 12/16/70, which reported request from Intelligence Evaluation Committee for: (1) a listing of terrorist groups within the United States; (2) a list of intelligence queries to be used by the Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups; and (3) a listing of planned activity by the groups for the next six months. The Director noted: "Expedite."

*SP 5*

The three enclosed blind memoranda have been prepared as requested by the Committee for submission to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division by the close of business, January 6, 1971.

### RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the three blind memoranda will be delivered to Mr. Mardian by Inspector G. C. Moore.

Enclosures

JMS:amt  
(9) amt

*DELIVERED TO MR. MARDIAN  
1-5-71  
NEW*

REC-57

*62-113887-6*

13 JAN 6 1971

EX-111

53 JAN 14 1971

REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 5 9 37 AM 1971

DEC 31 10 59 AM '70

REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 31 9 28 AM 1970

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
DEC 31 2 22 PM '70

REC'D TOLSON  
FBI

DEC 31 12 08 PM 1970

JAN 6 8 46 AM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 5 5 08 PM 1971

REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

PLEASE NOTE: FOR A IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-11639: (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE 1/2/71	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO ESTATE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

*[Handwritten initials]*

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Walters	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Boyers	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/16/70

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *[Handwritten initials]*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This sets forth results of the second meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee attended by me this morning (12/16/70) in the Office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building. This is the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which has previously been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian and to which I have been designated to attend as the Director's representative.

Those present at the meeting were:

- Justice Morell Sharp - Chairman of the Committee
- John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President
- Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs
- Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department
- John Doherty, Internal Security Division of the Department
- Robert F. Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence
- Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency
- James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency
- Thomas Kelly, Secret Service
- George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

At the outset of this meeting, Mr. Mardian explained to the new representatives from the Department of Defense, the National Security Agency, and Secret Service the mission of

62-113887  
GCM:mlm  
(8)

REC 85 62-113887-97  
CONTINUED - OVER 15 JAN 12 1971

SENT DIRECTOR  
12-17-70

53 JAN 18 1971

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

DEC 21 10 26 AM 1970  
JAN 7 4 25 PM '71  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 14 5 58 PM '71  
REC'D INTL DIV

SEN STUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC); 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 1/15/71 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

DEC 21 11 38 AM '70

FBI

REC'D BISHOP

REC'D O. BRENNAN

FBI JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 17 10 05 AM 1970

FBI

RECEIVED-TOLSON

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

DEC 17 8 41 AM '70

DEC 16 3 01 PM 1970

DEC 17 10 50 AM '70

JAN 14 4 22 PM '71

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

DEC 21 1 15 PM 1970

REC'D O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 8 11 59 AM 1971

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.  
DEC 21 12 45 PM 1970  
JAN 7 5 27 PM 1971

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

the Committee. In this regard, Mr. Mardian stated that following the initial meeting of the Committee on 12/3/70 he reported back to Attorney General Mitchell at which time Mr. Mitchell impressed upon Mardian the keen personal interest of the President on a top priority basis in having the captioned Committee established and functioning in very short order to an extent whereby the President can be assured of getting the very best intelligence available from all sources within the Government in order to be in the best possible position to decide action to be initiated and responses to be made based upon such intelligence. Mardian stated that either he (Mardian) or Attorney General Mitchell had spoken personally with heads of the agencies represented on captioned Committee and had been assured their full cooperation.

Mr. Egil Krogh brought up the security factor involved and cautioned everyone present that the White House wanted to make certain that everything is done to prevent any leakage to the press that this particular Committee is in existence. It was reiterated that if any such inquiry is made by the press, Justice Sharp or Mr. Mardian would handle such by stating the Committee was operating under the Justice Department in connection with the operations of the Inter-Divisional Information Unit (IDIU). Mardian stated in fact this Committee has nothing whatever to do with the IDIU but this response is for security cover purposes only.

As the first step in carrying out the mission of the Committee, each agency present was requested to submit a blind memorandum (classified "For Eyes Only") to Mr. Mardian by the close of business January 6, 1971, containing a listing of political terrorist groups within the United States, together with a suggested list of intelligence queries to be utilized by the Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups such as, the extent of foreign influence in each of the terrorist groups and other similar inquiries.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

In addition, each agency was requested to also submit by blind memorandum to Mr. Mardian a listing of planned activity on the part of these groups for the next six months such as, world, national, or local conferences; demonstrations; meetings; and similar activities. This would be in the nature of a calendar of projected activities and would be utilized by the Committee for planning purposes.

The next meeting of this Committee has been scheduled in Mr. Dean's Office at the Executive Office Building, on Monday, January 11, 1971. Unless advised to the contrary, I will attend.

ACTION:

If you approve, the material requested above will be assembled in blind memorandum form and submitted to you for your approval prior to its delivery to Mr. Mardian on January 6, 1971.

Mem  
DEMs  
J  
D  
WBJ  
Expedite  
H  
✓  
WBS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 1/12/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*5-4-71*  
*gd*

This afternoon Judge Morell Sharp, Chairman of captioned Committee on which I serve as the Director's representative, called and stated that he would like to advise me of a rather small problem which he realizes is not within the FBI's jurisdiction but wanted to make it a matter of record in our files.

b6  
b7C

The Judge stated that his Committee has just moved into space in Federal Office Building #7 on Jackson Place and this afternoon, around 1 p.m., a stranger very aggressively came to the door and forced his way in insisting upon using the telephone. He indicated his name was [redacted] (phonetic) who is interested in nuclear studies and he proceeded to make about four telephone calls looking for a [redacted] (phonetic) who was preparing some sort of study in which [redacted] was very much interested.

5

Judge Sharp [redacted] was the only person in the room when this stranger came in and she stated that she was very much concerned about the security aspects of the Committee in view of the fact that this individual seemed very inquisitive and nosey in trying to find out the identity of the group currently occupying the space in that particular room. It is noted that this space was previously occupied by an executive study group which went by the name of Atlantic-Pacific Interocean Study Group which is no longer in existence. [redacted] described [redacted] as approximately 6'1" tall, age-middle 40's, dark brown, long, curly hair, slender build, long fingers, aquiline nose, white race, and well dressed.

b6  
b7C

~~1 - Mr. Sullivan~~  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G.E.G. Moore  
GCM:mlm

REC-57

62-113 887-8

4 JAN 15 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

(4)  
97 JAN 22 1971

REC'D. L'INNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JAN 12 5 15 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACB = \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/2/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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TO DEPT.



Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

Judge Sharp stated that he realizes that there is nothing the FBI can do about this and, in fact, the stranger was probably just seeking the free use of a Government telephone by forcing his way into the office space. Nevertheless, the Judge is very security conscious and did not want something like this to pass without the Bureau's knowing about it.

ACTION:

For information and record purposes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

February 2, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - G. C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

In accordance with the request which you orally made of Inspector George C. Moore on February 1, 1971, I am enclosing a copy of my letter dated January 27, 1971, which sets forth our position with respect to the request made to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee.

For your information, our records indicate that the above-mentioned letter was sent on January 27, 1971.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

62-113887

GCM:bjr/mlm  
(7)

REC-83 62-113887-9

12 FEB 3 1971

EX-111

NOTE:

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan, dated 2/2/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr.

This letter is classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as its enclosure is so classified as it contains information, the disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

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

MAILED 3  
FEB 3 - 1971  
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 FEB 10 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

*ma*

*ck*

*W.C.D.*  
*oscar*  
*H.C.*  
*WBS*

2-1-71

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

FEB 2 1 30 PM '71

SENSTUDY 75

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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	HSC _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/2/75</u>	ACC. _____	DATE _____
MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. _____ TO DEPT.			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 1/18/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*R.D. Cotter*  
*GC Moore*

*C*

Purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that we honor a request of the Chairman of captioned Committee and furnish him material which will orient him regarding the threat of political terrorists in this country.

As you are aware, the captioned Committee is being formed by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department and its Chairman is Mr. Morell Sharp, former Supreme Court Justice in the State of Washington. It is noted one of the primary purposes of this Committee is to have access to all intelligence within the Government concerning political terrorists which could be utilized in providing the President with evaluations as well as alternatives to take in making a response to the actions of these terrorists.

In this regard, Judge Sharp today contacted me and asked if it could be possible to be furnished on a current basis with intelligence summaries put out by the FBI which could assist him from a background standpoint in carrying out his job as Chairman of this Committee. *ma*

I was told that Judge Sharp is also making similar requests of the other member agencies.

The Director has already approved that we furnish to this Committee the monthly Racial Calendar which sets forth proposed events by extremist elements.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

REC-64

62-113887-10

FEB 4 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

54 FEB 12 1971 *PI*

GCM:mlm

(5)

62-113887

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
JAN 19 1 24 PM '71

REC'D G. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JAN 19 7 12 AM 1971  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JAN 19 10 26 AM '71

JAN 19 3 20 PM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JAN 19 3 51 PM 1971

REC'D G. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

**SENSTUDY 75**

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. DATE AND TIME NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE # 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	HSC _____
DATE _____	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee'  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

It would appear that the head of this Intelligence Committee has a definite need of the various intelligence summaries which we put out, such as the FBI Summary of Extremist Activities (deals with racial extremists), the FBI Intelligence Digest (deals with New Left and other subversive activities), the daily teletype summaries concerning New Left, antiwar, and racial activities, the Current Intelligence Analysis (CINAL), and similar such summaries, as well as monographs dealing with terrorism.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Judge Sharp as head of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be provided, in accordance with his request, the intelligence summaries as set forth above as well as any future copies of such summaries that might be published by us.

*OSAW*  
*B* ✓ *WES* *WBS*  
*GK*  
*a*

*see memo 1-26-71 - Judge SHARP NO longer HEAD of Committee - summaries NOT furnished to him. gln 1/26/71*

*see memo 2/2/71 authorizing delivery of working staff to head of*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*John [unclear]*  
*Don [unclear]*

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

January 27, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS**

I have been apprised by Inspector George C. Moore of matters discussed at the January 25, 1971, meeting of the captioned committee and specifically of the request which has been made of this Bureau to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee which would function as an intelligence evaluation team and occupy space within your Division. It was further requested that we provide suggestions as to the physical make-up of this group as well as its contemplated operations.

In view of our own manpower and budgetary problems, I am unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee. The Bureau of the Budget and Management has cut us 100 Agents and 70 clerks.

Accordingly, I do not feel it appropriate for me to comment or to suggest specifics as to the committee's physical make-up or proposed operations.

GCM:bjr/ekw  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/15/80 BY SP8RCD/ms

**NOTE:** See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 1/26/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr/ekw.

Classified "Confidential" inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the existence of the captioned intelligence committee could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

DECLASSIFIED 1482 8/9/88 BY SP8RCD/ms  
Per Memo to Dir by Lt 9/15/78 (USOJ)

MAILED 11  
JAN 27 1971  
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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

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REC'D O'BRIEN  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM. SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC 62-114395-766	DATE _____	HSC _____
DEL. _____	DATE 6/12/75	ACG _____	DATE _____

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TO DEPT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

DATE: January 27, 1971

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

I have been apprised by Inspector George C. Moore of matters discussed at the January 25, 1971, meeting of the captioned committee and specifically of the request which has been made of this Bureau to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee which would function as an intelligence evaluation team and occupy space within your Division. It was further requested that we provide suggestions as to the physical make-up of this group as well as its contemplated operations.

In view of our own manpower and budgetary problems, I am unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee. Accordingly, I do not feel it appropriate for me to comment or to suggest specifics as to the committee's physical make-up or proposed operations.

*The Bureau of the Budget  
& Management has cut us 100 agents  
& 70 clerks*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

February 3, 1971

Attention: Mr. John Doherty

Director, FBI 62-113887-12

EX-111 REC-30

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

ait

You asked Inspector George C. Moore of this Bureau for comments on the memorandum dated February 1, 1971, entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations," which was prepared by the Joint Staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee. This Bureau's comments are set out below.

Paragraph one, page one, of the memorandum states that the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR) is a lineal descendant of the New Mobe Committee, less Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements. As a matter of fact, the NCAWRR is a nonmembership organization and the SWP has been represented at its conferences and meetings. Although the SWP controls the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), which is sponsoring demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971, it does participate in NCAWRR meetings.

Paragraph three of the same page reports "The absence of unanimity and the lack of rigid and definite organization among the groups results in a paucity of information pertaining to the number of people that might participate in the planned demonstration and their ability to achieve their stated goals." Actually, planning for the May, 1971, demonstrations has not been completed. As a result, it is too early to estimate the number of individuals which will participate. Additional information will be developed in this regard later.

The first paragraph of page two states "...the specific type of information needed to estimate the degree of disruption to be encountered, is unlikely to be available in depth." Based on past experience, it is likely that the disruptive plans of the demonstrators will be available. Sources and informants have been instructed to develop this information and it should be noted that disruptive groups frequently publicize their planned activities in advance in order to gain support.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAW/mea

62 FEB 22 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

see note page 2

delivered 2/4/71

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downgrading and  
declassification

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D O. D. BRENNAN  
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REC'D O. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
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F. B. I.

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SENSTUDY 73

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. (NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).)

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 4/2/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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- I - MR. B. V. MELLE
- I - MR. C. C. MOORE
- I - MR. CLAY
- I - MR. SPACKERFIELD
- I - MR. COLTET
- I - MR. BRENNAN
- I - MR. SULLIVAN

REC-30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

Paragraph three on page three reports that the NPAC was formed at the June, 1970, Strategy Action Conference which was held at the University of Wisconsin. Actually, the NPAC was formed at the Student Mobilization Committee National Emergency Conference Against Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam War which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 19-21, 1970. The headquarters of the NPAC is at Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTE:

Memorandum G. C. Moore to C. D. Brennan dated 2/2/71 reported that agencies represented on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee were requested to review a Committee paper captioned "May 1971 Demonstrations." This paper was reviewed and the above inaccuracies were noted. As a matter of background, the NCAWRR is sponsoring a demonstration at Washington, D. C., during the first week in May, 1971. May 5 is the tentative date for the demonstration. Some elements among the Coalition have called for the shutting down of Washington during the demonstration. We are following this matter very closely.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as letter contains information, the disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

- 2 -  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brennan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/2/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*R.D. Cotter*  
*D. Moore*

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of 2/1/71 meeting of captioned Committee.

Another meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee was held at 4 p.m., 2/1/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. I attended as the Director's representative. Those present were:

- John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President
- Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department
- Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency
- Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency
- Richard Ober, Central Intelligence Agency
- Thomas Kelly, Secret Service
- George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

*5-12 ma*

It was learned that each agency on the Committee with the exception of the FBI was participating in the staffing of a working group (staff) which would be headed by John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of Internal Security Division, who would serve in the capacity of Executive Director. The staff is occupying space within the Internal Security Division of the Department.

EX-111  
REC-30  
62-113887-12

A discussion was had as to a "proposed charter" for the captioned Committee which would be submitted to the heads of all participating agencies for approval. Doherty was given

Enclosure  
62-113887

*Letter to AAG, ISD*  
*ms 3/71*  
*ENCLOSURE*

CONTINUED - OVER

8 FEB 9 1971

GCM:mlm  
(7)

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FBI  
REC'D DIVISION

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RECEIVED-TOLSON,  
FBI

REC'D C. O. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D C. O. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

FEB 3 8 01 AM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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	<u>SSC</u>	62-116395-266	<u>HSC</u>	
ACC.	_____	DATE _____	ACC	_____
DEL.	✓ _____	DATE 6/12/75	DEL.	_____

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

the assignment of preparing this paper which in its final form would be submitted for the approval of each agency. Upon receipt of this document, it will be promptly brought to your attention with appropriate analysis and recommendations.

Based upon intelligence information previously submitted by each agency, including the FBI, the staff of the Committee (FBI not participating) has prepared the attached draft analysis regarding the proposed May, 1971, demonstrations designed to pressure the U. S. Government to withdraw its forces from Vietnam. Each agency has been requested to review this draft and submit suggested changes promptly to Mr. Doherty in order that a final paper can be prepared for the Attorney General.

Domestic Intelligence Division is reviewing this document and will furnish observations separately by letter to the Committee.

Mr. Mardian took note of the fact that it would be of great assistance to the work of the Committee if the Bureau would continue to furnish to the Committee staff the same intelligence summaries which had previously been requested for Judge Morell Sharp, who originally had been named to head this Committee. I told him that his request would be given appropriate consideration.

ACTION: If you approve,

(1) Attached intelligence analysis dated February 1, 1971, entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations" will be reviewed and observations submitted in writing to Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director, Intelligence Evaluation Committee, c/o Assistant Attorney General Mardian.

ACTION, CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

ACTION:

(2) The head of the working staff of captioned Committee will be furnished various intelligence summaries which we put out such as FBI Summary of Extremist Activities (deals with racial extremists), the FBI Intelligence Digest (deals with New Left and other subversive activities), daily teletype summaries concerning political terrorism, Current Intelligence Analysis (CINAL), and similar summaries as well as monographs dealing with terrorism. It was previously approved by the Director in my memorandum of 1/18/71 that these summaries be provided to Judge Sharp who was then head of the Committee.

*osman*  
*[Signature]*

*WBS*

*OK*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
*WBS*

*copies delivered*  
*by Insp. G.C. Moore*  
*2/3/71*  
*[Signature]*



*Memorandum*

TO : Members of the Intelligence  
Evaluation Committee

DATE: February 1, 1972

FROM : Joint Staff of IEC

SUBJECT: May 1971 Demonstrations

I. Summary:

A loose coalition of antiwar organizations calling itself the National coalition against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR) have indicated their intentions to conduct demonstrations in Washington, D.C. in early May of 1971. The NCAWRR is a lineal descendant of the New Mobe Committee, less Socialist Workers Party elements and a few splinter organizations.

The stated purpose of the group is to increase pressure on the U.S. Government to withdraw its forces from Vietnam.

has stated if the Government does not stop the War by May 1, 1971, then the people should stop the Government on May 3, 1971, by converging on Washington, D.C.

b6  
b7C

The loose coalition appears to lack unanimity of purpose and in some cases outright disagreements are apparent. The absence of unanimity and the lack of rigid and definite organization among the groups results in a paucity of information pertaining to the number of people that might participate in the planned demonstration and their ability to achieve their stated goals.

There have been attempts to muster foreign support and cooperation and thereby influence world opinion however it appears no significant results in this area has as yet been achieved.

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-12

Although there is a probability of obtaining additional information as the demonstration date approaches, the specific type of information needed to estimate the degree of disruption to be encountered, is unlikely to be available in depth. However, at this point in time there are no indications that the movement has been successful in obtaining widespread support for its planned actions. Planning is only in the formative stage. Events both International and Domestic can have a great influence on either the success or failure of the venture.

## II. Development and Intended Purpose of Demonstration

The Strategy Action Conference (SAC) met at the University of Wisconsin on June 26-28, 1970 for the purpose of planning future actions to end the war in Vietnam. At the Second National Strategy Action Conference also at the University of Wisconsin September 11-13, 1970, a paper outlining "an eight month strategy" was adopted. This paper calls for regional organizing and local demonstrations for building "consciousness for national antiwar activity." It also calls for demonstrations against large corporations and names General Electric Company and Honeywell, Incorporated, as targets for national boycotts. The paper also urges the formation of 5,000 political collectives throughout the United States to prepare people for large-scale demonstrations at Washington, D.C., in May, 1971. According to the strategy adopted by the Conference, if the war in Vietnam has not ended by May 1, 1971, hundreds of thousands of citizens will mass at Washington, D.C., to end the war. Starting on May 3, 1971, demonstrators will engage in "nonviolent civil disobedience" designed to make Government operations impossible. Tactics used will include "stall-ins and sit-ins at key intersections of roads leading from the suburbs to Washington, D.C." These tactics will be carried out by "disciplined squads of 10,000 people a day" and will continue until the war ends.

On January 8-10, 1971, in Chicago at a meeting of the National Coalition Against War Racism Repression (NCAWRR) plans for a national action rally to be held in Washington, D.C. in May, 1971, were formalized. A planning committee of 30 persons known as the Continuation Committee was formed to coordinate final arrangements for a series of "non violence acts of Civil disobedience designed to provoke a reaction from the authorities."

III. Individuals/Organizations Sponsoring and Leading This Effort

At the January, 1971, meeting among the Prominent Individuals involved were Dave Dellinger, [redacted]

[redacted]  
It should be noted at least the first three above have been associated with violence and incitement to violence.

b6  
b7C

At the June, 1970 SAC meeting, organizations represented included the National Welfare Rights Organization, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Youth International Party (YIPPIES), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and pacifist groups. At this meeting some elements of the New Mobilization Committee, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Young Socialist Alliance formed their own anti-war organization known as the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), and roundly denounced the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression as a "Stalinist Coalition."

At the Second SAC held in Wisconsin in September, 1970, organizations represented included the National Welfare Rights Organization, the American Friends Service Committee, Women Strike for Peace, the National Student Association, the CPUSA, the Seattle Liberation Front, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), the YSA and the Yippies. The delegates decided that the SAC would pick up where the NYC left off as a national organization. It should be noted that the NYC is now defunct and that the SAC changed its name to the NCAWRR.

The NCAWRR held a meeting in Chicago during the weekend of January 9, 1971, and the National Peace Action Council held a meeting in Detroit on January 16, 1971. These meetings did not develop any specific plans for May, 1971, demonstration. It was decided additional meetings would be held by the NCAWRR in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30-31, 1971, and by the NPAC in Washington, D.C., during the second week in February, 1971. In past meetings held by the NPAC and NCAWRR both groups have attempted to effect a mutual alignment, thereby permitting a joint demonstration. The NPAC desires a non-violent demonstration and has stated they will not at this time participate in the NCAWRR May, 1971, demonstration.

The NCAWRR tentatively plans to demonstrate in Washington, D.C., on May 5, 1971, and has stated non-violent acts of civil disobedience should be an individual option.

Various groups including the National Student Association, hope to use the May demonstration to propagandize their recently acquired "peace treaty" with North Vietnam students. The Women's Strike for Peace are demanding the Vietnam War end by April 30, 1971. This organization indicates it will demonstrate in Washington, D.C., if the war is not ended.

#### IV. Action Planned

##### a. Domestic

Davis listed key installations that make the war, among which he mentioned the Pentagon, Central Intelligence, Justice Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He called for a massive stall-in of automobiles and sit-ins on May 3, 1971, on roads leading to the Pentagon.

In the Summer of 1970, a paper attributed to Arthur Waskow, Institute for Policy Statements, entitled "A Proposal for the Formation of Liberation Collectives and Brigades and for the Disruption/Liberation of Washington," was circulated amongst radical groups in the United States. The basic strategies proposed in this document as a means of sabotaging the U.S. Government, were as follows:

1. teach-ins with Federal employees inside their respective agencies;
2. attempt to meet with and demand a full policy disclosure from responsible officials in CIA, Department of Army, and other agencies;
3. public interviews with members of Congress and a possible sit-in at the Capitol;
4. blocking bridges and highways of the Pentagon and the CIA;
5. Halting the machinery of conscription and enlistment;
6. Stopping the collection of taxes for war and repression;
7. opening up all the government's hospitals, cafeterias, etc., to all people;
8. liberating some Federal agencies, as the Peace Corps was in May, to serve the real needs of real people;
9. Turning over military reservations to people who need housing.

b. International

Foreign involvement in the antiwar demonstrations planned for early May 1971 in Washington, D. C. has centered primarily on two significant events: the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on 28-30 November 1970; and the delegation of American student body presidents and National Student Association representatives which traveled to Hanoi in December 1970 to negotiate a "people's peace treaty" between the Americans and the Vietnamese.

At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were  who had traveled to Hanoi

immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the Stockholm Conference in seeking approval for a worldwide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on 1 May 1971 to provide international support for the antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D. C. and other key American cities. Although the Stockholm Conference endorsed a general program of support for antiwar activities in the United States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for worldwide actions. The Conference leadership, backed by the Communist front World Council of Peace and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The World Council of Peace did, however, designate 7 May 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement.

The North Vietnamese delegation at the Stockholm Conference, concerned over the flagging U. S. antiwar movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the 1 May date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to 30 June 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U. S. forces. The U. S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on 3-4 April 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King, but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of 1 May as a day of international support for the U. S. anti-war movement, the Stockholm Conference did include the 3-4 April date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

[redacted] behind the delegation of student leaders who traveled to Hanoi in December 1970 to negotiate the "people's peace treaty." Davis has publicly described the "treaty" as the first step in a chain of events leading toward the May demonstration of civil disobedience. Dellinger, while in Stockholm to attend the Conference, also

conferred with two principal leaders of the student "treaty" delegation who stopped off there en route to Hanoi. At the Stockholm Conference, the American delegation, under Dellinger's leadership, unsuccessfully proposed that the Conference support the "people's peace treaty." This proposal, however, met with the opposition of the Conference chairman, Bertil Svahnstrom of Sweden, and the Soviet delegation. Svahnstrom opposed the idea and succeeded in defeating it on the grounds that peace treaties could be concluded only between governments and not independently of them.

The most recent Information Letter of the Stockholm Conference dated 20 December 1970 mentions 1-16 May 1971 when "the U. S. movement will mobilize massive nationwide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after Nixon's invasion of Cambodia." This is one of several dates suggested in the same context for concerted action on an international level to end the war in Indochina. However, there has been no evidence to date that large-scale foreign antiwar demonstrations are being planned in conjunction with the May demonstrations in the United States.

#### V. Capability for Achieving Planned Action

It is too early to predict the size and character of the demonstrations in May. Meetings held by the groups involved have been disrupted by factionalism in the organization. A consensus on the aims and conduct of the demonstrations has not emerged. Some factions within the NCAWRR are attempting to use the May 1971 demonstrations to enhance their own image, interest, and causes. Black organizations have shown little interest in the demonstrations.

~~SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

February 3, 1971

Director, FBI

62-113887-13

REC 8

ST-114

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

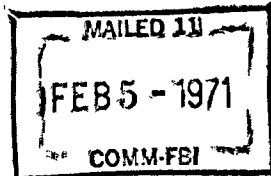
Reference is made to your letter dated February 2, 1971, which consisted of a draft of a "proposed charter" of the captioned organization which has been provided to this Bureau for review and comments.

In this regard it is requested that an appropriate change be made in the wording of paragraph IV entitled "Staff" to clearly show that the FBI will not provide personnel for the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff. The wording would then be consistent with our position as stated in my letter dated January 27, 1971, prompted by manpower and budgetary problems.

Although we are unable to provide any personnel support, you may be assured of our continuing full cooperation in providing all relevant intelligence which might be of assistance to the Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities.

62-113887

DECLASSIFIED ON 11/15/80  
BY SP8RCB/oms



GCM:mlm  
(7)

NOTE:

See memorandum G. C. Moore to G. D. Brennan, 2/3/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

This letter is classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as it contains information the disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

Declassified 14828  
9/6/78

~~SECRET~~  
Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Dalbey

*My*

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*Wcl*

*WBS*  
*hcr*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brennan C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_

*bjr*

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *bjr*

DATE: 2/3/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*GCM*

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of the receipt of a draft copy of "proposed charter" of captioned committee and to recommend that we respond by restating Bureau's position that we cannot assist in its staffing.

*S-gh*

In my memorandum of 2/2/71 you were advised that a "proposed charter" was being prepared which would ultimately be submitted to heads of all participating agencies for approval. We are now in receipt of a "draft" of this paper which is attached. Each agency has been furnished a copy for review and suggested changes desired at this point before the final paper is submitted.

An analysis of the draft shows that the "authority" of the captioned committee is attributed to the Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbance which was a plan adopted by Departments of Defense and Justice in April, 1969 for purpose of coordinating preparations for and responses to serious civil disturbances which might thereafter occur within the United States.

*me*

With respect to the stated mission and membership of the committee, there appears nothing which would be objectionable to us.

However, the remainder of the draft, with exception of a provision for "office space and facilities" which would be provided by Justice, deals with "staff" and the staff's "procedures and functions." The draft states the committee

Enclosures *sent 2-5-71*

62-113887

ENCLOSURE

ST-114

FEB 10 1971

GCM:bjr (5) *bjr*

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/15/90 BY SP8 RCB/BDM

REC 862-113887-13

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV  
REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

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FEB 3 9 33 AM 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

FEB 3 1 45 PM '71

FEB 5 11 48 AM '71

FBI  
REC'D BISHOP

REC'D TOLSON  
FBI

FEB 3 11 31 AM 1971

FEB 3 9 52 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

FEB 5 1 25 PM 1971

REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

~~EYES ONLY - SECRET~~

TO : See Addresses Below

DATE: February 2, 1971

FROM : Robert C. Mardian  
Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

*RCM*

D R A F T

SUBJECT: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

I. Authority:

Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances

II. Mission:

To provide intelligence estimates to the responsible Government departments and agencies on a need-to-know basis in order to effectively evaluate and anticipate problems to appropriately respond to civil disorders. In carrying out this mission, the Committee shall have access to all intelligence in the possession of the United States government respecting terrorist activities.

III. Membership:

Members of the Committee shall consist of representatives of the following departments and agencies: Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, National Security Agency, and, when necessary, representatives of other departments or agencies designated by the Committee.

IV. Staff:

The Committee will be supported by a permanent intelligence estimation staff consisting of representatives from member departments and agencies and headed by an executive director

~~EYES ONLY - SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-13

*Rec'd  
2-2-71 JRM*

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

upon the intelligence agencies comprising the Committee to give him appropriate briefings and the orientation necessary to carry out his job. In this regard, he stated he desired to know more about the intelligence operations of each agency and would spend the next several weeks preparing himself in this connection. He said he fully expects to return to the State of Washington Supreme <sup>Court</sup> Bench sometime during the coming year but wanted to do a good, effective job for Mr. Ehrlichman before returning and felt perhaps Mr. Ehrlichman selected him to chair this Committee because he had no intelligence background.

A brief discussion was had concerning material submitted by all agencies regarding (1) a list of political terrorist groups in the United States (2) a list of proposed intelligence queries to be utilized in evaluating intelligence coverage of the groups and (3) a calendar of proposed extremist events for the next six months. Mr. Doherty of Justice Sharp's staff was instructed to prepare an engrossment of all agency contributions so that the Committee at its next meeting could establish priorities and undertake necessary intelligence evaluations needed by the White House.

Mr. Dean of the White House commented specifically concerning the calendar of extremist events (which was almost totally composed of FBI submissions) and the Committee recommended that any additions or deletions to this calendar be brought to the Committee's attention on a continuing basis. (Unless advised to the contrary, this will be done)

There was some discussion as to staffing requirements of the Committee, note being taken that Justice Sharp and his Assistant, Doherty, who have office space in the Federal Office Building #7, on Jackson Place, Northwest, do not have any secretarial help. The National Security Agency representative volunteered to loan the Committee a secretary on a temporary basis. Although no direct request was made of the

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

will be supported by a permanent intelligence estimation staff consisting of representatives from member departments and agencies. This is contrary to position which we have taken in our letter dated 1/27/71 in which we stated that we could not provide assistance in staffing a working group because of manpower and budgetary problems.

Accordingly, it is felt that we should once again point out our position in this regard and request that appropriate wording be set forth in the paragraph entitled "Staff" to clearly show that the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff will not be composed of employees from the FBI.

The stated functions of the permanent staff consisting of intelligence dissemination, estimate preparation, information gap identification and preparation of other relevant studies as directed by the committee appear to be in line with the committee's overall mission and contain nothing which we should take issue with.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian requesting that the wording of the "proposed charter" be changed to clearly show the FBI will not provide personnel for the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff. The letter reiterates our full support in providing intelligence to assist the committee in fulfilling its responsibilities.

AK ✓  
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B  
WEL  
A  
WBS

appointed by the Committee.

V. Procedures and Functions:

The permanent staff will perform the following functions:

1. When requested by the Committee, the departments or agencies represented shall furnish to the Committee staff all available information relevant to the stated request of the Committee. All such requests for intelligence data shall first be approved by a majority of the Committee members.
2. Prepare estimates from time to time as directed by the Committee.
3. Report information gaps to the Committee as such gaps are identified.
4. Recommend to the Committee no less often than monthly subjects for intelligence estimation.
5. Prepare other relevant studies and reports as directed by the Committee.

VI. Office Space and Facilities:

The Department of Justice shall provide necessary office space, supplies, and incidental administrative support.

ADDRESSEES: Inspector George C. Moore  
Mr. Benson Buffham  
Mr. Thomas J. Kelly  
Colonel John W. Downey  
Mr. Richard Ober

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Byrd C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*JPM*  
*ML*

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 1/11/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Walters*  
*Tracy*  
*G. C. Moore*

This morning (1/11/71) I attended another meeting of the captioned Committee as the Director's representative. The meeting was held in the Office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building. Those present were:

- Justice Morell Sharp, Chairman of the Committee
- John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President
- Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs
- Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department
- John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division who is now Justice Sharp's Assistant
- Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency
- Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency
- James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency
- Thomas Kelly, Secret Service
- George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

*John*

At the outset, Justice Sharp, who has been designated Chairman of this Committee by the Honorable John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, gave a talk in which he briefly sketched his career and pointed out he was totally uninformed in intelligence matters and would depend

*62-113887-14-42*

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - G. C. Moore

FEB 11 1971

GCM:mlm  
(8) *mlm*

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51 FEB 16 1971

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

FBI or any other agency in this regard, the White House representatives present indicated that it was hoped the staffing of the Committee would come from personnel of the agencies comprising the Committee. (Any such request received in this regard will, of course, be brought to the Director's attention and no commitment or encouragement otherwise will be made)

*We cannot staff it. We have been badly cut by the Budget Bureau.*

As a matter of interest, Mr. Mardian was called from the meeting several times for calls from the Attorney General and he mentioned after one call that the activities of the Jewish Defense League were causing a great deal of concern and the State Department was pressuring the Justice Department to secure an injunction against the Defense League in order to curtail their activities against Soviets and their establishments in this country. Mardian commented that he had very little confidence in the State Department and sometimes when he talks to a desk officer at the State Department, he feels that he is talking "to the enemy."

ACTION:

(1) If you approve, the Racial Calendar which is prepared monthly as to the proposed extremist activities on the part of black and New Left extremists will be made available to this captioned Committee.

(2) You will be kept advised as to further developments as they occur.

*OK  
J  
WBS*

*OK -  
J  
✓ OK  
J  
WBS*

*J  
WBS*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*eBps*

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>12</sup>

DATE: 1/26/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *ha*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore *G.C. Moore*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of 1/25/71 meeting of captioned committee and to recommend we respond negatively regarding request to help in staffing a working group within the committee.

*5-9a*

Another meeting was held of captioned committee at 4 p.m., 1/25/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. I attended as the Director's representative on this committee. Those present were:

- John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President
- Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department
- Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency
- Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency
- James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency
- Thomas Kelly, Secret Service
- George C. Moore - Federal Bureau of Investigation *me*

At beginning of meeting Mr. Mardian explained absence of Judge Morell Sharp who previously had been designated to serve as Chairman of this committee. According to Mardian, there have been several inquiries made by acquaintances of Judge Sharp in Congress which have caused Attorney General and White House concern that it would be difficult to maintain appropriate security concerning the committee's work with Judge Sharp as its head with his office located in Federal Office Building #7 near the

Enclosures *sent to...*

62-113887

GCM:bjr (6) *ly*

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REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 27 12 44 PM 1971

JAN 27 11 05 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
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SENSTUDY 75

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 27 4 55 PM 1971

FBI

REC'D O. O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE  
RELL DIV.

JAN 27 2 16 PM 1971  
JAN 26 11 58 AM 1971

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 26 5 14 PM '71  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 27 11 42 AM 1971

REC'D BISHOP  
FBI

JAN 28 2 32 PM '71

JAN 28 4 31 PM 1971  
REC'D O. O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

White House. Accordingly at a meeting held 1/21/71 at the White House attended by Mardian and Dean with the Attorney General; H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President; and John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, it was decided that it would be better to have the committee function in space occupied by Internal Security Division of the Department, 315 Ninth Street, Northwest, and that Judge Sharp should be removed from the committee and assigned other consultant duties within the Justice Department.

At the same White House meeting, 1/21/71, Mardian advised that Attorney General, Haldeman, and Ehrlichman were briefed concerning developments to date and recommended that the committee operate from a problem solving approach and prepare necessary intelligence evaluation studies as needed by the White House and operate within the framework of agencies composing the committee without having an actual working staff assembled within the committee itself. He said he was promptly told by his superiors (Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman) that the President definitely wanted the committee physically staffed and operational in short order so that intelligence evaluations needed by the White House would be forthcoming. Both Dean and Mardian stated they were taken to task for not having the committee physically staffed and for taking such a long period of time in making the committee functional.

As a result of the 1/21/71 White House meeting, Mardian and Dean stated that three targets were given the committee to handle on an expedite basis--1) Evaluation of intelligence in connection with proposed May, 1971,

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D. C.; 2) Assessment of likelihood of campus disturbances in 1971; and 3) Development of a calendar of proposed future extremist events.

It was indicated that the first item of importance, however, was the physical staffing of a working group within the committee composed of individuals from member agencies qualified to assist in analyzing and preparing appropriate intelligence evaluations which in turn would be submitted to the White House after appropriate review by heads of agencies making up the overall Intelligence Evaluation Committee. This intelligence evaluation working staff together with supporting clerical and stenographic personnel is to be provided by agencies making up the captioned committee and is to function in a semipermanent capacity.

At this point I was asked by Mr. John Dean as to the FBI's position in helping to staff this group at which time he was informed of our own manpower and budgetary problems and frankly told that consequently the FBI is not in a position to staff the proposed working group. (In this regard advice of the Director was followed as set forth on page three of my 1/11/71 memorandum, attached). Both Mardian and Dean were quite insistent that I bring to the Director's attention the most recent concern of the President and his advisors as to the immediate physical structuring of this committee and asked if the Director would reconsider as such staffing could not take place without the complete cooperation of all agencies. I told them I would, of course, bring the matter to the Director's attention but I stressed again the manpower requirements which have taxed usso heavily within the FBI.

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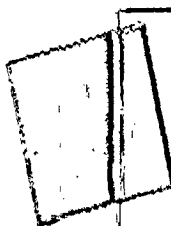
Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

As a matter of further interest the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and Secret Service representatives advised they would make one key intelligence man available either on a full-time or part-time basis and possibly might be able to furnish necessary clerical help to support their personnel. Angleton of Central Intelligence Agency commented that Director Richard Helms had pledged his complete cooperation which included any request for staffing. The Defense Intelligence Agency representative stated that he would have to consult with his superior, (Robert F. Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence). Mardian said he had instructed that John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division, be assigned to this working group from the Department of Justice.

All representatives were requested to submit a memorandum to Mr. Mardian by close of business Thursday (1/28/71) containing identities of personnel who were being designated to physically staff the working committee and also furnish specific suggestions as to the entire physical make-up of the group and its mechanical operations. The next meeting of captioned committee has been scheduled for 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, 2/1/71.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter to the Assistant Attorney General Mardian will be sent making it quite clear we cannot assist in staffing the proposed working committee, because of our own manpower problems and also, accordingly, we are not in position to comment or suggest specifics as to the working group's physical make-up and proposed operation.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

RA  
97

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *[Signature]*

DATE: 2/2/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *[Signature]*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, Internal Security Division of the Department, enclosing copy of Bureau letter 1/27/71 which set out Bureau's position relative to staffing captioned committee. Mardian says he has not received the letter which, according to our records, was sent 1/27/71.

*5-ge*

At a meeting of the captioned committee held at 4 p.m., 2/1/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, Mr. Mardian at the outset of the meeting said he had not yet received a letter from the Bureau as to the request for assistance in staffing the committee and desired to know if I had any information to pass on in that regard.

*[Handwritten mark]*

It was pointed out to Mr. Mardian that I could not understand why he had not received the letter since our records indicate it was sent on 1/27/71 and the letter itself was dated 1/27/71. Upon being asked if I recalled the letter's contents, I informed him that the Director had pointed out therein that, because of our own manpower and budgetary problems, the FBI was unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee and specifically that the Bureau of the Budget and Management has cut us 100 Agents and 70 clerks. Attached is a copy of my memorandum dated 1/26/71 which shows that the letter to Mardian was sent on 1/27/71.

ST-117 REC 70 62-113887-16

Mr. Mardian stated he could not understand why he had not received the letter but was going to put it out through the Justice Mail Room to see if it was misdelivered. He stated that in the meantime he would be most appreciative if a copy of the letter could be sent to him.

54 FEB 12 1971  
Enclosures *[Handwritten]* 2-1-71  
62-113887  
GCM:bjr (5) *[Handwritten]*

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REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

FEB 2 RE 4 50 PM BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE FEB 2 10 40 AM 1971

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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REC-D BISHOP

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I  
FEB 2 12 22 PM 1971

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DOM INTELL DIV.  
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SENSTUDY 75

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE  
FEB 2 4 53 PM 1971

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Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

A separate memorandum is being submitted on other matters taken up at the 2/1/71 meeting of this committee.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter will be sent to Mr. Mardian enclosing a copy of our January 27, 1971, letter.

*Moore*  
*WCB* ✓  
*GK.*  
*H* ✓  
*WTS*



**CONFIDENTIAL**

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- February 11, 1971

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

Attention: Mr. John Doherty  
Director, FBI

REC-10 62-113887-17  
INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J.M. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Wells

EX-111

On February 5, 1971, this Bureau was requested to prepare estimates on the following subjects: (1) The likelihood of new momentum by antiwar activists or revolutionaries in view of the current Laotian and Cambodian situation. (2) The likelihood of kidnaping of a high official of the U. S. Government in the immediate future by political terrorists. There are set forth below our comments concerning these matters:

1. Antiwar Activities

Military action in Laos provides a central theme around which antiwar, student and other protest groups can organize demonstrations. In this respect, it is similar to the invasion of Cambodia in the Spring of 1970, which provoked widespread demonstrations and violence throughout the United States.

To date, numerous demonstrations have been held in various parts of the United States to protest military action in Laos. These demonstrations have been encouraged by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. This is shown by the fact that at a February 5-7 conference sponsored by the National Student Association at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a telegram was received from Madam Nguyen Thi Binh, leader of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Vietnam Delegation to the Paris peace talks. This telegram called for the mobilization of "peace forces" in the United States to check the "U. S. dangerous military venture Indochina." Following receipt of this telegram, calls went out throughout the United States to organize demonstrations protesting military action in Laos.

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

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/6/82  
BY SP2 JAP/alt  
JMS/mea (11)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

see note, pg 5

~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

FEB 25 1971  
G.C. Moore

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

[redacted] an official of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, promptly announced to the conference that Madam Binh feels the only way to end "Nixon policies" is through militant demonstrations.

Demonstrations to protest military action in Laos have already erupted into violence. For example, on February 7 rioting demonstrators inflicted \$16,000 damages to the Stanford University campus.

b6  
b7C

It is probable that revolutionary elements, such as Weatherman, will seize on the Laotian situation to further their objective of building a "revolutionary culture." In this connection, [redacted] a Weatherman fugitive, issued a statement on December 6, 1970, pointing out that demonstrations and rallies are significant actions and important in bringing about revolutionary conditions.

It can be anticipated that military action in Laos or Cambodia will give impetus to the antiwar and revolutionary movements. Escalation of violence may occur as a result of increased U. S. involvement and/or the repetition of a highly emotional incident such as the killing of four Kent State University students last spring during demonstrations protesting the invasion of Cambodia.

## 2. Kidnaping Threat

Kidnapings of prominent U.S. Government officials by violence-prone extremist elements must be considered as a definite possibility, especially in connection with reaction against U.S. military involvement in Indochina or as a reaction to the arrest and prosecution of racial extremist leaders. Extremist elements in this country are, of course, well aware of the use of the kidnaping of diplomatic personnel throughout the Western Hemisphere in recent years to gain the release of "political" prisoners and to gain publicity. They also have ready access to widely distributed material on kidnapings, such as "The Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla" by Carlos Marighella, the late Brazilian revolutionary.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division**

A known instance of a kidnap threat against a high U. S. official involves a group known as the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (ECCSL). Motivated by radical opposition to the war in Vietnam, six individuals were indicted on January 12, 1971, by a Federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for planning to kidnap the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The kidnaping was to climax a two-day antiwar "D. C. Action" during February, 1971, which would include the destruction of heat and power conduits serving Government buildings in the Nation's Capital.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) in the past year has openly encouraged the use of kidnaping as a possible weapon to advance its revolutionary aims, particularly as a means of gaining the release of its national chairman, [redacted] who is awaiting trial on murder conspiracy charges in New Haven, Connecticut. [redacted] stated in March, 1970, that the BPP had been approached by a group guaranteeing [redacted] release for \$50,000. A well-known American was reportedly to be kidnaped and exchanged for [redacted] "The Black Panther" newspaper in its September 5, 1970, issue praised the political kidnapings and murders by terrorists in Uruguay and on September 12, 1970, an East Coast Panther leader proposed mass kidnaping of political leaders to secure the release of [redacted] and other "political" prisoners. According to information received in April, 1970, [redacted] had outlined one plan involving Black Panther kidnaping of someone from the office of the United States Attorney General should [redacted] be convicted in Connecticut.

b6  
b7C

The White Panther Party, a militant ally of the BPP, has also suggested the kidnaping of U. S. ambassadors and other high Government officials as a means of gaining freedom for several of its members who are in prison.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

b6  
b7C

Another group which has utilized force and violence in the past, the Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) could employ kidnaping as a tactic to effect the release of its [redacted] who is currently serving a prison sentence for armed assault.

In Puerto Rico, a member of the Cuban-oriented militant Partido Socialista Obrero (Socialist Workers Party) claimed in May, 1970, that the party would kidnap a North American official for exchange purposes if several party members then on trial were convicted for violation of the Explosives Law of Puerto Rico. The party members were convicted on the above charge in August, 1970, and while the party has not yet engaged in kidnaping, its anti-U.S. members could attempt to do so.

There have also been several recent examples of the use of kidnaping against state officials. In San Rafael, California, during the August, 1970, trial of a San Quentin convict, an abortive escape attempt resulted in the death of four individuals, including Marin County Superior Judge Harold Haley. A prosecutor and a woman juror, kidnaped and held hostage along with the judge, were wounded in the gunfire climaxing the escape attempt. Guns used in the kidnaping and escape effort [redacted] self-admitted member of the Communist Party, USA, who is presently awaiting trial for her participation in this incident. BPP official Huey Newton eulogized the kidnapers at funeral services on August 15, 1970.

During January, 1971, [redacted] and [redacted] two black extremists, kidnaped a family and stole their panel truck in Bennettsville, South Carolina. [redacted] then kidnaped the wife and son of a South Carolina state senator and later attempted to kidnap another state senator at his home. Frustrated in the latter attempt, [redacted] attempted to kidnap a Bennettsville attorney and his family, but the attorney shot [redacted] surrendered subsequently. Investigators have indicated that [redacted] planned to kidnap persons as hostages to force the release of [redacted] presently awaiting trial in California.

b6  
b7C

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

NOTE:

Memorandum G. C. Moore to C. D. Brennan dated 2/5/71 reported that agencies on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee had been requested to furnish by deadline of 2/11/71 estimates of (1) the likelihood of new momentum by antiwar activists or revolutionaries in view of the Laotian and Cambodian situation and (2) the likelihood of kidnaping of a high U.S. Government official in the immediate future by political terrorists. The Director approved preparation of material to meet the above request made on the FBI.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as the letter contains information the disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *[Signature]*

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/5/71

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brennan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
 S. P. [unclear]

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a request made by Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee for two estimates to be prepared and submitted to the Committee by 2/11/71.

Mr. Doherty stated that he had just received a telephonic request from Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, that the White House desired captioned Committee to promptly prepare estimates on the following two subjects:

- (1) Likelihood of new momentum by antiwar activists or revolutionaries in view of Laotian and Cambodian situation.
- (2) Likelihood of kidnaping of any high official of the U. S. Government in the immediate future by political terrorists.

Mr. Doherty advised that he was contacting each member agency of captioned Committee and the deadline for submission of estimates to him would be Thursday, 2/11/71. He advised that this oral request would be confirmed in writing.

**ACTION:** If you approve, two separate estimates will be prepared on above matters and submitted to the Committee as requested, after approval by the Director.

62-113887

GCM:mls  
(9)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

18 FEB 19 1971

*[Handwritten initials]*  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 5/6/82 BY SP2 [unclear]

*[Handwritten notes]*  
 get 40 AAG 150  
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 SPS/ma

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RECEIVED-TOLSON  
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DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 6 12 24 PM 1971

FEB 8 RECEIVED BY DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

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F B I

FEB 6 2 35 PM 1971

FEB 8 10 36 AM 1971

FEB 8 11 04 AM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D-CALLAHAN  
F B I

FEB 12 1 20 PM 1971

FEB 8 2 01 PM 1971

REC'D OF BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT. IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

DATE: 2/19/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

1 - R. D. Cotter  
1 - G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*GM*

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of the receipt of a revised draft copy of the "proposed charter" of captioned Committee and three intelligence estimates prepared by the staff of the captioned Committee. These documents are attached.

Early this afternoon the Executive Director of the captioned Committee had delivered to my office the following documents which had been prepared for discussion at the next meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee:

- (1) A revised draft copy of "proposed charter" of captioned Committee. This copy is the same as the draft previously furnished us and which was analyzed in my memorandum, 2/3/71, which authorized a letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian requesting that the wording of the proposed charter be changed to clearly show that the FBI will not provide personnel for the permanent intelligence estimation staff. The revised draft shows this requested change by an asterisked footnote at the bottom of page one.

*5-ylh*  
*idw*

- (2) An intelligence estimate dated February 18, 1971, entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations."

EX 105 REC-2 62-113887-18

- (3) An intelligence estimate dated February 16, 1971, entitled "Estimate of Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in view of the Laos and Cambodian Situation."

15 FEB 26 1971  
FBI

*idw*  
ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

62-113887  
Enclosures  
54  
MAY 1971  
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER



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REC'D O'BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

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FEB 19 5 35 PM 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
FEB 19 4 07 PM 1971

FEB 22 9 24 AM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D O'BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

FEB 25 3 06 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELEC. COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE '57-62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

DATE 6/22/75 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SSC 62-116395-206 ACC \_\_\_\_\_ HSC \_\_\_\_\_

DEL \_\_\_\_\_

DEL  DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FEB 22 5 00 PM 1971

REC'D O'BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

- (4) An intelligence estimate dated February 16, 1971, entitled "Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U. S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists."

Each of the intelligence estimates which have been drafted will be reviewed and analyzed in order to ascertain if they are consistent with the information in Bureau files and whether the conclusion (or estimate) is an accurate one.

ACTION:

A separate memorandum is being prepared for the Director's approval analyzing each of the above-mentioned intelligence estimates.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

✓

*[Handwritten initials]*  
WBS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: 2/22/71

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

C

Mr. G. C. Moore's memorandum, 2/19/71, reported that the Executive Director of captioned Committee had furnished three intelligence estimates, prepared by the Committee for Bureau comments. Mr. Moore is to discuss the documents at the next meeting of the Committee.

*Q. Moore*  
*J. W.*  
 RECEIVED  
*A. J. C.*

1. "May 1971 Demonstrations." The first estimate is entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations" and concludes that it is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for Washington, D. C., the first week in May. As previously reported, these demonstrations are being sponsored by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice. Some officials of the Coalition, particularly [redacted] have been calling for a shutdown of Washington, D. C., on one day of the demonstrations, probably May 5. The Committee's conclusions state that the Coalition has publicly announced the intent to block the flow of traffic into Washington, D. C., the Pentagon, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

b6  
b7C

### Observations

We agree that it is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for May 1971. We also agree that vandalism may take place during the demonstrations. It should be noted, however, that during a meeting of the Coalition's Continuation Committee last January, members of the Committee voted against disrupting the flow of traffic into Washington, D. C. However, extremists among the demonstrators could still attempt to do this inasmuch as Davis has given considerable publicity to this plan.

*K*

2. "Estimate of Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situation." This estimate, captioned as above, concludes that military action in Laos or Cambodia will give new impetus, purpose and unity to the antiwar movement and the protest activities will be stimulated.

62-113887

BAW:amt  
(8) *amt*

EX-117

REC-47

62-113887-19

12 MAR 3 1971  
CONTINUED - OVER

54 MAR 8 1971 *PM*

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE  
FEB 22 5 13 AM 1971

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FBI JUSTICE  
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F. B. I.  
FEB 23 10 16 AM '71

FEB 23 8 42 AM 1971  
REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

FEB 23 10 02 AM 1971  
REC'D TOLSON  
FBI

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
[IMPORTANT NOTE] FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 151 62-16395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-2866 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THRU ISM THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT, SEE BUFILE 100-106620 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

FEB 25 4 49 PM 1971

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Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Observations

We concur with this conclusion. It should be noted that antiwar demonstrations have increased measurably since the military action began in Laos. For example, on 2/10 demonstrations were held in over 60 cities throughout the United States. It should be noted that in its background information on this conclusion, the Committee mentions the "National Student Movement" in connection with the recent Student Mobilization Committee antiwar conference at Catholic University. The way this is written, leaves the impression that there is an organized group called the National Student Movement which is, of course, inaccurate.

3. "Likelihood of Kidnaping of Any High U.S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists." This estimate, captioned as above, concludes that kidnaping of a high government official must be considered a definite probability by extremist elements.

Observations

We concur with this conclusion. It should be noted that the background material submitted by the Committee supporting this conclusion states that violence-prone groups such as the Black Panther Party and the Weatherman have endorsed political kidnaping. We do not have information that the Weatherman has endorsed kidnapings although it has called for assassinations for political purposes.

ACTION:

If you approve, Inspector G. C. Moore, who represents the Bureau on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, will make the above observations when these estimates are considered by the Committee.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
RMB  
HBM  
WJL  
OK  
H  
V  
KS  
WBS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Department of Justice  
Washington 20530

*WBS*

*fw*

February 8, 1971

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IEC MEMBERS

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty, Executive Director

SUBJ: Request for Intelligence Estimates

*5-9-71*  
*PI*  
*WBS*  
*D. Doherty*  
*WBS*  
*K*

This will confirm the request made by me to you on Friday, 5 February 1971, for information concerning two contemplated events:

1. Estimate on likelihood of new momentum on the anti war activities and forces in view of the Laos and Cambodian situation.

2. Likelihood of kidnapping of any high government official in the immediate future by political terrorists.

There is attached "Procedures for the Agencies Contributions for IEC estimates," which were approved by the IEC Staff representatives of DOD\*NSA-CIA and Secret Service. However, since these procedures were not prepared at the time of the original request to Inspector Moore they will not apply to the estimate due on Thursday, February 11, 1971.

\* DOD - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

XX NSA - NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

62-113887-20

**REC-7**

2 MAR 2 1971

*ENCLOSURE*

54 MAR 10 1971

GROUP I

~~SECRET~~

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SECRET

PROCEDURES FOR THE AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION TO IEC ESTIMATES

1. The <sup>0</sup>INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) has been charged with the responsibility of providing intelligence estimates to designated Government departments by effectively evaluating and anticipating problems of civil disorder. To evaluate a potential problem it will be necessary for IEC to request each assisting agency to prepare an intelligence analysis. The analysis, in the form of evaluated contributions, will be forwarded to the Executive Director of IEC. These contributions, pursuant to requirements set forth by IEC, will become the basis for the IEC's intelligence estimate of potential problems of civil disorder.
2. The IEC does not desire to receive a voluminous collection of intelligence data from the member agencies. The contribution should be an evaluation of the particular situation based on the data which that agency has in its possession. The IEC Staff may issue GUIDELINES, to assist the five agencies in the preparation of their intelligence contribution. Additionally, such GUIDELINES will be of assistance to IEC in identifying intelligence "gaps" and the basis for making supplemental requests to the individual agency for further intelligence information.
3. The following format will be generally used by the IEC evaluation staff in the preparation of intelligence estimates. It would be of great assistance if the participating agencies would follow the same format when submitting the completed contribution.

FORMAT

1. The Problem
2. Summary
3. Conclusions/Comment
4. Background
5. Discussion

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

GROUP I 62-113887-20

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Brennan *ED*
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/10/71

The attached confirms the oral request for intelligence estimates for the Intelligence Evaluation Committee as set forth in memorandum G. C. Moore to C. D. Brennan dated 2/5/71.

In addition, it sets forth the format to be used by the participating agencies in future requests for intelligence estimates. The two estimates mentioned herein have been prepared and are being submitted for the Director's approval separately.

*MLM*

*to CB/James*

TDR:mlm

*PR*

*WEL*

*(3)*



February 22, 1971

TO: IEC MEMBERS

FROM: John F. Doherty, *Internal Security Division, Executive Director Justice Dept.*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR WEEKLY UPDATE INTELLIGENCE CONTRIBUTION

It is requested that your agency's original contribution on the May 1971 Demonstration be updated to include the demonstrations scheduled for April 24, 1971. Additionally, any significant new developments concerning demonstrations in April or May and not previously reported in the initial contribution would be appreciated.

The above is of current interest to the IEC staff and it is desired that each agency submit a weekly contribution to IEC on Thursday afternoon from the present until mid-May on the contemplated April-May demonstration.

This will confirm the telephonic request made by an IEC staff member to you on Monday, 22 February 1971.

cc: Inspector George C. Moore



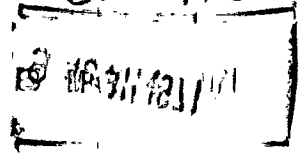
b6  
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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/14/85 BY SP12B0/AB  
351,298

REC-30

62-43887-21

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MAR 11 1971  
62-43887-21



MAR 8 1971  
XEROX  
MAR 16 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-43887-21

copy made to Deputy Attorney General  
May 7, 1975  
FJC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/23/71

By memorandum from G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 2/22/71 information was set out concerning a request from the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) for updated material as to antiwar demonstrations scheduled for late April and early May, 1971.

Attached memorandum requests each agency member of this Committee to submit a weekly contribution to IEC on Thursday afternoon with respect to these demonstrations.

If approved, a weekly contribution will be prepared and submitted for the Director's approval in each instance.

GCM:bjr

*K* *GC/psr* *OK*  
*CB/psr* *WES* *WBS*  
*W*

CA# 75-6203  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-30-88 BY SP5 [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
  - 1 - Mr. Sackelford
- March 4, 1971

*F*  
*O*

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

*Dist. copy declassified 1/2/82*

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

**Enclosure**

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NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year. This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*Rec'd*

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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

March 4, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,**

**BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) has scheduled massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971. The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has scheduled demonstrations beginning on May 2, 1971, at Washington, D. C. The PCPJ attempted to persuade the NPAC to cancel the April demonstration at Washington and join it in sponsoring the demonstrations during the first week in May. The NPAC refused to do this and as a result the PCPJ decided to become a cosponsor of the April 24 demonstration and to continue demonstrations through May 5.

**2. SUMMARY**

The PCPJ held a meeting of its Continuations Committee at Washington, February 26-28, to reconcile its differences with the NPAC. Sixty individuals participated in the meeting. Organizations represented included the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO); the May Day Collective, which supports [redacted] plans for militant actions during the May demonstrations; the Communist Party (CP); the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); the War Resisters League; and Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam.

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The delegates generally agreed that the NPAC had "stolen a march" on the PCPJ by announcing demonstrations for April 24. It was pointed out that this action had created a tremendous division among antiwar groups. It was

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also pointed out that the NPAC had absolutely refused to change the date as it was under orders from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to hold the demonstration on April 24 to demonstrate its control of a large segment of the peace movement.

At first, delegates to the meeting decided to only "endorse" the April 24 demonstration, but after pressure from leaders of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam (CLCV) and the AFSC, agreed to cosponsor the April 24 demonstration. [redacted] fought against cooperating with the NPAC, [redacted] felt that the April 24 demonstration will lessen the effect of the May demonstrations as people will not remain in Washington after the April 24 demonstration.

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Delegates to the meeting confronted [redacted] on the fact he has urged militant tactics, such as blocking access roads to Washington and the Pentagon. [redacted] contended that his group has no intention of "breaking with nonviolent traditions" but that "more creative actions" will be necessary to satisfy radical young people. The Committee decided that [redacted] plan to block access to Washington and the Pentagon would defeat the PCPJ's attempt to win widespread support from the public. It was decided, however, that acceptable tactics can include mass arrests, mass assemblies, intensive picketing, and boycotting. The Committee also decided that provocative actions, such as harassing police and "trashing," will not be allowed.

At a press conference on March 2, David Dellinger, an official of the PCPJ, announced the PCPJ is supporting NWRO demonstrations at Las Vegas, Nevada, on the weekends of March 5 and March 12 and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and NWRO demonstrations commemorating the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 1-4. Dellinger also announced the PCPJ will cosponsor the April 24 demonstration at Washington. According to Dellinger, the PCPJ will continue demonstrations after that date. On April 26, a "people's lobby," centered around the people's peace treaty negotiated by the National Student Association (NSA) with North Vietnam, will begin. He said calls will be issued for "creative nonviolent actions" following the activity on April 26. On May 2, a religious rally will be held in memory of students killed last spring at Kent State University and Jackson State College. On May 3-4, lobbying

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will continue and will culminate in massive civil disobedience at "the principal agencies of militarism and repression." On May 5, a nationwide moratorium on "business as usual" will be held at Washington and throughout the United States. Dellinger stressed these are general plans and that specifics remain to be developed.

The Continuations Committee will make further plans at its next meeting on March 13.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The NPAC, by refusing to consider changing the date of the April 24 demonstration, has forced the PCPJ to cosponsor its demonstration. A large turnout of demonstrators on April 24 may materially reduce the number of demonstrators participating in the PCPJ activities following that demonstration. It is unlikely that a large number of demonstrators will remain in Washington for two weeks following the activity on April 24.

While both the NPAC and the PCPJ have asked for nonviolent demonstrations, it should be noted that extremist elements have, in the past, paid little attention to such pleas. [ ] has given wide publicity to his plans to paralyze the Washington, D. C., area. These plans are attractive to his followers and may well be executed by them. It should also be noted that Dellinger pointed out that specifics remain to be developed. The next meeting of the PCPJ should result in more concrete plans.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-25-2011

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

February 25, 1971

*for*  
Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division  
Attention: Mr. John Doherty

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Mr. Doherty's request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning the demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1971, and the first week in May, 1971.

Enclosure

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NOTE:

Memo G.C. Moore to C.D. Brennan, 2/22/71, attached, set out Mr. Doherty's request for the enclosed memorandum. The Director approved the recommendation that this material be furnished to Mr. Doherty.

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EX-104

MAR 4 1971

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MAR 16 1971

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MAR 17 1971



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- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray

February 25, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**APRIL 24, 1971, AND MAY 2-5, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) has called for massive demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971, to protest the war. The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), which was formerly known as the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression, is calling for demonstrations in Washington, D. C., beginning on May 2, 1971, and lasting through May 5, 1971. The question arises as to the effect the April 24, 1971, demonstration at Washington, D. C., will have on the demonstrations scheduled for the first week in May.

**2. SUMMARY**

**a. April 24 Demonstration**

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The demonstration scheduled for April 24, 1971, appears to be well organized. It has already received support from eight members of the United States Congress. Both the NPAC and the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), which is controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), have widely publicized this demonstration. The NPAC ran a large advertisement concerning this demonstration in the February 14, 1971, issue of "The New York Times."

The SMC sponsored a National Student Antiwar Conference at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., February 19-21, 1971. Over 2,000 individuals participated in the Conference, including an estimated 500 members of the

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YSA which controlled the Conference. Delegates voted to support the April 24, 1971, demonstrations both at Washington, D. C., and at San Francisco, California, and turned down a proposal to attempt to shut down Washington, D. C., and the Pentagon during the May demonstrations being sponsored by the PCPJ.

At the present time, the NPAC has called for local demonstrations on April 2-4, 1971, in cities throughout the United States to commemorate the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. In addition to the April 24, 1971, demonstrations it has called for antiwar demonstrations on college campuses and in cities throughout the United States on May 5, 1971, to commemorate the killing of students at Kent State University and Jackson State College last May during campus disruptions protesting the invasion of Cambodia. It is also calling for demonstrations on May 16, 1971, at military bases throughout the United States. It hopes these demonstrations will attract members of the Armed Forces to the antiwar movement.

The NPAC has applied for permits for its activities at Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1971. These permits have not yet been granted and officials of the NPAC are now considering a march past the White House to the Capitol where a rally will be held. Previously, a request had been made for a permit to march from the Washington Monument grounds past the White House and then back to the starting point for a rally.

b. May 2-5 Demonstrations

The PCPJ has not yet decided on the type of demonstrations it will conduct during this period. During a meeting of its Continuations Committee, January 30-31, 1971, it rejected a proposal by [redacted] an official of the PCPJ, that demonstrators shut down Washington, D. C., on May 5, 1971. [redacted] had widely publicized plans for paralyzing the Washington, D. C., area by blocking access roads to both the Pentagon and the city.

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While the PCPJ is still considering the type of demonstrations it will hold, it has tentatively decided to hold its initial demonstration at Washington, D. C., on May 2, 1971. On May 3, 1971, the demonstrators will lobby with Congressmen and hold discussions with Government

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agencies with the emphasis being demands for additional welfare and social justice. On May 4, 1971, discussions will be held with Congressmen and at Government agencies to protest "militarism." On May 5, 1971, picket lines will be established at various Government buildings to urge Government employees to stop business on that date and join the demonstrators. Beginning at noon a march will be held to the Capitol to "begin sustained nonviolent action." It should be noted that none of the above actions are definite. The Continuations Committee of the PCPJ will meet at Washington, D. C., on February 27-28, 1971, to make further plans.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

To date, it is too early to predict the size of either of these demonstrations. Both groups are calling for peaceful nonviolent demonstrations. In this connection, however, it should be noted that extremist elements may well engage in vandalism and other disruptive tactics. In the past, demonstrations at Washington, D. C., have erupted into violence in spite of pleas by the sponsoring organization for peaceful demonstrations.

While the PCPJ has appealed to the NPAC to join it in sponsoring the May demonstrations, it should be noted the NPAC is calling for demonstrations throughout the United States on May 5, 1971. This date is the one tentatively selected by the PCPJ as the focal point of its demonstrations at Washington, D. C. Participation in local demonstrations on May 5, 1971, would have the effect of reducing the number of participants in the demonstration at Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 2/22/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Wells*

*Callahan*

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a request made this morning by Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee, for current information concerning antiwar demonstrations planned during the latter part of April and the first part of May, 1971.

Mr. Doherty advised that the activities of antiwar groups in planning for demonstrations during April and May, 1971, have been proceeding at such a rapid pace that the captioned Committee is calling upon all agencies comprising the Committee to submit up-dated material concerning this matter by Thursday, 2/25/71.

Mr. Doherty further advised that the material prepared in connection with this request should analyze what effect the proposed April 24, 1971, demonstration in Washington, D. C., would have upon subsequently planned demonstrations. He also requested that the material be prepared in accordance with the format utilized by the Committee in the preparation of its intelligence estimates setting forth (1) the problem, (2) summary, (3) conclusion/comment, and (4) background.

ACTION:

If you approve, up-dated material requested by the captioned Committee will be prepared and submitted as requested after approval by the Director.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan  | 1 - Mr. Gray        |
| 1 - C. D. Brennan | 1 - Mr. Shackelford |
| 1 - R. D. Cotter  | 1 - G. C. Moore     |

62-113887

EX-104

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FBI JUSTICE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CP*

DATE: 3/1/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Handwritten signature/initials*

*5-94*

I have been notified that there will be a meeting of the captioned Committee on Wednesday morning (March 3, 1971) at 10 a.m. in current space occupied by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff, 4th floor, 9th and D Streets Building. Unless advised to the contrary, I plan to attend as the Director's representative.

ACTION:

For information. A memorandum will be prepared concerning pertinent matters discussed.

*K*

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EX-114

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

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*Memo to Brennan  
PCN: Sub 3-5-71*

REC'D. C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

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REC'D BRENNAN  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *VB*

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 3-3-71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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*3-4-71 GCM*

This memorandum is to advise of the results of the 3-3-71 meeting of the captioned Committee which took place in the staff conference room of the Committee located on the 4th floor of the 9th and D Streets Building.

This meeting was attended by representatives of the Internal Security Division of the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service and FBI. The meeting was chaired by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

The major part of the meeting consisted of a review of the intelligence estimates that had been prepared by the Committee staff concerning: (1) May, 1971, Demonstrations, (2) Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situation, and (3) Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U.S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists.

The above-mentioned estimates have previously been analyzed by memorandum dated 2-22-71 in which it was indicated that we concurred in the conclusions set forth noting that such conclusions were based primarily on FBI intelligence data.

Mr. Mardian, during the discussion, took particular note of the obvious build-up on the part of antiwar elements in the U.S. and made the recommendation that the intelligence staff should prepare a full assessment of the antiwar movement in the U.S. including foreign as well as domestic ramifications.

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EX-104

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Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
62-113887

The Committee staff is preparing guidelines which will be issued to each of the agencies making up the Committee in order to have individual draft estimates prepared. (Upon receipt, the request will be analyzed and submitted for approval prior to our undertaking preparation of estimate).

Mr. Mardian expressed his concern over the fact that the staff of the Committee is not large enough to prepare the intelligence estimates needed to carry out the mission of the Committee. In this regard he stated he is in receipt of a letter from the Department of Defense indicating that since the FBI is not furnishing personnel to the Committee's working group, Department of Defense also will be unable to furnish personnel in the future. Mr. Mardian stated that this leaves the working staff composed merely of representatives from the Internal Security Division of the Department, Secret Service, National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. He expressed the hope that something could be done in the near future to fully staff this group in view of the obvious increased activity on the part of militant groups and individuals in the country.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

*OSCAR*  
*[Signature]*

*WBS* ✓

*A*  
*WBS*  
*[Symbol]*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore  
March 11, 1971

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
(10)

62-113887-

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D.C., in April and May this year. This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

REC-4

MAR 12 1971

62-113887-27

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 8 1971

*declassified  
3-11-71  
JEM*

*WBS  
WBS*

*Handwritten initials and signatures*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. ~~Walls~~, 1971

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
 DATE 07-15-2011

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971

1. PROBLEM

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington, D. C., through May 5, 1971. These demonstrations will include civil disobedience. As previously reported, the PCPJ refused to endorse a plan by [redacted] a PCPJ official, to paralyze Washington by blocking access roads and also decided that provocative actions such as harassing police and "trashing" will not be allowed.

2. SUMMARY

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated March 4, 1971, reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date and the fact that the Continuations Committee of the PCPJ had set a meeting at Washington, D. C., on March 13, 1971, to make further plans.

The Continuations Committee meeting has been cancelled. It was reset for St. Louis, Missouri, on March 20, 1971, so that West Coast delegates can participate. To date no additional plans have been made for these demonstrations.

While the PCPJ refused to endorse [redacted] plans for paralyzing Washington, [redacted] is still planning militant actions. Sources, who have reported reliable information in the past, have advised that [redacted] is working on a film. This film will show an aerial view of Washington, D. C., at 8 a. m. on a workday. Various points of interest to demonstrators in Washington will then be shown in the film.

b6  
b7C

BAW:ekn *etc*  
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT  ENCLOSURE

62-113887-27

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6  
b7C

During a recent conversation with a former Weatherman leader who is now associated with the Youth International Party, [ ] suggested that a group of students begin walking from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, to Washington. These individuals would hold demonstrations in cities while en route to Washington and would encourage young people to join them. [ ] also stated that "we're getting a piece of land just out of Washington" to utilize as a camp site and rallying center for his followers who plan to engage in militant activity during the demonstration at Washington, D. C. Investigation has determined that an associate of [ ] has attempted to buy land in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The source, mentioned above, is of the opinion that this is the land to which [ ] is referring.

[ ] also stated that his followers now plan to engage in militant activity on Monday, May 3, 1971, rather than May 5, 1971. [ ] He claimed that groups of his followers would choose six or seven key areas and would plan their activity for those areas. [ ] was apparently referring to his plan to block traffic as he gave Shirley Highway as an example.

b6  
b7C

In discussing civil disobedience likely to be engaged in by the nonviolent demonstrators, [ ] mentioned 150 clergymen blocking the door to the Justice Department. He described them as the type of demonstrators who would not resist but would submit peacefully to arrest.

He also discussed the possibility of his followers' demonstrating at the Capitol beginning on May 3 in order to hold Congress in session until it agrees to the People's Peace Treaty recently negotiated by the National Student Association with North Vietnam. During prior contact with his followers, [ ] has referred to the PCPJ demonstrations as a "front" for his followers' activities.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

b6  
b7C

While both the NPAC and the PCPJ have called for peaceful demonstrations, it is obvious that [ ] is not under the control of either group. It can be anticipated that his followers will participate in militant, violent activity during the May demonstrations. [ ] plans and the plans of the PCPJ and the NPAC should become more definite in the future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Blor*

DATE: 3/15/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gcm*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*et* EVALUATION Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the Intelligence captioned Committee entitled "Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U. S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists" dated February 16, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 12, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 3, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to C. D. Brennan, dated February 22, 1971, and with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached estimate which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.

*S. Ye*

62-113887

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

REC-III

62-113887-28

6 MAR 16 1971

GCM:mlm  
(6) *mlm*

ENC. BEHIND FILE

56 MAR 22 1971  
56 MAR 22 1971

~~ENCLOSURE ATTACHED~~

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 15 3 09 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

**MISC:** DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *HB*

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/16/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*5-400*  
*W.C. Sullivan*

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of an inquiry received from the captioned Committee as to whether the Bureau would desire to make a security "sweep" of the space occupied by the Committee in the Internal Security Division of the Department to make certain no listening devices are found.

This morning Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the captioned Committee, contacted me and advised that the space which will be occupied by the staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee is almost ready for occupancy. This space is located on the 4th floor of the same building in which the Domestic Intelligence Division is located (9th and D Streets, Northwest) and is part of the overall space occupied by the Internal Security Division of the Department. Mr. Doherty stated that since much of the information which will come into the hands of the Committee will be in the nature of communications intelligence data which bears the highest security classification and security protection, it will be necessary to give the space a thorough security "sweep" both physically and electronically.

*11/2/25 - Hold to see if anything further happens 2 weeks*

*3/4 Nothing new* Mr. Doherty stated that he is able to obtain the services of other members of the Committee (Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and Central Intelligence Agency) to handle this security check but he did not want to do so without first touching base with the FBI since we occupy space in the same building and accordingly may want to handle the job ourselves.

*3/11 Nothing new. No further action necessary*  
*8mm*

Mr. Doherty was advised that the security check would not interfere with our own operations in the building and he should certainly feel free to contact one of the other agencies to make the check especially since he has knowledge of their availability to do so and in view of our own heavy workload.

7 (1) ACTION 70 For information.

62-113887  
GCM:mlm (5)

*W.C. Sullivan*  
*Rights*  
*WBS*  
*7mm*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-917308-



FEB 17 4 28 PM '71

FBI  
REC'D BISHOP

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

FEB 16 5 27 PM 1971

FEB 17

FEB 17 4 42 PM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

*Handwritten initials*

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

FEB 15 10 30 AM '71

DIVISION

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE S) 62-118395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE <u>62-116395-266</u>	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DEL _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SENATE RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

RADIO ENGINEERING  
FBI LABORATORY

FEB 24 10 57 AM 1971

RECEIVED

FEB 17 1971

FEB 17 1971

FEB 17 6 03 PM '71

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 16 7 10 AM 1971

FBI JUSTICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Moore*

DATE: 3/15/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: <sup>D</sup>INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*Moore*

BT

Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situation" dated February 16, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 12, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 3, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to C. D. Brennan, dated February 22, 1971, and with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached estimate which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

19

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.

*9*  
ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

*5-4a*

62-113887  
Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

EX-103

REC-7

*62-113887-30*

GCM:mlm  
(6)

17 MAR 17 1971

60 MAR 26 1971

REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 15 3 09 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 4/27/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan *CB*
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 3/11/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdctm*

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells *Wells*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

By letter dated 3/10/71, attached, the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) furnished two estimates drawn up by the Committee. The first concerns the demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D.C., 4/24/71 to 5/5/71. The second is a Calendar of Events (demonstrations) going through 5/5/71.

Bureau comments or approval of the estimates is requested by 3/12/71. Telephonic approval was requested.

The estimate concerning the pending demonstrations at Washington concludes that it is too early to predict the size of these demonstrations. (This is an accurate conclusion as planning for these demonstrations is still taking place.) It also concludes that the demonstration on 4/24/71 will probably reduce participation in subsequent demonstrations as participants will not remain in Washington until 5/5/71. (This is also a valid conclusion. April 24 has been set for the date of the massive demonstration by both the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the sponsors of it.) It is also concluded that these demonstrations will be similar to past major demonstrations. It points out that during the past demonstrations, a small number of participants have engaged in vandalism and other destructive acts. It also points out that the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice has indicated that nonviolent civil disobedience will take place. (As of the date of the estimate, 3/9/71, this is a valid conclusion. There will, undoubtedly, be civil disobedience and acts of vandalism during these demonstrations.)

It should be noted that these conclusions are based for the most part on information furnished by the Bureau.

Enclosure 

REQ 74  
EX-104

62-113887-36

BAK: JPM  
(7) MAR 26 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

6 MAR 16 1971

ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

*File in 5/12/71*

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 12 3:32 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 11 5 26 PM 1971

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC); 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-266	HSC	
ACC.	DATE	ACC.	DATE
DEL.	DATE	DEL.	DATE

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 11 4 45 PM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI  
MAR 11 6 24 PM 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F.B.I.

MAR 12 9 43 AM '71

MAR 12 3 23 PM '71

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

Memo to Mr. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The second estimate, the Calendar of Events, reaches no conclusions; it is merely a listing of proposed demonstrations, some of which are minor in nature.

ACTION:

If you approve, Inspector George C. Moore, the Bureau representative on the IEC, will telephonically advise the Executive Director of the IEC that the Bureau has no objection to these estimates.

*Gen* *WBS*  
*WBS*  
*OK*  
*PH*

*done 9:00 PM 3/15/71*

*by CALLTS  
John F. Doherty*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-25-2011

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

March 18, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

There have been no pertinent developments concerning the proposed demonstrations at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971, since my last letter dated March 11, 1971.

Additional information received will be furnished to you.

BAW:jes  
(10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) be furnished up-to-date information on a weekly basis concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year. This letter should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

REC-26 2-113887-32  
EX-104

*delivered  
A.M. 3-19-71  
YBN*

*REC-26*  
MAR 19 1971  
*WBS*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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

56 MAR 29 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*fe*  
**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Brennan*

DATE: 3/22/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *Moore*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*uells*

*B. Brennan*

Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Calendar of Significant Anti-War Events," dated March 12, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 19, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 12, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 3/11/71 and, with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.

*R. D. Cotter*

*File - I-4e*

Enclosure  
762-113887

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

**ENCLOSURE**

**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

REC-2

62-113887-33

GCM:mim  
(6)

MAR 25 1971

62 MAR 31 1971



REC'D C. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 22 2 43 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 73

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

REPORT: T. NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. _____	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO S. R. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH HIS WIFE, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3-17-71

Attached memorandum was received by Inspector G. C. Moore from Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

The Jewish Defense League is a militant pro-Jewish organization located in New York City and members have exhibited propensity for violence.

If you approve, we will prepare a contribution for the estimate mentioned in attached and submit the finished product for your approval prior to delivery to Mr. Doherty.

GCM:bad

*Getman JAS V WA WBS*

DATE: 3-25-71

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6  
b7C

TO : *USJ*

*VRJ*

FROM : *sw*

SUBJECT: Jewish Defense League

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Estimate E-6  
3-19-71*

The attached Intelligence Evaluation Committee Estimate E-6 3-19-71 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.

*62-113887*  
**ENCL. BEHIND FILE**

*62-113887-*

NOT RECORDED

16 MAR 25 1971

*55*  
**ENCLOSURE**  
**57 MAR 26 1971**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *[Handwritten initials]*

DATE: 3/22/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "April - May Demonstrations," dated March 8, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 19, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 12, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 3/11/71 and, with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.

*R. D. Cotter*

*File-5-GR*

Enclosure  
62-113887

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

EX-114

GCM:mlm  
(6) *[Handwritten initials]*

REC 74

62-113887-34

16 MAR 24 1971

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70 MAR 31 1971

ENCLOSURE FILED

REC'D O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 22 2 43 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. ✓ DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-166670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. Wannall
  - 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- March 18, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

*REC-104*  
*62-113887-35*

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information on the activities of the Jewish Defense League relative to a scheduled demonstration to be held at Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., on March 21, 1971.

Enclosure

ERH:bjphjp  
(10)

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished an estimate on the activities of the Jewish Defense League relative to the forthcoming demonstration. This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

Classified "~~Secret/No Foreign Dissemination/No Dissemination Abroad/Sensitive~~" since it incorporates information from correspondence from Mr. Doherty similarly classified.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP8 BTJ/my*  
ON *5/17/82*  
CA *2025-71*

*delivered AM*  
*3-19-71*  
*HL*

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

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*62-113887*

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*ERH*  
*Rec'd*

*XEROX*  
*24 1971*  
*58 APR 1971*

*WJ*  
*WJ*  
*WJ*

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

March 17, 1971

- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

**SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION  
OF JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE  
AT WHITE HOUSE  
MARCH 21, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The Jewish Defense League (JDL) under the leadership of Rabbi Meir Kahane will be the main moving force behind a pro-Jewish demonstration at the White House on March 21, 1971. The expressed purpose of the demonstration is to direct attention of the United States Government to the plight of Soviet Jewry. Picketing of residences of Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned in Washington, D. C., precedes the demonstration. Actual plans for the March 21, 1971, affair include a march from the Capitol to the White House with assembly and speeches in Lafayette Park. Reports received indicate civil disobedience may be planned with strong possibility that violence may occur directed against police and/or official establishments of Soviet and Arab bloc nations in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

**2. SUMMARY**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated March 4, 1971, details application by Dr. William R. Perl to sponsor this demonstration under an umbrella organization known as "14-21 Coordinating Committee" and Ad Hoc Committee, headquarters in Brooklyn. Organizations described as participating include Jewish-oriented organizations in New York City and Washington, D. C., all of which have figured in the past in demonstrations conducted at Soviet diplomatic establishments protesting the oppression of Soviet Jewry. Named as the principal local official and Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the demonstration is one Arthur Quell, described as being a lay spiritual leader at American University, Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/17/82 BY SP8 BTG/mg  
CA 2005-71

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ERH:bjp

(9) *bjp*

MAR 24 1971

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Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

62-113887-35

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MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Despite identification of other pro-Jewish groups as assisting in the demonstration, the JDL is obviously providing the impetus and publicity for this forthcoming demonstration. Rabbi Meir Kahane, in public appearances in Alexandria, Virginia, and Potomac, Maryland, called for a concentration of 25,000 people. In a press conference at George Washington University on March 16, 1971, Kahane stated he expects 5,000 participants to demonstrate. A more realistic figure of attendance is probably found in information obtained from a conversation between the aforementioned Arthur Quell and an official at the JDL headquarters in New York. Quell noted that the organization of the demonstration would be "lucky" if they could marshal 3,000 persons.

A member of the JDL in New York has indicated that the demonstration at the White House is to include stopping traffic in front of the White House as a means of impressing on the people of Washington the need for action to support Soviet Jewry.

During the course of the aforementioned press conference on March 16, 1971, Kahane indicated that starting on the evening of March 16, 1971, residences of Soviet diplomatic personnel in the Washington area would be the targets of peaceful picketing. This action was to be intensified at various unspecified locations throughout greater Washington, D. C., on March 17, 1971. Kahane stressed that there would be no violence against persons or property of Soviet diplomats but noted that "polite telephone calls" would be made to the residences of individual Soviet diplomats wherein they would be asked to explain the Soviet attitude on the plight of Soviet Jewry.

The aforementioned Arthur Quell in the noted contact with JDL headquarters in New York on March 15, 1971, was noted to discuss the purchase of items which were believed to be either canisters of tear gas or fountain pen tear gas dispensers. A "few hundred" pens were to be purchased either in New York or in Washington.

Picketing of Soviet diplomatic establishments in this country by the JDL in the past has involved violence by the demonstrators with law enforcement officials and has included harassment of foreign diplomatic representatives and alleged bombings of establishments representing commercial interests of Arab bloc and Soviet countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While Kahane has indicated there will be no violence by the JDL during the demonstration or during the days immediately prior thereto, the history of JDL activities in this line has revealed frequent instances of individual action of a violent and terroristic nature carried out by individual members of the JDL. If, in fact, the JDL purchases tear gas dispensers, it is not impossible that possession of these weapons by demonstrators could lead to panic and considerable injury to the congregated throng at the White House on March 21, 1971.

#### NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since it incorporates the results of information received from confidential sources which, if revealed to unauthorized persons, could affect the security of the nation.

Sent by cover letter to Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director, Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

*Viper*  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Brennan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

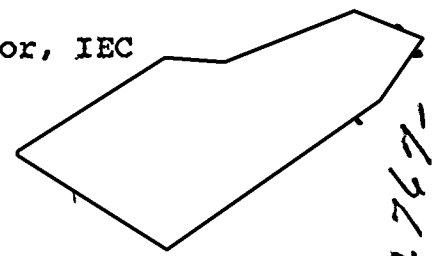
March 17, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member - IEC

b6  
b7C

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty, Executive Director, IEC

RE: SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION OF  
JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE



On March 16, 1971, Assistant Attorney General Mardian requested the IEC staff to prepare an estimate on the activities of the Jewish Defense League scheduled for Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, March 21, 1971.

In view of the scheduled date of the demonstration, it would be appreciated if your contribution to this estimate could be received by Friday, March 19, 1971.

62-112767-  
RECORDED COPY

*Let to Mr. John F. Doherty*  
ERH:bjp  
3-18-71 (Enc)

REC-104

*62-113887-35*

MAR 13 1971

*62-113887*

XEROX  
MAR 24 1971  
*Be*

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

March 19, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

Reference is made to this Bureau's letter dated March 18, 1971, and its enclosure which set forth details regarding the forthcoming demonstration by the Jewish Defense League scheduled to be held at the White House on March 21, 1971.

A memorandum is enclosed herewith setting forth additional information regarding the forthcoming demonstration.

ERH:bjpbjp  
 (10)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/mcy  
 ON 5/17/82  
 CA2025-71

D

NOTE:

62-113887

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since it forwards an enclosure similarly classified and since it reveals Bureau investigative interest in the forthcoming demonstration, the unauthorized disclosure of which could affect the national security.

FBI  
 RECEIVED  
 MAR 23 1971

REC-47 62-113887-36

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- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
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 declassification

MAR 23 1971

ENCLOSURE

MAR 25 1971

APR 5 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-112767-384

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
  - 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
  - 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- March 19, 1971

1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

**SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION**    1 - Mr. E. R. Harrell  
**OF JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE**  
**AT WHITE HOUSE**  
**MARCH 21, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated March 17, 1971, outlined the problems connected with the forthcoming demonstration at the White House on March 21, 1971, to be sponsored by the Jewish Defense League (JDL) and other pro-Jewish organizations supporting the plight of Soviet Jewry. Subsequent information has been obtained indicating civil disobedience plans including a massive sit-in along Pennsylvania Avenue to trigger action by police, resulting in use of tear gas against the demonstrators. JDL leaders of demonstration activities have asked some contingents of demonstrators to remain in Washington, D. C., through March 22, 1971, in the hope that continued presence of the demonstrators will succeed in obtaining an audience with a high Government official.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/mj  
 ON 5/11/82 DA 2025-71

**2. SUMMARY**

A meeting at JDL headquarters on March 16, 1971, revealed instructions by leaders of the JDL to members of the group to travel to Washington in car pools and small groups. No efforts were being made to charter buses in New York City for the travel to Washington. It was indicated that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were expected to travel to Washington from New York to participate in the demonstration. The JDL members were told not to antagonize the police during the demonstration. An act of civil disobedience was being planned in the form of a

*Amw*  
*Red*

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ERH:bjp *bjp*  
 (9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**GROUP 1**  
 Excluded from automatic  
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 declassification

MAR 25 1971  
*SC*

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

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 wku

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

massive sit-in along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House. The JDL leaders felt that the participants of such an act would be the objects of tear gassing by the police and the JDL leaders implied that such an act would be considered as equal to the gassing of European Jews during World War II. Eli Schwartz, active in past JDL demonstrations at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York City, was reported as leading the JDL meeting in New York on March 18, 1971. Schwartz has established himself as being a militant activist and a leader in the JDL harassment of Soviet diplomats in this country.

It is noted that the American Nazi Party had previously applied for a permit to demonstrate at Lafayette Park on March 21, 1971, but permission for such a demonstration was denied and the group has subsequently withdrawn its request. It has been reported that a strong possibility exists that American Nazi Party members may take part in a counterdemonstration against the JDL gathering. The counterdemonstrators would not wear American Nazi Party uniforms nor would they be readily identifiable as members of the American Nazi Party.

Inquiry of known distributors of tear gas dispensers and supplies in Washington, D. C., and New York City has failed to reveal any unusual purchases of such supplies in the immediate past. These inquiries were made as the result of indications that JDL leaders of the forthcoming demonstration had mentioned the purchase of items which were believed to be fountain pen tear gas dispensers. One JDL member in New York City was known to have purchased a shotgun, a Crossman gas-operated pellet rifle and a Crossman gas-operated pellet pistol on March 18, 1971. There is no information indicating that these weapons had been purchased for specific use during the course of the demonstration scheduled for March 21, 1971.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

JDL organizers for the demonstration continue to publicly state that there will be no violence connected with the demonstration. Behind-the-scenes plans, however, tend to indicate organization of acts of civil disobedience which could lead to confrontation between the police and the demonstrators. Counterdemonstration steps planned by anti-Jewish groups could add to the tension of the demonstration and increase the potential for violence and injury to the demonstrators.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since it incorporates results of information received from confidential sources which, if revealed to unauthorized persons, could affect the security of the nation.

Original being furnished by cover letter to Mr. John F. Doherty.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

March 26, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

*Dept copy Jackson file 7007*

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
(10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

Enclosure classified "Confidential" as it contains information from a Bureau source the identity of which would jeopardize national security.

*ms*

*9:10 AM 3/29/71*

*delivered*

*4/29/71*

*REC-5*

*62-113887-37*

*MAR 30 1971*

*W.C. Wells*

*W.C. Wells*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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ENCLOSURE

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GROUP 1  
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*3/28/75 7225*

REC'D-BEYOND ROOM

5 APR 6 1971

62-113887

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

to commence on April 24, 1971. Mr. Mardian pointed out that intelligence developed to date indicates possibility that these demonstrations would be massive and that elements could be involved which could undertake substantial disruptive measures

He also advised that the White House is quite concerned with respect to these forthcoming demonstrations and is depending upon the captioned Committee and the agencies comprising the Committee to produce the intelligence which will result in the best possible intelligence estimate as to what will take place.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

*OSAW*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

✓

*ds*  
WBS

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

March 26, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington through May 5. These demonstrations will include civil disobedience.

**2. SUMMARY**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated March 11 reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date.

The PCPJ held a meeting of its Continuations Committee at Chicago, Illinois, March 20-21. Approximately 60 individuals participated in the meeting which was for the purpose of making additional plans and working out internal differences within the PCPJ. On March 19, prior to the beginning of the Continuations Committee meeting, the May Task Force of the PCPJ met to coordinate its activities with [redacted] of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It was subsequently decided the SCLC will be furnished funds to transport up to 800 individuals from the South to participate in an SCLC-sponsored demonstration in New York City in early April. As previously reported, the SCLC and the National Welfare Rights Organization are sponsoring demonstrations April 1-4 to commemorate the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to demand increased welfare rights for poor people. The SCLC action will include a mule train demonstration at Wall Street, New York City, following which the mule train will proceed to Washington to take part in captioned demonstrations.

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BAW:jes  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

REC'D-BEYOND ROOM

62-113887-37

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE  
MAY 22 1971



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was decided at the Continuations Committee meeting that on April 24 through April 30, activities will include intensive preparations for lobbying at all Government agencies and "nonviolent training." These activities will primarily make use of the "traditional tactics of nonviolent direct action" with only isolated instances of nonviolent civil disobedience. It was pointed out at the meeting that "insensitive over-reaction by police and the Government" may force a moral confrontation.

The actions from May 1 through May 5 were also discussed. Leaders of the PCPJ feel that [redacted] and his followers will not take violent actions during this period. After a youth festival near Washington on May 1, there will be a May 2 "Soul Sunday" with nationally famous ministers speaking to the demonstrators. Action following this will be planned in the concept of mobile nonviolence carried on by nonviolent affinity groups which will be developed in training sessions. A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that mobile nonviolence refers to small groups of demonstrators who can move rapidly to various locations and who will undertake civil disobedience.

The Committee decided that if the lobbying at Washington finds the Government "insensitive" to the demands of the PCPJ to set a date for an end to the war, the beginning of a guaranteed annual income of \$6,500, and an end to political repression, the tactics of mobile nonviolence and massive civil disobedience will be employed. [redacted] plan to block access to Washington and to Government agencies was described as a minor tactical force.

While officials of the PCPJ feel that [redacted] will not employ violent tactics, during speeches he is still urging that the Government be shut down and has stated "we're going to use nonviolence with force, with force."

[redacted] is reportedly in the process of buying an 80-acre farm in Loudoun County, Virginia, approximately five miles south of Leesburg, Virginia. An associate of [redacted] has made a \$1,000 down payment on this farm. The total purchase price is \$108,000. [redacted] associate of [redacted] is backing the purchase. This farm would be utilized for a "Woodstock"-type hippie festival for [redacted] followers who travel to Washington to participate in the demonstrations.

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Another associate of [ ] has stated that civil disobedience will be conducted by the "pacifist groups." He said that May 2 will be the "heavy day" for civil disobedience at Washington. According to this individual, the PCPJ leaders are leaning toward concentrating civil disobedience at one place, such as in the vicinity of Congressional sessions. This individual also stated that the May Day Collective, which consists of [ ] is considering having various groups undertake the blocking of specific areas, such as Shirley Highway. This type of action would continue for two days, probably May 2 and 3.

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b7C

3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While the PCPJ plans civil disobedience, it has not called for violent tactics. It is obvious from [ ] actions and statements that the PCPJ has no control of him. At this time, [ ] can be expected to engage in disruptive activities during the demonstrations.

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 3/29/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*J. M. [unclear]*

This memorandum is to advise of the results of the meeting of captioned Committee which took place late afternoon, March 26, 1971, in the Staff Conference Room of the Committee located on the Fourth Floor of the 9th & D Street Building. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Internal Security Division of the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Treasury Department, Secret Service, and the FBI. The meeting was chaired by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

The meeting appeared to have been called primarily for the purpose of introducing [redacted] Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, Enforcement and Operations Division. Mr. Mardian explained that [redacted] intelligence-gathering aspects which include Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Customs and the Alcohol, Tax and Firearms Division of the Department and, accordingly, he will participate in future meetings of the Committee and the intelligence units under him will be called upon to make contributions pertinent to the Committee's work.

The remainder of the meeting consisted of a brief presentation of Mr. Mardian with respect to the forthcoming massive demonstrations in Washington, D. C., which are scheduled

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - G. C. Moore

GCM:mlm

(7)

REC-33

62-113887-38

MAR 31 1971

*5.4 [unclear]*

CONTINUED - OVER

54 APR 7 1971

*copy sent to Deputy Attorney General May 2, 1975 JFC*

*mz*

*D*

MAR 10 3 49 PM '71

DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 29 11 10 AM 1971

F B I  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR BISHOP  
F. B. I.

MAR 30 6 55 PM '71  
REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 29 2 05 PM '71

MAR 29 10 33 AM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.	<u>SSC 62-116395-266</u>	DATE	<u>4/15</u>	ACC.		DATE	
DEL.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE	<u>4/15</u>	DEL.		DATE	

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT; DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

MAR 29 11 33 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 3/23/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*G. Moore*

I have been notified there will be a meeting of captioned Committee on Friday afternoon, March 26, 1971, at 3:30 p.m. in the current space occupied by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff on the Fourth Floor of the 9th and D Building. Unless advised to the contrary, I plan to attend as the Director's representative.

ACTION:

For information. A memorandum will be prepared concerning pertinent matters discussed.

*mz*

*over*  
*CD*

*WEL*

✓

*AS*

*mm*  
*WBS*

*D*

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

GCM:mlm

(4)

REC-33

*62-113887-39*

MAR 31 1971

54 APR 7 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

MAR 24 3 40 PM '71

F B I  
REC'D BISHOP

MAR 24 1 22 PM '71

REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 23 5 30 PM 1971

MAR 23 11 38 AM 1971

MAR 24 4 33 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE  
REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 24 5 23 PM '71

REC'D TOLSON  
F B I  
MAR 24 11 52 AM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISES MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/11/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/30/71

Attached request from the Intelligence Evaluation Committee received this morning asks the Bureau to provide the Committee with all pertinent intelligence developed (with exception of investigative reports) concerning the forthcoming April-May demonstrations in Washington, D. C.

If you approve, we will comply with the Committee's request.

*gh*

*over*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

GCM:mlm

*[Signature]*

SEE REVERSE  
S. [unclear]  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

CA# 75-6203

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-30-88 BY SP5 WJahr



~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

March 30, 1971

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: Inspector George C. Moore, Member, IEC

FROM: *JFD* J. F. Doherty, Executive Director, IEC

SUBJECT: APRIL - MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

The demonstrations scheduled for April 24 through May 5, 1971, are fast approaching. In view thereof, we would be grateful if the Bureau could forward to the IEC permanent staff any pertinent information it may receive concerning the above subject.

The Bureau's contributions to the April-May Demonstrations Estimate are of great assistance but, in addition, it is believed receipt of FBI letterhead memoranda, Current Intelligence Analyses, Studies and Monographs, and other field office submissions (not including investigative reports) would be very helpful in the preparation of revisions of Estimate E-1 which deals with the April-May demonstrations.

*R.D.C. After*  
*C*  
*5-4 ER*

*Copy sent to Deputy Attorney General  
May 7, 1971  
F.T.A.*

*62-113887*

REC-33

*62-113887-40*

7 APR 6 1971

57 APR 1971

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: March 29, 1971

FROM : A. Rosen *R*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

CAPBOM

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

*Sullivan*  
*McGowan*  
*Schwartz*

b6  
b7C

This is to inform you that while talking with [ ] and [ ] of Secret Service, [ ] mentioned that he had received the communication from the Bureau transmitting the information in the matter relating to the theft at Media which advised there was an agreement between Secret Service and the FBI concerning the dissemination of intelligence information. This agreement was an item taken during the burglary of the Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency and the agreement was contained in a SAC Letter.

[ ] mentioned that he was at a conference the afternoon of 3/29/71 in Mardian's office. This relates to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee which Mardian heads. Present at the meeting was Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Treasury, Enforcement and Operations Division. Representatives of the Internal Security Division of the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Treasury Department, Secret Service and the FBI were present. The meeting was presided over by Mardian.

62-113887-

b6  
b7C

[ ] advised me that he had been filled in generally on the April and May plans in the District of Columbia concerning the activities of various groups, this information having been mentioned to him while he was over in the Internal Security Division of the Department talking with Mardian. He was also told at that time information which they had received in the Department had been obtained from a highly confidential source of the Metropolitan Police Department. He was aware of the April 1st target relating to the Metropolitan Police Department and the May 1st target of CIA. He said in view of their over-all interest in such matters concerning intelligence information, he was going over to talk

NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 52-945-27-455

APR 6 1971

AR:mfd  
(5) *mjl*

CA# 75-6203  
SP5 *ci/ahr*  
3-30-88

CONTINUED - OVER

*SCA*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 6-25-84 BY SP5 *RJG/pmb*

59 APR 23 1971

Rosen to Sullivan Memorandum  
Re: MEDBURG

with John Doherty today, 3/29/71, and would get a further fill in on it. During the conversation with [redacted] they stated they did not desire any information from the FBI concerning this matter as [redacted] was in touch with John Doherty pursuant to his conversation with Mardian and that he had maintained liaison with the Internal Security Division of the Department at all times.

b6  
b7C

ACTION: For information.

*WCS*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

9  
Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 1, 1971

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. G.C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
(10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*only delivered to Mr Doherty  
4/2-71 TDR.*

*Rec'd  
ma*

*62-113887-41*

EX 101  
B I  
MORSON

REC-74

*✓ [initials]*

16 APR 8 1971

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

REC'D [initials]  
[initials]

*4325  
ENCLOSURE*

53 APR 15 1971 TELETYPE UNIT

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

April 1, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington through May 5. These demonstrations will include acts of civil disobedience.

**2. SUMMARY**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated March 26 reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date. The sponsors have now released the following timetable for the demonstrations at Washington.

April 24 -- A mass rally on the Ellipse followed by a march to the Capitol. Permits have not yet been issued for the march to the Capitol.

April 25 -- Leafletting of Washington churches and the instituting of courses to train people to participate in lobbying.

April 26 -- Lobbying at both Houses of Congress.

April 27 -- Lobbying at the Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

April 28 -- Lobbying at Internal Revenue Service.

April 29 -- Lobbying at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

April 30 -- Lobbying at the Department of Justice.

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

BAW:jcs  
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-41

*JCS*

*X*

*Handwritten signature and scribbles*

*et*

*Handwritten numbers and scribbles*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- May 1 -- A celebration of peace at Rock Creek Park.
- May 2 -- A mass rally at a site not yet selected.
- May 3 -- Lobbying at and entrance to Government buildings, including the Department of Justice, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Agriculture.
- May 4 -- Lobbying with Congressmen and at the Pentagon.
- May 5 -- A "moratorium on business as usual." During the morning, Government buildings will be picketed and leaflets distributed to Government employees urging they join the demonstrators. At noon, there will be a march to the Capitol.

The above activities, particularly those beginning on May 3, will include civil disobedience. The civil disobedience can include sit-ins, blocking of entrances to buildings, and the disruption of traffic. [redacted] and his followers have not abandoned their plan to block access routes to the Pentagon and Washington on May 3. During the meeting of the Continuations Committee of the PCPJ on March 19 at Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] and others of his followers in the May Day Collective pointed out that their philosophy was to raise the cost of conducting the war in Vietnam by launching massive demonstrations. He pointed out that one of the methods of raising the cost is the use of old cars to block access roads to Washington. [redacted] a follower of [redacted] brought up the idea of "mobile nonviolence" in which small groups of about 100 individuals each would carry out civil disobedience and disruptive tactics in various areas of the city at the same time.

b6  
b7C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a page from a notebook belonging to a member of Weatherman, a violence-prone group. This page contained handwritten notes concerning the demonstrations at Washington. It noted that on May 3-4, there will be massive civil disobedience at the airport, at bridges, at the Pentagon, and at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. According to the notebook, on May 5, the demonstrators will march on Congress and try to surround it. A cryptic note indicated that attempts will be made to get demonstrators to sign up in advance to participate in civil disobedience.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While some information received indicates that [ ] and his followers are continuing their efforts to obtain land outside of Washington which the demonstrators can use as a rallying point, sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have indicated that [ ] now intends to use Rock Creek Park as a rallying point. According to one source, the May Day Collective hopes to get permission to use the Park, but if permission is denied will use it anyway.

b6  
b7C

Literature issued by the May Day Collective reports civil disobedience will be utilized during the demonstrations and will include blocking streets, marches, and strikes at schools. According to this literature, the demonstrators can and will defend themselves against attacks from the police.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While the timetable issued by the sponsors of the demonstrations sets out a sketchy schedule, it furnishes few details. These will undoubtedly be worked out at subsequent meetings. [ ] followers can be expected to engage in disruptive activities and it is unlikely that leaders of the PCPJ will be able to control either [ ] or his followers.

b6  
b7C

#### NOTE:

Enclosure classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as much of the information was obtained from sensitive sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cb/bren*

DATE: 4/8/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gm*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*J*

Attached is a copy of a finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Calendar of Significant anti-War Events," dated April 5, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of April 7, 1971. Information in the enclosure has been reviewed and noted to contain no information of pertinence to the Bureau in addition to that furnished by the Bureau to the Committee regarding forthcoming events in the antiwar demonstration area.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be filed.

*5-9aR*

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

62-113887

REC-74

GCM:mlm  
(6)

*62-113887-42*

*K* ENC. BEHIND FILE

EX-117

18 APR 13 1971

ENCLOSURE  
62 APR 16 1971



REC'D W.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

APR 8 1 42 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>4/12/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 9, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
(10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*delivered  
5:13 pm 4/9/71  
LAW*

*Rob*

ST 113  
REC-52

62-113887-43

8 APR 13 1971

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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

REC'D - REVDUIC ROOM

APR 13 1971

APR 14 1971

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/6/82  
BY SP2 TAP/abh

62-113887

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-460998-

116657-100-459971-

APR 20 1971 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. GC. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

April 8, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington through May 5. These demonstrations will include acts of civil disobedience.

**2. SUMMARY**

**a. Washington, D. C.**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated April 1 reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date. The following additional information has been developed.

The NPAC held a meeting of its Steering Committee on March 27. The leaders of the NPAC feel the April 24 demonstrations will be the largest antiwar demonstrations held in the United States. It was also announced at the meeting that Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has accepted an invitation to speak to the demonstrators on April 24. One spokesman for the NPAC pointed out that all violence, as well as nonviolent civil disobedience, will be kept out of the April 24 demonstrations. He added that both David Dellinger and [redacted] of the PCPJ, have agreed to this.

[redacted] Training schools for marshals to handle the demonstrators were held at Washington on April 7. This training was held under the leadership of [redacted] an official of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

BAW:jes  
(9)

APR 14 1971

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**GROUP 1**  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

62-113887-43

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX  
INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT  ENCLOSURE

b6  
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2-AP/akt  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 4-28-91

RB

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Members of the PCPJ Finance Committee have indicated that the PCPJ is in a "desperate position financially," and has asked that each member of its Coordinating Committee raise money for the PCPJ program.

[redacted] of the May Day Collective (MDC), had previously announced his followers would assemble on a farm outside Washington which would be used as a rallying point for demonstrators engaging in civil disobedience April 26 through May 5. [redacted] has abandoned this plan. On April 1, he requested permission for the use of Rock Creek Park, specifically the P Street Beach area, the golf course, and the area adjacent to the Carter Barron Amphitheater. He also requested the use of the Washington Monument grounds from April 24 through May 8. [redacted] said information tents would be erected on the Monument grounds so that participants in the demonstrations could learn of available camp sites and housing facilities. [redacted] also said that Rock Creek Park's name had been changed to Peace City and that it would be used as training areas for "nonviolence." He intimated that these training areas are necessary in order to preclude violence during the demonstrations. He claimed 75,000 to 100,000 demonstrators will participate each day in the demonstrations.

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, was advised by a member of the MDC that the May demonstrations will open with a rock concert in Rock Creek Park. This individual also stated that the MDC will use the Park with or without permission. The same source reported that [redacted] is considering purchasing a farm after the demonstrations so that individuals connected with his May Day Collective can start a rural commune. The source was of the opinion that this farm could serve as a base from which members of the Collective could continue their activities. ~~(S)~~

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that leaders of the MDC, including [redacted] believe that the demonstrations in May, which will include civil disobedience, will be larger than the demonstrations to be held on April 24. The source was told that the MDC leaders intended to exploit the futile feelings of youth in "much the same way as Students for a Democratic Society intended to take advantage of the feelings of the McCarthy workers during the 1968 convention in Chicago." ~~(S)~~

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Potential participants in the May demonstrations are, according to the source, being told to get into physical condition for "trashing" at Washington. The source also reported that demonstration leaders believe that small bands hitting many targets during the period May 2-5 will be more effective than a demonstration against one target. The airports in the area were specifically mentioned as targets. (X)

[ ] met with New York City protest organizations on March 30. He announced the schedule of demonstrations, which has been previously reported. [ ] also stated that a May 1 celebration of peace will be held in Rock Creek Park, probably referring to the rock festival mentioned above. He added that training in nonviolent civil disobedience will begin in the Park. On May 2, a "soul meeting" will be held at the Washington Monument grounds. According to Davis, speakers will include the Reverend Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and George Wiley of the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). According to [ ] from May 3 through 7, there will be massive nonviolent civil disobedience aimed at "putting the Government on strike" by closing the entrances to various Government buildings. He announced that on May 4, a candlelight procession will be held from Arlington National Cemetery to the Pentagon. This procession will be led by political, religious, business, labor, and military leaders. Each person in the procession will engage in an act of "symbolic civil disobedience" at the Pentagon. [ ] also stated that on May 5, there will be a nationwide moratorium on "business as usual." He called for strikes at colleges and high schools and work stoppages at industry that date.

[ ] announced he has direct lines for information from various Army bases and specifically named Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, and Ft. Dix, New Jersey. [ ] claimed he will be forewarned of the mobilization of troops for duty at Washington during the demonstrations.

The MDC has sent literature to various protest groups throughout the United States. This literature states that the demonstrators will insure that the United States cannot continue the war. It also calls for a commitment to a campaign of massive civil disobedience in Washington and other communities. According to the literature, civil disobedience will occur at five "major targets" on May 3. These were named as the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Justice Department, the Department of Health,

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Education and Welfare, and the White House. It also claims that at 7:30 a.m., on May 3, access highways will be blocked. At noon on May 3, the demonstrators will attempt to surround the Capitol to force Congress to accept the peoples peace treaty recently negotiated by the National Student Association with the North Vietnamese. The demonstrators will also demand the establishment of a \$6,500 annual income and the release of all "political prisoners."

[redacted] of the War Resisters League which is represented in the PCPJ, has sent a letter to leading peace activists. In this letter he proposes that a delegation of antiwar leaders request a meeting with the President, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Dr. Henry Kissinger, military leaders, and both Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress prior to the April 24 demonstrations. The meeting would be for the purpose of presenting plans to end the war. If the meeting is refused, [redacted] feels the refusal could be announced during the April 24 demonstrations to show the good faith of the demonstrators and the fact they tried to present their program.

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Rennie Davis has continued speaking on college campuses. During these speeches, Davis has urged support for the peoples peace treaty and participation in the Washington demonstrations. During one speech, Davis claimed the demonstrators will hold a sit-in on the White House lawn. He has also stated the demonstrators will begin by using passive resistance but are prepared for violence if the Government does not accept their demands. He has urged that individuals who cannot travel to Washington conduct similar demonstrations in their home towns. During one speech, Davis claimed a mule train, probably referring to the SCLC mule train, along with 2,500 people will block access roads to Washington.

On April 3, the Third World Task Force demonstrated at Washington as part of the demonstrations commemorating the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Leaders of the demonstration had predicted that up to 10,000 would participate; however, a maximum of 150 individuals, mostly nonwhite, took part in the demonstration. The demonstration was antiwar in character and urged participation in the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington.

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Black Panther Party (BPP) will participate in the demonstrations at Washington and intends to use the demonstrations to focus attention on the forthcoming trials of BPP leaders. The BPP is considering displaying thousands of posters of [redacted] on trial for murder.

To date, protest groups have tentatively chartered 165 buses to carry demonstrators to Washington. Three trains capable of carrying 1,000 passengers each have been chartered from New York City. The buses and the trains chartered to date are capable of carrying 10,000 demonstrators. All of the buses and trains are scheduled to leave Washington on the evening of April 24 to carry demonstrators home.

b. San Francisco, California

At San Francisco, California, the NPAC is sponsoring the April 24 demonstration. It is under the leadership of [redacted] a member of the SWP and an official of the NPAC. The demonstrators will assemble on April 24 at California and Market Streets and then march through Golden Gate Park to the polo field where a rally will be held. The demonstrators will demand the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Indochina, freedom for all "political prisoners," a \$6,500 annual income for a family of four, and the implementation of the peoples peace treaty. [redacted] has estimated 30,000 individuals will participate. The NPAC also plans to demand that the City Council of San Francisco declare April 24 "Peace Day."

During a meeting of the California Peoples Peace Treaty Committee at Los Angeles, California, April 2-4, [redacted] who recently traveled to Hanoi to negotiate the peoples peace treaty, proposed that all University of California schools be closed May 1-5.

3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While details concerning the demonstrations planned following the April 24 demonstrations remain to be worked out by the sponsoring groups, it is obvious that [redacted] and his followers plan disruptive activities. As noted above, [redacted] has stated these may become violent unless the Government accedes to the demonstrators' demands.

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From the preliminary information concerning transportation scheduled to carry demonstrators to Washington, it appears that the majority of the demonstrators will be in Washington for the April 24 demonstrations only and will return to their homes after they are completed. As yet, no estimate exists as to the number of demonstrators who will remain in Washington to engage in civil disobedience.

NOTE:

Enclosure classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as much of the information was obtained from sensitive sources.

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Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 12, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. L.J. Brune

A SUMMARY OF THE ANTIWAR  
MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Reference is made to your letter dated March 11, 1971, entitled "An Assessment of the Antiwar Movement in the United States." Enclosed is a memorandum setting forth a summary of the antiwar movement for your assistance in the preparation of your assessment.

Upon removal of classified material, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

LJB/RCP:sfw

(9)

NOTE:

See memorandum A.W. Gray to Mr. C.D. Brennan 4/9/71. After approval this letter and enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th & D Building for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since transmits document so classified.

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**A SUMMARY OF THE ANTIWAR  
MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES**

April 12, 1971

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/13/82  
BY SP2 TAP/akt

NOTE:

See memorandum A. W. Gray to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee," dated 4/9/71, prepared by LJB/RCP;sfw/mkl.

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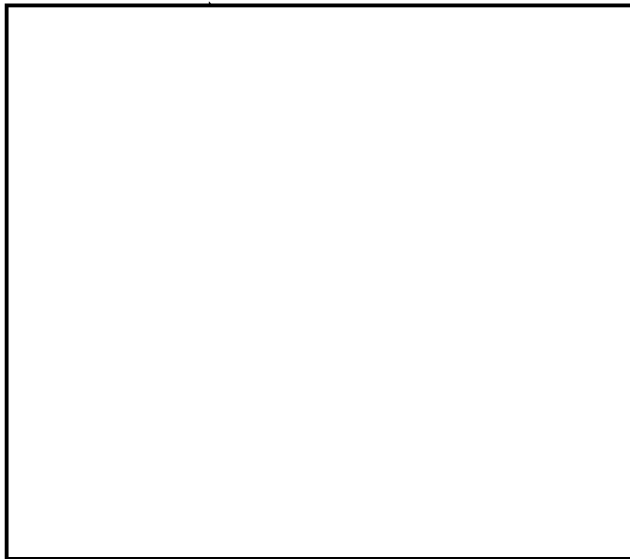
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PROBLEM

The identification of antiwar organizations and principal spokesmen who have engaged in or incited others to engage in illegal acts and those that sponsor or support activities which present a serious potential for or could result in serious acts of civil disobedience.

SUMMARY

Basically, the antiwar movement today in the United States is composed of two major coalitions: the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). These evolved out of a split in the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam on how demonstrations against the war were to be conducted. NPAC is controlled by Trotskyists and directs attention toward mass nonviolent protests based on the single issue of ending the war. PCPJ advocates more militant actions and injects other issues, such as poverty, racism, repression, and women's rights, into the antiwar movement on the premise that the Vietnam war has an intensifying effect on these problems.

NPAC initiated mass demonstrations for Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, for April 24, 1971, insisting they be peaceful. It is opposed to violence and civil disobedience on the grounds that the time is not ripe for such tactics. PCPJ leans toward civil disobedience. Its lack of discipline may permit extremist elements in PCPJ to engage in disruptive tactics. PCPJ bowed to the superior organizational skill of the Trotskyist-controlled NPAC and joined in plans for the April 24th demonstrations. NPAC had refused entreaties of PCPJ to cancel its April demonstrations in order to cosponsor actions planned by PCPJ for the first week in May. Descriptions of major organizations on the Steering Committees of NPAC and PCPJ are set forth along with characterizations of leading spokesmen.

BACKGROUND

The antiwar movement in the United States today is composed primarily of two major coalitions: the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and

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Justice (PCPJ). These coalitions evolved out of a split in the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe) on the question of how demonstrations against the war were to be conducted.

The NPAC was born through the efforts of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) and its controlling organization, the Young Socialist Alliance, youth arm of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. The SMC demanded the organization of mass national nonviolent protest demonstrations based on the principal issue of ending the war now. A second faction in the New Mobe advocated more militant and localized actions to end the war. After a series of meetings, this faction injected several other issues, such as poverty, racism, repression, and women's rights, into the antiwar movement on the premise that the war in Vietnam has an intensifying effect on these problems. This faction of New Mobe became the PCPJ.

The NPAC, under the organization and discipline of the Trotskyists, has as its goal massive demonstrations in urban areas and has formulated plans for such demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971. The NPAC insists that these will be peaceful demonstrations.

The Trotskyists have not adopted this position because they abhor violence or civil disobedience but because they believe tactically such activities at this time "turn people off." They have a different timetable. It calls for educating and conditioning people toward participation in mass activities and demonstrations directed toward a single issue, the ending of the war. Tactically, the Trotskyists are striving to increase the level of radicalization of the masses. Then, when the time is ripe, more direct actions, such as civil disobedience and overt violence, will be used to overthrow the Government of the United States. These tactics, they hold, will bring about a communist society modeled on the principles of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by Leon Trotsky.

The PCPJ has a different approach. At a recent series of conferences, several action proposals were formulated. The first called for a week of regionally coordinated actions across

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the country against targets the particular region could relate to, such as draft centers, welfare centers, university research centers, and "war-profiting" businesses. A second proposal called for a concentration in two key cities, Oakland, California, and Washington, D. C., hitting specific targets with massive nonviolent civil disobedience to disrupt military shipping depots and various agencies of the United States Government. A third proposal called for a demonstration in Washington, D. C., to totally disrupt the functions of the Government by deliberate blocking of transportation, tying up the telephone system, and the "liberating" of various Government buildings.

[redacted] active in the PCPJ leadership, has been convicted for violating the Antiriot Law as a result of his activities in Chicago, Illinois, during the National Convention of the Democratic Party during August, 1968. He has urged that an ultimatum be issued the United States Government to withdraw totally from Vietnam or face action which would close down Washington, D. C., in May, 1971. His strategy calls for a campaign of civil disobedience directed at key Government agencies, including the Pentagon, Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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While the PCPJ was discussing plans for civil disobedience demonstrations during the first week of May, 1971, the NPAC announced peaceful demonstrations against the war in Vietnam would be held on April 24, 1971, in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California. The organizational skill and discipline of the Trotskyists were clearly demonstrated by the smooth way in which plans for these actions began to take shape. Startled PCPJ leaders appealed to the NPAC to cancel the April action and join in cosponsoring with PCPJ the activities being considered for May. The NPAC declined, forcing the PCPJ to join them in cosponsoring the April actions. By this compromise, the PCPJ hoped the NPAC would reciprocate by cosponsoring the May activities. To date, the NPAC has not made this offer.

The large-scale demonstrations scheduled for April 24, 1971, have been widely publicized and leaders of both the NPAC and PCPJ are calling for peaceful, nonviolent actions. Extremist elements within the PCPJ, however, are not bound by the pronouncements of other coalition leaders and may engage in

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vandalism and other disruptive tactics since the PCPJ is not as tightly disciplined as the NPAC. This is particularly true of groups, such as [redacted] May Day Collective. The number of organizations and individuals willing to assist [redacted] in disruptive actions is unknown at this time.

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DOMINATING INFLUENCES IN THE  
MAJOR ANTIWAR COALITIONS

Brief descriptions of the major organizations which make up the Steering Committees of the NPAC and PCPJ are set out below in alphabetical order. First the descriptions of organizations affiliated with the NPAC are set forth, followed by those comprising the PCPJ. Then characterizations of leading spokesmen in the antiwar movement who fit the criteria will appear. It should be noted that only individuals affiliated with the PCPJ are characterized. The tight discipline of the NPAC restricts leaders of affiliated organizations from inciting or proposing unlawful acts, not because the controlling Trotskyists oppose these activities, but because they believe this is not tactically the time for them.

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NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION

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Chicano Moratorium Committee (CMC)

The CMC is comprised of representatives of militant Mexican-American groups in the Los Angeles, California, area. Its stated purpose has been to protest United States participation in the Vietnam war, police "harassment" of Mexican Americans, and to unite Mexican Americans against the "establishment."

A National Chicano Moratorium (NCM) was planned for Los Angeles, California, on August 29, 1970. On August 22, 1970, during a Los Angeles, California, forum of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP), it was announced that the PLP would support the demonstration. It was also announced at a Los Angeles, California, meeting of the PLP-dominated Worker Student Alliance (WSA) faction of the anarchistic Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) that students from Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, California; and the Berkeley-San Francisco, California, areas would march in the NCM.

On August 29, 1970, an ad hoc committee of Mexican-American groups in the Los Angeles, California, area, including the militant Brown Berets and Crusade for Justice, held the NCM, purportedly to protest the number of Mexican Americans killed in Vietnam. A riot occurred during the moratorium, causing numerous injuries, one death, and over 150 arrests.

Following this demonstration, sponsors planned another moratorium for September 16, 1970, to coincide with the Mexican Independence Day celebration traditionally held in East Los Angeles, California. This event was announced during a meeting of the Los Angeles Peace Action Council, a Marxist-oriented umbrella organization which coordinates demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Southeast Asia. Information was received that the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), would play a major role during the September 16, 1970, demonstration and had asked Chicago, Illinois, SWP-YSA members to travel to Los Angeles, California, to participate.

An estimated 2,000 individuals participated in the Mexican Independence Day parade in East Los Angeles, California, on September 16, 1970. Among the demonstrators was a group of some 600 members of the CMC who marched with raised, clenched fists and shouted militant "Chicano power" slogans.

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During the evening, the crowd became unruly, and a period of widespread rioting ensued. Injuries and sniper gunshot wounds were sustained by law enforcement officers and civilians alike. Arson occurred and damage to 20 buildings was estimated at \$100,000. Sixty-eight people were arrested, including 37 on felony charges, most of which involved assault with a deadly weapon.

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Cleveland Area Peace Action Council (CAPAC)

CAPAC is a coordinating agency for antiwar activities in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, dominated by the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Cochairmen of CAPAC, which presently has no active membership, are Jerry Gordon and Auda Romine. Gordon, since 1965, has maintained a close association with SWP members active in the "peace movement" in Cleveland, Ohio, while Romine is a current, active member of the Cleveland Branch SWP (CBSWP). Other officers of CAPAC are [redacted] Antiwar Director, and [redacted] a member of the staff. These individuals are also active in the CBSWP. [redacted] has been publicly quoted as saying that CAPAC follows a "nonexclusionary" policy and includes among its constituent groups any that oppose the Vietnam war, regardless of political persuasion.

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CAPAC was formed under the influence of Professor Sidney Peck of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, who has a history of antiwar activism and is on the Continuations Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). Known originally as the Cleveland Area Council for Peace (CACP), it originated in September, 1966, as a local affiliate of a group formed in Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of November 8th Ad Hoc Committee. The latter organization later became known as the November 8th Mobilization Committee and was the predecessor of the group which eventually assumed the name New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), which finally evolved into PCPJ. Meanwhile, CACP became known as the Regional Coordinating Committee and finally, in October, 1967, CAPAC. The local press then described CAPAC as an organization which coordinated activities of Cleveland, Ohio, peace groups, "both radical and moderate."

Peck, National Vice-Chairman of NMC, resigned as Chairman of CAPAC in February, 1968. One month later, CAPAC was reportedly involved in an internal dispute with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) concerning CAPAC's role in the peace movement. The SDS faction favored a multi-issue program including war, racism, and opposition to the "establishment," while SWP and other CAPAC-affiliated groups favored the single-issue approach emphasizing opposition to the Vietnam war. SDS was reportedly asked to leave CAPAC in the Summer of 1968, and SWP influence thereafter increased. This was evident in February, 1969, when [redacted] an SWP sympathizer, was elected the CAPAC Chairman.

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Computer People for Peace (CPP)

This group's original formation was reported in the February, 1968, issue of a newsletter of the Anti-Complicity Movement (ACM), which is self-described as a "group of computer programmers, mathematicians, and engineers opposed to the war in Vietnam and determined to seek active ways of expressing our opposition." The ACM publication announced that some 200 computer professionals (operators, programmers, systems analysts, and other computer workers) from New York City had joined together as Computer Professionals for Peace to oppose the Vietnam war. The new group planned to distribute educational material concerning Vietnam, work for the election of peace candidates, propose protest tactics including a programmers' strike and the picketing of "war machine" companies, and work closely with ACM in identifying firms holding war contracts and profiteers.

CPP's declared aims are for an immediate unconditional withdrawal from Vietnam and cancellation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile System. It has urged computer personnel to seek employment in projects unrelated to war and, in line with its objectives, CPP has dispensed funds to peace and civil rights groups and GI coffeehouses.

Although it was organized around the war issue, CPP has become increasingly concerned about problems of poverty, racism, and misuse of technology. On December 30, 1970, for example, it sponsored a demonstration in New York City on behalf of the "Panther Twenty-One," members of the extremist Black Panther Party who went on trial that day in New York City. CPP was joined in this demonstration by Youth Against War and Fascism, youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). The WWP is a Red Chinese-oriented organization which has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party to overthrow capitalism.

CPP publishes "Interrupt," a periodic newsletter which is distributed to some 1,000 people in the computer field. The October, 1970, issue of this newsletter announced that CPP had changed its name officially from Computer Professionals for Peace to Computer People for Peace and had moved its office to the Dolphin Center in New York City, which also serves as an office and meeting place for other antiwar groups.

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Officers of CPD are [redacted]

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[redacted] has been identified as a member of the Communist Party, USA, in New York City.

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GI's United Against the War in Vietnam (GIUAWV)

Founded at an August 13, 1969, meeting at Tacoma, Washington, of members of the GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace (GI-CAP), this group is controlled and dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), in the Seattle, Washington, area. [redacted] of GI-CAP, and active military personnel were among those present at the founding.

GIUAWV was brought into being as a totally military antiwar group with a stated purpose of bringing about an end to the Vietnam war through legal means. It was to operate openly and with knowledge of the military establishment and was to cooperate closely with GI-CAP. Organized by Andrew Pulley, a former United States Army private and Vietnam veteran, the group demanded immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam and an end to racism in the Army.

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A GIUAWV chapter at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has been particularly active. It held several meetings during 1970 in Fayetteville, North Carolina, sponsored an antiwar conference in November at Fayetteville attended by an estimated 80 people, about half of whom were civilians, and has published and distributed "Bragg Briefs," an underground newspaper. This publication has occupied a major part of the group's time and energy.

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National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO)

NWRO is a nationwide grass-roots organization of welfare recipients and other poor people, with national headquarters in Washington, D. C. It claims to have 400 affiliates in 48 states and in more than 150 cities. Under the leadership of [redacted] NWRO has sponsored demonstrations throughout the United States seeking favorable welfare legislation. Some of these have resulted in property destruction and mass arrests.

In 1970, NWRO sponsored several demonstrations at the national offices of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C., demanding increased benefits for welfare recipients. At one demonstration on July 2, 1970, several people were arrested for disorderly conduct and one was arrested for assaulting and injuring a police officer. [redacted] who was among those arrested, was charged with disorderly conduct and inciting to riot. These charges were later dismissed. In a prior demonstration of NWRO militance, [redacted] in 1969, stated his organization would not cooperate in the 1970 census and would call on all Negroes to refuse to identify themselves by name or race.

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NWRO has used legal pressure, as well as demonstrations and other types of harassment, against Nevada State officials in an effort to force Nevada's Welfare Department to reinstate maximum benefits for welfare recipients who had their benefits reduced or terminated after an audit. Various national civil rights leaders have joined NWRO in attacking the Nevada Welfare Department. NWRO leaders feel that if Nevada can be forced to reverse its welfare policy, other states will be reluctant to attempt any reduction in welfare payments.

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NWRO's activism was expressed by [redacted] during a Las Vegas news conference on March 5, 1971. He said the purpose of NWRO's presence in Nevada was to disrupt casino operations and cause Nevada an economic loss. He added that if local authorities attempted to thwart NWRO's marchers on March 6, 1971, guerrilla actions would be needed--he would not elaborate on this remark. The NWRO marchers entered one casino in Las Vegas and stayed for about an hour but did not engage in destructive tactics or guerrilla warfare. Support for NWRO's position was shown by the presence in Las Vegas on March 6, 1971, of civil rights activist Ralph Abernathy, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and antiwar leader David Dellinger, one of the "Chicago Seven." Both addressed [redacted] marchers on that date.

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New University Conference (NUC)

The preamble to the constitution of NUC reads, in part, "The NUC is a national organization of radicals who work in, around, and in spite of institutions of higher education. Formed in a time of imperialist war and domestic repression, the NUC is part of the struggle for the liberation of all peoples. It must, therefore, oppose imperialism, racism, economic exploitation, and male supremacy." The preamble declares that NUC joins "those committed to struggle politically to create a new American form of socialism and to replace an educational and social system that is an instrument of class, sexual, and racial oppression with one that belongs to the people."

NUC has headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. It reportedly is a national organization formed "to promote radical causes within and outside the university." NUC grew out of a meeting of 350 young academicians in Chicago, Illinois, during March, 1968. A pamphlet distributed by NUC during March, 1970, stated that many of its members are junior faculty and graduate students who were active in the student movement of the sixties. It added that the organization was formed to "continue waging the collective fight for liberation from American capitalism, racism, imperialism and male supremacy." NUC will, according to the pamphlet, "create universities which export radical graduates, radical opinion and the radical example of its internal democracy."

In the past, NUC members have been arrested on charges of defacing private property. The organization has consistently supported or endorsed the platforms of protest groups in the United States. Fifteen NUC members have traveled to Cuba in support of the Venceremos Brigade, a group of American new left activists who went to Cuba at the invitation of the Castro government to assist in harvesting Cuban sugar cane. The trip was in open defiance of the United States Department of State's travel ban. NUC publishes "The Radical Teacher," a magazine dealing with all aspects of dissent from the educational viewpoint.

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Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP maintains its national headquarters in New York City. National membership is over 600, while membership of the New York Local SWP stands at about 175.

The SWP professes that it "fraternally" supports the Fourth International (FI), a world Trotskyist organization. "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, has reported this relationship with the FI as one of political solidarity. In union with world Trotskyist objectives, SWP leaders see their historic task as leading a revolutionary party in overthrowing the capitalist society in the United States. Although it has been extremely active in the antiwar movement in this country, the SWP leadership believes this movement is incapable of carrying out a revolution because of the diversity of its political groupings.

Believing, nevertheless, that radical youth activity is the key to an eventual revolution in the United States, the SWP has concentrated on youth recruitment and youth-centered propaganda. For recruitment, it utilizes its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance, which has played a dominant role in the antiwar movement by its control and direction of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), a leading antiwar organization. For the purpose of developing a strong revolutionary movement, the SWP emphasizes the radicalization of the nation's youth and winning over this radicalized youth and members of the black community.

While the SWP has carried out a major part of its antiwar activities through the SMC, it has also been well represented at meetings of other coalition groups, such as the New Mobe, Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, and Vietnam Moratorium Committee. It has emphasized its interest in the Women's Liberation Movement too, thereby endeavoring to link the "liberation" of women with a Trotskyist brand communist revolution.

Under the leadership of James Cannon, National  
Chairman: [redacted]

[redacted] the SWP was active in organizing and publicizing demonstrations at the Presidential Inauguration in January, 1969. Calling for a complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam, the SWP played a major role at the Cleveland Antiwar Conference, July 4-5, 1969, during which

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the National Mobilization Committee became known as the New Mobe and plans for a fall "offensive" against United States policy in Vietnam were formulated. During subsequent massive demonstrations in this country, the SWP has continued to play a leading role.

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Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The SCLC, a civil rights organization which added an antiwar platform in 1967, was organized in 1957 in Atlanta, Georgia, by Martin Luther King, Jr., who was its first and only president until his death in 1968, when Ralph David Abernathy assumed leadership. The national headquarters of SCLC remains in Atlanta, Georgia.

In December, 1970, [redacted] who had recently been appointed [redacted] of SCLC, reportedly admitted that during 1970 the organization had engaged in virtually no significant activity. This report was contrasted with a later one, in the Atlanta press, which disclosed that SCLC contemplated a "war against repression" under the supervision of [redacted] during the Spring of 1971, in order to dramatize needs of impoverished Negroes and whites. According to Abernathy, SCLC was adopting a new militancy that "will take all forms of protests and demonstrations." He charged that the Government is involved in a "calculated design of genocide against black people."

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At a joint press conference held in Washington, D. C., on February 24, 1971, by Abernathy and [redacted] National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), Abernathy announced that a SCLC campaign would begin on March 5, 1971, in Las Vegas, Nevada, when mass demonstrations were to commence. A NWRO-sponsored demonstration commenced on that date in Las Vegas. Abernathy attended and publicly addressed the marchers. Abernathy also announced at the press conference that mass marches on state capitols and economic establishments would be organized in coming weeks and a mule train and caravan of poor people would march on Wall Street, New York City, on April 4, 1971. He said that if demands of the poor are not met, the "Poor People's Mule Train" will press on through industrial cities to Washington, D. C., to join the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice demonstration planned for May, 1971. SCLC actions contemplated include hunger fasts, tax resistance, hunger walks, national boycotts, teach-ins, sit-ins, lie-ins, sleep-ins, talk-ins, and the practice of civil disobedience until SCLC demands are met.

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Student Mobilization Committee (SMC)

The SMC, whose national office is located in New York City, is also known as the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The SMC grew out of the National Student Strike for Peace (NSSP) conference held in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1966, which resulted in massive antiwar demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco, California, in April, 1967. The NSSP was originally called for by the Communist Party, USA, and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP element took it over in the Summer of 1968.

The SMC, locally and nationally, is controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth arm of the SWP.

The SMC program calls for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam, an end to the draft, an end to all forms of campus "complicity" with the Vietnam war, "self-determination" for Vietnam and black America, and "constitutional rights" for GIs and high school students.

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

This international pacifist organization was founded at The Hague, Netherlands, by Jane Addams in 1915 to execute the communist line on disarmament and peace. International headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland, while the United States section's headquarters are in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. United States membership, last reported to be approximately 12,000, was spread around in some 138 branches.

The United States section's stated aim is to work by nonviolent means for peace and freedom throughout the world. Its position includes a stand against anti-ballistic missiles, chemical and biological warfare, Selective Service, and a stand for improved civil rights, Federal gun control, a cease-fire in Vietnam, and study of the proposal for a volunteer army.

Information has been received that indirect Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), influence in the United States section has been exerted by a small group of active CPUSA sympathizers and ex-CPUSA members. There has been no evidence, however, that the CPUSA has made a direct effort to infiltrate or control the United States section of WILPF at its Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, headquarters.

The United States section has captured the interest of foreign groups. Members of this section met North Vietnamese women in Toronto, Canada, July 7, 1969. The United States section later received an invitation from the Vietnam Women's Union in Hanoi to visit North Vietnam. WILPF's antiwar activities have included demonstrations at the United States Capitol, Pentagon, White House, and visits to offices of various Senators.

The last WILPF annual meeting took place at Carroll College in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in June, 1970. The most important item on the agenda was a consideration of means to stop the Vietnam war and to push for United States withdrawal of all armed forces. The United States section's President is

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Women's Liberation Movement (WLM)

Women's Liberation is described as a philosophy and a movement with no structural aim other than a general desire to improve the social, political, and economic status of women. Numerous demonstrations have been conducted in the United States, particularly in New York City, to spread this message.

WLM reportedly came into being about 1965. It maintains an office, the Women's Liberation Center, in New York City. The WLM is not a membership organization, but the Women's Liberation Center maintains a mailing list of almost 3,000 names. While the WLM has an office, it has no central headquarters or financial structure but consists of loosely structured groups throughout the United States which publicly advocate complete equality for women. These groups are composed of women with varying ideologies, including the radical left.

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Worker Student Alliance/Progressive Labor Party

At the National Convention of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held in Chicago, Illinois, during June, 1969, a split arose between the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP) faction and the National Office group of SDS, part of which later became known as the Weatherman faction. The PLP faction of SDS, which had powerful support from those in attendance at the convention, established its separate national headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, during late Summer, 1969. The PLP faction focuses on building a worker and student alliance or a campus worker and student alliance.

Within SDS, the Worker Student Alliance (WSA) is a caucus of which the PLP constitutes the leadership. PLP was reportedly founded as a new party of "revolutionary socialism" on April 18, 1962. Its stated objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by MAO Tse-tung.

Latest demonstrations staged in the Boston area by the WSA during the Spring and Summer of 1970 marked a shift from an overriding concern against the Vietnam war and United States foreign policy to highlighting domestic issues, such as racism and unemployment.

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Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

YSA, with national headquarters in New York City, is the youth affiliate of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and serves as the main source of recruitment for SWP. Envisioning its development into a nationwide revolutionary youth movement, YSA plans to provide leadership and coordination to eliminate capitalism through a Trotskyist brand communist revolution.

YSA has played a leading role in the antiwar movement and has used the Student Mobilization Committee, which it controls, as its main vehicle. Consequently, the movement has served as a recruiting ground for large numbers of new members into YSA. Success in attracting recruits is underscored by YSA's sharply increased national membership which now numbers some 1,300. These members belong to over 50 chapters in cities and on campuses, and YSA is undoubtedly the best organized and most effective revolutionary influence among United States college and high school students today.

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Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

Formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, the YAWF was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and to gain recruits. The WWP, which maintains headquarters in New York City, has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party to overthrow capitalism. It supports Red China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union, but at the same time has called for a peaceful solution to Sino-Soviet border disputes.

As WWP's youth group, YAWF takes a leading role in demonstrations, street rallies, and campus activities against United States policy in Vietnam, "big business," American "imperialism," and "repression" of minority groups such as the extremist Black Panther Party. YAWF demonstrated its anti-United States attitude in 1968, when it sent a letter to Hanoi praising the North Vietnamese for "the heroic struggle being waged by the Vietnamese people against United States imperialist aggression." This YAWF attitude is a reflection of the anti-United States stand of [redacted] of the parent organization, WWP.

Among leaders of YAWF are [redacted] who are also [redacted] WWP members.

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PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE

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Chicago Peace Council (CPC)

The CPC, a communist-dominated coalition of various antiwar groups in the Chicago, Illinois, area, has a voluntary organizational structure based on the concept that all antiwar organizations have areas of common agreement. It is nonexclusive and open to all on the premise that all organizations vigorously opposed to United States policy in Vietnam have a common ground for uniting. Affiliated organizations are not required to surrender their autonomy and majority decisions are not binding on individual member groups.

The CPC was initiated in August, 1965, with efforts to organize a coordinator for the activities of various antiwar organizations in the Chicago area. The CPC was formed as a clearinghouse for projects against the war in Vietnam, such as demonstrations, marches, and meetings of affiliates, to avoid conflicts of dates and insure maximum cooperation.

The diversified membership includes such organizations as the Chicago Area Draft Resisters, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Student Mobilization Committee, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Young Socialist Alliance. The CPC is funded primarily through contributions of its affiliates, their members, and funds raised at public meetings. CPC headquarters are located in Chicago. Officers during [redacted] President;

[redacted]  
members of the CPUSA.

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Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (CALCAV)

CALCAV is an interfaith organization with headquarters in New York City. Its National Director is the Reverend Richard Fernandez. While there is no actual organizational membership, CALCAV claims numerous supporters for its projects.

CALCAV's stated purpose as an interreligious peace group is "...not to propose specific political or military solutions to the Vietnam conflict. The goal is to examine in a responsible way the moral assumptions of that conflict."

One of CALCAV's earlier projects took place in October, 1968, when a 16-man delegation of clergymen and laymen traveled to Paris, France, where they met with American deserters and draft resisters who had fled to France. During this time, the group attended a reception which was sponsored by the Vietnam Peace Committee, identified as a socialist-oriented group in Paris. Several members of the CALCAV group met with representatives of North Vietnam participating in the Paris peace talks. Another CALCAV delegation met with members of the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong political arm.

The CALCAV group met also with the American Deserters Committee, which was organized by Michael Vail, an American who has been described as a Marxist-Leninist and who advocates using deserters to entice other deserters to the antiwar cause. The purpose of the group's trip was ostensibly to determine the feelings of American deserters and draft resisters regarding the organization of an amnesty drive for them in the United States.

More recently, on November 16, 1970, Reverend Fernandez appeared at a special press conference held outside the United Nations in New York City. Fernandez, who represented CALCAV, said he was marking the beginning of a "week of education and confrontation on genocide."

On February 11, 1971, it was reported that a delegation from CALCAV planned to be in Washington, D. C., the next day where they were to chain themselves to the White House fence to protest the war and the invasion of Laos. On

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February 12, 1971, about 35 persons were observed proceeding to the Northwest gate of the White House where, after a brief ceremony, several tossed military campaign ribbons and metal objects over the fence onto the White House lawn. Printed material was distributed explaining that they were returning war medals to President Nixon.

During February, 1971, CALCAV distributed a leaflet advertising "American Report," a weekly, tabloid-style paper published by CALCAV. Its stated purpose is to bring news and comment to people concerned about peace and social justice.

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Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV)

Established in 1966 at New York City, CRV is comprised of individuals who have worked abroad in such programs as the American Friends Service Committee and Peace Corps. It has a membership of approximately one thousand individuals and about nine chapters. Active in demonstrations protesting United States policy, particularly the draft and the war in Vietnam, CRV seeks radical changes in United States policy toward Asia, Africa, Latin America, and 'emerging communities' in the United States.

CRV engages in antiwar marches and protests. A dozen members occupied the Southeast Asian office of the Peace Corps during May, 1970. CRV members have also traveled to North Vietnam and joined the Venceremos Brigades which traveled to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. At the recent Cherry Blossom Festival, Washington, D. C., five members of CRV tried to disrupt activity by appearing in red ink-smearred clothing and wearing coolie hats.

The national CRV office is located at 840 West Oakdale, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] and [redacted]

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Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

The CPUSA is a pro-Soviet organization. It cooperates with the coalitions in the antiwar movement through Arnold Johnson and Gilbert Green, CPUSA National Committee members who have "peace" work as an assignment. Other CPUSA members work in local peace organizations and all CPUSA members have been instructed to participate in any demonstrations against the war in Vietnam on a local or national scale.

CPUSA publications give maximum coverage to the antiwar movement and depict all such activities in the light of what would be most pleasing to the Soviets. The CPUSA has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its short-range purpose is the advancement of Soviet policy--its long-range purpose is the establishment of a communist government in the United States modeled on the Soviet Union. At the present time, the CPUSA does not publicly approve of violence or civil disobedience since it does not believe the time is right. The CPUSA is seeking to expand its influence in all phases of American life, to be in a position to generate and inflame turmoil in this country when the Soviets consider the time is ripe. Leaders of the CPUSA are Gus Hall, General Secretary, and Henry Winston, National Chairman. In February, 1971, Gus Hall stated CPUSA membership is about 15,000.

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Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)

The FOR is an international organization founded at Cambridge University, England, in December, 1914. A chapter was organized in the United States the next year. Since its founding, the organization has functioned as a semireligious, socialist-pacifist group. Its activities have included opposing peace-time conscription, promoting pacifism, and working to abolish the Selective Service Act and poll taxes. FOR has campaigned for racial equality, the establishment of a permanent fair employment practices commission, and abolition of the use of atomic weapons. A. J. Muste, now deceased, was Secretary-Emeritus of this group. Headquarters are located at Nyack, New York.

Its leadership in PCPJ is represented by [redacted]

[redacted] During March, 1971, FOR cosponsored with American Friends Service Committee and Clergy and Laymen Concerned About the War in Vietnam a Citizen's Conference on Ending the War in Indochina at Paris, France. A group of 170 Americans participated in this Conference and met with representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Vietnam, and the United States Delegation to the Paris peace talks. These meetings were to give the participants a knowledge of the war in Vietnam so that these Americans could return to their communities and impart a better understanding of the situation to their fellow citizens.

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Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee (FAVPPC)

The FAVPPC is an umbrella-type organization of well over 100 groups based in the New York City area. It was formed in 1966 in response to growing political agitation over the war in Vietnam and consists of a small group of individuals who establish rules and control and guide policies of much larger organizations. The Communist Party, USA, and the War Resisters League have the greatest influence over the FAVPPC.

Antiwar militants have, for the most part, abandoned groups like the FAVPPC and scorned them as "sellouts." FAVPPC has injected much of the propaganda line of immediate demands put forth by the international communist movement into its work with other organizations. Headquarters are located at 17 East 17th Street in New York City. Coordinators are David Dellinger, Norma Becker,

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Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)

IPS is a tax-exempt foundation located at 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It has been described in the press as a "think factory" which has helped train extremists to incite violence in American cities with educational research serving as a cover for political agitation and intrigue.

IPS was founded in 1963 by [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] IPS describes itself as a nonprofit, nontaxable, independent center for research, education, and social invention on public policy problems.

In 1969, [redacted] was reported in the news media to have urged the dismantling of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department, and the National Security Agency within the next decade as the only sure way of reversing the trend toward a "national security state." At a 1970 convention of Federal employees in Washington, [redacted] labeled agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, and other intelligence agencies, civilian and military, as "un-American" and said they should be abolished.

In November, 1969, [redacted] was reported to have been in Hanoi, North Vietnam, where he spoke at a rally and said the North Vietnamese are fighting "against the same aggressor that we will continue to fight in our country."

[redacted] a vocal new left activist who has been a spokesman for antiwar, antidraft, and antiestablishment groups in the United States, has been a senior fellow of the IPS since 1963.

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May Day Collective (MDC)

During February 5-7, 1971, the Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference was held at the University of Michigan. The People's Peace Treaty, which was drawn up by American student leaders and students from North and South Vietnam, was presented and carried back to campuses across the Nation for ratification. After this Conference, a May Day office and collective was opened at Washington, D. C., to help organize the Washington phase of "May Day" actions and act as a clearinghouse for other May Day actions across the country.

The MDC plans to begin on May 1, 1971, with a large Woodstock-like rock festival at an as yet unannounced farm in Virginia. An attempt will be made to present the People's Peace Treaty to Congress and to put pressure on Congress to end the war in Vietnam. On May 5, the demonstration is to culminate with an "end business as usual" march in Washington, D. C. Workers at the MDC feel that some groups "doing their own thing" could provoke a confrontation with the police. However, they are careful to point out that they do not wish to have any violence in the black communities in Washington.

Another plan of the MDC is blocking the Memorial, Roosevelt, and 14th Street Bridges into Washington, D. C., in anticipation that the resulting traffic jam will also tie up Washington National Airport. The demonstrators plan to leave Key Bridge open to allow their own people to cross back and forth from Virginia to Georgetown.

The MDC has offices at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and the leadership is in the hands of [redacted] also known as [redacted] one of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial group who was convicted for disruptions at Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

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National Student Association (NSA)

[redacted] NSA, headed a group of 11 antiwar student leaders that visited North Vietnam during December, 1970. While this group was in Vietnam, they drew up, in collaboration with student groups in North and South Vietnam, a peace treaty to bring the Vietnam war to an end. Upon returning to the United States, they took this "peace treaty" back to campuses and schools for ratification.

During February, 1971, a Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace took place at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. This Conference was sponsored primarily by the National Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression, now known as Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). During the Conference, a cablegram was received by Conference leadership from [redacted] representative at the Paris peace talks. The cablegram referred to the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos and urged Conference attendees to stage massive demonstrations in the United States.

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[redacted] of PCPJ, has proposed that the peace treaty be used during May, 1971, to issue an ultimatum to President Richard Nixon that, if the Government does not end the war by May 1, action will be taken by antiwar groups to "stop the Government."

The United States NSA headquarters for the People's Peace Treaty is located at 2226 M Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and works in close conjunction with PCPJ and the May Day Collective.

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Peace Action Council (PAC)

This communist-dominated organization was formed in Los Angeles, California, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference in July, 1966. Following this Conference, PAC's activists decided to continue to operate so as to coordinate similar protest demonstrations at a later date.

PAC, which is not part of any national organization, has headquarters in Los Angeles, where it has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles PAC and PAC of Southern California. While not a membership organization, its function is to serve as a coordinator of delegates or representatives from other peace-oriented organizations or chapters which have expressed opposition to United States policy toward Southeast Asia. This function was reported in the "People's World," a weekly West Coast communist newspaper, which described PAC as "a coordinating agency for peace activists" involved in emergency mobilizations and demonstrations against the Vietnam War. PAC demonstrated its support for such activity when it allegedly donated about \$15,000 toward the Chicano Moratorium demonstration in the East Los Angeles area on August 29, 1970, which erupted into violence.

PAC's cochairmen are [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] was a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), member as late as 1966; [redacted] is self-described as being "far left of the Communist Party"; and [redacted] has been an active member of the Southern California District, CPUSA. Communist interest in PAC was manifested at a meeting of the Peace Commission of the Southern California District of the CPUSA in September, 1970, when the question of proper guidance to the PAC was raised. One of those in attendance expressed concern that Trotskyists would dominate the PAC unless the Southern California District of the CPUSA took action relative to guiding PAC's activities.

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United States Servicemen's Fund (USSF)

USSF is a Trotskyist-oriented, New York City-based group which was formed to provide financial support and guidance for GI coffeehouses and similar antimilitary projects at or near various United States military bases. The so-called coffeehouses have served as a base of operations for those counseling dissent among enlisted men.

USSF is the current organizational title of the Support Our Soldiers (SOS) program which was originally named Summer of Support and the Army Town Project (ATP). ATP was officially established in May, 1968, by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) in order to coordinate and expand its efforts to spread its philosophy of dissent and opposition to the war in Vietnam among American servicemen. The title, USSF, first appeared in September, 1968, following a reorganization of SOS; it was later incorporated as a tax-exempt charitable and educational organization in Delaware. It then served NMC as national headquarters for the SOS program.

[redacted] and new left activist, initially established and controlled the SOS program. The coffeehouses have been staffed by members of dissident organizations, particularly Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and its parent organization, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). YSA-SWP assumed an increasingly active role in fomenting dissent within the military in conjunction with the coffeehouse program and cooperated with USSF by providing resources and personnel. YSA activists have admitted that an immediate goal of YSA is the destruction of the military by demoralizing the military man.

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A major conference of USSF was held in St. Louis, Missouri, during June, 1970. The conference was attended by a small group of young men from various parts of the United States and Canada. Many in attendance reportedly had served in the armed services and were maintaining contact with servicemen.

At present, the Fund is in a state of flux and lacks money. Nevertheless, it claims to support some 22 antimilitary projects (coffeehouses and such) as well as several dozen GI newspapers.

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)

The VVAW was formed in 1967 and has headquarters at 158 Fifth Avenue in New York City. The organization is made up of former GI's who have taken an anti-Vietnam-war posture. They have demonstrated their disfavor by marches, "war crimes" investigation, guerrilla theater, and the returning of medals, combat ribbons, and commendations to the United States Government.

On April 19, 1971, VVAW will arrive at Washington, D. C., where it will conduct a march from Arlington National Cemetery to Capitol Hill. It is seeking permits to bivouac on the Mall and will also conduct guerrilla theater of mock "search and destroy" operations around the city and "terror interrogations" of prisoners. VVAW will ask to address a joint session of Congress and claims it is taking to the streets of Washington because previous efforts to alert the country to war crimes have met with silence or suspicion. Although VVAW has claimed a membership of nearly 10,000, their prior activities have attracted a maximum of from 300 to 500 individuals.

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War Resisters League (WRL)

"WIN," an official publication of WRL, has reported that "The War Resisters League was founded in 1923 and is the American section of the War Resisters International, a worldwide pacifist movement." It has undertaken a project aimed at crippling the Selective Service System in 1971. This project can be broken down into three phases:

1. Noncooperation With the Draft. WRL, with headquarters in New York City, is pushing total noncontact with draft boards (non-registration, noncompliance with regulations). In this effort, WRL groups and other antidraft organizers have circulated the Charlottesville Pledge, a national project of the Union for National Draft Opposition (UNDO), which seeks to obtain 100,000 signers who advocate non-cooperation with the draft.
2. Complicity Statement. UNDO has also circulated a statement signed by individuals not subject to the draft, who subscribe to aiding, abetting, and supporting draft resistance.
3. Showdown. Antidraft groups, including WRL, have called for a continuing strike against the draft.

Providing national liaison between an increasing number of groups which back this assault on Selective Service, WRL activists feel that a combination of actions of those joining draft resistance and their sympathizers will produce a substantial effect, possibly so damaging to Selective Service that it will cease to be a viable agency of the Government.

Over the past several years, WRL members have launched various anti-income tax and antiphone tax programs, either for pacifist reasons or in opposition to United States participation in the Vietnam War. An example of a 1970 WRL antiwar action was a Los Alamos, New Mexico, demonstration against nuclear weapons research. An outline prepared by WRL-Southwest coordinator, Craig Simpson, was described as a guide for those who may be "preparing actions against the Military Industrial Complex component in their communities." Noteworthy was WRL's proposal calling for sustained, long-range actions rather than the "one shot" variety.

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War Tax Resistance (WTR)

WTR headquarters is located within office space of the War Resistance League (WRL) in New York City. WTR has utilized "WIN," a semimonthly publication of WRL, to publicize its antitax objectives. The December 18, 1969, issue of "The Village Voice," a New York City weekly newspaper, reported the founding of "War Tax Resistance, a new nationwide organization... (which has) called for massive 'conscientious objection' in the form of refusal to pay at least \$5 of some Federal tax this year." [redacted] and other WTR members, [redacted] reportedly stated that the telephone tax and income tax surcharge were levied specifically to pay for the war and "should be primary targets of refusals." [redacted] also said, "Several hundred thousand citizens refusing tax payments to our war government will short-circuit the nerve system of our electronic bureaucracy." The news item reported that WTR would offer advice and legal counsel to those considering tax resistance.

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Of the pamphlets that WTR has distributed to give tax resistance instructions, the most significant was "The Handbook on Nonpayment of War Taxes," which lists the testimony and case histories of people who have been involved in the antitax movement. Antiwar activists David Dellinger, [redacted] and [redacted] have been among the movement's sponsors.

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Women Strike for Peace (WSP)

WSP originated in November, 1961, when women of Washington, D. C., and New York City demonstrated against a resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union. It is described as a pacifist-action group whose stated intention is to campaign for peace and against nuclear testing. In furtherance of its aims, WSP has conducted picketing and demonstrations at the White House, Atomic Energy Commission installations, and at the United Nations.

Activities of WSP currently focus on opposing the draft and the war in Vietnam. Toward this end, WSP supported the Moratorium Day demonstration in New York City in October, 1969, and the mass antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., in November, 1969. New York area members participated in 1969 in international peace activity in Helsinki, Finland, and at Niagara Falls, Canada, with Voice of Women of Canada representatives in a meeting with women of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. One of the New York WSP delegates to the Niagara Falls meeting was Ann Yellin, an active member of the Communist Party, USA, in Brooklyn, New York. WSP also sent a delegation of women to Cuba that year. In May, 1970, WSP in Brooklyn sponsored an "Eyewitness Report" by Cora Weiss, described as national leader of WSP, on her recent trip to Hanoi, North Vietnam.

WSP is currently comprised of chapters, each of which is autonomous and controls activities of its respective groups. The only full-time officer is [redacted] National [redacted] of the WSP National Office, which was moved during August, 1970, from Washington, D. C., to New York City. The New York local office is directed by [redacted] who was [redacted] of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB) in 1967. The ACPFB is a front group of the Communist Party, USA.

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Youth International Party (YIP)

YIP was formed in New York City in January, 1968, by Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, and about 25 others, including Paul Krassner and Stewart E. Albert. Albert is a former member of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party. Krassner, in 1966, became a member of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) National Council. The ECLC, whose avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was established in 1951 and operated as a front of the Communist Party, USA.

Publicity regarding YIP describes it as a loose organization of "hippie types" with no clearly defined organizational structure. Its main action was planned to coincide with the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in Chicago, Illinois, in August, 1968. During the DNC, the Yippies were involved with activists of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and others in the confrontation with authority. Because of their participation in the DNC disruption, Rubin and Hoffman were tried and, on February 18, 1970, found guilty in United States District Court, Chicago, of violating the Federal Antiriot Law. They were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined \$5,000, and then released on \$25,000 bond, pending appeals of their convictions.

On August 15, 1968, YIP closed its New York City office and transferred records to Hoffman's residence. YIP lacked an office until July, 1970, when it obtained space in the New York City quarters of the United States Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, an ad hoc organization formed in April, 1965, which supports the aims of the Viet Cong and calls for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam.

The YIP office in New York City, while not ostensibly associated on an official basis with independent local groups around the country, acted as an information center for them. As of September, 1970, about 20 individuals were affiliated with the organization, which claims no formal membership. The YIP national office was moved from New York City to Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1970.

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LEADING SPOKESMEN  
\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED]

This individual, who is generally known as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) during his attendance at the American University (AU), Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in June, 1969. As a member of the more radical faction of the AU, SDS chapter, [REDACTED] was a leading figure in the SDS takeover of the office of the AU President on April 23, 1969. Later, he was among those who were inciting a fight between the SDS occupants of the office and those who had opposed the SDS takeover. [REDACTED] also attended workshops held at AU on May 10, 1969, concerning draft resistance. He recommended against resistance leading to imprisonment and suggested that individuals subject to military draft should enter the Army and then fight it from within.

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In October, 1970, Davis spoke to a gathering of about 250 people on the AU campus where he called for support "to underground groups." During the same month, the Washington, D. C., press reported that AU and its Student Association had filed a suit in the United States District Court in Washington, D. C., seeking \$200 compensatory and \$25,000 punitive damages against Davis and another student. This suit was based on damage to the Student Association office which was sustained following a refusal by the student senate to pay a lecture fee to a representative of the extremist Black Panther Party.

[REDACTED] was also the subject of a Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., report in September, 1970, alleging [REDACTED] had formulated plans to bomb a substation of the MPD as well as facilities of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Incorporated, in Washington, D. C. According to a police source, [REDACTED] had obtained dynamite which he intended to use during the United States visit of South Vietnamese Vice President Ky in October of that year.

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[REDACTED] is a present member of the Youth International Party, a militant antiwar organization headquartered in New York City, and of the May Day Collective of Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice.

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[redacted]

[redacted] was elected to the National Executive Council of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1963, while a student at the University of Illinois. He subsequently held various leadership positions with SDS until November, 1967, when he became associated with the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) in Chicago, Illinois. After assuming the position as National Coordinator of NMC in late 1968, [redacted] continued his activities with the organization as it evolved into the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and later, the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). He is presently on the Coordinating Committee of PCPJ and is the leader of its May Day Collective which has called for acts of civil disobedience during PCPJ's planned demonstration in Washington, D. C., during April and May, 1971.

As National Coordinator of NMC, [redacted] was extremely active in connection with the NMC-sponsored demonstration at the Democratic National Convention (DNC), Chicago, in August, 1968. He also coordinated affairs of the organization during the Presidential Inauguration in Washington, D. C., in January, 1969.

His antiwar activities carried him overseas. He was one of 41 American opponents of the war invited to a week-long conference at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, after which [redacted] and six other Americans proceeded to North Vietnam, which they toured for about two weeks. [redacted] United States passport was revoked by the State Department because of this unauthorized Asian travel. ~~(S)~~

He also went to Hanoi, North Vietnam, in 1969 as head of a delegation to secure the release of three American prisoners of war (POWs). Upon their return to the United States with these POWs in August, 1969, they held a press conference at the airport in New York City at which time Davis was critical of "genocide" in North Vietnam which he attributed to United States bombings. [redacted] also traveled to Paris in 1970 where he met with representatives of the North Vietnamese Government. ~~(S)~~

[redacted] activism was clearly manifested in July, 1968, when he engaged in a debate in Chicago and presented his own solutions to the Vietnam war. He would: make war in this country in every conceivable way until peace is

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attained; encourage the military to desert and refuse to fight; encourage draftees to resist and fill the jails with young people; commit acts of civil disobedience, such as lying down in front of trains.

As a result of his activities, [ ] was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in December, 1968, where he identified himself as codirector of the DNC demonstration in Chicago and as a national official of NMC.

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In conjunction with his DNC activities, [ ] was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on March 20, 1969, for violation of the Antiriot Law and conspiracy. On February 14, 1970, he was sentenced to 25 months and 19 days on 23 counts of contempt of court for his actions during trial in this matter. On February 20, he was sentenced to five years and a \$5,000 fine, to run concurrently with the contempt sentence, and subsequently released on an appeal bond of \$25,000.

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David Dellinger

Dellinger is editor of "Liberation," a pacifist magazine published in New York City. He had been Chairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) and is presently on the Coordinating and Continuations Committees of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). He is regarded as a major figure in PCPJ and considered able to help keep unified its divergent elements.

Dellinger's pacifist militance was evident in the early 1940s when he served three years in prison for violation of the Selective Service Act. He later combined pacifist actions with support for revolutionary causes.

In the early 1960s, he spoke favorably of the Castro regime in Cuba at affairs sponsored by the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee. In 1961, he operated a press from his residence which printed "Fair Play," the official FPCC publication. In a speech in May, 1963, he advocated a communist society.

Later, the antiwar issue provided him a medium for expression of disruptive tendencies, when he staged various demonstrations against war, nuclear testing, and United States policy in Vietnam. In 1964, he was arrested at Albany, Georgia, in connection with a demonstration by the Committee for Nonviolent Action. He was one of a group of seven pacifists who were arrested in March, 1965, for lying on the ground at the main gate of an aircraft plant in New Jersey to protest the manufacture of war weapons. He was jailed for 30 days for a civil disobedience demonstration outside the White House in 1966. He was again arrested in Washington, D.C., for his activities during the March on the Pentagon in October, 1967.

The escalating nature of Dellinger's activism was expressed by him in July, 1968, when he spoke at San Diego State College. He then urged his listeners to "Burn your draft cards, resist the draft, violate the law, go to jail, disrupt the United States Government in any way you can to stop this insane war."

Transforming words into action, Dellinger was a leading figure at the demonstration that occurred during the Presidential Inauguration in January, 1969. He was also a coordinator of the antiwar demonstration and a leading

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organizer of protest activities that took place at the 1968 Democratic National Convention (DNC). Consequently, he was indicted with seven others by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, in March, 1969, for violation of the Federal Antiriot Law and convicted February 18, 1970, following a lengthy trial. His resulting sentence of five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine was ordered to run concurrently with a prison sentence of 29 months, 17 days, on 32 counts of contempt of court for his actions during trial. He is presently free on bail bond of \$25,000. Because of his actions at the DNC in Chicago, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) invited Dellinger to testify at a hearing in Washington, D.C., on December 4, 1968, looking into disruption of the Convention.

Dellinger's antiwar militance shows a strong Vietnamese communist influence. For example, he traveled to Hanoi in January, 1966, where he arranged for distribution of anti-Vietnam war literature to American troops. He also visited North Vietnam on different occasions in 1967 and had an interview with Ho Chi Minh late that year.

Dellinger was one of 41 Americans who went to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, for a conference with North Vietnamese Government and Viet Cong representatives. In June, 1968, he went to Paris, France, where he met with a representative of the North Vietnamese Peace Delegation. He also met with members of the National Liberation Front in Prague and later, in January, 1969, met with a delegation of this Front to the Vietnam Peace Conference in Paris. He again traveled to Paris in July of that year where he met with a North Vietnamese delegation to arrange for the release of three American prisoners of war being held by Hanoi. More recently, during November, 1970, Dellinger attended the Stockholm World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. (X)

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William Douthard

Douthard was named in 1970 National Coordinator of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR), which has become known as the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). As a NCAWRR leader, Douthard spoke at a demonstration at United Nations (UN) Plaza in New York City on November 21 against United States "genocide" of third world peoples. He urged demonstrators to cross police barricades and proceed to the UN building for a sit-in. Thereupon, he and 25 others crossed the barricades and were arrested by officers of the New York City Police Department for disorderly conduct.

Before his appointment as NCAWRR coordinator, Douthard had been National Coordinator for the Strategy Action Conference which had emerged from a group within the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), which, while critical of mass demonstrations, advocated more militant and localized action to end the war, combined with an emphasis on the so-called related issues such as poverty, repression, et cetera.

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Douglas Fitzgerald Dowd

For years, Dowd was a faculty leader of protest activity at Cornell University (CU). On May 1, 1970, when speaking before a large gathering of students and faculty members on campus, Dowd referred to his recent trip to Hanoi and commented, "We must make it difficult for Nixon to govern this Nation." In a previous lecture at CU, Dowd, in January, 1961, expressed support for the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro.

His antagonism toward the United States Government is well documented by his activity for the past several years on the part of the anarchistic Students for a Democratic Society; with the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), fronts, American-Russian Institute of San Francisco and the California Emergency Defense Committee; and by his position on the Executive Committee of the National Council of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, also a CPUSA front.

He publicly attested to his antipathy toward the United States in January, 1968, in a speech at Utica, New York, when he described contemporary America as "the very worst society history has ever known." If given a choice between the United States and the North Vietnamese National Liberation Front (NLF) position, Dowd said he "would choose the side of the NLF without hesitation." He further evidenced support for this position in an article written by him in 1968, where he discussed a meeting he had with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris, France, and in which he condemned the United States. The North Vietnamese reciprocated this show of friendship by inviting Dowd to Laos and North Vietnam in April, 1970, where he was a guest of the North Vietnamese Peace Committee.

His antiwar and extensive antidraft activism moved Dowd to a leadership position in the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). He was a leading organizer and a speaker at the opening program of the NMC-supported Pentagon demonstration in October, 1967. As one of six cochairmen of NMC, Dowd wrote an article that presented NMC's purpose as the mobilizing of American people against "the war of aggression and counter revolution in Vietnam." Dowd also condemned United States intervention in Vietnam when he spoke as a member of the Steering Committee of the National Peace Conference, also known as National Antiwar Conference, during a convention of this organization held in July, 1969, at Cleveland, Ohio.

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Dowd manifested an increasingly extremist attitude when he remarked the same month that peaceful actions merely maintain the status quo and that "the time has come not to resist but to fight."

Earlier, Dowd had been on record as encouraging resistance activity and as being willing to go to jail, if necessary, to demonstrate his support for this position. Resistance had been exemplified when Dowd chaired a meeting at Town Hall, New York City, in January, 1968, to show support for five persons indicted for conspiracy to violate the draft laws. He encouraged the signing of a scroll that stated signers were willing to counsel, aid, or abet persons to violate Selective Service laws and to resist induction. Over 500 persons signed this scroll which was later presented to the Department of Justice.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] has been involved with international peace groups, such as the Soviet-controlled World Council of Peace (WCP), for many years. He has served on the Presidential Committee of WCP and attended meetings on the part of this group in various European countries. The Finnish press reported that Goodlett attended meetings of the Control Committee of WCP in Helsinki in May, 1970. It was decided that WCP's activities in the United States were to be placed at the top of its list for action in the immediate future.

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His antiwar travels had taken him to Canada in 1968, where he attended a conference to end the war in Vietnam, and to Moscow in 1969, where he reportedly attended a peace conference. (S)

Peace was not on the agenda on December 5, 1968, when [redacted] was arrested at San Francisco State College, during a strike, for unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace, and urging a riot. The first trial in this matter was ruled a mistrial and [redacted] is awaiting a retrial.

[redacted] antiwar activism led to his placement on the Steering Committee, and to his appointment as [redacted] of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) as of November, 1969. He is presently on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

An issue other than antiwar purportedly motivated [redacted] at other times. When interviewed in 1953 by the FBI, [redacted] denied a reported Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), membership but admitted he had been connected with various CPUSA front groups and said his purpose was to advance the cause of his race. He has since had contact with leaders of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) and, in July, 1969, addressed the BPP-sponsored United Front Against Fascism Conference in Oakland, California, which was supported by the CPUSA.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] in the Department of Philosophy at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), has been extremely active in organizing functions and demonstrations in support of the antiwar movement on the West Coast and particularly in the Los Angeles area. He has held positions of leadership with national peace-oriented organizations and is self-described as being to the "far left of the Communist Party." [redacted] was a member of the Executive Committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC); he was a cochairman of that organization. He is presently a cochairman of the Los Angeles Peace Action Council which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrations against the Vietnam war and is dominated by Communist Party, USA, members.

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In a show of antagonism toward law and, specifically, the military draft, [redacted] left a "complicity statement" in the reception room of the United States Attorney's office in Los Angeles in November, 1967. The statement read, in part, "I explicitly encouraged, aided, and abetted the refusal of [redacted] and all other draft resisters, to submit to the slavery of the Selective Service System, and I'm equally accountable for violating Selective Service laws."

His willingness to engage in civil disobedience and his extremist posture have been documented in press reports. For example, the "Los Angeles Times" issue of March 26, 1967, carried an article reporting an announcement of [redacted] to the effect that he would refuse to pay the portion of his Federal income taxes that supports the Vietnam war and planned to mail 2,000 letters to sympathizers of the antiwar movement urging their participation in the tax withholding protest.

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An article in the October 13, 1967, edition of the "Daily Bruin," a campus newspaper published at UCLA, pertained to a "teach-in" the preceding day sponsored by the University Committee on Vietnam. On this occasion, [redacted] said that if racism is not eliminated, black people will "burn down" the existing structure in the United States. Kalish added that, if this should occur, he would "probably be with them, helping them to burn it."

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Another press item in September, 1969, reported on a 1967 demonstration at the Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, principally organized by [redacted] on the occasion of President Johnson's attendance at a fund-raising dinner. The demonstration turned into a riot that left scores injured and resulted in more than 50 arrests.

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[redacted] incendiary language was repeated in 1967 when he delivered a speech at California State College, Long Beach, in November, at an affair sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He said, "We have the right to violate the right of persons seeking a job with Dow because Dow is producing a product that is being used in an illegal war." He added that he would rather sacrifice the Dow Chemical Company than the Vietnamese people.

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC), a coalition of organizations comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago, Illinois, area. She is also a member of the Hammersmark-Levine Club of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), of Illinois and a member of the Illinois State Committee, CPUSA.

At a CPUSA meeting in Chicago in March, 1968, [redacted] said the Party should join youth activists in disruptions. She demonstrated her interest in this type action by participating in the mass demonstration in Washington, D. C., in October, 1967, that became known as the March on the Pentagon and that resulted in disruption and violence.

In July, 1969, [redacted] CPC, participated in the National Antiwar Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the Conference Steering Committee adopted the name of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC - New Mobe). At this conference, too, [redacted] for an antiwar demonstration held in Chicago in September, 1969. In addition, she was appointed and served as a Chicago project director of the November, 1969, demonstration held in Washington, D. C.

During the latter month, [redacted] attended an Executive Committee meeting of the New Mobe held in New York City. She suggested that there be a one-day mass demonstration in the Spring of 1970 in front of every state capitol building to bring about an immediate withdrawal of United States forces in Vietnam.

[redacted] thereafter, participated in a CPC-sponsored demonstration on April 30th in front of the Federal Building, Chicago, in protest of President Nixon's decision to send American troops into Cambodia. Again, on May 16th, she participated in an antiwar rally sponsored by CPC at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois where speakers, including [redacted] were critical of United States military actions in Southeast Asia.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] has long been involved in pacifist and anti-United States actions and active in various war - protest organizations such as War Resisters League (WRL), Committee for Nonviolent Action (CNVA), and the Trotskyist-dominated Student Mobilization Committee (SMC). He is presently Coordinator for War Tax Resistance in New York City.

As of May, 1968, he was serving on the Executive Committee at WRL headquarters in New York City. Prior to this, he held various leadership positions, including the post of National Secretary for CNVA which later merged with WRL.

He attended the Emergency Strategy Action Conference at the University of Wisconsin during June, 1970. The conference was called by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC - New Mobe) and from it emerged the organization known as the Strategy Action Conference (SAC). The name of SAC was subsequently changed to the National Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression (NCAWRR), which is currently known as the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). [redacted] is one of the major figures in the NCAWRR in New York City, having been [redacted] of the demonstrations in that city on November 4, 1970, which were sponsored by the NCAWRR.

[redacted] antiwar attitude was evident in the early 1950s when he refused to perform the civilian work that he was ordered to do upon his classification as a conscientious objector. Consequently, he was sentenced in 1954 to one year and one day for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948. His arrests, a number of which were made during demonstrations, have been for assorted charges such as trespassing on government property (convicted and sentenced in 1959 to serve six months in prison and a \$500 fine), illegal distribution of literature, violation of parade permit, and trespassing on a military reservation.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] who has been an avowed pacifist throughout his adult life, has an extensive history of activities and membership in organizations opposed to United States policy in Vietnam. He presently holds the title of [redacted] of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker organization in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for which [redacted] has been employed since 1957.

At the National Antiwar Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1969, at which the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe) was initiated, [redacted] was elected to serve as a member of New Mobe's Steering Committee and as one of its [redacted]. He is presently on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

His antiwar activities have included foreign travel. In July, 1968, the press reported that [redacted] was among individuals on hand in Hanoi, North Vietnam, to escort three American prisoners of war (POWs), released by the North Vietnamese, to Vientiane, Laos, and then to the United States. In 1967, after visiting South Vietnam, he criticized the United States position there. He attended the World Congress for Peace in Finland in 1965 as an AFSC observer and, in 1964, was invited as a representative of AFSC to the Soviet Union for a meeting with the Soviet Peace Committee. Other antiwar and antidraft activities follow. ~~(S)~~

[redacted] at a "Philadelphia Resistance"-sponsored "Rally and Draft Card Turn-In" on May 1, 1969. During this rally, approximately 170 alleged draft cards, service discharges, and American Legion scholarship awards were turned in or burned by those in attendance. [redacted] read a statement of support for the draft resisters and joined them in their resistance to Selective Service authority. He said the cards turned in would be forwarded to the President of the United States. He then read a list of names of those who supported the resisters including his own name. A "Statement On Draft Resistance" containing the purported signature of [redacted] and others, dated May 1, 1969, and numerous documents were later received at the White House and then directed to the Department of Justice. Among the documents were Selective Service Registration Certificates and Selective Service notices of classification, some of which were partially burned or mutilated by cutting.

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Another such activity was the April Action Project in 1969 of which [redacted] and which called for "four days of resistance." On April 5, the Philadelphia press reported an instance of activism by the April Action group. On this occasion, 20 antiwar demonstrators participated in a 20-hour sit-in at Regional Offices of the State Selective Service System in Philadelphia during which they read the names of 31,379 Americans killed in Vietnam.

Another such activity was performed in the name of the Citizens for Tax Resistance (CFTR) when that group disseminated a letter, dated February 26, 1968, that contained the name of [redacted] as one of the signatories. The letter stated in part, "Tax resistance can take many forms, but basically it is an effort to withhold war taxes from the government. These include federal income taxes and federal excise taxes on telephone service, for example. If you are not already resisting the conscription of your money, why not join us and start now?"

Even earlier, [redacted] was a signer of a "Declaration of Conscience" sponsored by the Friends Peace Committee (FPC)--- adjunct of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). The FPC leaflet, announcing a public signing of the declaration on February 19, 1965, enclosed a copy of the declaration, which was returnable to [redacted]. The declaration stated in part, "Those of us who are subject to the draft ourselves declare our own intention to refuse to serve," and "We shall encourage the development of other nonviolent acts, including acts which involve civil disobedience..."

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Sidney Okun

Okun, who publicly uses the name Sidney Lens, is a well-known labor consultant in Chicago, Illinois, and is on the editorial board of "Liberation," a pacifist monthly magazine. He has a history of involvement in revolutionary enterprises. He was a leader of the now defunct Revolutionary Workers League (RWL), a communist front, from 1936-1947 in Chicago. After his separation from RWL, he was known as an "independent Marxist."

Lens helped to launch the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has long been associated with such revolutionary organizations as the Communist Party, USA, Socialist Workers Party, and Young Socialist League. He gave a series of speeches in Mexico City in March, 1962, expounding the necessity for revolution in Latin America and calling for the United States to disarm. He received considerable exposure, including a television broadcast with leading newspapermen. His world travels have included visits to Cuba and Iron Curtain countries. Articles written by him have expressed praise for "progress" under Castro in Cuba. ~~CA~~

Lens' activities have more recently been devoted to the antiwar movement. He announced at a Chicago press conference in July, 1967, that he had represented the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) and the Fellowship of Reconciliation at the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam that month in Sweden where he held private talks with North Vietnamese Government delegates and representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF). He said he was authorized by the NLF to tell the American public that North Vietnam would agree to peace negotiations if the United States would cease bombing in that country.

An anti-Vietnam war rally in Paris, France, on May 10, 1970, called by 37 organizations, most of which were either French Communist Party-controlled or front organizations, attracted Lens' participation. According to a French newspaper, about 200,000 demonstrators assembled to hear 14 speakers, including Lens, attack United States involvement in the Vietnam war.

His vehement anti-Vietnam war activism and public espousal of draft resistance led to his election in Cleveland in July, 1969, as a national cochairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe). In his

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official position, Lens, in June, 1970, attended an Emergency Strategy Action Conference in Milwaukee sponsored by New Mobe. Among tactics outlined by Lens to bridge the peace movement and labor community was one to provide draft counseling for union members and their relatives.

Earlier, Lens had cited taxes as a target for antiwar activism. At a meeting of the CPC, a coalition of antiwar groups in the Chicago area, held on December 4, 1969, Lens said that New Mobe was organizing people who will refuse to pay their taxes.

More recently, Lens spoke at a meeting of a New Mobe Regional Strategy Action Conference in August, 1970, in Illinois, which was called to discuss plans for antiwar actions in the Fall of 1970. He recommended a new direction for the New Mobe and said the peace movement should take the offensive; that a united strategy to fight "the war machine" should be developed. Lens' arrest on February 5, 1970, during a demonstration at a Chicago hotel, for disorderly conduct and obstructing the sidewalk, underscored Lens' personal commitment to offensive action.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is on the Coordinating and Continuations Committees of Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice and is assigned to a "task force" concerning the "May, 1971, Action" at Washington, D. C. He is also a coordinator of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, a coalition of Cleveland, Ohio, area peace and anti-Vietnam war groups. He was previously Regional Coordinator for the Spring Mobilization Committee in Cleveland in 1967, a coordinator for the Pentagon demonstration in October of that year, and cochairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe) in 1970.

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He assumed a most influential role in planning and organizing the National Antiwar Conference held in Cleveland in July, 1969. The proposal for the demonstrations later that year in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, under the title of "Fall Offensive Against the War," was adopted at that Conference. After much discussion, it was decided that the Conference would mandate an enlarged Steering Committee. This Committee ultimately became known as the New Mobe and was composed of a leadership of six cochairmen, which included [REDACTED]. He had also helped to organize the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Vietnam in 1965, along with members of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party.

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His leadership talent in the antiwar field was again tapped in 1969 when he was named a new National Council member of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), which was formerly known as Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The NECLC's avowed purpose was to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The press reported that NECLC operated from its office an antiwar legal-help organization for draft-age men, reservists, and those on active duty. [REDACTED] has had a history of connections in Marxist organizations going back to his college days at the University of Minnesota, including membership in the State Committee of the Communist Party, USA, in Wisconsin in 1956.

In the Spring of 1968, [REDACTED] in his role as a professor, and by then highly involved in extremist antiwar activities, prepared a "working paper" which he disseminated to his students. The subject of the paper was "Strategy and

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Tactics of the Movement Against the War." In it, he suggested the destruction of the Nation's six largest induction centers and other disruptive tactics designed to adversely affect the war effort. Later that year, he was arrested for disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and aggravated assault during demonstrations in Chicago, Illinois, at the Democratic National Convention. In March, 1970, he was fined \$500 for assaulting a high-ranking Chicago police official and given a \$100 suspended fine for resisting arrest.

[redacted] at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, has participated in numerous other demonstrations opposing the Vietnam war and has made many speeches opposing United States policy at home and abroad. After he returned from a visit in mid-November, 1970, to Hanoi, North Vietnam, the press reported that [redacted] had visited various organizations there, including the so-called Vietnamese Commission for Investigation of United States Crimes in Vietnam. He again conferred with North Vietnamese Government representatives later that month during a trip to Stockholm, Sweden. (S)

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[redacted]  
[redacted] who is on the Coordinating Committee of Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, was considered as late as 1966 to be a member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in which he had been active since the 1940's. Because of his activities, he appeared as a witness in 1958 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, where he invoked the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution in response to questions concerning his CPUSA membership.

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As an antiwar activist, he was elected [redacted] the Peace Action Council (PAC) in 1966. This group has been described in the communist press as "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. [redacted] was later elected to the executive board of an ad hoc committee, the Vietnam Summer Project, which was supported by PAC. It is noteworthy that the Los Angeles PAC, of which [redacted] is chairman, numbers among its officers members of the CPUSA. A special meeting for Party members active in PAC was called by the Southern California District, CPUSA, in October, 1970, and attended by [redacted]. During that month, he also attended and delivered a speech at the 14th annual banquet of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper. The general theme of the banquet was "The People's Struggle Against Repression."

[redacted] His old left connections were also manifested by [redacted] activity in the GI's and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a group formed in early 1969 and controlled and dominated by the Los Angeles branch of the Trotskyist Young Socialist Alliance.

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[redacted] has attended many peace conferences in various parts of the world during the past three years. In November, 1968, he attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam held in Montreal, Canada, as a representative of the Los Angeles PAC. He attended the Preparatory Committee meeting for the World Assembly of Peace held in East Berlin in May, 1969. Later that year, he joined [redacted] [redacted] who, with him, was a member of the Steering Committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, in attending a meeting of the International Liaison Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam. (S)

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[redacted] has carried his radicalism into the camp of the black extremists. In October, 1970, he spoke at a fund-raising benefit of the Revolutionary People's Constitution Convention sponsored by the Black Panther Party in Los Angeles, California. [redacted] stated that civil disobedience must be committed so as to make this Government ungovernable.

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[redacted]

[redacted] is a vocal new left activist and Students for a Democratic Society supporter who has been a spokesman for antiwar, antidraft, and antiestablishment groups in the United States. He has been active in various peace organizations and demonstrations since 1962.

He is employed at the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) in Washington, D. C., as a Senior Resident Fellow. IPS has been characterized in the press as a Washington-based "think factory" which helps train extremists who incite violence in American cities and whose educational research serves as a cover for intrigue and political agitation. Through its conferences and seminars, IPS exerts a continuing influence on the ideology and tactics of the new left.

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[redacted] aid to the antiwar and antiestablishment cause has been continuous. He aided the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) in the planning for the March on the Pentagon in October, 1967; assisted in planning antiwar activities for the Fall, 1968, when he attended an Executive Conference meeting of NMC in Washington, D. C., earlier that year; and assisted NMC in planning routes for marches and demonstrations to be held on the occasion of the Presidential Inauguration in January, 1969. He was also a member of the NMC Steering Committee, which handled arrangements for the upcoming New Mobilization Committee (NMC-New Mobe) demonstration in Washington, D. C., November, 1969. When a new constitution was being drafted by the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) in November, 1970, in preparation for the BPP Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention in Washington, D. C., [redacted] did a considerable amount of work on it.

[redacted] is known to be an advocate for what he calls "creative disorder," which he conceives to be the use of illegal or nearly illegal techniques to cause revolutionary changes in society. While in attendance at a meeting at George Washington University in March, 1970, sponsored by New Mobe, an action recommended by [redacted] appeared to exemplify such a technique. He stressed the desirability for being arrested and that each person arrested during the imminent Antidraft Week demonstrations should remain in jail long enough to influence at least one black prisoner to support the peace movement.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By his own arrest record, [ ] has provided example for his followers. A record dating back to July, 1963, discloses arrests on charges of trespassing, unlawful loitering, disorderly conduct, and illegal congregation.

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[redacted] attended the Strategy Action Conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during June, 1970, which was called by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe) and at which the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) was founded. Having been on the Executive Committee of New Mobe, she is now on the Continuations Committee of PCPJ. Weiss is also the New York leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP), a pacifist group with numerous chapters throughout the country. WSP has taken the public position of opposing United States participation in the Vietnam war.

[redacted] was among a group of WSP members who took part in a demonstration sponsored by various women's peace organizations in 1964 at The Hague, Netherlands, during a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Foreign Ministers. She also traveled to England in 1967 on behalf of WSP, was a [redacted] a seven-member delegation that went to Paris, France, in 1968 for meetings with representatives of the National Liberation Front, and was among a delegation that returned to France in early 1969 for more meetings. (C)

Her protest activities during the past several years included activity in 1968 in the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee of the New York Mobe. Her activism propelled her to a leadership position of New Mobe, when in July, 1969, she was elected one of the six cochairmen at the National Antiwar Conference in Cleveland, Ohio. [redacted] was a participant later in the year in Washington, D. C., during the New Mobe demonstration.

Continuing in her antiwar militance, [redacted] was instrumental in setting up the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) at the request of the North Vietnamese. COLIFAM has acted as a propaganda medium for the North Vietnamese. In December, 1969, she traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, to negotiate for the disclosure of the names of American prisoners of war. During this mission, [redacted] was quoted as asking her hosts, [redacted]

On May 30, 1970, [redacted] was a featured speaker at an antiwar demonstration in New York City. At that time she said,

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"we" do not want to win the war, "we" want to see President Nixon lose it. She declared that "we" intend to demand that all monies being spent on war be stopped, that all military bases be closed, and that all tactical nuclear weapons be dismantled in Southeast Asia. [redacted] promised that beginning in June, 1970, American women intended to sit in the offices of every Senator in Washington, D. C., to insure that the only work done was aimed at stopping expenditures of war funds.

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*Handwritten mark*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 12, 1971

Director, FBI 62-113887-45

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

REC-15

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
 BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971

Reference is made to your letter dated April 6, 1971, to Inspector George C. Moore of this Bureau.

As of April 8, three trains and 221 buses have been tentatively chartered to carry demonstrators to Washington, D. C. These trains and buses are capable of carrying approximately 12,000 individuals. The buses and trains are scheduled to return the demonstrators home on the evening of April 24. There are no comparable figures available concerning transportation at prior demonstrations.

It can be anticipated that the demonstrations will receive wide support from student protest groups. The Student Mobilization Committee, which is controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA); the YSA; and numerous recently formed groups on campuses are urging participation in either the demonstrations at Washington or the demonstration at San Francisco, California. Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, and John Froines, all of whom are considered leaders of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), have spoken on campuses throughout the United States. In most instances, they have received enthusiastic response. All of these individuals urge participation in the Washington demonstrations and in the civil disobedience being planned in conjunction with the demonstrations. It can be anticipated that large numbers of youthful demonstrators will participate in the demonstrations. In two instances, student governments have allotted funds to pay for transportation to the demonstrations.

CA 75-6203  
 DECLASSIFIED BY 98-cj/ahr  
 ON 3-30-88

*R.P.*

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

While there has been no indication that labor unions are endorsing the demonstrations, numerous leaders or members of unions have endorsed them, particularly, the

Enclosures (8)

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GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

55 APR 21 1971

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Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 24 demonstrations at Washington. These endorsers include representatives of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers; the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; the United Electrical Workers; the Paper Hangers Union; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the United Auto Workers; the Domestic Workers Union; the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers; the Chicago Postal Union; and the Retail Clerks Union.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed photographs of suspects in the recent bombing of the Capitol.

NOTE:

The Director approved the attached request for the above information.

This letter and its enclosures should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, Ninth and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*done 4:00 PM  
4-12-71  
JL*

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~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

April 6, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member, IEC

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty  
Executive Director, IEC

RE: APRIL-MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

*6/1/71*  
*Collins*

The staff of the IEC indicated at its last meeting an interest in obtaining from the FBI, information as to the number of buses and train reservations made by any group for the purpose of attending the April 24 demonstration and also any comparative figures that may be made available concerning past demonstrations.

In addition, the staff would appreciate an estimate from the Bureau of the support the demonstration may receive from the campuses and labor unions throughout the United States.

Reports received by the Committee staff indicate some individuals who may be remotely connected with the Capitol bombing are also active in the preparations for the April-May Demonstrations. It would be appreciated if the Bureau could make available to the IEC photographs of any and all currently considered suspects in the Capitol bombing.

62-113887

EX-117

*Information needed*  
ENCLOSURE

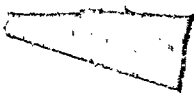
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NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

copy sent to Deputy Attorney General  
 May 7, 1971  
 INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Letter to John F. Doherty  
 Enc-8  
 4/12/71



CA<sup>10</sup> 75-6203

6-113 (1-10-64)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-30-88 BY SPS *WJahr*

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/6/71

In connection with the intelligence estimate being prepared by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), the attached request has been received for additional information pertaining to the forthcoming April - May demonstrations in Washington, D.C.

If approved, we will compile the information requested and submit same for the Director's approval before furnishing it to the IEC.

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

GCM:mlm

62-113987-45

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

DATE: 4/9/71

FROM : Mr. A. W. Gray *AWG*

- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter *RC*
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. L.J. Bruner *LJB*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan *CD*
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach *DL*
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To recommend letter enclosing memorandum "Aa Summary" of the Antiwar Movement in the United States" be sent Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director, Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) pursuant to his request.

BACKGROUND:

IEC is chaired by Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, who recommended IEC staff prepare an assessment of the antiwar movement. Doherty's request was received late on 3/12/71 with deadline of 3/24/71. Analysis indicated short deadline unrealistic and with Director's approval, Doherty was advised he would receive study in 30 days.

Doherty's letter requested that our study incorporate descriptions of antiwar organizations and leaders of such organizations that had engaged in or incited others to commit illegal acts or sponsor or support activities which have serious potential for civil disturbances. Our study is prepared in the format requested by IEC. It notes the following:

Basically, the antiwar movement today is composed of two major coalitions: National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). These evolved out of split in New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam on how demonstrations against the war were to be conducted. NPAC controlled by Trotskyists and directs attention toward mass nonviolent protests based on single issue of ending the war. PCPJ advocates more militant actions and injects other issues such as poverty, racism, repression, and women's rights into antiwar movement on the premise that the Vietnam war has an intensifying effect on these problems.

Enclosures

LJB/RCP:sfw  
(7)

APR 16 1971

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

CONTINUED OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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62-113887-46

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5-17-71  
Bates

55 APR 28 1971



Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

NPAC initiated mass demonstrations for Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, for 4/24/71, insisting they be peaceful. NPAC opposed to violence or civil disobedience because of belief that time is not right for such tactics. PCPJ leans toward civil disobedience. Its lack of discipline means extremist elements in PCPJ could engage in disruptive tactics. PCPJ bowed to superior organizational skill of Trotskyist-controlled NPAC and joined 4/24 demonstrations as cosponsor. When NPAC refused to cancel its demonstrations to cosponsor actions PCPJ plan for first week of May, 1971. Descriptions of major organizations on Steering Committees of NPAC and PCPJ are set out, along with characterizations of leading spokesmen.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter and enclosure be approved and sent. When approved, this letter and enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, to deliver to Doherty.

*delivered 9<sup>45</sup> AM  
4-13-71  
slm*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

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ADDENDUM OF [redacted] 4-12-71 WBS:crtjw

Recommend the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished the enclosed document per its request. In brief this document contains a description of each of the major anti-war groups in the United States as well as a background write-up on the leading spokesmen in the anti-war movement.

*[Handwritten initials and marks]*

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

March 11, 1971

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

TO: The IEC Members

FROM: John F. Doherty, Executive Director, IEC

SUBJECT: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

A member of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee requested me to have prepared a study on the above subject. It is requested, therefore, that your agency prepare an intelligence contribution to be submitted to the IEC staff.

This contribution should incorporate the following:

1. What anti-war organizations and individuals have engaged in or incited others to engage in illegal acts.
2. What anti-war organizations or individuals sponsor or support activities or demonstrations which present a serious potential for or could result in acts of civil disturbance.

The following details are desired concerning each anti-war organization mentioned in the contribution:

1. The organization's affiliations or relationships with other anti-war organizations on local, national or international levels.
2. The organization's officers or outspoken leaders.
3. The organization's origin, objectives and size.
4. The organization's attitude toward acts of violence or civil disorder. What are its plans, targets and modus operandi.

*727*

*Je Moore*

*5-11-71*

*SHAK*

*editor*

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~~SENSITIVE~~

Copy 3 of 8 Copies

TO: The IEC Members

-2-

March 11, 1971

5. An estimate of the organization's effectiveness and influence within or upon the anti-war movement.

The following details are desired concerning significant anti-war individuals mentioned in the contribution:

1. The individual's organizational affiliations.
2. The individual's past significant anti-war activities.
3. The individual's attitude toward violence and acts of civil disobedience.
4. The individual's effectiveness and influence within or upon the anti-war movement.

It would be appreciated if your agency's intelligence contribution reached the IEC staff on or before March 24, 1971.

ADDRESSEES:

Honorable Robert C. Mardian  
Honorable John W. Dean, III  
Inspector George C. Moore ←  
Colonel John W. Downie  
Mr. Thomas J. Kelley  
Mr. Benson Buffham  
Mr. James Angleton

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/12/71

By memorandum 3/3/71 results were set forth of meeting of Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) chaired by Assistant Attorney General Robert O. Mardian of Internal Security Division. Mr. Mardian made recommendation that IEC staff prepare full assessment of antiwar movement in U.S. and you were advised the request would be submitted for approval upon receipt prior to preparation of estimate.

Attached is request for this study received late afternoon 3/12/71 with deadline of 3/24/71. Analysis of request indicates study will require extensive file review, correlation, and research to prepare study to meet IEC's requirements. Short deadline 3/24/71 is totally unrealistic and it will push us to the hilt to do so in 30 days.

ACTION: If approved, we will undertake preparation of study but Inspector G. C. Moore will orally advise IEC staff Director that 3/24/71 deadline too short and 30 days needed for adequate preparation.

GCM:mlm

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

*Mr. J. H. D. Merty  
Advised 3-15-71 JCM*

*V. P. WBS*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
 Director, FBI

April 15, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:kaf  
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NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*orig delivered to Mr. Doherty 4-16-71*

*9/10*

EX-114

REC-76

*✓ [Signature]*

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6 APR 21 1971

*[Handwritten initials]*

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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

51 APR 26 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

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- 1 - Mr. WC. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

April 15, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971

1. PROBLEM

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington through May 5. These demonstrations will include acts of civil disobedience.

2. SUMMARY

a. Washington, D. C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated April 9 reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date. The following additional information has been developed.

The NPAC Steering Committee met at Washington on April 10. Fifty-two individuals participated in the meeting. A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the meeting was dominated by Don Guerwitz, National Executive Secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) and a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP); [redacted] [redacted] are officials of the SWP. It was announced at the meeting that [redacted] marshals, and logistics concerning the April 24 demonstrations. [redacted] said demonstrators will meet at the [redacted] and then march past the White House and then to the Capitol where a rally will be held. The demonstration will end between 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. He also told delegates to the meeting that the line of march will consist of 19 marching elements. The first element will be active duty

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- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAW:jes  
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GROUP 1

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SEE NOTE PAGE 5  
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APR 12

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*[Handwritten initials]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

servicemen followed by Congressional Representatives, Vietnam veterans, draft resisters, and "peace groups." [redacted] estimated 750 buses have been chartered to carry demonstrators to Washington. As of April 14, checks with pertinent transportation companies indicate that 401 buses and four trains have been reserved. This transportation is capable of carrying approximately 20,000 individuals.

At the meeting, it was announced that speakers on April 24 will include Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., David Dellinger of the PCPJ, and U.S. Senator Vance Hartke. The comment was made that eight U.S. Senators, 17 U.S. Representatives, and the Governor of Massachusetts have endorsed the April 24 demonstrations.

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The National Action Group (NAG), a pacifist coalition, has been formed to direct civil disobedience during the demonstrations at Washington from April 28 through May 5. It has opened an office at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. This is the same building that houses the PCPJ, the NPAC, and the Rennie Davis-dominated May Day Collective (MDC). NAG will not coordinate civil disobedience planned by the MDC. According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, friction between NPAC, PCPJ, and NAG is interfering with the planning of activities to be held on April 24.

[redacted] has continued to urge disruptions at Washington during the forthcoming demonstrations. During a meeting of the New York City MDC on April 7, it was decided that literature will be distributed on college campuses to obtain support for the demonstrations and the proposed civil disobedience. [redacted] of the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam proposed that the New York City MDC select the Justice Building at Washington as its target during the demonstrations. This proposal was accepted and it was decided that demonstrations will be held at the Justice Department on May 3 and 4. The demonstrators will attempt to block traffic around the building, disrupt telephone communications, and prevent the Department from conducting its business.

A representative of the MDC has stated the following events sponsored by the MDC will take place.

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- May 1 -- A rock festival at Rock Creek Park.
- May 2 -- A rally at the Sylvan Theater.
- May 3 -- Demonstrators will assemble at Dupont Circle and begin disruptions at sundown. The theme of the disruptions will be "Show Hatred for the Pig Nation."
- May 4 -- Demonstrators will leave Rock Creek Park at 7 a.m., to block bridges, disrupt Government agencies, and jam traffic throughout the city.
- May 5 -- During the afternoon, demonstrators will attempt to hold Congress as a hostage until it ratifies the Peoples Peace Treaty and passes laws satisfying the other demands of the demonstrators. The MDC is also calling for a nationwide student strike on May 5.

The War Resisters League, which is represented in the PCPJ, has been described by a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, as the chief financial supporter of the PCPJ and, as a result, one of the main voices in determining PCPJ policy. The League has decided no official bail fund will be set up. It feels that if a bail fund is set up the Government will "drain movement money by setting high bails." Civil disobedience participants are to bring their own bail money or follow a "no bail tactic to clog up the jails."

On May 3, 80 individuals, including members of the militant Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), the American Servicemen's Union, and the Syracuse Peace and Freedom Party, met at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, to decide on tactics they will employ during demonstrations in May at Washington. It was decided that a "mobile disruptive nonviolent posture" will be adopted by the group. It was explained this means they will engage in acts of civil disobedience but will not resist when police order them to move. They will disperse when ordered but will reorganize at another location and continue disruptions. The group was reminded that no bail fund will be available and that arrests are expected.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 9, a member of the Youth International Party (Yippies), a violence-prone group, was arrested at Tampa, Florida. He had in his possession a diary indicating he attended a "May Day orientation program" at St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church, Washington, D. C., on March 27. He also had a manual containing instructions for making bombs and incendiary devices.

[redacted] 300 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare at Washington on April 8. He attacked the program of Vietnamization and predicted the forthcoming demonstrations will be the most massive in history. [redacted] his audience one of the tactics which has been proposed is to have Federal employees leave their phones off the hooks in an effort to frustrate Government communications. He urged Federal employees to join the antiwar movement and join in striking against President Nixon.

b6  
b7C

While the PCPJ has not publicized civil disobedience during the demonstrations in April, a representative of the PCPJ recently stated that on April 27, efforts will be made to prevent the headquarters of the Selective Service System from opening.

b. San Francisco, California

The NPAC has formed the Los Angeles Out Now Coalition (LAONC) at Los Angeles, California, to gain support for the April 24 demonstration at San Francisco. During a meeting of this group on April 7, it was announced 30 buses have been scheduled to transport demonstrators from Los Angeles to San Francisco. A representative of the SWP said 20,000 individuals from the Los Angeles area will participate in the San Francisco demonstration. A representative of the LAONC said that 250 prominent entertainers have endorsed the demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

Leaflets will be distributed at construction sites in the Los Angeles area in an attempt to obtain support by construction workers for the San Francisco demonstration.

3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While the PCPJ continues to call for nonviolence, it is obvious from the above information that confrontations with police and arrests are expected. The fact that the NAG

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is not coordinating civil disobedience by the MDC indicates that this group will be on its own. This precludes any control by PCPJ leaders on the type of disruptions in which the MDC will participate.

A recent comment by [redacted] a PCPJ leader, that he feels [redacted] is "into violence" appears justified.

b6  
b7C

NOTE:

Enclosure classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as much of the information was obtained from sensitive sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

DATE: 4/12/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/nc*

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Captioned Committee has furnished an estimate drawn up by it concerning the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington, D. C., beginning 4/24/71. The estimate states that it will be distributed by the Committee unless members of the IEC, of which the Bureau is one, object.

*gcf*  
 The estimate concludes that it is too early to predict the size of these demonstrations. (This is an accurate conclusion as planning for the demonstrations is still taking place.) It is also concluded that strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruptions to rally support for the demonstrations and that civil disobedience will take place. (This is a valid conclusion. Leaders of the demonstrations are attempting to attract demonstrators from throughout the U.S. It has been announced that civil disobedience will take place, such as blocking access highways to Washington.) It also concludes that there is insufficient information, at this time, to judge the extent of campus support for the demonstrations. (This too is a valid conclusion. Additional information concerning such support will be developed as the time for the demonstrations grows nearer.)

It should be noted that the information in the attached estimate, which is dated 4/5/71, was furnished for the most part by the Bureau.

ACTION:

For your information. The Bureau should have no objection to this estimate.

62-113887

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

BAW:jes *jes*  
(7)

ST-111  
REC-68

ENCLOSURE

V. 62-113887-49

13 APR 22 1971

*WBS*  
S-R

REC'D O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

APR 13 9 04 AM 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
P. B. I.

APR 13 1 21 PM '71

APR 13 10 34 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
APR 13 3 13 PM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY BE MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 5) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. _____	DATE <u>6/2/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

SON  
1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rcd*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- DATE: 4/23/71
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Graye
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

*Sullivan*  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Candy \_\_\_\_\_

*5-Overly*  
*Cotter*

Captioned Committee has furnished an estimate drawn up by it concerning the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington, D. C., beginning 4/24/71. The estimate states that it will be distributed by the Committee unless members of the IEC, of which the Bureau is one, object.

The estimate concludes that it is extremely difficult to adequately predict the size of the April 24, 1971 demonstrations, but indications are that attendance will be over 100,000. It also concludes that strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruption to rally support for the events scheduled April 25 - May 5; extensive disruption has been planned by some factions which are likely to be beyond the control of the organizers' leadership. It announces that disruptions will include blocking of key bridges and major traffic arteries; sit-ins and interference with the work of Government employees, as well as the possibility of "knocking out" the telephone system, having Radio Hanoi announce a state of insurrection and martial law in Washington, D.C., and the cutting of all power sources in the Capital. The estimate notes that a spokesman for People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has indicated it will take Federal troops to prevent use of Rock Creek Park as a campsite. A major conclusion in the estimate is that the key to the extent and tone of the April - May demonstration lies in the response of students to the proposal that they be prepared to stay in Washington for at least a week. At present, there is insufficient information on which to judge the extent of campus support.

It should be noted that the information in the attached estimate, which is dated 4/21/71, was furnished for the most part by the Bureau and the conclusions reached are valid.

62-113887

REC-68 62-113887-50

6 APR 27 1971

ACTION: EX-112

For information. The Bureau should have no objection to this estimate.

ENCLOSURE  
 "ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

59 MAY 4 1971  
 Enclosure  
 EJO+pcd(7)

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

*Wells*  
*W.C. Sullivan*  
*Overly*  
*etc*

28 MAY 1971

REC'D W. BRENNAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

APR 23 4 51 PM 1971

APR 23 4 41 PM 1971

APR 23 10 37 AM 1971

REC'D TOLSON  
FBI

APR 26 10 25 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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TO DEPT.

DOM INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR

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F. B. I.

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REC'D W. BRENNAN  
FBI - JUSTICE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Sullivan	_____
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Bishop	_____
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Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4/13/71

FROM : D. J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The Director asked for our views on attached memorandum of the same caption, 4/12/71, Mr. Cotter to Mr. Brennan, which concluded that the Bureau should have no objection to "Estimate E-1, Revision 2, April - May Demonstrations, April 5, 1971," also attached, prepared by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

I have read the entire estimate and find it a concise and informative statement of what may be expected both at home and abroad in connection with the forthcoming April and May demonstrations. The information appears to be correct insofar as can be judged by that which has previously come to my attention. It is true, as the Domestic Intelligence Division observes, that the number of participants and the extent of civil disobedience are still tentative, but that seems unavoidable at this time because the organizing groups are still in the planning stage.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Bureau offer no objection to this estimate.

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DJD:mfd  
(4)

ENCLOSURE  
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REC-68

62-113887-49

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SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

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F. B. I.

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

APR 14 3 09 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

APR 14 12 19 PM 1971  
REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

APR 15 3 51 PM 1971  
REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE  
REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

APR 14 10 42 AM 1971



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-25-2011

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
April 23, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. A. H. Solomon

Pursuant to a verbal request made of this Bureau by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, on April 22, 1971, there is enclosed a memorandum concerning the Haitian exile situation in the United States as of the current date viewed in light of the death on April 21, 1971, of the Haitian President, Francois Duvalier.

Enclosure

AHS:bjp  
(9)

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since it encloses a memorandum so classified.

On 4/22/71, Assistant Attorney General Mardian telephonically contacted Section Chief George C. Moore, who is the Director's representative on captioned Committee (IEC) to advise that the Attorney General had made an expedite request for an estimate prepared by the IEC as to what can be expected in the United States, particularly with regard to the reaction from the sizeable Haitian exile community, in view of the death of Duvalier, the despotic ruler of the country since 1957.

5  
REC-83  
Records: cc 105-95677 (Haitian Rev. Act's)

5-5 [Signature]  
105-95677-

62-113887-51  
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MAY 25 1971

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Rep  
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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
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original delivered 4/23/71 4:30 P.M. [Signature]  
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Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

56 MAY 10 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

[Signatures and initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
  - 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
  - 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
  - 1 - Mr. A. H. Solomon
- April 23, 1971

**HAITIAN EXILE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES  
APRIL 23, 1971**

**PROBLEM**

Francois Duvalier, "President for Life" of Haiti since 1957, died on April 21, 1971. During his autocratic and brutal regime, a large number of Haitians fled that country, many coming to the United States where they have maintained a continuous anti-Duvalier posture. With the death of Duvalier, who was succeeded by his 20-year-old son, it is desirable to evaluate the potential of Haitian exile groups and individuals in this country and, in particular, their ability to organize to seize power in Haiti or to cause disturbances in this country in an effort to influence United States Government action with regard to Haiti.

**SUMMARY**

The Haitian exile population in the United States is centered in New York, New York, where a substantial number of former Government and military leaders in Haiti have settled. Almost without exception, these individuals were forced out of their homeland by Francois Duvalier who ruled Haiti ruthlessly and single-handedly for almost fourteen years. Continuing efforts over the years to organize and finance moves against Duvalier consistently failed. The chief causes of these failures were the inability of the exiles to agree among themselves as to how to proceed and an inability to obtain backing or materiel for such an endeavor. Repeated efforts by the exiles to obtain support from our Government and from private sources in this country have been unsuccessful. At this time there appears to be no one organization or group of organizations among the exiles capable of mounting an invasion of Haiti.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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GROUP 1

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downgrading and  
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

162-113887-51

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ENCLOSURE

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Duvalier's having named his son to succeed him enraged the Haitian exiles and immediate reaction was the formation in New York City in January, 1971, of a new organization, calling itself "Haitian Resistance." The leaders of the organization are the younger activist exiles. To date the activities of Haitian Resistance have consisted of peaceful protest demonstrations before the United Nations in New York City and the Pan American Union and the Organization of American States in Washington, D. C. Until the current date, Haitian Resistance is not known to have engaged in enlisting personnel or obtaining materiel for a military incursion of Haiti.

The Haitian Coalition, an organization of more responsible older exiles, headquartered in New York City, has as its stated purpose the making of preparations to assure a peaceful transition of government in the post-Duvalier period. Composed largely of former leaders in Haiti, this organization has been quiescent in the past year.

In April, 1970, approximately one-third of the Haitian Coast Guard revolted under the leadership of Octave Cayard, its Commandant. Three Haitian Coast Guard vessels were brought to the United States and Cayard and 115 of his men were admitted to this country as political refugees. Cayard, who now lives in New York City, has been unsuccessful in his continuing efforts to organize or gain support for a planned military expedition against Haiti. His former officers and men apparently were not interested, while Duvalier was alive, in embarking on such a venture. Cayard's personal attempts to obtain United States Government blessing for such action have been unsuccessful.

Our continuing investigative coverage of Haitian exile activities in this country has uncovered no serious organizational efforts on the part of the exiles outside the New York City area. Further, there has been no evidence of communist-oriented organizational activity among Haitian exiles in the United States.

It has been reported that concerted or cooperative action between Haitian exiles in this country and dissident groups within Haiti aimed at seizing power there is considered unlikely.

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CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS

Haitian exile elements in the United States have been unable to unify for action to date. Strongly anti-Duvalier, and particularly exercised over the prospect of a continuing Duvalier regime, they appear to have a strong desire for but no ability to move toward seizure of power in Haiti. As of this time, the exiles lack the organization, finances, manpower and materiel for any such effort. Duvalier's death could be the catalyst to bring the exiles together but precipitous action by them in the immediate future appears unlikely.

A number of the exiles appear relatively satisfied with their life in the United States and it appears doubtful that they will precipitate disturbances of any substantial nature within the United States at this time.

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" since it incorporates information obtained through investigation utilizing currently active confidential sources of the Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 4/22/71

FROM Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
(REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE ON HAITIAN SITUATION)

At 11:30 a.m. this morning Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department called me as the Director's representative on the captioned Committee.

Mr. Mardian stated that he had just received a call from the Attorney General with respect to the death of President Duvalier of Haiti and the Attorney General wanted as soon as possible an estimate prepared by the IEC as to what can be expected here in the United States, particularly as regards Haitian exiles, as well as in Haiti in view of the death of Duvalier. Mr. Mardian stated that he had made a similar request of the Central Intelligence Agency in this regard.

ACTION:

The Nationalities Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division is preparing a concise estimate in this regard on an expeditious basis and it will be furnished for the Director's approval before submission to the IEC.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

GCM:mlm  
(5) *mm*

REC 83

9 APR 27 1971

cc XEROX  
105-95677 APR 28 1971

*Copy sent to Deputy Attorney General May 7 1971*

*Let CLHM to John E. Doherty  
AHS:bjc  
4-23-71*

*RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-95677-*

*B*

*WBS*  
*113887-57*  
*WBS*  
*[Signature]*

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

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APR 22 2 19 PM 1971

REC'D C. BRENNAN  
FBI- JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI- JUSTICE

APR 22 12 13 PM 1971

APR 22 2 23 PM 1971

APR 22 12 25 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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APR 22 2 08 PM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

APR 22 12 47 PM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	HSC _____	DATE _____
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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Brennan  
April 26, 1971

1 - Mr. Moore  
1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Trainor

**POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN  
MAJOR CITIES DURING SUMMER, 1971**

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 20, 1971, with enclosures.

In response to your request this Bureau will commence compiling the necessary data in those areas within the purview of its intelligence collection responsibilities for an intelligence estimate concerning the potential for violence in major cities during the Summer of 1971. We will not undertake the collection of data concerning factors influencing violence such as employment, housing and welfare since this would entail investigative activity on our part not within the purview of our responsibilities.

The estimate will be prepared as soon as the necessary up-to-date information developed by our field offices is received and a report will be furnished to you by June 15, 1971.

JCT:pcapca  
(8)

NOTE:

See memorandum R.D. Cotter to Mr. C.D. Brennan captioned "Potential for Racial Violence" dated 4/22/71, prepared by JCT:pcapca. After approval this letter should be returned to Inspector G.C. Moore, Room 814 9&B building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

62-113887

REC-20 62-113887-52

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*delivered  
A.M.  
4-27-71  
JCT*

*Handwritten signatures and initials: JCT, WBS, etc.*

*Room*

19 APR 27 1971

56 MAY 5 - 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1

April 22, 1971

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:kaf  
(10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

Red 3

delivered 2:00 PM  
4-23-71  
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file

1-ENCLOSURE

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62-113887-53  
19 APR 27 1971  
REC'D-DEPT OF JUSTICE

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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

61 MAY 6 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

April 22, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are cosponsoring massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24. The PCPJ will continue demonstrations at Washington through May 5. These demonstrations will include acts of civil disobedience.

**2. SUMMARY**

Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated April 15 reported developments in the planning of these demonstrations to that date. The following additional information has been developed.

On April 15, representatives of the PCPJ contacted various Government agencies concerning the forthcoming demonstrations. Following these contacts, a press conference was held by the PCPJ. At this press conference, Stewart Meacham of the American Friends Service Committee stated that on April 27 and May 5 demonstrators will visit Selective Service headquarters to discuss the war and the draft with employees. He said their main purpose is to "break the normal way of doing business on April 27 and May 5 and on as many other days as possible in the future." Meacham added the demonstrators will not break down doors if refused admittance to Government agencies, but will definitely try to enter Government buildings to lobby with Federal employees.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Group I

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downgrading and  
declassification

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SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

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The National Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ met on April 14. A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was present at the meeting, advised it was obvious that the PCPJ and the May Day Collective (MDC), led by [redacted] have not coordinated civil disobedience activities during the May demonstrations. According to the source, it was indicated from comments at the meeting that neither the PCPJ nor the NPAC trust the MDC to maintain a nonviolent demonstration. The source noted a definite lack of trust among the groups. He was also of the opinion that pacifist control of the demonstrations has decreased.

[redacted] of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, stated he had attended the above meeting and that topics discussed included the possibility of 1000 demonstrators taking over the South Vietnamese Embassy. The NPAC opposed this activity but agreed that each group participating in the demonstrations will be free to carry out its own activities. The code letters, "C. D.," will be assigned to organizations and individuals desiring to participate in civil disobedience. [redacted] also made the statement that parks and hotels will be "taken over" if necessary to provide housing for the demonstrators.

Two officials of the PCPJ have expressed displeasure concerning the fact that [redacted] is negotiating for the use of Rock Creek Park on his own and has not coordinated this matter with other PCPJ leaders. They felt [redacted] should be reminded he is with a "collective."

Representatives of the NPAC and PCPJ met on the evening of April 15. According to the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, PCPJ officials feel that the NPAC is moving for total control of the antiwar movement. During this meeting, NPAC leaders demanded PCPJ issue a statement denouncing violence, and also demanded that Rennie Davis be "isolated." NPAC representatives also demanded that 65 percent of the funds be made available to the demonstrators. Reportedly, PCPJ officials are angry and may attempt to hold a separate rally on April 24 at the Monument grounds.

[redacted] has been speaking throughout the United States, urging support for the forthcoming demonstrations. He met with a group at Tampa, Florida, on the evening of April 13. Representatives

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of the Yippies, a violence-prone group, were present. [redacted] said the May activities are organized on a world-wide scale and the activities in Washington will be "very heavy action." The use of the word "heavy" usually means violence. Froines claimed demonstrators in Paris will disrupt the American peace negotiators and that "sick-ins and sit-ins" will be held at military bases throughout the United States. He said that if violence is necessary, there will be violence. He exhibited a notebook containing diagrams of various types of explosive devices and said the material was available and could be reproduced in quantity.

The source of the above information, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had also met an unknown individual at Tampa who said he was going to Washington to "blow up all the necessary buildings." This individual told the source the explosives to be used will not be homemade but will be "heavy stuff, explosives."

At a meeting of the MDC on April 18 at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., it was pointed out that May 1 will be the beginning of massive civil disobedience at Washington. It was further announced that 21 targets have been selected for civil disobedience on May 3. These targets include Key Bridge, 14th Street Bridge, Dupont Circle, Scott Circle, and Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues. The MDC hopes to tie up traffic to the Capitol Building, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department, General Accounting Office, and the Departments of the Interior, Labor, State and Commerce. The White House, the Pentagon, and the Executive Office Building were also mentioned as targets. Twenty groups of demonstrators will participate with no group smaller than 700 individuals.

[redacted] Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, on [redacted] before 150 students. [redacted] said Washington will be immobilized and described some of the tactics the demonstrators will use. These tactics included the stalling of 40 bakery trucks at Dupont Circle and the 14th Street Bridge. Traffic and directional signs will be obliterated by spray painting. Telephone lines into Federal buildings will be jammed with phone calls. The Department of Justice was specifically mentioned by [redacted] as a target. He added his group has switchboard operators in some Federal buildings at Washington who will cooperate in jamming the telephone lines.

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[redacted] of the Philadelphia Resistance Commune, is aiding in organizing civil disobedience. She has stated that banking activities in Washington will be disrupted by demonstrators entering banks and blocking the tellers' windows. This action will be conducted in conjunction with other actions planned by the Women's Liberation Movement. A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that "women," not further identified, will hold a snake dance through the streets on May 2 in an attempt to provoke police. The same source advised that Jerry Rubin, a militant Yippie leader, is advocating civil disobedience on April 25.

b6  
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The MDC is ascertaining the home addresses of Cabinet officials and is considering demonstrating at their homes.

On April 19, 80 individuals, representing the leaders of a Michigan group which will participate in the Washington demonstrations, met at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised there was an "atmosphere of violence" at the meeting. Delegates to the meeting decided that it was up to individual demonstrators as to whether weapons would be brought to Washington. The Michigan demonstrators will "take and hold" Washington Circle on May 3. It was mentioned at the meeting that traffic lights will be broken and police vehicles overturned. Attacks on police were described as "nonviolent actions." It was mentioned at the meeting there will be a "trashing" night, and the demonstrators also plan to "hit" the South Vietnamese Embassy.

The Armadillo May Day Tribe met near Austin, Texas, on April 17. This group consists primarily of University of Texas students who will participate in May demonstrations at Washington. Participants at the meeting were encouraged to take any action necessary to "shut the city down." It was suggested that actions which are felonies be conducted by small closely knit groups. The Armadillo May Day Tribe will be responsible for shutting down Scott Circle on May 3. According to information received at the meeting, 12,000 individuals will participate in the activities planned by the PCPJ and the MDC.

The Peninsula Concerned Citizens for Peace, Hampton, Virginia, plans to block Key Bridge on April 24. The group does not plan to participate in future actions.

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3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

From the above information, it is obvious that confrontations with police and arrests will occur. Tensions between the groups sponsoring these activities preclude effective control of the civil disobedience plan.

NOTE:

Enclosure classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as much of the information was obtained from sensitive sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RA

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 4-26-71

1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

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

Attached is a revised estimate (estimate E-8) published by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), April 23, 1971, which is captioned "Proposed Demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during the period April 23 - May 5, 1971."

A review of the contents of the attached report reveals that it contains information which for the most part has been provided by the FBI.

B

Information in the enclosure has been reviewed and noted it contained no information of pertinence in addition to that either furnished by the Bureau to the Committee or already known by the Bureau.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be filed.

Enclosure

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GCM:bad (5)

*bad*

REC-88 62-113887-54

16 APR 29 1971

EX-112

*S. J. a*  
*Wells*

ENCLOSURE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

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SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/20/71

Attached is the latest Estimate issued by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), of which the Bureau is a member, concerning the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington, D. C. As of its date, 4/16/71, it is accurate as it merely sets forth activities planned.

The Estimate is based on information furnished the Committee by us. We have no objection to it.

BAW:jes

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: a checkmark, "B", "W", "G", "S", "L"]*



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*WBS*

ESTIMATE E-4

REVISION 2

*Coffin  
Coffin*

~~PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DURING PERIOD APRIL - MAY 1971~~

April 16, 1971

*Inter-5-4-d*

*Wells*

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.

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NOT RECORDED

4 APR 27 1971

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TAB A

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-55

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/18 12:00	Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)	Arrive in West Potomac Park and "use it as a staging area." The area will probably be used for overnight camping.	500-1500	No
4/19 9:00 a.m.	VVAW	Assemble in West Potomac Park and march to Arlington Cemetery. Memorial Service, Arlington, at 11:00. March to Capitol via Memorial Bridge. Begin vigil around Capitol at 3:00.	1500 for march. 500 for vigil (rotated on 4 hour basis)	Yes
4/20 9:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.	VVAW	"Guerrilla Theatre" "typical war scenes" Hill on the Mall, Dupont Circle, Lafay- ette Square, Ellipse, P Street Beach, Farrag- ut Square, Veterans Administration Building and Pentagon. Capitol vigil continues.	30 for each group	Yes
4/21 9:00 a.m.	VVAW	"Guerrilla Theatre" and Capitol vigil continue.	500	Yes

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/21 11:00 a.m.	VVAW	Demands made of the Supreme Court to declare the war unconstitutional.	1500	No
1:00 p.m.	VVAW	Demonstrators will go to the Pentagon and turn themselves in as War Criminals.	100	No
4/22 9:00 a.m. -5:00 p.m.	VVAW	"Guerrilla Theatre" and Capitol vigil continue.	500	Yes
10:00 a.m.	VVAW	March to National Press Building.	100	No
11:00 a.m. -5:00 p.m.	VVAW	Veterans Adminis- tration Building demonstration.	100	No
4/23 10:00 a.m. -3:00 p.m.	VVAW	March from campsite to Capitol. Ceremony to gather up war medals at Capitol at 11:00 a.m. March to White House via Pennsylvania Avenue and return medals to President at 3:00 p.m.	5000	No
4/24 9:00 a.m. -7:00 p.m.	National Peace Action Coalition (Main Group) (NPAC)	Rally on the Ellipse at 9:00 a.m.	150,000	Yes

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/24 10:00 a.m.	Third World Task Force and NPAC	Leave Meridian Hill Park via U Street to 14th Street to Ellipse.	500	Yes
11:00 a.m.	NPAC	March past White House.	150,000	No
12 Noon	NPAC	Rally on West Front of Capital.	150,000	Yes
Evening	Student Mobili- zation Committee (SMC)	Soul Festival at Sylvan Theatre	30,000	Yes
4/24 - 5/8	Peoples Coalition for Peace and Jus- tice (PCPJ)	Requested entire area of Rock Creek Park for speeches, training of marshals, etc.	75,000 (plus)	No
4/25	PCPJ	Peoples Lobby begins at area churches.	Unknown	No
4/26	PCPJ	"Multi-tactical action" will be lobbying Congress- men to stop "busi- ness as usual"	Unknown	No
4/26	PCPJ	Picketing of CIA, homes of The Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and members of the National Security Council. "Sit-ins" at Interior, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare.	Unknown	No

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permi Status
4/27	PCPJ	Multi-tactical action at Selective Service Headquarters, including "lay-ins" scheduled for 6:30 a.m.	Unknown	No
4/28	PCPJ	Multi-tactical action at Internal Revenue Service Headquarters.	Unknown	No
4/28	Southern Christian Leader- ship Con- ference (SCLC)	Mule train arrives from Baltimore.	15	No
4/29	PCPJ	Multi-tactical action at Health, Education and Welfare to demand minimum income.	Unknown	No
4/30	PCPJ	Multi-tactical action at Department of Justice demanding opening of FBI files.	Unknown	No
5/1 - 5/2 12 noon -2:00 a.m.	PCPJ	Festival for Peoples Peace, Monument Grounds.	125,000	Yes
5/2 12:00 noon -6:00 p.m.	PCPJ	Mass Soul Festival for Peace at Rock Creek Park. Calling implementation of Peoples Peace Treaty.	60,000 - 120,000	Yes

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
5/3 - 5/4	PCPJ	Civil disobedience at White House, HEW, CIA, Justice, Pentagon. Attempting to create general traffic stoppage at bridges and circles. Sit-ins focused on Pentagon 5/3; focused on Justice 5/4.	Unknown	No
5/4	NPAC and others	Demonstrations and other actions at Kent State and Jackson State Universities.	Unknown	No
5/5	PCPJ	National Moratorium on business as usual. Leafletting at Government buildings to solicit support of Government workers. Noon march to Capital.	Unknown	No
5/8 12:00 noon -5:00 p.m.	Dr. Carl McIntire	"Victory by 4th of July" Demonstration. Pennsylvania Avenue and Washington Monument area.	Unknown	Yes
5/16	NPAC, PCPJ and SMC	Demonstration at U. S. military bases to show solidarity with anti-war G.I.'s.	Unknown	No

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ENCLOSURE

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Date: April 18, 1971

Time: Noon

Name of Group: Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Size: 500 to 1500 participants

Description of Participants: Anti-War protestors

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The VVAW is an ad hoc organization of Vietnam Veterans demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. It lists itself as an incorporated non-profit organization at 156 5th Ave., New York, New York. The principal national officer is [REDACTED]

b6  
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Type: Participants in VVAW demonstrations scheduled for 19-23 April will begin "staging" at West Potomac Park. Reports indicate that the group will attempt to camp in the park. An injunction forbidding this camping has been obtained; an appeal is expected.

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Date: April 19, 1971

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Size: 1500 participants for march, 500 at Capitol vigil on four hour shifts.

Description of Participants: Anti-War protestors

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The VVAW is an ad hoc organization of Vietnam Veterans demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. It lists itself as an incorporated non-profit organization at 156 5th Ave., New York, New York. The principal national officer is

b6  
b7C

Type: March and assembly at Capitol. Non-violent.

The VVAW will assemble at West Potomac Park at 9:00 a.m. and proceed across Memorial Bridge to Arlington Cemetery. Military authorities have refused the request to lay wreaths at Arlington National Cemetery which was to take place at 11:00 a.m.

The group will then return via Memorial Bridge, around the Lincoln Memorial to Bacon Drive; down Bacon Drive to Constitution Avenue; Constitution to 17th Street, 17th to E Street, E Street to 15th Street; 15th to Pennsylvania to the Capitol. The Capitol area was approved by Vice President Agnew on April 15. At 2:00 p.m. the group will mass on the large lawn area of the Capitol's West front. A group of Senators and Representatives are scheduled to meet with the group. An hour of statements and speeches will follow. Lobbying of Congressional offices will begin at 3:00 p.m.

Permits are obtained for all phases except the ceremony at Arlington Cemetery at 11:00 a.m.

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At 3:00 p.m. the VVAW plans to begin a twenty-four hour vigil around the Capitol with about 500 veterans rotated on a four hour basis.

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Date: April 20, 21, 22, 1971

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Size: Several groups of a maximum of 30 people in each group

b6  
b7C

Description of Participants: Anti-War protestors

Organization - Background: The VVAW is an ad hoc organization of Vietnam Veterans demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. It lists itself as an incorporated non-profit organization at 156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. The principal national officer is

Type: Congressional lobbying and "Guerrilla Theatre" groups at various locations

Lobbying of Congressional offices will begin at 9:00 a.m. each day (April 20, 21, 22). Guerrilla Theatre groups, each group consisting of 10-30 veterans acting out scenes typical of the war, will be at the Mall; Dupont Circle; Lafayette Park; the Ellipse; P Street Beach; the Veterans Administration; Farragut Square and the Pentagon.

Demonstration at Supreme Court at 11:00 a.m. on April 1 to demand that the court determine the constitutionality of the Vietnam War. At 1:00 p.m. on the same day, Veterans will turn themselves in at the Pentagon at "war criminals."

At 10:00 a.m. on the 22nd, demonstrators will march to the National Press Building and at 11:00 a.m. to the Veterans Administration Building.

The twenty-four hour vigil at the Capitol will continue.

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Date: April 23, 1971

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Size: 1,000

Description of Participants: Anti-War protestors

Organization - Background: The VVAW is an ad hoc organization of Vietnam Veterans demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. It lists itself as an incorporated non-profit organization at 156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. The principal national officer is

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b7C

Type: March to Capitol. Rally at Capitol, followed by march to White House and dispersal.

All members of the VVAW plan to march at 10:00 a.m. from their campsite to the Capitol, arriving at about 11:00 a.m. A ceremony is planned on the steps of the Capitol in which the veterans will gather up their medals and deposit them in a body bag. The group will march down Pennsylvania Avenue and return the bag to the President. The group will disperse at this point, approximately 3:00 p.m.

The group has been turned down by Vice President Agnew to rally at the Capitol grounds on this date.

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Date: April 24, 1971

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Name of Group: National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)  
Third World Task Force (TWTF)

Size: 150,000 people

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Organization - Background: The NPAC is a national peace oriented organization dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), an organization designated by the U. S. Attorney General under executive order 10450, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth affiliate of SWP, whose purpose is immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Southeast Asia.

The TWTF is an organization of ethnic minority groups protesting U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

Type: Assembly at Ellipse. March to Capitol via 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Demonstration at Capitol. Dispersal at 7:00 p.m. Non-violent in nature.

9:00 a.m. - NPAC plans call for demonstrators to assemble on the Ellipse. 10:00 a.m. - NPAC and TWTF march from Meridian Street to the Ellipse via U Street and 19th Street. 11:00 a.m. - NPAC departs the Ellipse. The planned route is North on 15th Street, to East on E Street, to East on Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House to the U. S. Capitol area. 12:00 - NPAC plans a rally at the West front of the Capitol.

Permits have been obtained. A permit for the march past the White House has not been granted; Vice President Agnew in his capacity as President of the Senate, gave permission for the gathering on Capitol grounds. No more than 100

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demonstrators may actually be on the steps to the Capitol.  
The rest must remain on lawn before the West Front. The  
anti-war program at the Capitol will begin at 12:00 p.m.  
The activities are scheduled to conclude at 7:00 p.m.

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Date: April 24 - May 8, 1971

Time: All day

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 75,000 people

Description of Participants: Anti-War Coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self described as consisting of over 100 organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war. It is headquartered in Washington, D. C.

Type: The PCPJ has requested the use of the entire area of Rock Creek Park concurrently with its normal users. Rock bands, other entertainment and the training of marshals would be conducted throughout the period. The fifteen day notice of demonstration has been filed with the Park Police.

~~No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only~~

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 25, 1971

Time: Morning

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsors:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as head-  
quartered in Washington, D.C., and  
consisting of over one hundred  
organizations using massive, non-  
violent civil disobedience to combat  
racism, poverty, repression and the  
war.

Type: "Peoples lobby" begins at area churches.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 26, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsors:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possible disruptive actions in the U.S. Capitol and Congressional Office Buildings

The PCPJ has announced a "multi-tactical action" to impede Congressmen from performing "business as usual." No permit has been obtained for any action this date.

Protestors will picket CIA. "Sit-ins" are planned in cafeterias of the Departments of Interior, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and HEW.

The May Day Tribe will picket homes of the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and National Security Council members.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 27, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War Coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as head-  
quartered in Washington, D.C., and  
consisting of over one hundred  
organizations using massive, non-  
violent civil disobedience to combat  
racism, poverty, repression and the  
war.

Type: Lobbying and possible disruptive action focused on the  
Selective Service Headquarters. No permit obtained.

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Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 28, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive actions focused on the Internal Revenue Service Headquarters. No permit obtained.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 29, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive action focused on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. No permit obtained.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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~~No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only~~

Date: April 30, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive action focused on the Department of Justice. No permit obtained.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 1, 1971

Time: 12:00 noon continuing all day

Name of Group: People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 125,000

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Rally on Washington Monument Grounds

The PCPJ has requested permission to hold a "Celebration of Peace" from 12:00 noon, May 1 to 2:00 a.m., May 2. There will be music, speeches, etc. Medical staff has been provided by the sponsoring group. No march is planned. The necessary 15 day notice has been filed.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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~~No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only~~

Date: May 2, 1971

Time: 12:00 noon continuing all day to May 3 - 6:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 125,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Rally at Sylvan Theatre

"Mass Soul Festival for Peace", a non-violent gathering for speeches, music, etc., will be held at Rock Creek Park. It is likely that a large number of people will remain on the grounds all during the period 12:00 noon, May 1, to 6:00 p.m., May 3, due to the near overlap of the activities.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 3, 1971

Time: All day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression, and the war.

Type: Possible demonstration at Pentagon. Civil disobedience and obstruction of traffic throughout the city.

The PCPJ has announced plans for a demonstration at the Pentagon. Other possible targets are CIA, HEW, Department of Justice. Disruption of these buildings may be attempted by civil disobedience. Possible attempts at bridge tie-ups. No permits obtained.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 4, 1971

Time: All day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Sponsors:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as Headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Civil disobedience and possible obstruction of Government functions focused on Department of Justice.

The PCPJ has announced plans for a demonstration at the Department of Justice. Possible attempts again at bridge tie-ups and closing roads by use of junk cars. No permits obtained.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 4, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-War coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The NPAC is a national peace oriented organization dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), an organization designated by the U.S. Attorney General under Executive Order 10450, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth affiliate of SWP, whose purpose is immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia.

Type: The NPAC and local anti-war groups have announced plans to conduct demonstrations and other actions at Kent State and Jackson State Universities.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 5, 1971

Time: 7:00 a.m. - all day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Assembly at Capitol. Possible attempts to obstruct business in Congressional offices. The PCPJ has announced there will be a "national moratorium on business as usual." They have called for a demonstration on Capitol Hill in an effort to prevent "business as usual." No permit issued.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: May 16, 1971

Time: All day

Name of Group: National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-military protestors

Sponsor:

Organization - Background: The NPAC is a national peace oriented organization dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), an organization designated by the U. S. Attorney General under Executive Order 10450, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth affiliate of SWP, whose purpose is immediate withdrawal of U. S. Troops from Southeast Asia.

The PCPJ is self-described as Headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Assembly on or near military bases.

The NPAC and PCPJ plan to conduct demonstrations at U.S. military bases to show solidarity with "anti-war" G.I.'s. The Student Mobilization Committee has also announced support of the demonstration.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/20/71

Attached is a schedule of proposed demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during April - May, 1971, which has been prepared by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) based primarily upon information which we have furnished to the IEC. A review of the data in the attached indicates that it contains no information which we should object to.

ACTION:

For information.

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- "Her" (top left)  
- "B" (bottom left)  
- "PC" (middle left)  
- "11" (middle)  
- "D" (middle right)  
- "WJ" (right)

GCM:mlm

*Handwritten signature:*  
- "✓" (checkmark)  
- "PC" (initials)  
- "WJ" (initials)

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Brennan
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

*ssa* Intelligence Evaluation Committee

ESTIMATE E-4

REVISION 2

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DURING PERIOD APRIL 19 - MAY 5, 1971

April 19, 1971

*5-11-71*  
*Walters*

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC. It is a revision of Tab A of E-4, Revision 2, dated April 16, 1971.

EX-104  
REC-22

62-113887

62-113887

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6 MAY 1971

ENCLOSURE

54 MAY 11 1971

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DURING APRIL - MAY 1971

<u>Date</u>	<u>(time)</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>	<u>Estimate of Participation</u>	<u>Permit Status</u>
4/19	9:00 a.m.	Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)	March, Memorial Service, Arlington Cemetery Vigil, U.S. Capitol	1500	Yes
4/20	9:00 a.m.	VVAW	Capitol vigil continues, "Guerrilla Theatre" commences at 10 locations	500 30 per group	Yes
4/21	9:00 a.m.	VVAW	Capitol vigil and "Guerrilla Theatre" continues		
	11:00 a.m.	VVAW	Demonstration at the Supreme Court	1500	No
	1:00 p.m.	VVAW	Demonstration at the Pentagon	100	No
4/22	9:00 a.m.	VVAW	Capitol vigil and "Guerrilla Theatre" continues		
	10:00 a.m.	VVAW	March to the National Press Building	100	No
	11:00 a.m.	VVAW	Demonstration at the Veterans Administration Building	100	No

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE ENCLOSURE



Date	(time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/23	10:00 a.m.	VVAW	March to Capitol, Ceremony	5,000	No
	3:00 p.m.	VVAW	March to White House		
4/24	9:00 a.m.	National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)	Rally on Ellipse, March to Capitol, Rally at Capitol	150,000	Yes
4/24		Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)	Speeches, training of marshals, etc., begins at Rock Creek Park	75,000 (plus)	No
4/25		PCPJ	Lobbying at area churches	Unknown	No
4/26		PCPJ	Lobbying at Congress	Unknown	No
4/26		PCPJ	Picketing of CIA, homes of the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and members of the National Security Council. "Sit-ins" at Interior, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare	Unknown	No
4/27		PCPJ	Demonstration at Selective Service Headquarters	Unknown	No

<u>Date (time)</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>	<u>Estimate of Participation</u>	<u>Permit Status</u>
4/28	PCPJ	Demonstration at Internal Revenue Service	Unknown	No
4/28	Southern Christian Leadership Conference	Mule train arrives from Baltimore	15	No
4/29	PCPJ	Demonstration at Health Education and Welfare	Unknown	No
4/30	PCPJ	Demonstration at Department of Justice	Unknown	No
5/1-5/2 12 noon- 2:00 a.m.	PCPJ	Festival for Peoples Peace, Monument Grounds	125,000	Yes
5/2 12:00 noon- 6:00 p.m.	PCPJ	Mass Soul Festival for Peace at Rock Creek Park	60,000 - 120,000	Yes
5/3	PCPJ	Sit-ins, traffic stoppage, civil disobedience at White House, Pentagon, CIA and HEW	Unknown	No
5/4	PCPJ	Civil disobedience at Department of Justice	Unknown	No

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE

<u>Date (time)</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Activity Location</u>	<u>Estimate of Participation</u>	<u>Permit Status</u>
5/5	PCPJ	National Moratorium on "Business as Usual." March to the Capitol	Unknown	No

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE

*eva*

62-113887-

Airtel

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

4/26/71

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

**POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE  
SEMIANNUAL SUMMARIES  
(BUDED: 5/20/71)**

In view of a special request for an intelligence estimate of the potential for violence in major cities this summer, you are instructed to submit the summary that would have been due on 7/5/71 by 5/20/71. It is essential that the summaries reach the Bureau, without fail, on the earlier deadline date.

You should follow the format set forth in Section 122B, page 6, of Volume IV, of the Manual of Instructions. Under category 2, "General racial conditions," you should summarize pertinent information regarding racial disturbances, including those involving Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, or other ethnic groups as well as black groups. Further, pertinent information concerning militant ethnic groups and the relationships between them as well as available information concerning police - community relationships is to be included under category 3.

In addition to the categories set forth in the Manual, you should add an additional category captioned "Weapons and Explosives." Under this category include any pertinent information concerning the stockpiling of weapons by individuals or groups and any pertinent available information concerning thefts of weapons and explosives which might have a bearing on the potential for racial violence. Any specific information readily available as to the vulnerability of law enforcement agencies, construction sites, or commercial suppliers to thefts of weapons or explosives should also be included. No special survey should be conducted in this regard.

2 - All Offices (Except Anchorage, San Juan and Honolulu)

JCT: pca  
(120)

SSEE NOTE PAGE TWO

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walton \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 5  
APR 27 1971  
FBI

*Rob*

62 MAY 14 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*SMC 5/15/71*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2979

*Rec'd*  
*WBS*  
*JP*  
*CB*  
*WBS*

Airtel to Albany  
Re: Potential for Racial Violence  
Semiannual Summaries

You are reminded that in summarizing significant racial developments that have occurred during the period covered you should be brief. It is not intended that these summaries reiterate in detail information previously furnished Bureau by separate communication.

NOTE:

See memorandum R.D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 4/23/71 captioned "Potential for Racial Violence, Summary Memoranda from Field" prepared by JCT:pca.

~~SECRET~~

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

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with  
7/2*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

20 APR 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: All Members of the IEC

FROM: *JFD* Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director IEC

SUBJECT: The Potential for Violence in the Major  
Cities During Summer 1971

Mr. Dean proposed an estimate on the above subject be prepared by the IEC. This proposal was referred to the Staff by Assistant Attorney General Mardian.

A review of the proposal by the Staff resulted in the preparation of estimate objectives (see attachment 1).

A copy of the objectives was made available to the White House with a request for comments, which were received in a memo from [redacted] dated April 16, 1971, (see attachment 2). Paragraph A of this memo relates to the acquisition of information concerning employment, housing and welfare and suggests discreet inquiries be made to appropriate Public Information Offices. How this is to be accomplished without identifying the existence of the IEC concerns the Staff members.

b6  
b7C

In an attempt to clarify this matter, I called [redacted] and suggested that information concerning employment, housing and welfare, in the opinion of the Staff, could best be obtained by the White House from Departments and Agencies not affiliated with the IEC. [redacted] indicated that both he and Mr. Dean believe the White House should not be involved in acquiring this information; therefore, the Staff desires advice and guidance from the IEC as to the proper method of obtaining the pertinent information for the estimate without disclosing the existence of the IEC.

Attachments: 1. Objectives of Estimate E-7  
2. Memorandum from [redacted]

APR 30 1971

**ENCLOSURE**

PLACE CC IN 62-113887 (Intelligence Evaluation Committee) 62-113887-

NOT RECORDED

176 MAY 4 1971

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
classification

~~SECRET~~

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

*Number letter to [redacted]  
4/16/71 YZ/pe  
62-113887-113/pe  
Caret to [redacted] 4/16/71 YZ/pe*

*905/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100*

*5/7/70*

*CC [redacted]*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2979

April 15, 1971

Proposal: Estimate E-7

THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN THE MAJOR CITIES DURING  
SUMMER 1971

Objectives

I. FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE VIOLENCE

A. Employment

1. Labor statistics
2. Union policies
3. Public Works
4. Specific local economic problems

B. Housing

1. General evaluation of public housing
2. Projected changes in availability and/or cost of public housing

C. Welfare

1. General evaluation of the welfare program
2. Projected changes in:
  - a. Medical care
  - b. Vocational training
  - c. Child care
  - d. Recreational facilities
  - e. Food stamp plan

D. Community Relationships

1. Police-Community relationships
2. Intercommunal relationships
  - a. Militant ethnic groups
  - b. Racial or ethnic disturbances on military bases
  - c. Racial or ethnic disturbances in ghetto areas.
3. Churches

62-113887-

ENCLOSURE

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

~~GROUP 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

II. AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES

A. Military

1. Thefts of weapons and/or explosives from military bases
2. Any information concerning unexplained loss of weapons or explosives from military bases
3. Vulnerability of military weapons and explosives to theft or unauthorized access

B. Civilian

1. Thefts of weapons and/or explosives from construction sites, law enforcement agencies, or commercial suppliers.
2. Any information concerning the stockpiling of weapons by individuals or groups
3. Vulnerability of law enforcement agencies, construction sites, and commercial weapons or explosives suppliers to theft or unauthorized access.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN F. DOHERTY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IEC  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

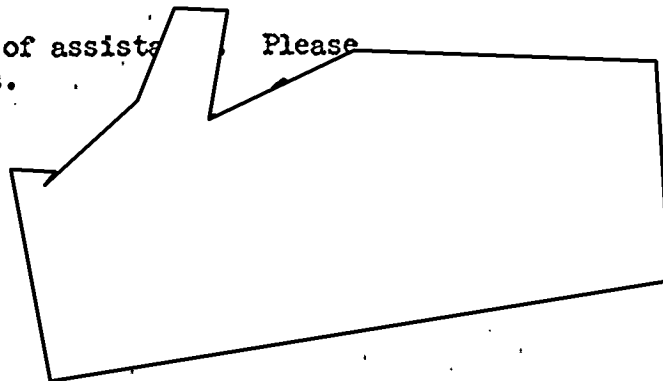
With respect to the memorandum and questions posed by [redacted] regarding the proposed study, be advised that John Dean and I make the following suggestions:

A) With respect to subheadings A, B and C of Section I of the memorandum, inquiry should be discreetly made of the Public Information offices of the agencies concerned with a view towards obtaining as much information as possible with regard to the subjects or factors considered important to the conclusions to be reached.

B) It is our view that the remainder of the factor material required for purposes of the study can be obtained through the participating efforts of the agency members of your committee.

b6  
b7C

We hope these comments will be of assistance. Please call if there are any questions.



~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/20/71

Attached is request from Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) which originated with the White House for the preparation of an intelligence estimate concerning the potential for violence in major cities during summer of 1971.

We are developing data which allows us to prepare such an estimate. This would be in line with our intelligence responsibilities. However, White House has indicated it desires data as to employment, housing and welfare. This is not within purview of our intelligence collection responsibilities and could conceivably cause us embarrassment if we undertook such.

If approved, we will advise the IEC by letter that we will commence compiling an intelligence estimate but will not undertake collection of data concerning factors influencing violence such as employment, housing and welfare which would entail investigative activity on our part.

Handwritten signatures and initials: *la*, *EPC*, *OS*, *WJ*, *✓*, *WES*.  
GCM:mlm &

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
62-113887-  
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

April 27, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., from April 26, 1971, through May 5, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW: [Signature]  
 (10)

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*delivered 4 15 PM  
 4-28-71  
 [Signature]*

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

62-113887

*CB/s*

*room*

ENCLOSURE

- Folsom \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

REC 27 62-113887-57  
 MAY 6 1971

EX-11A

MAY 11 1971

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

April 27, 1971

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

APRIL 26 - MAY 5, 1971

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**1. PROBLEM**

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) and Rennie Davis' militant May Day Collective (MDC) will continue demonstrations at Washington, D. C., through May 5, which will include acts of civil disobedience. From April 26 through April 30, demonstrators will visit Government agencies and attempt to talk to Government employees. The "May Day Actions" will be an attempt to disrupt Government facilities from conducting "business as usual," particularly on May 3, 4, and 5.

**2. SUMMARY**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated April 22 reported developments in planning of these demonstrations to that date. Unless otherwise stated, the following additional information emanates from sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

A PCPJ representative has stated that during the "lobbying" at Government facilities during April 26 - 30, "they" expect civil disobedience on a large scale as they do not expect to be admitted to Government buildings. The following facilities are targets for lobbying: Congress (April 26); Selective Service System (April 27); Internal Revenue Service (April 28); Department of Health, Education and Welfare (April 29); and Department of Justice (April 30).

The National Action Group of the PCPJ has issued leaflets stating that on April 30 demonstrators would open every door to the Justice Department and efforts would be

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

EJO:jes/ekn  
(9)

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~~GROUP 1~~

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downgrading and  
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

REC'D-REVOLVING ROOM

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

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*Handwritten initials and signatures:*  
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made to talk to employees. A PCPJ representative has stated that consideration is being given to printing passes to Government buildings to permit entry by demonstrators.

Following are the targets and the number of demonstrators expected to participate in demonstrations against them on May 3: Key Bridge, Virginia side, anticipated 3,000 from southern Virginia and North Carolina; Key Bridge, Washington, D. C., side, anticipated 1,000 from upstate New York; Roosevelt Bridge, Virginia side, anticipated 1,000 from New Hampshire; Roosevelt Bridge, Washington, D. C., side, anticipated 1,000 from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; Memorial Bridge, Virginia side, anticipated 1,000 from Boston, Massachusetts; Memorial Bridge, Washington, D. C., side, anticipated 1,000 from Boston, Massachusetts; Washington Boulevard, North Pentagon, anticipated 4,000 from North Carolina; Shirley Highway, anticipated 3,000 from PCPJ; Shirley Highway, 14th Street Bridge, Cloverleaf, anticipated 3,000 from PCPJ; 14th Street Bridge, Washington, D. C., side, anticipated 1,000 from Washington, D. C.; Washington Circle, anticipated 3,000 from Michigan; Dupont Circle, anticipated 3,000 from New York City; Scott Circle, anticipated 1,000 from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Atlanta, Georgia; Thomas Circle, anticipated 1,000, open; Mt. Vernon Square, anticipated 3,000 from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Chicago, Illinois; Commodore Intersection, anticipated 1,000 open; Stanton Park, anticipated 1,000, open; Seward Square, anticipated 1,000, open; Folger Park, anticipated 1,000, open; Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenue, anticipated 3,000 from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and South Capitol Lawn, anticipated 2,000, open.

The demonstrators hope to tie up traffic to Congress; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Justice Department, Treasury; General Accounting Office; and the Departments of Interior, Labor, State, and Commerce. The White House, the Pentagon, and the Executive Office Building are also targets.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

At a press conference on April 22, Rennie Davis announced that the Justice Department had given permission to use West Potomac Park and, therefore, Rock Creek Park would not be used. He also stated that on May 3, demonstrations will be held at the Pentagon and on May 4 at the Justice Department to halt business at these sites.

The Gay May Day Movement will sponsor a demonstration on May 3 at the Department of Agriculture to protest the handling of food stamps and welfare programs. This group plans to take action to shut down the Department of Agriculture.

A source has learned from a University of Wisconsin student who had been in Washington, D. C., recently that the May demonstrations will be violent. The student claimed that he had been in one of the "people's houses" and it is filled with "nails and stuff."

During an MDC meeting on April 22, it was determined that demonstrators plan to arrive at Dupont Circle on May 3, traveling in "affinity groups" of three to six persons. It was suggested that demonstrators bring wire cutters and wear heavy gloves so they could cut barbed wire on Army trucks and jeeps.

During an MDC meeting at Buffalo, New York, on April 22, it was explained that the theory behind the May demonstrations is to force the Government to utilize two divisions of Army troops to handle the demonstrators. It was also stated that 20 groups, numbering 700 each, from throughout the United States, will be in Washington to take part in the disruptions.

An unidentified individual at PCPJ headquarters stated that there was a good chance of physical confrontations and injuries during the May demonstrations. Another individual said that recent veterans' demonstrations had turned on "Mr. and Mrs. Middle America" but that the May demonstrations will "turn on radical America" and that kids will "come out of campuses and woodwork."

~~SECRET~~

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[redacted] spoke at Towson State College, Towson, Maryland, on April 24 and stated that students from Boston University plan to approach the Pentagon in boats on May 3 and attempt to disrupt it. He also stated that helium balloons will be used to block helicopters carrying Pentagon officials.

b6  
b7C

On the morning of May 5, demonstrators will commence leafletting at Government agencies to persuade them to declare a "moratorium on business as usual" at Government facilities and join them in marching on the Capitol. Demonstrators hope to surround the Capitol and "keep Congress hostage" until it ratifies the so-called Peoples Peace Treaty.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While the PCPJ continues to call for nonviolence, it is obvious from the above information that confrontations with police and arrests are expected. The dissension and mutual lack of trust which exist between PCPJ and MDC militate against their controlling violence if, in fact, they are so disposed.

#### NOTE:

Enclosure classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as the unauthorized disclosure could cause serious damage to national interests.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *[Signature]*

DATE: 5/4/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*J.S.*  
Attached is a revised estimate (E-8) which is captioned "Proposed Demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during the Period April 30 - May 5, 1971" which was prepared on 4/30/71 and published by the captioned Committee.

A review has been made of the contents of the attached estimate and this review shows that it contains information provided by the FBI for the most part. It contains no information of pertinence in addition to that either furnished by the Bureau or already known by the Bureau.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be appropriately filed. *Y*

62-113887  
Enclosure

REC-110

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

*E. J. L.*  
62-113887-58

MAY 6 1971

GCM:mlm  
(5) *mlm*

ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

60 MAY 11 1971



RFC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAY 4 1 25 PM 1971

SENSITIVE 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.	<u>SSC</u> 62-116395-266	ACC.	<u>HSC</u>
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DEL.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEL.	_____
DATE	6/12/75	DATE	_____

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/29/71

0 Attached is an estimate prepared by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee 4/29/71 concerned with effects on the internal security of the U. S. of the death on 4/21/71 of Haitian President Francois Duvalier.

It concludes that Haitian exile elements in the U. S. have a strong desire to move against Haiti, but, at the present lack the finances, organization, materiel and manpower for such an effort. It appears unlikely that the exiles will precipitate disturbances of any substantial nature in the U. S. at this time.

This document is virtually a word-for-word restatement of a memorandum prepared by Domestic Intelligence Division 4/23/71 for the Committee in response to an urgent request by Assistant Attorney General Mardian for Bureau's views on possible repercussions within the U. S. - Haitian exile community in the wake of Duvalier's death.

REC-  
AHS:emj

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

59  
MAY 5 1971  
File

62-113887

~~SECRET~~

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

E-9

THE EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF FRANCOIS DUVALIER  
ON THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

April 29, 1971

REG 66 62-113887-59  
NOT RECORDED  
4 JUN 3 1971

The attached report has been approved  
by the IEC Staff and is distributed  
subject to objection by any member of  
IEC.

ENCLOSURE

Copy 5 of 19 Copies

*file 5/28*

*Bro*

JUN 3 1971

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62-113887-59

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E-9  
April 28, 1971

SUMMARY:

Francois DUVALIER, "President for Life" of Haiti since 1957, died on April 21, 1971. During his autocratic regime, a large number of Haitians have fled that country. Past efforts to organize and finance moves to oust the President have consistently failed.

62-113887-59  
~~ENCLOSURE~~

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E-9  
April 28, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT:

Haitian exile elements in the United States have been unable to unify for action to date. Strongly anti-DUVALIER, and particularly exercised over the prospect of a continuing DUVALIER regime, they appear to have a strong desire for but no ability to move toward seizure of power in Haiti. As of this time, the exiles lack the organization, finances, manpower and materiel for any such effort. DUVALIER's death could be the catalyst to bring the exiles together, but precipitous action by them in the immediate future appears unlikely.

A number of the exiles appear relatively satisfied with their life in the United States, and it appears doubtful that they will precipitate disturbances of any substantial nature within the United States at this time.

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~~SECRET~~

~~No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only~~

E-9  
April 28, 1971

BACKGROUND:

The Haitian exile population in the United States is centered in New York, New York, where a substantial number of former Government and military leaders in Haiti have settled. Other exile communities are located in Miami, Florida and Puerto Rico. Almost without exception, these individuals were forced out of their homeland by Francois DUVALIER, who ruled Haiti ruthlessly and single-handedly for almost fourteen years. Efforts over the years to organize and finance moves against DUVALIER consistently failed. The chief causes of these failures were the inability of the exiles to agree among themselves as to how to proceed and to obtain backing or materiel for such an endeavor. Repeated efforts by the exiles to obtain support from both the United States Government and private sources in this country have been unsuccessful. Currently, there appears to be no one organization or group of organizations among the exiles capable of mounting an invasion of Haiti.

DUVALIER's having named his son to succeed him enraged the Haitian exiles and immediate reaction was the formation in New York City in January, 1971, of a new organization, the HAITIAN RESISTANCE (HR). The leaders of the organization are the younger activist exiles. To date, the activities of HR have consisted of peaceful protest demonstrations before the UNITED NATIONS in New York City and the PAN AMERICAN UNION and the ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES in Washington, D. C. Until the current date, HR is not known to have engaged in enlisting personnel or obtaining materiel for a military incursion of Haiti.

The HAITIAN COALITION (HC), an organization of more responsible older exiles, headquartered in New York City, has as its stated purpose the making of preparations to assure a peaceful transition of government in the post-DUVALIER period. Composed largely of former leaders in Haiti, this organization has been quiescent in the past

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E-9

April 28, 1971

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

year. Prominent leaders include [redacted] of Haiti.

b6  
b7C

Most Communist exiles are located in Europe, Canada, or Mexico.

In April, 1970, approximately one-third of the Haitian Coast Guard revolted under the leadership of Octave CAYARD, its Commandant. Three Haitian Coast Guard vessels were brought to the United States and CAYARD and 115 of his men were admitted to this country as political refugees. CAYARD, who now lives in New York City, has been unsuccessful in his continuing efforts to organize or gain support for a planned military expedition against Haiti. His former officers and men apparently were not interested, while DUVALIER was alive, in embarking on such a venture. CAYARD's personal attempts to obtain United States Government blessing for such action have been unsuccessful.

Across the United States, Haitian exiles are not involved in any serious organizational efforts outside the New York City area. There has been no evidence of Communist-oriented organizational activity among Haitian exiles in the United States.

Further, it has been reported that concerted or cooperative action between Haitian exiles in this country and dissident groups within Haiti aimed at seizing power there is considered unlikely.

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~~SENSITIVE~~

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

May 4, 1971

REC-68

Director, FBI

1 - R. D. Cotter  
1 - G. C. Moore

*S. J.*  
*AG*  
*R. D. Cotter*

62-113887-60

403

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 30, 1971, requesting a calendar contribution for the months of May and June, 1971, with respect to scheduled activities which might have a pertinence from a civil disruption standpoint.

Your attention is directed to the FBI Intelligence Calendar of Major Events dated April 30, 1971, a copy of which has been previously sent to you. For your additional information, a review of our files discloses the following concerning tentative scheduled events for June, 1971:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>
June 20-27, 1971	Washington, D. C.	The Student Activists for Soviet Jewry plan to erect a "Freedom City" utilizing 1,000 tents to house people who will participate in sponsored demonstrations. On June 27, 1971, they plan a mass rally at Lafayette Park or the Ellipse, after which participants will proceed to the Soviet Embassy.
Date not firmed	San Diego, California	Conference of Congress of African Peoples with representatives from Arizona, Texas, Utah, Oregon, Washington and California attending.

CA # 75-6203  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 *cy/ahr*  
ON 5-30-87

*delivered by G.C. Moore P.M. 5-4-71 JFM*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

GCM:mim  
(5) *mem*  
See note page 2

~~SECRET~~  
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~~SENSITIVE~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

MAY 14 1971

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~~SECRET~~

Mr. John F. Doherty

Henceforth, this Bureau's contribution to the request made in referenced letter will be satisfied through the dissemination of the FBI Intelligence Calendar of Major Events. Future submission of our Calendar will include pertinent items covering a two-month period.

NOTE:

The Intelligence Evaluation Committee request set out herein is for the purpose of preparing a calendar for a period of two months at the request of the White House.

This communication is classified "Secret, No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad, Sensitive" inasmuch as it contains data so classified by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

April 30, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member - IEC

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty  
Executive Director - IEC

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

*ge*  
*M. Hickey*  
*R. D. [unclear]*

At the request of the White House, the IEC has been preparing a calendar for a period of two months. The last was prepared for the period April-May and has been made available to you.

*S-1*  
*Adg*

Consistent with the requirements of the White House, a calendar is being prepared for the period May-June and additional calendars for a two month period will be prepared as required.

*Y*  
*Δ*

It would be appreciated if you as a member of the IEC could forward a calendar contribution for the months of May-June and continue to do so for a future two months until the White House requirement for a two months calendar is discontinued.

*Copy sent to Deputy Attorney General May 6, 1971*

*5-1-71*

*ack by [unclear] 5/4/71*  
*GCN: [unclear]*

EX-103

REC-68

62-113887-60

MCT-13

MAY 7 1971

*5-4-71*

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAY 5 1 27 PM '71

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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FBI JUSTICE  
NANAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Bishop	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CP*

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *ya*

*1* SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
 (REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE ON NEW LEFT DEMONSTRATIONS  
 AT MILITARY BASES ON MAY 16, 1971)  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*John*

*Wells*  
*R. D. Cotter*

Late yesterday afternoon (5/4/71) Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the IEC, called and advised that his Committee had just received a request from the White House to produce an intelligence estimate regarding the captioned matter.

Mr. Doherty stated that information has previously come to the attention of the Committee that May 16, 1971, would be known as GI/Civilian Solidarity Day. On this date civilians and active duty military personnel allegedly will unite in protest marches against the military in the United States. The White House desires that the estimate prepared by the IEC cover the plans of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the National Peace Action Coalition, and any other organization which might be involved in demonstrations at military bases or elsewhere on May 16, 1971. Mr. Doherty stated that in order to be able to meet a deadline placed by the White House, he was requesting each member agency of the IEC to submit its draft to the Committee by May 12, 1971.

ACTION:

The Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division is preparing a concise estimate as requested above and it will be furnished for the Director's approval before submission to the IEC.

- 62-113887
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

GCM:mlm (5)

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EX-114  
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 62-113887-  
 1 MAY 11 1971

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REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI  
RECEIVED-TOLSON

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SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

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LEGAL COUNSEL

May 5, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member, IEC

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty  
Executive Director, IEC

RE: REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE RECEIVED  
FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

*Wells*  
*R. DePorter*  
*G. ...*

Mr. John Dean, Counsel to the President, requested that the IEC prepare an estimate on the following:

The plans of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), and plans of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), and any other organizations to demonstrate at military bases on May 16, 1971.

*my*

*[Signature]*

It would be helpful to the staff if your contribution for this estimate could be received by me on May 12 as we anticipate having the estimate completed by May 14.

*covered by*  
*MEMO*  
*G.P. Moore to C.D. Brennan*  
*5/5/71*  
*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*  
*IS. Misc.*

*Talk to office*  
*5/5/71*  
*BD*

*O*

*42-113887*  
*7110-5.4c*  
*42-113887-62*

REC-92

MAY 12 1971

*1375*  
82 MAY 14 1971

*Copy sent to Deputy Attorney General*  
*May 7, 1971*  
*ETC*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
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Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CR*

DATE: 5/10/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*R. Cotter*

Attached is a revised copy of a "Calendar of Significant Antiwar Events" dated May 7, 1971, which is published by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and which was furnished on the late afternoon of May 7, 1971.

A review of the items in this publication reveals that for the most part the information consists of activities scheduled for overseas. Other items included are known to us. This information has been brought to the attention of the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division. a

ACTION:

That the attached Calendar be filed.

EX-115

REC-5

62-113887-63

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

GCM:mlm  
(4)

*R*  
ENCLOSURE

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57 MAY 18 1971

REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-15-2011

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

May 12, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held throughout the United States on May 15-16, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
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NOTE: Memo Mr. G.C. Moore to Mr. C.D. Brennan, dated 5/5/71, reported the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IED) had received a request from the White House to produce an intelligence estimate concerning the above demonstrations. Each member of the Committee, including the Bureau, was requested to submit a contribution to the Committee by 5/12/71 and Mr. Moore's memo indicated that we were preparing this estimate.

This paper classified "~~Confidential~~" as it includes information obtained from Bureau Sources, the compromise of which would damage national security.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector G.C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

EX-115 REC-7

62-113887-64

MAY 14 1971

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MAY 19 1971 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

May 12, 1971

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
 DATE 07-15-2011

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT MILITARY BASES  
 MAY 15-16, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), the Student Mobilization Committee, and other protest groups have called for demonstrations at military bases throughout the U.S. on May 15-16, 1971, to show "GI-Civilian Solidarity."

**2. SUMMARY**

The following demonstrations will be held during the period May 15-16.

Alabama. The Peoples Action Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group composed of college and high school students, plans to demonstrate on either May 15 or 16 at Huntsville, Alabama. The group has not applied for a permit and has not formulated specific plans as yet.

Arizona. The Phoenix Antiwar Oppression Coalition, a coalition of antiwar groups, plans to demonstrate on May 16 at Phoenix, Arizona, and at Luke Air Force Base (AFB), Glendale, Arizona. Tentative plans call for the distribution of antiwar leaflets and a guerilla theater presentation.

California. At San Diego, California, a "Peoples Peace Festival" will be held on May 15 and 16. Jane Fonda, an actress who has been active in the antiwar movement, has rented the auditorium of San Diego High School for both dates. She will present a show featuring Dick Gregory, a comedian who has participated in prior demonstrations; Don Sutherland, an actor; and rock bands. There will also

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~~GROUP 1~~

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**ENCLOSURE**

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

be a picnic for servicemen in Balboa Park with free food and additional entertainment. Local underground newspapers have reported free bus transportation will be furnished for members of the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is sponsoring a parade at San Diego on the morning of May 15 and expects 200 participants. This parade will precede the Armed Forces Day parade by 30 minutes and the sponsor hopes to detract from the Armed Forces Day parade. The California Veterans Movement, a recently formed antiwar group which is led by former members of the Communist Party (CP), plans demonstrations at Oceanside and Camp Pendleton, California, on May 15 or 16. Specific plans remain to be formulated.

The Pacific Counseling Service, a recently formed group, is considering demonstrating at Travis AFB, California, on May 15. Prior to the demonstration, a rally will be held at Texas Park, Fairfield, California. U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums will reportedly speak at the rally.

Demonstrations will also be held in Lincoln Park, San Francisco, California, and at Fort Ord, California. Planning for these demonstrations has not been completed.

Colorado. The Colorado Peace Coalition, Denver, Colorado, has distributed literature announcing there will be an "Armed Forces Rally" at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on May 15 followed by a march to Fort Carson. Some members have discussed the possibility of blocking the entrance to Fort Carson. Previous demonstrations at Fort Carson have attracted a maximum of 100 demonstrators.

Florida. Literature has been distributed at Jacksonville, Florida, announcing a demonstration is to be held at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, on May 15. While the sponsor is not indicated, the literature requests that "The Olive Branch," a local underground newspaper, be contacted for further information.

The Tampa Peace Action Coalition is considering a demonstration at MacDill AFB, Tampa, Florida, on May 15. Planning for the demonstration is not yet complete; however, it may include a march to the Federal Building at Tampa where an antiwar rally may be held.

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Illinois. The Movement for a Democratic Military is sponsoring a demonstration on either May 15 or 16 at the U.S. Naval Base, Great Lakes, Illinois. The group is planning to hold a rally at Foss Park near the base and then march to the base to "shut it down." On April 11, Jennifer Dohrn, a self-admitted member of Weatherman, stated the demonstration will be at the Naval Base. The demonstrators have been denied a permit to use Foss Park. The Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has called for support for the demonstration and has indicated its date as May 15.

Kansas. The Kansas City Peace Action Coalition, which is controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), plans to demonstrate on May 16 at Fort Riley, Kansas. The demonstrators will distribute antiwar literature and conduct guerilla theater.

Kentucky. The Peoples House, Clarksville, Tennessee, which was established to counsel servicemen on their rights, is sponsoring a demonstration at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, on May 15. The sponsor expects 200 participants in the demonstration which will include a rally and a march to Gate Four of the Fort. Literature distributed by the sponsor reports the purposes of the demonstration are to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, constitutional rights for servicemen, and the discontinuing of the use of troops for riot control.

Massachusetts. A representative of the New University Conference announced a demonstration will be held on May 16 at Westover AFB, Chicopee, Massachusetts. An individual associated with Veterans for Peace announced that the demonstration will be held May 15 and that groups from Connecticut will participate. The Peoples Peace Treaty (PPT), a group at Yale University, has announced its supporters will travel to Westover AFB on May 15.

According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, approximately 50 demonstrators plan to demonstrate at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on May 15. Specific plans have not yet been made for this demonstration.

New York. The University of Buffalo Veterans Club plans a march and rally at Buffalo on May 17. Following the march, a rally will be held in downtown Buffalo and will

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include antiwar speeches and guerilla theater depicting alleged atrocities committed by the U.S. in Vietnam. The sponsor expects a small number of participants.

The Mohawk Valley Peace Action Coalition is sponsoring a demonstration at Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York, on May 15. The sponsor expects 1,000 participants and has announced no attempt will be made to enter the base. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), a communist splinter group, plans to demonstrate at the base on May 17 and hopes to attract up to 1,000 demonstrators who will attempt to obstruct entrances to the base. The demonstrators plan to use techniques developed during recent demonstrations at Washington, D. C.

New Jersey. The New York Peace Action Coalition, which is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the SMC, has called for demonstrations on May 15 and 16 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Reportedly, the group plans no confrontations with authorities but will picket and distribute antiwar literature. Attempts are being made to obtain a U.S. Congressman as a speaker. In the past, demonstrators have confronted authorities at Fort Dix and have attempted to enter the Fort.

North Carolina. GIs Against the War in Vietnam, which was organized in 1969 and which is composed of servicemen at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, plans to hold a parade and rally at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on May 15. Scheduled speakers include Congresswoman Bella Abzug; John Froines, who was recently arrested at Washington, D. C., for his activities during attempts to disrupt Washington; and a member of the Young Lords, a militant Puerto Rican group. The sponsor expects 1,000 participants.

Ohio. The Ohio Veterans Peace Coalition, supported by other protest groups, plans to demonstrate at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, on May 15. The demonstrators hope to meet with servicemen at 10 a.m., followed by a picnic for servicemen. A group of demonstrators also plans to march from the nearby city of Fairborn to the base during the afternoon. The sponsor hopes to attract 1,000 demonstrators. Literature issued by the Ohio Veterans Peace Coalition states its goal as forcing the cancellation of Armed Forces Day activities. There are no Armed Forces Day activities scheduled at the base.

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Pennsylvania. YVAV is sponsoring a picnic at Franklin D. Roosevelt Park near the Philadelphia Navy Yard on May 15. Women Strike for Peace members are being urged to prepare food for the picnic which is being held to attract servicemen. Following the picnic, the demonstrators will march to Independence Hall where they will hold an all-night vigil. The sponsor expects 250 participants in the vigil.

Texas. GIs for Peace, which consists of antiwar servicemen at Fort Bliss, Texas, is sponsoring an "Armed Farces Celebration" on May 16 at El Paso. The demonstration will consist of a rally featuring antiwar speeches and rock music. [REDACTED]

at Washington, D. C., has reportedly been invited to speak at the rally.

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The Oleo Strut Coffeehouse, which was formed to support antiwar servicemen, is sponsoring a demonstration at Killeen, Texas, on May 15. It hopes to attract 3,000 participants, including servicemen from Fort Hood. The demonstration will consist of a parade and rally. Pete Seeger, a former member of the CP and a well-known folk singer, will participate in the rally.

The GI Coordinating Committee, which consists of servicemen stationed at Fort Sam Houston, is sponsoring a parade and antiwar rally at San Antonio, Texas, on May 15. It is estimated 100 individuals will participate.

Utah. The Salt Lake City branch of the NPAC is sponsoring a march and rally at Salt Lake City on May 15 and a rally on May 16. Speakers at the rallies will include representatives of the Women's Liberation Movement, high school students, and the YSA. The march will begin at the State Capitol and end at Pioneer Park where the rally will be held. The sponsor hopes to attract 8,000 participants. Free food and beer are promised servicemen who attend the rally on May 16.

Virginia. The Tidewater Peace Action Coalition, Virginia Beach, Virginia, requested a parade permit to follow the same route as the Armed Forces Day parade on May 15. The permit was not granted and some members of the Coalition may attempt to obstruct the Armed Forces Day parade by lying down in front of the reviewing stand. The Coalition

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has requested the use of a park at Norfolk, Virginia, on May 16 to hold an antiwar rally. The city of Norfolk has requested the Coalition furnish an insurance policy to cover potential damage and pay the expenses of stationing ten policemen at the rally. The Coalition has not replied to this request.

A recent issue of "On the Beach," an underground newspaper, reported a demonstration will be held at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, on May 16. No further details are available concerning this proposed demonstration.

Washington. Veterans Against the War is sponsoring demonstrations during the Armed Forces Day parade at Bremerton, Washington, on May 15. The demonstrators will distribute literature and conduct guerilla theater. The sponsor expects 200 participants.

On May 16, the GI-Airman-Sailor Coalition, which is led by servicemen stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, plans to hold a rally and picnic near Fort Lewis and McChord AFB. It expects 200 participants.

Wisconsin. [redacted] of the CP of Wisconsin and an organizer for the PCPJ, has indicated efforts are being made to hold demonstrations at the U.S. Army Reserve Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 15. No definite plans have yet been established for this demonstration.

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### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

It is likely that demonstrations will be held at sites other than those mentioned above. In the past, demonstrations on Armed Forces Day have attracted few participants. In a few instances, confrontations have occurred when demonstrators attempted to enter military bases or attempted to block entrances to bases. While the facts indicate that the majority of the demonstrations set out above will be peaceful, disruptions may occur. The recent disruptive activity at Washington, D. C., may act to inspire demonstrators to take the same type of action.

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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/7/71

Attached is request from Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) which originated with White House for preparation of intelligence estimate as to likelihood of demonstration by antiwar groups before a NATO conference on cities, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana on May 26-31, 1971.

The President and Vice President may appear before the conference.

We are compiling the necessary data for our contribution which will be furnished for the Director's approval before submission to the IEC.

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*Wes*

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*WBS*

GCM:mlm

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SENSITIVE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Inspector George C. Moore  
Member, IEC

DATE: May 6, 1971

FROM: John F. Doherty  
Executive Director, IEC

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE

The White House has requested that an Estimate be prepared on the following subject:

*\*North Atlantic Treaty*  
 "The Likelihood of Demonstrations by the *Organization*  
 PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
 or any other organization at the NATO Conference  
 on Cities, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana,  
 on May 26 - 31, 1971."

It may be of interest to note that the indications we have received are that the Vice President has been committed to open this Conference, and there is a good possibility that the President will appear at some time during the scheduled Conference.

You are requested to forward to me a contribution on this subject on or before May 20, 1971.

*copy sent to Security Attorney General  
May 7, 1971 JFE  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

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MAY 27 1971

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~~SENSITIVE~~

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Mohr

The Attorney General

May 18, 1971

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

~~STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE~~

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 17, 1971.

In accordance with your request, I am taking immediate steps to assign two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee to work with the personnel of the other agency members who are now so assigned.

The administrative details concerning these assignments will be handled directly with the Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee by Inspector George C. Moore of this Bureau.

~~1 - The Deputy Attorney General~~

1 - Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

62-113887

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GCM:TDR:bjr  
(10)

19 MAY 21 1971

NOTE

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 5/18/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:TDR:bjr.

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- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

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 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RD*

DATE: 5/19/71

FROM : B. A. Wells *BAW*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

There is enclosed ~~Estimate E-10~~ prepared by captioned Committee concerning the recent antiwar demonstrations at military bases, 5/15-16/71. It is merely a schedule of the demonstrations, which have been held, and requires no action on the Bureau's part.

ACTION:

That this memorandum and enclosure be filed.

Enclosure

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*Steno*

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NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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	<u>SSC</u>	62-116395-266	<u>HSC</u>	
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- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

May 19, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations tentatively scheduled to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, from May 25 through May 28, 1971.

Enclosure

BAW:jes  
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**NOTE:** By letter dated 5/6/71, Mr. Doherty asked he be furnished the enclosed information by 5/20/71 as the White House had requested the Committee to prepare an estimate. The Director approved the request.

Classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as some of the information comes from extremely sensitive sources.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector G.C. Moore, Room 814, Ninth and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

*delivered  
5.20.71 gmc*

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- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

May 19, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Wells

**DEMONSTRATIONS AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,  
DURING NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE, MAY 25-28, 1971**

**1. PROBLEM**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is holding a conference on the problems of cities at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 25-28, 1971. Approximately 1,000 delegates from NATO nations are expected to participate. The Indianapolis Peoples Peace Treaty Committee (PPTC) is urging that demonstrations be held at Indianapolis during the conference.

**2. SUMMARY**

On February 20, a conference was held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. The primary purpose of the conference was to explain the Peoples Peace Treaty (PPT) and discuss methods of obtaining support for it. At the conference, the PPTC distributed a leaflet reporting the fact the NATO Conference will be held on May 25-28 and the fact that representatives of many countries will attend. NATO was described in the leaflet as being "in the forefront of the formulation of Cold War foreign policy . . ." NATO is also accused of suppressing liberation movements.

The leaflet urges an action in Indianapolis during the conference.

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Demonstrations at Indianapolis have been tentatively scheduled. The leaders of the sponsoring group are [redacted] who has been convicted for mutilating selective service records, and [redacted] who has been active in supporting the PPT and who attends Indiana University. Local newsletters issued by the sponsoring group suggest the following activities at Indianapolis.

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- May 25 -- Rally at Military Park followed by possible confrontations with authorities if the Vice President opens the NATO Conference.
- May 26 -- "Counterconferences" at various locations in Indianapolis.
- May 27 -- A morning rally followed by demonstrations and guerilla theater at various "war institutions."
- May 28 -- A mass rally followed by "nonviolent civil disobedience" in the event the President appears at the NATO Conference.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised no positive plans have yet been made although [ ] has stated he expects 10,000 demonstrators.

A conference of May Day Tribes (MDT) will be held in Brown County, Indiana, May 21-23. The purpose of the conference is to discuss future demonstrations and the possibility of the MDT taking action at Indianapolis May 25-28. While a site for the conference has not been selected, it may be held on property belonging to [ ] a close associate of [ ] the May Day Collective (MDC), Washington, D. C. [ ] has reportedly had 40 tents delivered to the Raintree Commune in Brown County. [ ] He has also built sanitary facilities on property near his home and, according to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, will turn the property over to an unidentified individual from Washington, D. C. The same source reported [ ] and other individuals may appear at the Commune for the purpose of planning demonstrations during the NATO Conference. The source indicates that plans call for a "trashing" of Indianapolis and the use of tactics similar to those used in recent Washington, D. C., demonstrations.

At the present time, eight to ten individuals described as veterans are residing on [ ] property. They reportedly wear Army fatigues and are armed with rifles.

[ ] recently called the Washington, D. C., demonstrations a success as the demonstrators' efforts to "trash" the city should cost the Government at least two million dollars. He said the "trashing" of other large

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cities will occur to drain Government funds. He predicted a "trashing" of Indianapolis if the President appeared at the NATO Conference.

On May 10, [ ] told Agents of this Bureau he had no intention of participating in the Indianapolis demonstrations and had told [ ] and other individuals it was not "a good idea" to have demonstrations at Indianapolis similar to the recent Washington, D. C., demonstrations. [ ] pointed out the Indianapolis Police Department was not as well trained in handling demonstrators as the Washington, D. C., Police Department and, therefore, many individuals might be injured during disruptive tactics. He volunteered he felt [ ] had used him for his money.

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Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the April 24 demonstrations at Washington, D. C., a leaflet was distributed announcing a demonstration at Indianapolis on May 25. According to the source, this leaflet was endorsed by the Washington, D. C., MDC. Reportedly, the Indianapolis demonstrations were also discussed among individuals held in jail during the recent Washington, D. C., demonstrations.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While activities at Indianapolis are still in a tentative stage, it is highly probable that demonstrations will occur during the NATO Conference. Disruption of the city during the NATO Conference would gain considerable publicity for the demonstrators and would, therefore, be attractive to them.

It is also probable that participants in the MDT conference will participate in demonstrations. These individuals are militant and were active in attempting to shut down Washington, D. C., during demonstrations earlier this month. [ ] statement that he will not participate in these demonstrations must be taken with "a grain of salt" as [ ] has been described as "paranoid" and has also made statements that a "trashing" of Indianapolis will occur.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A survey of FBI sources throughout the United States showed these proposed demonstrations have received little publicity and also disclosed there are as yet no plans for demonstrators from other areas to travel to Indianapolis. More definite information may be forthcoming in the near future. A recent announcement by the Mayor of Indianapolis that President Nixon will not attend the NATO Conference may serve to lessen the militancy of the demonstrations.

While not known to be connected with the proposed demonstrations at Indianapolis, it should be noted that ten M-16 rifles and one M-60 machine gun were stolen from the Indiana National Guard, Noblesville, Indiana, on the evening of May 13 or the morning of May 14.

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Page 221 ~ b7D; b7E;

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *[Signature]*

FROM : R. D. Cotter *[Signature]*

SUBJECT : INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Gray

DATE: 5/24/71

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

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

*[Handwritten signature: Cotter]*

The IEC, of which the Bureau is a member, has prepared the attached evaluation of demonstrations which may occur at Indianapolis, Indiana, during the International Conference on Cities, 5/25-28/71.

The attached concludes that the demonstrations may include disruptions of the Conference; however, it points out that little or no publicity has been given the proposed demonstrations. Information in the attached is based entirely upon information furnished by the Bureau. As of the date of its issuance, 5/21/71, it is accurate and we should have no objection to it.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

**ENCLOSURE**

BAW:jes  
(6)

ENC. BEHIND FILE

~~ENCLOSURE ATTACHED~~

*[Handwritten signature: G. Ham]*

*[Handwritten initials: 5-H]*

*[Handwritten initials: WBS]*

EX-115

REC 44

62-113887-69

MAY 26 1971

*[Handwritten signature]*

F 416

61 JUN 2 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAY 24 3 51 PM 1971

MAY 25 11 35 AM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELEC COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. ✓ DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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TO DEPT.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/18/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC Moore*

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Tolson	✓
Sullivan	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	✓
Brennan	✓
Callahan	✓
Casper	✓
Conrad	✓
Dalbey	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Tavel	✓
Walters	✓
Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

*pho*

If the Director desires to accede to the request of the Attorney General made by letter dated 5/17/71 (attached) for the assignment of two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, there is attached a proposed letter to the Attorney General for the Director's approval.

The permanent working staff is presently composed of representatives from the White House, the Internal Security Division of the Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Secret Service, and the Department of the Treasury and is headed by an Executive Director, John F. Doherty. *ch*

We were previously orally requested by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division to assist in staffing this Committee and by memorandum dated 1/27/71 we advised him that in view of our manpower and budgetary problems the FBI was unable to provide personnel to staff the Committee.

The Attorney General in his letter points out that he had looked into the operations of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and found its capability severely impaired and pointed out that the Committee badly needs the professional expertise which would be provided if Bureau personnel were assigned to the working group.

Enclosures *sent 5-19-71*  
62-113887

ST-105  
REC-22

62-113887-70

JUN 7 1971  
CONTINUED - OVER

62 JUN 15 1971  
(6)  
*GC Moore*

THREE  
PERS. FILED

memo 5/30/71 mem. New

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan

Re: Staff Support -- Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The objective of the Committee is to coordinate all resources of the intelligence community to the fullest extent possible with the aim of developing an intelligence-gathering capability to enable White House and other key officials to make proper decisions and responses to problems in this area. Approximately 90 percent of intelligence data being produced and disseminated to the Committee emanates from the FBI.

However, if we are to play a part in the functioning of the Committee as requested by the Attorney General in his May 17, 1971, letter, it will first be necessary to secure details concerning methods and standards of the operation of the Committee staff itself so we can make proper decision as to what personnel should be designated. It would be appropriate in this regard for Inspector George C. Moore, the Director's representative on this Committee, to make contact with the Executive Director of the Committee staff for the necessary data.

When this information is obtained, it will be submitted to the Director for his approval with appropriate recommendations as to personnel to be assigned.

ACTION:

1) If the Director approves, there is attached a proposed letter to the Attorney General in which we point out the administrative details will be worked out between Inspector George C. Moore and the Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee with respect to our assignment of requested personnel.

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Staff Support -- Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

2) Upon obtaining these administrative details, appropriate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's approval with respect to what personnel should be designated for this assignment.

*Jed*      *CK*      *WJ*      ~~*AS*~~      *WBS*

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/18/71

FROM : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *Sc*

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT  
INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

*62  
19  
Gohome*

The following is submitted pursuant to your request for information concerning the current composition of the staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). I have discreetly checked into this matter and have learned that the following personnel are serving on the permanent staff of the IEC at the present time:

John F. ~~X~~Doherty, Executive Director, IEC  
(on payroll of Internal Security Division  
of the Department of Justice)

*D.C.*  
[Redacted] James Angleton, Deputy  
Director for Plans, Central Intelligence Agency

[Redacted] National Security Agency  
(exact title not known)

*OK*

[Redacted]  
Robert F. Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of  
Defense for Intelligence

b6  
b7C

[Redacted], Secret Service

[Redacted] Eugene T. Rossides,  
Assistant Secretary of the Department of Treasury

[Redacted] Internal Security  
Division, Department of Justice

*ST-105 REC-22 62-113887-21*

1 JUN 7 1971

62-113887  
WCS:mlm  
(3)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

**COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON**

CONTINUED - OVER

56 JUN 15 1971

*THREE  
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MAY 19 5 47 PM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

MAY 20 10 38 AM '71  
MAY 18 10 23 AM '71

MAY 20 8 50 AM 1971

MAY 18 10 16 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

**SEN STUDY 75**

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ HSC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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MISC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 6/12/75 TEL. \_\_\_\_\_  
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TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH \_\_\_\_\_ AS INDICATED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED TO DEPT.

MAY 20 10 42 AM 1971  
REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson  
Re: Staff Support  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The current secretarial support of the permanent staff is provided by two full-time secretaries from the Internal Security Division assisted by secretaries on a part-time basis as needed from other member agencies.

ACTION:

This is in response to your inquiry.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Brennan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Dalbey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Soyars	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 17, 1971

FROM : John W. Mitchell  
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Staff Support -- Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Intensified activities on the part of militant groups here in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere in the country clearly point up the need not only for the gathering of the highest quality intelligence available but also for an expert analysis and evaluation of the intelligence product itself.

In this regard, I am mindful of the intelligence data being produced and disseminated by the Bureau on a daily basis but I strongly suspect that the maximum use is not being made of this intelligence in the preparation of estimates primarily for the guidance of the White House as well as other departments of the Executive branch.

As you are aware, the Intelligence Evaluation Committee of which the FBI is a member, has been formed primarily for the purpose of gathering and evaluating intelligence so that the President can be in the best possible position to make proper decisions and responses to problems caused by extremist elements which are becoming increasingly active within the country.

I have looked into the operations of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and find its capability is severely impaired with respect to its intelligence evaluation and estimate preparation functions. In short, the permanent staff of the Committee badly needs the professional expertise which would be provided if Bureau personnel were assigned to this working group.

JUN 7 1971

60 JUN 10 1971

THE FBI REC UNIT

ph

memo to C.D. Brennan 5/18/71  
and list to Attorney General 5/18/71  
cc: TDR: JJC

ch

JJC

REC'D-CALLAHAN  
F B I

F B I  
REC'D BISHOP

*R/S Ranko*

MAY 17 JUN 15 10 30 AM '71  
JUN 15 4 43 PM 1971

JUN 14 3 58 PM 1971

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR MAY 17 4 45 PM 1971  
F. B. I.

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

MAY 17 3 35 PM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
F B I JUSTICE

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Although I am aware of the heavy demands which have been placed on the Bureau's manpower, I strongly feel, as I am sure you likewise do, that we must take every possible step during these critical times to effectively utilize our intelligence. To accomplish this, I am requesting that you designate two qualified agent personnel and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee to work with the personnel of the other agency members who are now so assigned.

*Paraphrase mentioned is  
back of this.*

*X*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cf*

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5/20/71

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

Tolson	
Sullivan	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Brennan, C. D.	
Callahan	
Casper	
Conrad	
Dalbey	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Tavel	b6
Walters	b7C
Soyars	
Tele. Room	

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

[Redacted box]

Director has approved assignment of two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) pursuant to a request from the Attorney General.

Inspector George C. Moore discussed with the Executive Director of the Committee today methods and standards of the operation of the Committee staff. The staff reviews a voluminous amount of intelligence data received from the intelligence community, does research, and prepares estimates for dissemination to the White House and other high officials within the Executive Branch. What the Committee needs are Bureau personnel who are well informed regarding extremist activities across-the-board in the domestic field, Bureau coverage and resources regarding violent demonstrations and agitation in antiwar and racial fields, and especially personnel who have expertise in analysis and research.

It is felt that the following Agents would be ideally suited to handle this assignment and would be well qualified not only for Committee purposes but to protect the Bureau's best interests: 1) Section Chief Richard D. Cotter of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division; and 2) Supervisor Garnett T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Section Chief Cotter has had 23 years of service as an Agent and has handled Section Chief's position in Domestic Intelligence Division for the past six years. He is in GS-16. Cotter has

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(6) *ekn*  
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REC-22 62-113887-73

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1 JUN 7 1971

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REC'D-CALLAHAN  
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REC-D BISHOP  
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LEGAL COUNSEL  
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 MAY 21 1 08 PM 1971

MAY 20 1 35 PM '71

MAY 21 10 18 AM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
 FBI

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
 FBI JUSTICE

MAY 21 3 08 PM 1971

REC'D BRENNAN  
 FBI JUSTICE

MAY 21 11 57 AM '71

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 FBI JUSTICE

REC'D-CALLAHAN  
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*6/16/71*

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Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

a wealth of experience in research matters and his Section has been coordinating the intelligence gathering functions with respect to extremist groups. It is noted that staff members from other agencies represented on the Committee are in grades GS-15 to GS-17 and it is believed an individual of similar stature should represent the Bureau. It is noted that Cotter suffered a heart attack in September, 1970, and is currently on limited duty. However, he has made a good recovery from this coronary, is now working on a full-time basis, and there is no reason why he cannot handle this Committee.

Also, if the Director so desires, Cotter will be in a position to assume the increasing administrative liaison functions between the Committee staff and the Bureau, which would relieve Inspector George C. Moore of these duties currently being handled by him. Inspector Moore, of course, would still be the Director's representative on the IEC itself (distinguished from the working staff).

The IEC staff is located in the same building as Domestic Intelligence Division and accordingly Section Chief Cotter will be able to stay in close touch with the operations of his Section.

With regard to Supervisor Tunstall, he has been an Agent for some 24 years, including the last three years at the Seat of Government in Racial Intelligence Section where he is presently serving as GS-14. Tunstall has a wealth of experience in security and intelligence work, especially in the all important field of racial activities, is extremely capable, and should make an excellent Bureau representative on the IEC staff.

Pursuant to the Attorney General's request we will also provide an experienced secretary to serve with the IEC. In this connection [redacted] GS-5, of Racial Intelligence Section is being recommended. [redacted] has an excellent work record and should be able to handle the

b6  
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

assignment in excellent fashion. Replacements for personnel assigned to the IEC will be made subject of separate memoranda. It is noted that Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of IEC, has requested that Bureau personnel report by 6/1/71. These assignments, of course, will be on a loan basis and all personnel involved will remain on the FBI payroll, subject to Bureau control.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, Executive Director of IEC, Mr. John Doherty, will be advised of the designation of Section Chief Cotter and Supervisor Tunstall, along with [redacted] as Bureau representatives of the IEC staff, effective 6/1/71.

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b7C

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5-21-71  
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JG

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RM

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HMS  
5/21/71

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cb*

DATE: 6/4/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc/cb*

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Wells
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee, has requested that Bureau contribute material for two estimates being undertaken by the Committee which will be furnished to the White House, as follows:

1) Disruptive activity by antiwar elements at [redacted] 6/12/71. Deadline for submission of material for this estimate is close of business 6/8/71.

2) Information concerning antiwar convention scheduled for New York City, 7/2-4/71. Deadline for submission of information for this estimate is close of business 6/28/71.

b6  
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Mr. Doherty is requesting pertinent information from other members of the IEC.

ACTION:

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above two matters and submitted to the Committee as requested after approval by the Director.

62-113887

RDC:bjr/jew  
(9)

ST-105

REC-41

62-113887-74

JUN 9 1971

58 JUN 15 1971

*copy to Deputy Attorney General  
May 3, 1971  
FDC*

*rdc/cb  
G.C. Moore*

*H*

*OK  
[initials]*

*WKS  
5-100/B*

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JUN 4 10 19 AM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 4 1971  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 4 11 36 AM '71

JUN 4 9 10 AM 1971

JUN 4 9 45 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

SENSTUDY 75

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

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FOR THE DIRECTOR  
[Illegible text]

JUN 4 1 26 PM 1971  
REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUN 4 11 26 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F. B. I.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. Rosen
  - 1 - Mr. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- June 8, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning a possible demonstration at Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1971, during the wedding of the President's daughter.

Enclosure

BAW:jew  
 (11)

**NOTE:** Memo R.D. Cotter to C.D. Brennan, dated 5/5/71, reported that the IEC, of which the Bureau is a member, had requested that we prepare an estimate concerning a possible demonstration on 6/12/71 during the wedding of Patricia Nixon at the White House. Mr. Cotter's memo reported the estimate was being prepared.

The enclosure sets out information gathered to date concerning this demonstration. Information in the enclosure has been disseminated to the White House, the Attorney General, Secret Service, the Vice President, and, where pertinent, to local authorities

This paper is classified "~~Confidential~~" as it includes information obtained from Bureau sources, the compromise of which could damage national security.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Deliberated  
 To Doherty  
 6-9-71  
 TDR  
 CR*

61 JUN 10 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

REC-34

JUN 11 1971

19 JUN 10 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-465-8101

*80/3cm*

*62-113887-75*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

June 8, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray

**DEMONSTRATION TO DISRUPT THE WEDDING OF  
PATRICIA NIXON, JUNE 12, 1971**

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**1. PROBLEM**

Patricia Nixon, the President's daughter, will be married at the White House on June 12, 1971. The Shenandoah Tribe, Lexington, Virginia, has announced plans to demonstrate during the wedding in an attempt to disrupt it.

**2. SUMMARY**

All information set out below was furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise noted.

During the recent May Day demonstrations at Washington, D. C., sources reported they overheard individuals associated with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) discussing the possibility of disrupting the wedding of Patricia Nixon. According to the sources, these individuals, whose identities were unknown to the sources, mentioned creating a chaotic condition at the wedding by utilizing firecrackers and stink bombs.

Another source said members of the May Day Collective (MDC) at Washington, D. C., had talked of disrupting the wedding and utilizing the slogan "If Nixon Won't Stop the War, We Will Stop the Wedding." This demonstration was to be discussed at a meeting of the MDC at Bloomington, Indiana, May 21-23. A source who attended the meeting said that no plans were made at the Bloomington meeting and most of the delegates treated the demonstration as a "joke."

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
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- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAW:jew  
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

JUN 11 1971

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Beaver

62-113857-75

*chs*

*all*

REC'D-GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
JUN 10 1971  
*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On June 2, [redacted] the National Student Association (NSA), spoke at a rally at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. [redacted] announced that on June 12, demonstrators will hold a celebration behind the White House and urged the audience to travel to Washington, D. C. [redacted] also announced rock bands would be provided for entertainment.

On June 1, [redacted] held a press conference at Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C. They announced they were representing the Shenandoah Tribe which would sponsor a demonstration on June 12 to protest the fact the President's daughter was having a large celebration in connection with her wedding at the same time killing was going on in Southeast Asia. According to [redacted] there will be rock bands, a witch doctor, and "other surprises" at the demonstration. [redacted] have applied for a permit to demonstrate on the Ellipse and in Lafayette Park on June 12 between the hours of 10 a.m., and 7 p.m. They indicated they expect 5,000 demonstrators and claimed the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department will be a "counterdemonstrator."

b6  
b7C

[redacted] also claimed there will be rock bands "blasting through six sound trucks and there will be no trouble hearing us." He also claimed his group had obtained Ralph Nader's invitation to the wedding and had made 300 duplicates so some of the demonstrators could get close to the wedding.

[redacted] request for a permit to demonstrate on the Ellipse and at Lafayette Park has been denied; however, the demonstrators may be offered the Reflecting Pool area as an alternate site. If the demonstrators refuse this site, the Government will obtain an injunction against the demonstration.

The Shenandoah Tribe is described as a small group of antiwar individuals who live or attend school in the vicinity of Lexington, Virginia. It is located at the Bakery Free Library which was organized at Lexington in the Fall of 1970 by Washington and Lee University students. It is self-described as a group formed for the purpose of discussing and exchanging ideas on the war, poverty and racial issues.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] whose home address is [redacted] graduated from Washington and Lee University on June 4. In May of 1970, he was one of the leaders of the National Student Strike at Washington and Lee University. In this capacity, [redacted] attempted to promote a student strike to protest the invasion of Cambodia. It was unsuccessful. He has also been associated with the Shenandoah Coalition for Peace and Justice, a small antiwar group at Lexington.

[redacted] presently resides at [redacted] Maryland. He lists his present employment as a clerk at the Washington Navy Yard. His former residence is listed as [redacted]. Another individual, with whom insufficient contact has been had to establish reliability but who is in a position to furnish pertinent information, advised that Foreman is a "wild hippie-type" who has caused damage to his apartment. This individual cited an instance where [redacted] and his girl friend rolled an automobile tire through the plate glass window in the lobby of his apartment building.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

A survey of all Federal Bureau of Investigation offices has developed no additional information concerning this proposed demonstration. It has received little publicity and there is no indication that antiwar groups are supporting it.

Due to this lack of organization and publicity, it is doubtful that large numbers of demonstrators will be attracted to it. The fact that the majority of colleges and high schools are now closed for the summer lessens the possibility of militant student groups and individuals participating in the demonstration. It is unlikely the demonstrators will be successful in their announced objective of disrupting the wedding.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cc*

DATE: 6/7/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *cc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 6/2/71 concerning two estimates being prepared by IEC for the White House. There has been a change in the second estimate undertaken by the Committee; namely, one involving antiwar convention to be held in New York City, 7/2-4/71. IEC would now like to receive information concerning this convention and its effect on the future activities of the antiwar movement. Previously the Committee had asked for information concerning the convention prior to its being held. Deadline has been changed to 7/14/71.

In addition IEC will undertake preparation of an assessment of an antiwar conference being held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6/25-27/71 and its effect on the future activities of the antiwar movement. Deadline for submissions concerning this estimate is also 7/14/71.

ACTION:

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above two matters and submitted to the Committee as requested.

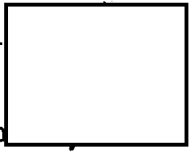
62-113887

RDC:bjr (9) *bjr*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore **REC-46**
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith **62-113887-76**
- 1 - Mr. B. A. Wells

*Copy to Deputy Attorney General  
May 3, 1975*



*C. J. Moore*  
b6  
b7C

*J*

*L. D. Han*

*gob*

*WEL*

*V. W. WBS*

**EX-112**

2 JUN 16 1971

53 JUN 18 1971

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
JUN 8 2 09 PM 1971  
REC'D BISHOP

JUN 8 10 22 AM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

JUN 8 8 26 AM 1971

REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUN 7 4 06 PM 1971

TO: SAC ( )

DO-100-1000

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

DOM INTELL DIV  
JUN 8 3 32 PM '71

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. SENSTUDY 75  
NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC).  
MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-115395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 6/27/75  
DATE 6-2-116395-266  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

REC'D BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE  
JUN 8 3 43 PM 1971

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FBI JUSTICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
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Bishop	_____
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Callahan	_____
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Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cdbs*

DATE: 6/7/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for June, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

62-113887

Enclosure

RDC:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

EX-109

*f*  
ENCLOSURE  
"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

REC-31 62-113887-79

JUN 16 1971

*5-12*

*344*  
60 JUN 21 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

b6  
b7C

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 6/24/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*ROSEN (CAST)*  
*get Moore*

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the Staff of captioned Committee, has advised that the IEC with the concurrence of the White House is scheduling three additional intelligence estimates as follows:

- 1) The Interrelationships of Black Power Organizations Within the Western Hemisphere
- 2) The Interrelationships of Arab Terrorist Groups and U.S. Black Militants
- 3) Jewish Defense League (JDL); An Assessment.

No specific deadline has been set for any of these estimates; however, all member agencies have been requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have.

ACTION:

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

Classified by *SP5 iahr*  
Declassify on: OADR  
3-30-88

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above-three subject matters summarizing pertinent data available to the Bureau and will be submitted to the Committee pursuant to Mr. Doherty's request.

62-113887

RDC:bjr (7) *bjr*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

*Copy to Deputy Attorney General  
May 2, 1975  
RDC*

*Handwritten initials and signatures: jfb, WSL, SD/ra, jmm*

53 JUL 6 1971 *f112*

REC-15  
EX-109  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
62-113887-78  
JUN 30 1971  
*NEWSETT*

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 25 12:42 PM '71

DOM INTELL DIV.  
JUN 24 1:55 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
JUN 24 10:16 AM '71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
JUN 24 3:30 PM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
JUN 24 11:40 AM 1971

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REC-D BISHOP  
JUN 25 11 10 AM 1971

JUN 24 11 40 AM 1971

JUN 24 4 57 PM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

RECEIVED  
JUN 24 4 07 PM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

JUN 25 1 14 PM 1971  
REC'D O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
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Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
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Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Brennan*

DATE: 6/17/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

JUNE 6, 1971

*Eol*

*R. [unclear]*

Attached is Bureau's copy of an estimate just issued by captioned Committee entitled "The Potential for Racial Violence in the Major Cities during Summer 1971."

This document is based in large measure on information made available by the Bureau to the IEC and the information coincides with data available to the Bureau regarding the potential for racial violence this summer. No action is necessary.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

RDC:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

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b7C

ENC BEHIND FILE *ck*

b- ENCLOSURE

EX-100 REC-34

62-113887-79

JUL 13 1971

53 JUL 15 1971

*F449*

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DOM INTELL DIV.

F B I  
REC'D-D. BISHOP  
DOM INTELL DIV.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
JUN 18 1 43 PM '71

JUN 18 5 50 PM 1971  
REC'D O. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 18 1 49 PM '71

JUN 17 2 45 PM 1971

JUN 17 5 29 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUN 18 11 11 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
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MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Beaver	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*ssa* TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 7/2/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*RC*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for July-August, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

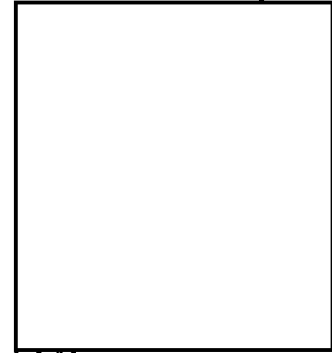
62-113887

RDC:bjr *bjr*  
(6)

*Wes*  
*G. C. Moore*  
*WBS*  
*t*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

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EX-105  
REC 43  
SEC. 5  
11 3 887-80

JUL 15 5 50 PM '71

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ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

58 JUL 20 1971

*5-B*

F.B.I.

JUL 2 1 44 PM '71

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REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUL 2 3 11 PM 1971

JUL 2 4 25 PM '71

JUL 2 12 20 PM 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUL 2 10 39 AM 1971

JUL 2 1 25 PM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUL 2 4 31 PM 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

(3)

SEN STUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
REPORT. NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC 62-116395-266	DATE _____	HSC _____	DATE _____
DEL. _____	DATE 6/12/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____	DATE _____

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING, THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. Rosen
  - 1 - Mr. Brennan
  - 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- July 15, 1971

Mr. John F. Doherty  
 Executive Director  
 Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning antiwar conferences held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and New York City.

Enclosure

BAW:jew  
 (11)

**NOTE:** Memo R.D. Cotter to C.D. Brennan dated 6/7/71 reported that the White House had requested captioned Committee prepare an estimate on forthcoming antiwar demonstrations which were planned at an antiwar conference sponsored by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) at Milwaukee Wisc., 6/25-27/71 and at another conference sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) at New York City, 7/2-4/71. The Director approved the recommendation that we prepare the attached material for use by the Committee.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as the unauthorized disclosure of this information could be prejudicial to the defense interests of this Nation.

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Section Chief R. D. Cotter, Room 726, 9th & D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty. Request specified this estimate be furnished after the antiwar conferences met.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
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RECEIVED  
 ENCLOSURE

57 JUL 22 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten notes and stamps:*  
 REC-4 62-113887-81  
 JUL 19 1971  
 JUL 18 1971  
 CONFIDENTIAL  
 GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC  
 1 TO 64 12 31  
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- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

July 14, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wells

FUTURE ANTIWAR ACTIVITY

I. PROBLEM

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) held a national conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 25-27, 1971. The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) held a national antiwar conference at Hunter College, New York City, July 2-4. At both meetings plans were made for future antiwar activity.

II. SUMMARY

A. PCPJ

The national conference sponsored by the PCPJ was held at St. Michael's Church and School, June 25-27. The purpose of the conference was to analyze past actions of PCPJ and to make plans for its summer and fall antiwar activities. Approximately 3,400 delegates representing such varied organizations as the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), and Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) participated in the conference. The CP was represented by over 35 delegates.

Featured speakers during the conference included Father James Groppi, who hosted the conference; Al Hubbard, a leader of VVAW; David Dellinger, a PCPJ leader who has been convicted for violation of the antiriot law; Cassi Downard of the NWRO; and Sally Davis, [redacted]

*See*

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

Numerous proposals for action were presented to the conference. The conference passed the following proposals:

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAW:jew  
(10) *Jew*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~

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1. Demonstrations to commemorate the atomic bombing of Japan August 6-9. These demonstrations will be held throughout the United States.

2. Massive regional demonstrations from October 6 through October 15. Special emphasis will be placed on a demonstration at New York City on October 13 with the possibility of a continuing demonstration at Washington, D. C., on October 14 and 15. A national moratorium is scheduled for October 13 during which people will be asked to stay away from work. At Boston, Massachusetts, antiwar activity will focus on military bases and will include civil disobedience in the form of "sit-downs." Hanscom Field was specifically mentioned.

3. Massive demonstrations will be held in Washington, D. C., October 30. These demonstrations will be cosponsored by the NPAC.

4. Massive regional demonstrations in major cities on November 6.

Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who participated in the conference, advised the May Day Collective (MDC) broke away from the PCPJ during the conference. Its members decided to hold demonstrations at San Francisco, California, and Washington, D. C., November 8-13. Specific planning for these demonstrations will take place at a national MDC convention which will be held on August 1. The site of this convention has not been selected.

A Black Caucus was formed during the PCPJ convention. A leader of this Caucus told the PCPJ that in the future demonstrators must have permission from black leaders in Washington, D. C., before demonstrations are held.

A paper was distributed during the conference which reported that representatives of the NPAC and the PCPJ had met to work out their differences. According to the paper, agreement was reached to achieve a "working unity of all organizations opposed to the war" and to build a series of antiwar actions this summer and fall. Both organizations agreed to avoid "baiting" each other.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. NPAC

The NPAC held a national antiwar conference at Hunter College, New York City, July 2-4. Approximately 2,400 individuals attended the conference. Literature issued by the NPAC prior to the conference urged attendance by anyone interested in ending the war and promised anyone attending would be able to vote. At the conference, it was announced there were 73 organizations represented. Of the total number of delegates, approximately 1,000 were identified by an NPAC speaker as college students. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), had the largest organized delegation present. Members of this delegation served as marshals and as floor leaders.

The convention was opened with speeches by United States Senator Vance Hartke and Victor Reuther of the United Automobile Workers. Their speeches were disrupted by a small group representing the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and the Worker-Student Alliance (WSA) faction of Students for a Democratic Society, which is controlled by the PLP. Marshals led by Fred Halstead, an SWP leader, restored order by evicting the disrupters.

Delegates approved the following proposed demonstrations:

1. August 6-9 -- Demonstrations to commemorate the atomic bombing of Japan. These demonstrations will be held throughout the United States.

2. Support for a demonstration sponsored by the NWRO at Washington, D. C., on September 1. Demonstrators will attempt to occupy Senate chambers and office space until the Administration's Family Assistance Program is killed.

3. A national moratorium on work as usual, October 13.

4. October 14-15 -- Local actions throughout the United States. These demonstrations will include civil disobedience.

5. Support for demonstrations by Vietnam veterans in various cities on October 25.

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6. Mass demonstrations on November 6 at New York City; Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C.; Houston, Texas; Tampa, Florida; Seattle, Washington; Detroit, Michigan; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Chicago, Illinois.

The November 6 demonstration at Washington, D. C., will be named "March for Life" and, according to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, may include very militant civil disobedience, such as that recently utilized during the May Day demonstrations. Demonstrations in Washington, D. C., will continue on November 7 and 8. There will be a "soul rally" on November 7 followed by massive "nonviolent" civil disobedience on November 8.

### III. CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS

Details for the demonstrations planned by both PCPJ and NPAC have not yet been formulated. Obviously, additional planning sessions will be held by both groups.

At the present time, it appears a truce exists between the two groups; however, in view of the SWP's objective of controlling the antiwar movement, future dissension between the groups is probable. While the majority of the activities proposed by both groups coincide, the degree of cooperation between them in conducting these activities may decrease in the future.

Given the wide publicity received by demonstrators during the recent May Day demonstrations in Washington, D. C., it is likely that similar civil disobedience actions will take place in future demonstrations; however, it is probable that future disruptive activities will not be widely advertised as the May Day demonstrators blame their announcements of proposed civil disobedience for the effectiveness of police action at Washington, D. C.

The CPUSA was heavily represented at the PCPJ conference. ~~The SWP and its youth group, the YSA, continue to dominate the NPAC.~~ This may well lead to a battle between these two organizations for control of the antiwar movement. While the CP delegates did not control the PCPJ conference, they did exert considerable influence and any derogatory references to communist activity were quickly ended at the conference.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cb*

DATE: 7/16/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gcm*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*G. C. Moore*  
*Cotter*

Today Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), telephonically notified me that a meeting of the representatives of the captioned Committee would take place at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7/20/71, in space occupied by the IEC working staff. It is noted that this is the first meeting since 3/29/71.

In this regard, I would normally attend the meeting as the Director's representative; however, on Tuesday, I will be in Lincoln City, Oregon, attending the FBI National Academy Associates Sectional Retraining Session before which I am speaking on the subject of "Militant Groups, USA."

It is noted that Section Chief Richard D. Cotter of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is on loan to the working staff from the FBI and is highly qualified to represent the Bureau in a meeting of this nature.

ACTION:

*109 REC-6 62-113887-82*

If you approve, Section Chief Cotter will represent the FBI at the next meeting of the IEC at 10 a.m., 7/20/71.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - G. C. Moore

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**22 JUL 23 1971**



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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC); 62-116464 (HSC).

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REC'D C. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan *lb*

FROM: R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 7/20/71 *Jim*

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter

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

Reference memorandum 7/16/71 from G. C. Moore to you reporting on scheduled meeting of IEC 7/20/71.

Meeting of the Committee took place this morning, Assistant Attorney General Mardian acted as Chairman, and the following representatives were present: James Angleton of Central Intelligence Agency; Martin Pollmer and Robert Merchant of Treasury; Leonard Nunno of National Security Agency; Tom Kelley and Dan Miller of Secret Service; Colonel John Downie and Bill Vaught of Defense Department; Jim McGrath of Internal Security Division; and John Doherty, Executive Director of IEC. I represented the Bureau.

Mr. Mardian stated that he had just returned from seeing the President in San Clemente and that, as a result of his visit with Mr. Nixon, he was charging the IEC with a new project; namely, a comprehensive report on the United States Government's treatment of classified and sensitive information along with such corollary problems as how "Top Secret" clearances are granted, whether we need to tighten up our security procedures, and whether there is too much classification of documents under our current system. Mardian noted that this study was triggered by the Ellsberg case but he was not asking the Committee to review the Ellsberg investigation as such. He said that President Nixon was most concerned regarding the Pentagon Papers incident and the serious situation created by Supreme Court decisions relating to the Ellsberg case. Mardian said that the President wanted the Committee to conduct an overall, comprehensive review of all the factors relating to classification and protection of national defense information and to make appropriate recommendations for the President's consideration.

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22 JUL 27 1971

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EX-114

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REC'D O. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. MORE THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CER. 14N EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

Mardian reviewed briefly the various ongoing studies which are already underway by other agencies relating to this general matter. These include a study being made by Assistant Attorney General Rehnquist regarding classification and de-classification procedures (pursuant to National Security Council Directive 117 of January, 1971); a Department of Defense damage estimate dealing with the Ellsberg and related disclosures; a Defense Department study on security management and clearances at the Rand Corporation; and a Defense Department review of the origin and development of the entire "McNamara Study" on which the so-called Pentagon Papers were based. Mardian said that the result of all these studies would be funneled to the IEC on a continuing basis and that the Committee would have access to any other information it might need from any component of the Executive Branch.

Mardian also pointed out that several Congressional investigations will be conducted concerning the Pentagon Papers and related developments. He said that one in particular, by the House Armed Services Committee, will be a penetrative study and will have the full cooperation of the Executive Branch. He asked that this information be closely held. Mardian said that an exact definition of the objectives of the IEC in connection with this study should be worked out by the Committee Staff in the near future in line with the capabilities of the Committee. He again stressed that anything the Committee needs from any agency will be made available, if necessary through White House intercession, and that the IEC study will be a "no holds barred" review.

As an example of this, Mardian noted that the Committee should look into the question of former Presidents taking highly classified material with them when they leave office.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)



In answer to a question, Mardian said that no deadline could be placed on the Committee's study. He noted that it would depend in large measure on the Committee's receipt of input from current reviews being made by Defense Department and Justice. Mardian said that he was well aware this job is a complex and difficult one but stressed that he felt that it could be of great value to the White House and the Executive Branch generally and that this study alone could prove the need and value of the IEC.

Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Doherty has scheduled a meeting of the Staff of the IEC in the immediate future to work out details of this project.

ACTION:

You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TO : MR. C. D. BRENNAN

DATE: July 15, 1971

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

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b7C

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

To recommend that the attached letter and enclosures be furnished to Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the EC.

As you have been previously advised by memorandum of R. D. Cotter to C. D. Brennan, 6/24/71, same title, Mr. Doherty requested information we have on the subject of "The Interrelationship of Arab Terrorist Groups and U.S. Black Militants." The IEC with the concurrence of the White House is scheduling an intelligence estimate on that subject.

American black extremists have established a close relationship with Arab terrorist groups; much anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propaganda has appeared in the black extremist press and complete support of the Palestinian "liberation struggle" has been expressed by black extremists in this country.

Two groups containing black extremists and/or subversives have traveled to the Middle East in the past year. The groups ostensibly were to observe the situation and return to the U.S. to propagandize on behalf of the Arabs but both reportedly visited Arab guerrilla camps and one group was trained in the use of handguns, rifles, and explosives. One member of this latter group claimed members of that group were expected to commit acts of terrorism when they returned to this country. Others of the group have denied receiving such instruction but members of this group have engaged in firearms training upon their return to this country. Both groups have engaged in propaganda efforts on behalf of the Arabs.

No information has been received to date to indicate that any members of the two groups who visited the Middle East have engaged in terrorist activities in the U.S.

Enclosures - 2

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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F. B. I.

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REC'D C. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUL 16 5 04 PM 1971

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DEL.  \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 6/12/75 SSC 62-116395-266 ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ HSC \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter and enclosures containing pertinent information from our files on the subject requested will be furnished Mr. Doherty. The letter and enclosures should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

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Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
July 16, 1971

1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 -

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum setting forth current information on the interrelationships of Arab terrorist groups and United States black militants.

American black extremists have established a close relationship with Arab terrorist groups and have expressed complete support for these groups. Two groups containing black extremists have traveled to the Middle East in the past year. One group was trained in the use of handguns, rifles, and explosives.

Enclosures - 2

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2TAL/OL  
ON 5-6-82

CEG:ekw (10)

NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan, dated 7/15/71, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), Internal Security - Miscellaneous," prepared by CEG:ekw.

Classified "~~Secret~~" since it contains information from sources the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the national defense.

*Mr  
Doherty*

*Mr  
Reed*

EX-109

REC-15 62-113887-  
JUL 27 1971

*W.C. Sullivan*

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~  
Group 1

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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*W.C. Sullivan*

*W.C. Sullivan*

*W.C. Sullivan*

JUL 30 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

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- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Gray

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July 16, 1971

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 -

**THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

**1. Problem**

The interrelationships of Arab terrorist groups and United States black militants create the problems of mutual assistance among such groups, training of one group by another, and the possibility of acts of terrorism by one group in support of the cause of another. This compounds the problems of intelligence gathering with respect to these groups and of neutralizing the groups.

**2. Summary**

The information in this section has been furnished by sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past.

Class. & Ext: EX-101  
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
Date of Review: 7-16-91

Support of Arab Terrorists

Since residing in Algiers, Eldridge Cleaver has established a close relationship with Yasir Arafat, commando leader of the Arab terrorist group known as Al Fatah. Cleaver has been a fugitive from the United States since 1969. He formerly headed the international headquarters of the black extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) but now heads his own faction of the BPP headquartered in Algiers. Cleaver and other BPP leaders have openly expressed both their admiration and support for Al Fatah and the people of Palestine. As a result much anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propoganda has appeared in the BPP newspaper. Following the

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SEE NOTE PAGE EIGHT

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MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

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*67-113887-85*

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THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST  
GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

hijackings of American and Swiss aircraft by Arab terrorists in September, 1970, Cleaver called a San Francisco newspaper from Algiers and stated he felt the hijackings were truly revolutionary acts. Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, during a press conference in early 1971, stated: "We support the Palestinians' just struggle for liberation one hundred percent." ~~(S)~~

The Second International Palestine Symposium was held in Kuwait February 13-17, 1971. Among the Americans at the Symposium was [redacted] of the BPP, stationed at its international headquarters in Algiers. [redacted] a Federal fugitive wanted in Baltimore, Maryland, on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder. [redacted] presented a statement of the BPP to the Palestine Student Conference at the Symposium. The statement indicated that the BPP unconditionally and firmly supported the "just struggle" of the Palestinian people in their "war of national salvation against the lackey state of Israel and its imperialist backers." In the statement, the BPP called upon all the progressive people, parties, organizations, governments, and movements to mount a new offensive against the "piratical and barbarous U.S. imperialist empire and its bootlicking Zionist puppet Israel."

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b7C

In a newspaper interview in connection with his appearance at the Symposium, [redacted] that Al Fatah informed the international headquarters of the BPP in Algiers about the Symposium and made the arrangements for his attendance. Asked how the Palestine problem is related to the Black Panther movement, [redacted] "The Zionists have great support from many Jews in the U.S. These Zionists are also our enemies.... When we attack Zionists in America we are also supporting and aiding the Palestinian cause. The Black Panthers from our inception have been denouncing Zionism in our press and public meetings - we have had such an influence that newspapers of the Student left are now also denouncing Zionism."

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THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SNCC Monthly," the publication of the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee, in the March, 1971, issue, page two, contained an article about Third World People, united by "common historical oppression" in a struggle to eradicate the evils of oppression. China, Cuba, Vietnam, Guinea, and the Palestinian guerrillas are mentioned as having cut off tentacles of "the monster," imperialism, or being in the process of doing so. On page five of the same issue, there is an interview with a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, printed in the hope of politicizing "the brothers and sisters who do not have any information on the Arab-Israeli conflict and do not understand the similarity of the Arab position to the position of other people of color throughout the world." The Palestinian Liberation Organization is described in the article as the umbrella organization for all Arab guerrilla groups.

Guerrilla Training

During the past year, Middle East Arab guerrilla organizations, particularly Al Fatah, have been attempting to recruit American racial extremists who, while in the Middle East, received guerrilla training. (S)

The first known attempt was in early May, 1970, when [redacted]

[redacted] in Al Fatah, attempted to recruit a New York BPP member and two former BPP members during a meeting in the Arab Information Center (AIC). Assisting in the attempted recruitment was [redacted] an employee at AIC. Plans to send these recruits to Egypt for training did not materialize. However, on August 6, 1970, the following black extremists, accompanied by [redacted] departed the United States for the Middle East: [redacted] of AIC: (S)

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] former BPP member; [redacted] former BPP member; [redacted] also known as [redacted] and [redacted] Socialist Workers Party (SWP) candidate for Congress during 1970. [redacted] is also Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Black Americans for Truth About the Middle East. (C)

b6  
b7C

This group returned to New York on September 3, 1970, after a tour of Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon where they were trained in Al Fatah camps in the use of handguns, rifles, and explosives. They also met with Yasir Arafat, leader of Al Fatah, and other members and leaders of that terrorist organization who impressed upon them the importance of doing propaganda work for Al Fatah when they returned to the United States. High on the propaganda agenda was the comparison of the plight of the Palestinians with that of the black people in the ghetto areas of the United States. (C)

A source who is acquainted with some phases of the activities of this group since their return from the Middle East has advised that according to one of the participants, three of these black militants were made honorary members of Al Fatah and instructed to commit an act of terrorism in the United States subsequent to their return. Allegedly, they were to be assisted by [redacted] and unidentified individuals coming to the United States from Jordan. (C)

b6  
b7C

Another source who is also aware of some phases of the activities of this group has denied that any of the participants received instructions to commit acts of terrorism in the United States; however, it is known that these three individuals, along with others, have engaged in firearms training in up-State New York since their return from the Middle East. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST  
GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is interesting to note that Al Fatah was unimpressed with the only female in the group, [redacted] because she did not display a revolutionary picture. [redacted] undoing was wearing earrings and miniskirts while visiting at the camps. ~~(c)~~

b6  
b7C

In August, 1970, the Organization of Arab Students, an Arab student group, requested [redacted] [redacted], Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, to select five young blacks to be given a tour of the Middle East, including Jordan and the United Arab Republic. The alleged purpose of this trip was to propogandize the Arab position among blacks in the United States. A member of this group indicated that the trip was arranged by the Egyptian newspaper "Ahram" to expose United States Negroes to the Arab view of the Middle East situation. Prior to their departure, [redacted] CP of Illinois, was to brief them on the Soviet position in the Middle East and present a pro-Arab indoctrination to them. The airplane tickets for the group had been sent prepaid from Amman, Jordan, to [redacted] in Chicago. [redacted] resided briefly in Chicago in the apartment of an instructor at the University of Chicago while [redacted] was working on an advanced college degree. The instructor with whom he lived described [redacted] as a supporter of the Palestinian refugees in their desire to return to Palestine. He returned to Lebanon in September, 1970, where he was to be a teacher at a university. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] mentioned above. ~~(c)~~

Those chosen to make this tour included [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] participated in a radio interview in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1970, and discussed their tour of the Middle East. [redacted] identified herself as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Jan

~~SECRET~~

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST  
GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director of the African-American Heritage Association in Chicago and founder of the newly organized [redacted] Defense Committee. [redacted] described himself as a graduate student at the University of Chicago. During the program, [redacted] solicited donations to the [redacted] Defense Committee, which were to be sent to [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The African-American Heritage Association was [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, about 1958 by [redacted] mentioned above, ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. It is strongly influenced by the CP of Illinois. [redacted] is the guiding force in the organization and controls policy and decisions in the group.

[redacted] is a self-admitted CP member presently under indictment in California in connection with the murder of a judge in an attempted escape by prisoners from a courtroom in California.

[redacted] indicated that the group which traveled to the Middle East consisted of relatively unknown journalists who went on the tour because they knew the American press was controlled by Jews who distorted all the news from the Middle East to favor Israel. They both stated that during the course of the tour they observed guerrilla training in Palestine refugee camps. At one camp, several members of the group met [redacted] of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the guerrilla organization which claimed responsibility for the hijackings of three airliners which were subsequently destroyed by the guerrillas.

b6  
b7C

In October, 1970, [redacted] and [redacted] were current subscribers to the "Daily World," an East Coast communist newspaper. In October, 1970, [redacted] whose address was the same as that of [redacted] was reported to be a new member of the CP in Illinois. (c)

jev

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST  
GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]  
"Muhammad Speaks," the publication of the antiwhite, separatist Nation of Islam, the headquarters of which is in Chicago.

b6  
b7C

No information has been received to date to indicate that any members of the two groups who visited the Middle East have engaged in terrorist activities in the United States.

Pro-Arab Propaganda By Black Extremists

When the recruited group of black extremists returned from their visit to the Middle East in September, 1970, they lost no time in carrying out instructions from Al Fatah to engage in pro-Arab propaganda, especially among black Americans. The November 1, 1970, issue of the "New York Times" contained a statement prepared by a committee called Committee of Black Americans for Truth About the Middle East (COBATAME). This statement expressed complete solidarity with the Palestinian guerrilla forces engaged in the struggle for self-determination and an end to racist oppression imposed by the Zionist State of Israel which was described as "the outpost of American imperialism in the Middle East." This statement also included a form for use by readers in donating funds to the organization and for obtaining a "truth kit" on the Middle East situation.

Among the numerous black signatories proclaiming support of this organization were individuals with histories of activity in various subversive or black extremist organizations throughout the United States. Principal among these individuals was SWP member [REDACTED] one of the recruited group who identified himself [REDACTED] of COBATAME.

~~SECRET~~

- 7 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

jan



THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ARAB TERRORIST  
GROUPS AND UNITED STATES BLACK MILITANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On the evening of October 28, 1970, Paul Boutelle was guest speaker at the Center for Black Education (CBE), Washington, D. C. During his talk, which was on his trip to the Middle East, Boutelle called for the total destruction of the United States, England, France, and all other capitalistic countries. He told those present that the capitalistic government of the United States must be destroyed by any means and that the "Zionist government of Israel must be destroyed and driven into the sea."

3. Conclusion/comment

A close relationship has been established between United States black extremists and Arab terrorist groups. The Arab groups seem very interested in cultivating the support of the extremists. Ostensibly they want extremists to spread propaganda favorable to the Arab cause, but guerrilla training of extremists by Arab guerrillas has been reported. All these groups are violence-prone and see their causes united by "common historical oppression." Although at this time it appears that these groups are all primarily interested in what the other can do for them, the definite possibility exists that the relationships established could very well lead to mutual efforts in acts of terrorism.

NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to C. D. Brennan, dated 7/15/71, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), Internal Security - Miscellaneous," prepared by CEG:ekw.

Classified "~~Secret~~" since it contains information the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the national defense.

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- 8 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Gray

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 7/23/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

*R.D. Cotter*  
b6  
b7C  
*W.R.W. 7/23/71*

Reference my memorandum 7/20/71 reporting that the IEC had been asked to direct its attention to weaknesses in the United States Government's system of granting security clearances and procedures as typified by disclosures made in the Ellsberg case.

On 7/22/71 the working staff of the IEC met to consider the matter further. It was decided that the full resources and attention of the IEC would be devoted to this new project which was specifically requested by the President. Other estimates and projects which were previously scheduled have been suspended indefinitely pending completion of this new study. Estimates suspended include the study on 1) Interrelationship of Black Power Organizations within the Western Hemisphere; 2) Interrelationship of Arab Terrorist Groups and United States Black Militants; 3) an Assessment of the Jewish Defense League; and 4) a Continuing Assessment of the Antiwar Movement.

During the IEC staff meeting a detailed discussion was had regarding the scope and specific objectives of the study the IEC will undertake concerning Government security procedures as an outgrowth of the Ellsberg matter. Throughout the discussion it was emphasized that and agreed to by all parties that the IEC will in no way concern itself with reviewing the Ellsberg case from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. Instead the IEC will seek to identify weaknesses and loopholes in current security practices of the Executive Branch which have come to light as a result of the "Pentagon Papers" incident and to make appropriate recommendations for remedying such weaknesses.

EX-112 REC-4762-113887-86

62-113887

CONTINUED - OVER

62 AUG 5 1971  
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/22/82 BY SP2TAP/mak

5-580

JUL 30 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

FBI  
REC'D BISHOP

JUL 26 7 21 AM 1971

JUL 26 4 20 55 AM 1971

JUL 26 3 34 PM 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F.B.I.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUL 26 5 16 PM 1971

JUL 26 12 46 PM '71

JUL 26 11 52 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

RECEIVED  
LEGAL COUNSEL  
JUL 26 11 10 AM 1971

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SEN STUDY 75

DEL.  ACC. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 6/12/75  
SSC 62-116395-266  
HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
TO DEPT.

Memorandum R. D. Cötter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)



It was agreed that special attention should be devoted to the possibilities of unauthorized disclosure of classified information being made through the dissemination and handling of such data by non-Government agencies especially private contractors or subcontractors who are granted access to sensitive data in connection with Government projects. The IEC will focus particularly on such contractors who deal in study projects and policy matters such as the Rand Corporation and similar "think tanks." As a matter of fact the starting point for the IEC will be an examination of the Government's relationship to Rand and a review of policies and practices of Rand in handling classified information and granting access to it. (In this connection IEC will obtain copies of ongoing studies currently being conducted by Defense Department.) From there the IEC study will branch out to cover similar private organizations with access to classified information, with the objective of recommending specific measures to tighten security gaps and forestall a recurrence of the Ellsberg fiasco.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of any significant developments.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/29/71

FROM : C. D. Brennan

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*C. Moore*  
*Cotter*

This memorandum recommends that Section Chief Richard D. Cotter who has been serving on the working staff of captioned Committee since 6/1/71 be designated to replace Inspector George C. Moore as the Bureau's representative on the Committee itself.

When this Committee was first set up in late 1970, the Director designated Inspector Moore as the Bureau's representative. Subsequently, in response to a specific request by the Attorney General, the Director approved assignment to the Committee's working staff of two Bureau representatives including Section Chief Cotter.

Since his assignment to the IEC staff, Cotter has devoted a great majority of his time to this assignment. As reported in previous memoranda, the IEC has been requested by the White House to consider various aspects of security leaks typified by the Ellsberg case. The IEC will play a major role in drawing together and correlating the various studies which have been undertaken by different agencies as an outgrowth of the "Pentagon Papers" disclosures. Moreover, the Committee will now be reporting directly to [redacted]

[redacted] Accordingly, it is believed Cotter will be occupied on a full-time basis for the foreseeable future.

Recently, in Inspector Moore's absence for a West Coast speech, Cotter represented the Bureau at a meeting of the IEC. He is thoroughly familiar with all

62-113887

EX-105

REC-52

CONTINUED OVER

AUG 3 1971

54 AUG 10 1971

Place a copy in personnel files of RICHARD D. COTTER AND GEORGE C. MOORE

b6  
b7C

JUL 29 5 05 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUL 29 2 30 PM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

JUL 29 1 49 PM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

RECEIVED DOM INTELL DIV.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI

JUL 29 12 15 PM 1971  
JUL 30 5 50 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUL 30 11 38 AM '71

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUL 30 7 28 AM 1971

SENSTUDY 75  
NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE.  
NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR HOUSE ELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) OR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN

SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE ELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR HOUSE ELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) OR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.  
ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY FOR A. SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

DATE 12/17/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 12/17/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 12/17/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 12/17/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)



phases of the Committee's work and there is no reason why he cannot handle both the working staff assignment and represent the Bureau on the Committee, thereby relieving Inspector Moore of this assignment.

ACTION:

If approved, Cotter will be designated to represent the Bureau on the IEC and Inspector Moore will be relieved of this assignment.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
A large stylized signature on the left.  
A signature that appears to be "W.C.S." with a horizontal line underneath.  
A signature that appears to be "W.C.S." with a checkmark above it.  
A signature that appears to be "S." on the far right.  
Below the "W.C.S." signature, the initials "G.K." and a hash symbol "#".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 8/2/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for August-September, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

RDC:bjr *bjr*  
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

REC-53

62-113887-88

8 AUG 4 1971

ENCLOSURE

EX-112

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58 AUG 10 1971

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F B I  
REC'D BISHOP

AUG 3 11 45 AM 1971

AUG 2 4 47 PM 1971

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV

RECEIVED  
AUG 3 8 45 AM 1971

REC'D O. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

LEGAL COUNSEL  
AUG 2 4 07 PM 1971

AUG 23 10 07 AM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

SEN STUDY 75

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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	HSC _____	DATE _____
DELA <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	ACC. _____	DATE _____
MISC: _____	DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.		
_____	_____ TO DEPT.		

AUG 3 10 45 AM '71  
REC'D O. D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

AUG 3 1 16 PM 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>CB</sup>

DATE: 8/13/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter <sup>RC</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
REVISION OF POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN  
MAJOR CITIES IN SUMMER OF 1971

CA # 75-6203  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-29-88 BY SP5 [signature]  
R. P. [signature]

At the specific request of the White House, the IEC prepared and submitted a comprehensive report dated 6/16/71 on the potential for racial violence in major U.S. cities this summer. This report, although incorporating data from various other agencies, was based to a considerable extent on FBI data.

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the IEC, has been advised that the June 16 report was most helpful to the White House and was used as a basis for Presidential action to lessen the possibilities of violence in concerned areas. On 8/3/71 the White House requested that this report be updated.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC revised estimate dated 8/13/71 which for the most part was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information. **EX-100**

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr  
(55) [initials]

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

**ENCLOSURE**  
**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

AUG 17 1971

58 AUG 27 1971

Copy to the Deputy Attorney General  
May 1, 1975 [initials]

Ca

REC-39 62-113887-89  
WCL  
7  
5- [signature]

RECEIVED

Aug 16 9 35 AM 1971

LEGAL COUNSEL

Aug 16 3 56 PM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F.B.I.  
Aug 16 1 24 PM '71

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV  
FBI JUSTICE  
Aug 13 4 47 PM 1971  
Aug 16 5 10 PM '71

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE  
Aug 16 8 26 AM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI  
Aug 16 10 07 AM 1971

REC'D G.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

Aug 16 5 22 PM 1971

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SSC 62-116395-266  
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HSC DATE  
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TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: 0  
INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

DATE: 8-16-71

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

LT  
PLSTP 7

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

chp

Co HEDR  
Wannall

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Reference prior memoranda advising that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) has been asked to prepare for the White House a summary regarding the problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information together with appropriate recommendations.

For your information, a meeting of the working staff of the IEC was held on the afternoon of 8/12/71 at which time a tentative outline was drawn up to define the specific areas into which the IEC will inquire. It was decided that the principal aim of the IEC report will be to develop recommendations as to (1) whether dissemination of classified information should be more restrictive than under current practices and (2) whether additional steps are needed to insure the reliability and trustworthiness of individuals who hold access.

The IEC study will concentrate on questions involving personnel security and access rather than with matters relating to physical security or administrative handling of files, mail, etc. It will show the great complexity and magnitude of the problem of properly controlling classified information without resorting to undemocratic methods. The study will focus on the problems arising from the disclosure of classified data to individuals and firms outside the Executive Branch under various industrial and scientific contracts. We will particularly take a close look at the Rand Corporation and other "think" type groups.

The IEC also plans to cover in general terms problems arising from leaks to the press. The report will emphasize the difficulties encountered in identifying persons responsible for such leaks and in prosecuting them. It will stress the fact that the only real answer to such leaks lies in tight administrative controls and discipline within each Federal agency, a position which has long been advocated by the Bureau and the Director.

The report will conclude with specific recommendations as to practical actions which can be taken either by the White House or by individual agencies to improve the situation.

51 AUG 27 1971  
AUG 26 1971

RDC:mea (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

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LEGAL COUNSEL

AUG 20 12 45 PM '71

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN

FBI JUSTICE

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN

FBI JUSTICE

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN

FBI JUSTICE

AUG 20 12 41 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

AUG 17 11 38 AM 1971

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AUG 17 9 55 AM 1971

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI  
AUG 17 11 24 AM 1971

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The IEC staff has already collected a considerable volume of information regarding the question of unauthorized disclosures, much of it developing from Defense Department's review of the situation at Rand Corporation. In the immediate future, IEC Executive Director B. A. Wells will make specific assignments to staff members in connection with the preparation of the IEC report.

ACTION:

For information.

*Jan* *Wells* *WCL* *to* *DJD*  
*PL* *Wells* *Jan*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *ch*

DATE: 7/28/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*rdc*

Reference my memorandum earlier today reporting that former Bureau Agent [redacted] would be serving in a liaison capacity between the White House and the IEC.

Bureau files show that [redacted] served as a Special Agent in the FBI from 9/30/57 until he resigned 9/4/62. [redacted] served in two field offices and in August, 1961, was transferred to the Seat of Government and was assigned to the Crime Records Division. He had a fine record in the Bureau and he resigned in 1962 to enter law practice with his father in New York. [redacted] ran for the Republican ticket for Congressman of the 28th District of New York but lost in a close primary race to Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. [redacted] has made it clear he is a conservative Republican and a staunch supporter of the Bureau and the Nixon Administration. In early 1969 [redacted] was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury to work in the field of organized crime. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and we have had cordial correspondence with him since his resignation.

b6  
b7C

*pa*

ACTION:

For information.

RDC:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

F394

PERMANENT BRIEF OF FILE OF FORMER SA [redacted] ATTACHED.

~~44-557832-91~~

Searched

REC-13 1 AUG 9 1971 *gjm*

SI-117

*CH*  
REC-11 62-113887-1391

*WCS*

12 AUG 27 1971

*SPR*

*TR*

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LEGAL COUNSEL  
JUL 29 11 52 AM '71  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
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REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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FBI  
JUL 29 11 31 AM 1971

SEN STUDY 75

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JUL 29 4 32 PM 1971  
REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

JUL 29 9 05 AM 1971  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

9/30/71



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	
Felt	
Sullivan	
Bishop	
Boardman	
Callahan	
Casper	
Conrad	
Dalbey	
Gale	
Ponder	
Rosen	
Tavel	
Walters	
Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 7/28/71

FROM: R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum reporting that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) was suspending its other assignments to concentrate its attention on the problem of gaps in U. S. security procedures as shown by the recent Pentagon Papers disclosures.

At a meeting of the IEC this morning Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director, advised that he had just attended a meeting in the office of Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, Internal Security Division. Mr. Mardian advised that President Nixon was keenly concerned with regard to the whole question of leaks of security information, not only as shown by the Ellsberg matter but also several other recent leaks. Mardian said that the President is appointing a representative from the White House Staff to work directly with the IEC in conducting its inquiries. This representative will be  a former FBI Agent who is currently employed by the White House Staff. In fact, hereafter the IEC will no longer report directly to Mardian but will report to the White House through  Files have been called regarding  and a memorandum will be prepared setting forth a brief resume of his background. *pa*

ACTION:

For information.

RDC:ekn *ekn*  
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

*REC-138*  
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 1 AUG 9 1971  
 62-13887-131  
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 memo to Cotter to Brennan 7/28/71 RDC  
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58 SEP 3 - 1971

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LEGAL COUNSEL

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REC'D C.O. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D-CALLAHAN  
FBI

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REC'D BISHOP

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FBI JUSTICE

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F. B. I.

AUG 3 2 22 PM 1971

REC'D C.O. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE

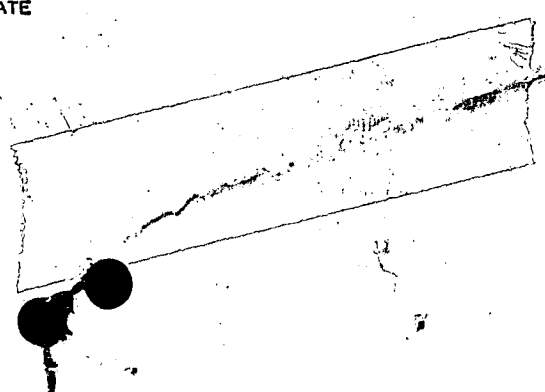
SENSTUDY 75

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/3/71

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

cc Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Brennan

SUBJECT:   
White House Staff Member

came by to see me yesterday, to introduce himself and advise that he had been designated as liaison man between the White House and the Intelligence Evaluation Committee of the Internal Security Division, Department of Justice.

b6  
b7C

reminded me that he was a former FBI Agent, having worked in the Bureau from September, 1957, to September, 1962. The file shows this is correct, and that he had a good record.

explained that his interest was not in the field of policy, but on a working level. He said the purpose of his work was to facilitate the mechanical aspects of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, as they relate to the White House. He said he naturally would expect to be making frequent trips between the White House and the Internal Security Division of the Department.

He had no requests to make and his visit ended pleasantly.

RECOMMENDATION -  
For your information.

~~552-832-93~~  
1 AUG 11 1971  
THREE  
*WCS*

WCS:CSH (5)

ST-112

62-113887-93

12 AUG 5 1971

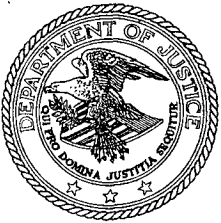
CRIME RESEARCH

51 SEP 1 1971

~~9 AUG 17 1971~~

PERS. REC. UNIT

*Please copy into  
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Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 23, 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Prior to my retirement from the Department, I did want to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the cooperation and assistance rendered by you and your Bureau to the work of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). Mr. Garnett T. Tunstall, whom you have assigned to the IEC Staff, has a unique background in the field of intelligence. His knowledge of various antiwar movements in the U.S. has contributed greatly to the objectives of the Committee.

He has the capacity to retain names and circumstances in relation to the antiwar and black power movements which enables the Committee to fulfill its assignments in exemplary fashion.

As a staff member he is assigned to a project which is very important to the Committee in the preparation of estimates for the President.

Based on my association with Mr. Tunstall, I have found him to be competent, intelligent, and industrious and because of these qualifications he has enabled the Committee to undertake necessary assignments which heretofore could not have been considered.

Sincerely yours,

*John F. Doherty*  
John F. Doherty  
Special Assistant to  
The Attorney General

EX-112 REC-4 62-90718-1657  
62-113887-93 X  
AUG 31 1971

*ack phone (see)  
7-27-71  
J.F.D.*

EXP. PROC.  
5-31-71  
35  
AUG 24 1971

August 27, 1971

EX-112 REC-4 62-90718-1657  
62-113887-93X

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Special Assistant to the Attorney General  
Internal Security Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doherty:

I have received your letters of August 23rd commending Agents Tunstall and Cotter for their contributions to the work of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee. It was most thoughtful of you to write and you may be sure that they share my appreciation for your most generous remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8  
AUG 27 1971  
FBI

Handwritten initials and signature: PBT, [Signature]

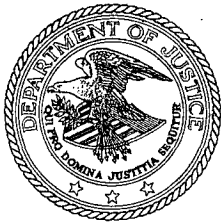
- 1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures (2)  
Personal Attention: Bring to the attention of SAs Garnett T. Tunstall and Richard D. Cotter.
- 1 - Personnel File of SA Garnett T. Tunstall - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel File of SA Richard D. Cotter - Enclosure

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Mr. Doherty is on the Special Correspondents List. He met the Director on 8/20/71. On 8/9/71 the Director wrote to him about his retirement on 9/3/71. SAs Tunstall and Cotter are assigned to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

54 SEP 18 1971  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials: [Signature], [Signature], [Signature]



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 23, 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
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Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

LT  
PST  
A

Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of my imminent retirement, I did want to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for the excellent cooperation I received from the Bureau particularly for the designation of Mr. Richard D. Cotter to represent the FBI on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

Mr. Cotter's assignment to the Committee has contributed greatly because of his extensive awareness of the FBI's responsibilities and his unique ability to write in a clear and concise fashion. His exceptional talent in the field of intelligence, together with his sound judgment, has permitted the Committee to prepare much more meaningful reports.

Based on my association with Mr. Cotter, I have found him to be a competent, dedicated public servant who personifies the principles which have made the FBI great.

Sincerely yours,

*John F. Doherty*  
John F. Doherty  
Special Assistant to  
The Attorney General

62-113887-93X1  
REC-452-90718-1658

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
WASH. D.C.

11 AUG 31 1971

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*S*

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*JFB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*CRP*

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CRP*

DATE: 8/31/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *file*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*Co...*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for September-October, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure *gtt*

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

RECEIVED  
FBI  
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**EX-100**

REC-6 62-113887-94

5 SEP 2 1971

**ENCLOSURE**  
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

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*FAS*  
54 SEP 14 1971

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F.B.I.

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REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI-JUSTICE

11 12 AM '71

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RECEIVED  
SEP 1 9 07 AM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

SEP 1 10 38 AM '71  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

SEP 1 2 58 PM 1971

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FBI-JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SSC 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/2/75 ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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TO DEPT.

SEP 2 11 21 AM 1971

REC'D C.D. BRENNAN  
FBI JUSTICE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Cleveland	_____
Ponder	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of the Staff of captioned Committee, has advised that the White House has requested that the IEC prepare an up-to-date estimate with regard to the Fall Offensive planned in forthcoming weeks by major antiwar groups in the U.S. The White House is interested in information as to what activities are scheduled including sponsoring organizations and the likely size of any demonstrations, the major issues which will be stressed and especially information as to the likelihood of militant and violent activity.

According to Mr. Wells, no specific deadline has been set for this estimate but the White House is interested in receiving the data as quickly as possible. All member agencies of IEC are being requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have.

The Bureau has already developed a considerable amount of information along these lines and we can prepare a report by 9/24/71 pursuant to the request of the White House.

ACTION:

An estimate on the above-described subject matter is being prepared and will be submitted to the IEC after your approval.

62-113887

RDC:bjr (7) *bjr*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

*1799*  
*REC'D DOB*  
*SEP 24 1971*

REC 25  
EX-104

SEP 24 1971

*SEP 25 15 10 6H 51*  
*Gray*  
*Shackelford*  
*Cotter*  
*WBS*

58 SEP 30 1971

*copy to the Deputy Attorney General  
May 2, 1967*

RECEIVED  
SEP 23 10 51 AM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

EDWARD S. MILLER  
SEP 22 12 14 PM '71

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SEP 23 12 55 PM '71

SEP 23 8 10 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

SEP 23 11 14 AM '71  
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FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI

SEP 23 11 35 AM '71

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV  
EDWARD S. MILLER  
SEP 23 12 59 PM '71

Mr. Bernard A. Wells  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Director, FBI

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

September 24, 1971

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning antiwar and other demonstrations scheduled for the Fall of 1971.

Enclosure

RHH:ekn  
(11)

NOTE:

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 9/22/71 reported that the White House had requested the captioned Committee prepare an up-to-date estimate regarding the fall offensive of antiwar groups. The Director approved the recommendation that we prepare the attached material for use of the Committee.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as the unauthorized disclosure of this information could be prejudicial to the defense interests of this Nation.

EX-104 REC-32 62-113887-96 SEP 27 1971

This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Section Chief R. D. Cotter, Room 726, 9th & D Building, for delivery to Mr. Wells.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

EDWARD S. MILLER

REC.D DOM INLETT DIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

REC.D DOM INLETT DIA

*ENCLOSURE*  
*Delivered to Wells 9/27/71*  
*ecw*

*WBS*  
*AS*  
*RF*  
*EM*  
*AM*

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TELETYPE UNIT

PP SEP 20 1971

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EDWARD S. MILLER

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EDWARD S. MILLER

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

SEP 24 9 38 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
SEP 24 10 48 AM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

September 24, 1971

ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 -

b6  
b7C

I. PROBLEM

A previous memorandum reported that the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) and the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) had held conferences June 25-27, 1971 and July 2-4, 1971, respectively, to make plans for future antiwar activity.

At a series of plenary sessions held since these conferences, PCPJ and NPAC have developed a program of demonstrations for the Fall of 1971. This program cannot be considered hard and fast at the present time, but it generally indicates the current planning with regard to coming months.

II. SUMMARY

A. PCPJ

Since the disturbance at the New York Correctional Facility, Attica, New York, PCPJ has seized upon the issue to call for major demonstrations at penal institutions located at Danbury, Connecticut; San Quentin, California; Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Missouri; Joliet, Illinois; and Alderson, West Virginia, on October 2, 1971. These demonstrations are to be known as a "Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners." PCPJ leaders have called for demonstrations at jails throughout the country for those supporters who could not attend the above demonstrations.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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REC'D ON 10/11/71  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
 GROUP 1

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 downgrading and  
 declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX

62-113887-96

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ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

On October 13, 1971, PCPJ, with the support of NPAC, has called for a nationwide moratorium on business as usual to call for an end to the war. This moratorium will be marked by campus strikes, work stoppages, rallies, and militant actions. In addition, PCPJ has called for locally organized nonviolent demonstrations at Federal facilities and corporations involved in the war effort.

During the period of October 26-29, 1971, PCPJ will sponsor a series of demonstrations in Washington, D. C. These demonstrations will protest the continuing war in Vietnam, the Administration's recent wage-price freeze, unemployment, and political repression. The schedule during this period currently calls for the following:

October 26, 1971--church and pacifist groups plan to march to the White House and commit large-scale civil disobedience by sitting on the sidewalks. A teach-in on grand jury procedures will be held, probably in front of the Department of Justice. It is hoped that a civil magistrate can be secured who will issue some sort of restraining order against grand juries. May Day Collective (MDC) members will be at the Justice Department to protest the Attica incident;

October 27, 1971--demonstrations to be held at Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Commerce, and Labor by women's groups and the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). Church groups plan to return to the White House if sufficient numbers can be gathered;

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ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

October 28, 1971--demonstration in support of Third World peoples, particularly those in East Pakistan, will be held at the Department of State. Efforts will be made to shut the building down by nonviolent civil disobedience;

October 29, 1971--massive civil disobedience at the White House by all participating groups. Groups will meet at previously selected locations at noon and march to the White House;

October 30 or  
31, 1971--a press conference to be held to discuss events of the previous week and to project plans for the period through November 6, 1971.

On November 7 and 8, 1971, PCPJ will continue demonstrations in Washington, D. C., with a soul rally on November 7, described as "an inspirational rally originally scheduled for last May 2 but postponed because of the obvious, but undeclared martial law in Washington," and on November 8 with a massive nonviolent demonstration designed to force the Government to "set the date" for withdrawal from Vietnam and for an end to governmental repression.

B. NPAC

In plenary sessions held since its July 2-4, 1971, conference, the NPAC has maintained its originally scheduled program which calls for the following:

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ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

October 13, 1971--in collaboration with PCPJ sponsor  
a moratorium on business as usual  
to end the war in Vietnam;

November 3, 1971--sponsorship of a nationwide student  
strike as a protest against continued  
U. S. involvement in Vietnam;

November 6, 1971--sponsorship of massive regional  
demonstrations in New York, New York;  
Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio;  
Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C.;  
Houston, Texas; Tampa, Florida; Seattle,  
Washington; Detroit, Michigan;  
Los Angeles and San Francisco, California;  
Minneapolis, Minnesota; Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania; and Chicago, Illinois.  
The Washington demonstration is to be  
known as the "March for Life."

Leading up to this demonstration, NPAC plans to  
call for a "National Peace Action Week" during which it will  
encourage a series of local demonstrations around the country.

C. OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS

In addition to the programs sponsored by PCPJ and  
NPAC, other demonstrations are being planned. On October 4,  
1971, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam will commence  
a "lay-in" at the White House. The Women Strike for Peace  
will support this demonstration at which efforts will be  
made to have between 300 and 400 demonstrators lie down in  
front of the White House to indicate to the American public  
the cost in human lives of the conflict in Indochina. It is  
anticipated that this demonstration will last a week or ten  
days and demonstrators are reportedly preparing to be arrested.

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ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

On October 25, 1971, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War will attempt to disrupt the Veterans Day parade in Washington, D. C. Discussions have been held regarding the disruption of parades in other cities but no cities have been mentioned. An "anti-smack" (heroin) march is also scheduled for Washington followed by a rally at the Sylvan Theater. During the rally it is hoped that a call will be received from Madame Binh, the Provisional Government of South Vietnam representative at the Paris Peace Talks. This call will call upon President Nixon to respond to the North Vietnamese peace proposals. At the time the call is received, the seven-point peace proposal, as offered by the North Vietnamese, will be distributed and a "peoples' armistice day" will be declared.

### III. CONCLUSIONS/COMMENTS

Despite this late date, the scheduled demonstrations noted above cannot be considered as firm. Planning sessions by NPAC, PCPJ, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and other interested participants are continuing to be held to revise and update this program. National events will, of course, have a great deal to do with changes to be made in the schedule. A recent disturbance at Attica, New York, is an example. Since the disturbance, leaders of PCPJ have stated that prison reform is one of the basic issues facing the country. The incident has greatly expanded PCPJ's plans for the October 2, 1971, demonstration. Any outbreak at other penal institutions resulting in widespread publicity could add fuel to this issue.

The MDC, which broke away from PCPJ during the summer conference, attempted to establish itself at a conference in Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1971. The homosexual issue and women's liberation issue were so divisive that MDC failed to establish an effective organization. Lacking in organization and funds, it has

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ANTIWAR AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS  
FALL OF 1971

agreed to support PCPJ's planned Washington demonstrations during the period of October 26-29, 1971, and has stated that it will engage in civil disobedience activities daily during that time.

The rift between PCPJ and NPAC has not completely healed. Leaders in PCPJ feel that NPAC has siphoned off a disproportionate amount of funds from the movement and that its single issue approach is too restrictive. NPAC feels that PCPJ has too broad an approach and its propensity for violence is distasteful. What can be considered as a temporary accord enables them to cosponsor demonstrations during the period. This accord lies on the surface only and therefore will not result in close cooperation between the two groups.

While the leaders of these groups have tentatively reached agreement on desires and issues, little or nothing has been done to publicize their plans within the movement. In addition, with the exception of a preliminary discussion by Rennie Davis with Washington Police Department officials regarding permits, nothing has been done to secure permits for this period. The lack of publicity, as well as the lack of organizational planning for this program, would indicate that little success will be realized. The mere fact that so many demonstrations are planned within such a short period mitigates against large numbers participating. It is expected that main publicity will be given to the October 13 moratorium and the November 6 demonstration with the result that these two demonstrations hold the greatest possibility for drawing large crowds.

NOTE:

See letter to Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director, Intelligence Evaluation Committee, dated 9/24/71, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee," and prepared by RHH:ekn.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Miller	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*  
*RDC/ea*

FROM : R. D. Cotter

DATE: 9/27/71

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*rd cotter*

Reference my memorandum 9/22/71 reporting that captioned Committee was preparing an estimate with regard to the antiwar Fall Offensive. This study was undertaken at the specific request of the White House. Attached is Bureau's copy of this report which is being provided to the White House and member agencies.

This report is based entirely on FBI information. The report sets forth available information concerning antiwar protests and demonstrations planned in October and November, 1971, by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the National Peace Action Coalition, and other militant antiwar groups. It points out that there has been little publicity and planning for forthcoming antiwar protests and as result it seems likely the events will not attract a large number of people.

*ESTIMATE E-18*  
*The October - November Wash DC*  
**ACTION:** *\*Antiwar offensive*  
*9/24/71*  
 For information.

1- ENCLOSURE

Enc. **ENC. BEHIND FILE**

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

REC 25

SEP 29 1971

RDC:bjr/mea

*F220*  
 51 OCT 5 1971 *mea*

*5-28*

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FBI  
REC'D BISHOP

EDWARD S. MILLEN

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FBI

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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FBI

REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS  
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REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

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ACC: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL:  DATE: 6/12/75  
MISC: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION (EAD) - SECURITY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9/29/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*CA# 75-6203*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-29-88 BY SP5

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of the Staff of captioned Committee, has advised that the White House has requested IEC to prepare an estimate on the future implications to domestic order posed by events at Attica State Prison. The White House is interested in the scope of the problem posed by prison riots as well as the influences which create these conditions in the penal system. Of particular interest is the influence of black and New Left extremists in prison disorders.

According to Mr. Wells, 10/15/71 has been set as the deadline for this estimate and all member agencies of IEC are being requested to furnish any pertinent data they may possess.

The Bureau has previously levied a requirement on the field to furnish data developed regarding the extremist activity directed against prisons and the field has been instructed to submit such data in form suitable for dissemination by 10/1/71. Upon receipt of this material, Bureau representatives on IEC Staff will prepare a summary which can be submitted to IEC. This will be submitted for prior approval by the Bureau.

ACTION:

When completed, summary will be submitted for your approval.

62-113887

GTT:bjr (7) *life*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*copy to the Deputy Attorney General  
May 21, 1971  
RDC*

*me*

*REC-21 62-113887-98*

22 SEP 5 1971

*SP*

*DA*

*TJS EM*

*V 7 J.A. W.S.*

*WBS*

*8/1/71*

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EDWARD S. MILLER

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LEGAL COUNSEL

SEP 30 8 29 AM 1971

REC'D SULLIVAN  
FBI JUSTICE

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REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV

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THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-115395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.  DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 ACC.  DEL.  DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
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EDWARD S. MILLER

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

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10/14/71

*R* To: SACs, Atlanta Newark  
 Baltimore New Haven 1 - Mr. Rosen  
 Boston New York 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
 Chicago Philadelphia 1 - Mr. Gray  
 Cincinnati San Antonio 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
 Cleveland San Francisco 1 - Mr. Shackelford  
 Detroit Seattle 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
 Los Angeles Washington Field 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter  
 Milwaukee

From: Director, FBI

*INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE*

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
 (RESEARCH MATTER)

BUDED: 11/15/71

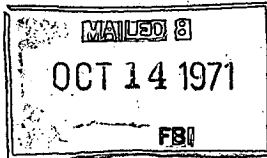
*W*

Bureau is cooperating in a study to assess the communications and communications security capabilities of violence-prone groups within the United States. Recipient offices either are origin regarding major subversive organizations or have covered large-scale demonstrations organized by dissident groups in recent years.

Recipients should review their files and contact logical sources to develop information of interest to the above-mentioned study. In particular, information in the following categories is desired:

*Leib*

RDC:bjr (42) *bjr*



REC-4

*62-113887-99*

SEE NOTE PAGE 007015 1971

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
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EX-102

*EM*

*file DS JS*

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*DS R TJS*

*gmc*

OCT 21 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SACs, Atlanta et al

Re: Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence-Prone  
Groups Within the United States  
(Research Matter)

1) Evidence of the use of radio communications by members of dissident groups which are likely to undertake violent or illegal actions (including type of equipment used and information on techniques and procedures used such as call signs, call words, etc.).

2) Evidence of the use of codes, ciphers, cover terms or scramblers by such groups.

3) Evidence of monitoring by dissident groups of communications of law enforcement groups or evidence of knowledge of procedures used by law enforcement forces (such as emergency frequencies).

4) Evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by dissident groups for disruptive purposes.

Any positive information being reported should be set forth in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau (original and one to Bureau). If no pertinent information is available, advise by letter under instant caption. Note Bureau deadline of 11/15/71.

Replies should be designated for attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

NOTE:

See memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 10/12/71, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), Internal Security - Miscellaneous," prepared by RDC:bjr.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Rosen	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/12/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *[Signature]*

1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*[Handwritten signature]*

At the suggestion of the National Security Agency representative, the staff of the IEC has agreed to undertake a study on the following subject: An Assessment of the Communications and Communications Security Capabilities of Violence-Prone Groups Within the United States. It is believed such a report will be useful for planning purposes and for operational support of law enforcement authorities in the event of major widespread civil disturbances.

Specifically, the study will cover the following points:

1) Evidence of the use of radio communications by members of dissident groups which are likely to undertake violent or illegal actions (including type of equipment used and information on techniques and procedures used such as call signs, call words, etc.).

2) Evidence of the use of codes, ciphers, cover terms or scramblers by such groups.

3) Evidence of monitoring by dissident groups of communications of law enforcement groups or evidence of knowledge of procedures used by law enforcement forces (such as emergency frequencies).

SI-106 REC-36 62-113887-100

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4) Evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by dissident groups for disruptive purposes.

*[Handwritten initials]*

Enclosure sent 10-14-71

CONTINUED - OVER

62-113887  
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RDC:bjr (8) *[Signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
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FBI

TO DEPT. \_\_\_\_\_

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ACC.  DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SSC 62-116395-266

HSC \_\_\_\_\_

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REC'D - ROSEN  
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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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LEGAL COUNSEL

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REC-D BISHOP

DOM INTELL DIV.

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
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Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
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1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/12/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *[Signature]*

1 - Mr. Gray  
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

*[Signature]*

At the suggestion of the National Security Agency representative, the staff of the IEC has agreed to undertake a study on the following subject: An Assessment of the Communications and Communications Security Capabilities of Violence-Prone Groups Within the United States. It is believed such a report will be useful for planning purposes and for operational support of law enforcement authorities in the event of major widespread civil disturbances.

Specifically, the study will cover the following points:

1) Evidence of the use of radio communications by members of dissident groups which are likely to undertake violent or illegal actions (including type of equipment used and information on techniques and procedures used such as call signs, call words, etc.).

2) Evidence of the use of codes, ciphers, cover terms or scramblers by such groups.

3) Evidence of monitoring by dissident groups of communications of law enforcement groups or evidence of knowledge of procedures used by law enforcement forces (such as emergency frequencies).

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18 OCT 21 1971

4) Evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by dissident groups for disruptive purposes.

*[Handwritten initials]*

Enclosure sent 10-14-71

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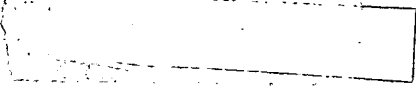
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Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)



A deadline of 12/1/71 has been set for the contributions of the various member agencies.

ACTION:

1) Attached for approval is an airtel to 17 field offices which cover the activities of major dissident groups or which have covered large-scale demonstrations in recent years. These offices may possibly have pertinent information on this subject matter. These offices are being requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have developed. A deadline of 11/15/71 has been set.

2) Upon receipt of response from the field, Bureau representatives on IEC will prepare an overall report for submission to IEC. This report will be submitted to the Bureau for prior approval, however.

*JAS.*      *OK*      *EM*      *TSS*      *DS*  
*←*      *R*      *DS*      *DS*  
*PROF*      *WBS*      *DM*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Mohr	_____
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Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *MS*

DATE: 10/1/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*Cotter*

*gm*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for October-November, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

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*WRBS*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMM* DATE: 10/21/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
(REVISION OF THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE)

At the specific request of the White House, the IEC prepared and submitted a comprehensive report dated 9/24/71 outlining scheduled antiwar activities and an evaluation of the potential for civil disorders. This report, although incorporating data from various other agencies, was prepared to a considerable extent on FBI data.

The Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, on 9/18/71 requested the IEC to update this report. Attached is the Bureau's copy of the revised estimate dated 10/21/71 which for the most part was prepared and based on data furnished by the FBI. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr:ljp  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

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*JAS*

R

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*copy to the Deputy Attorney General  
May 2, 1971*

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FBI

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SENSTUDY 75

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. *EM*
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference prior memoranda reporting that the IEC had been requested by the White House to prepare a summary regarding problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information, including appropriate recommendations.

Attached is a draft of the proposed report on this subject which has been prepared by the staff of the IEC. In summary, this report outlines the major problems and policies which relate to this matter; summarizes the pertinent executive orders and directives relating to this issue and comments on their effectiveness; sets forth the major lessons learned from the "Pentagon Papers" fiasco; and lists specific recommendations to tighten Government security and better protect classified data.

Recommendations include a conclusion that all agencies should have centralized control of releases involving classified data and that such releases should first be cleared by appropriate intelligence or security personnel to assure that it is sanitized. Recommendation was also made that contacts with news media should be tightly controlled with clearly defined procedures and a central office to handle press contacts. In addition, a recommendation was made that all contacts with news media, on or off the job, should be made a matter of record when official business is discussed.

The report also recommends that, in cases of leaks to the press of classified data even where criminal prosecution is not possible, thorough administrative action

Enclosure

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Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

[redacted]  
should be undertaken by the agency involved. It has always been the Bureau's position that the ultimate answer to leaks lies in tight administrative control and internal discipline within the various agencies.

The report also calls for improved security training and orientation programs both within the Government and private industries handling classified material and for tougher security inspections. This report specifically deplores the practices of some Government officials retaining classified documents as "private papers" and urges that an executive directive be issued prohibiting this practice.

From the above, it can be seen that in large measure this report reflects views long held by the Director and recommends practices which already are followed by the FBI. It is believed this report is an excellent statement of the problem of unauthorized disclosures and that it contains a number of hard-hitting and effective recommendations to improve the situation. The IEC staff is to take up this report at a meeting on 10/26/71. At that time, member agencies will submit any suggested corrections or modifications.

ACTION:

If you approve, Bureau representatives will offer no objection to this report at the 10/26 meeting. You will be advised if any major changes are suggested by other IEC members. A copy of the final version will be provided the Director.

JAS

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SPECIAL REPORT:

THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE  
OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

~~SECRET~~

WORKING COPY

Prepared by:  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
November 1971

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~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification~~

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"The condition upon which God hath given  
liberty to man is eternal vigilance..."

John Philpot Curran  
July 1790, during speech  
in Irish municipal election



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## INTRODUCTION

At no time in our history has the issue of governmental secrecy been more hotly debated than in the past several months. Storm center for this controversy has been the "Pentagon Papers" incident, involving the deliberate disclosure to the press of hundreds of classified documents dealing with sensitive U.S. military operations and diplomatic strategy in Southeast Asia.

The incidence of unauthorized disclosures of classified information has increased markedly in recent years. Such disclosures have involved a variety of U.S. Government activities relating for the most part to military and diplomatic matters. The majority have been caused by either the lack of integrity or the carelessness of individuals entrusted with classified information. The "Pentagon Papers" episode was certainly no exception in this regard.

One point deserves to be mentioned at the outset. Although there has been sharp disagreement as to the scope of Federal security programs, even the most outspoken critics

have not questioned the Government's right, and even its obligation, to safeguard certain categories of information. Indeed, the courts, the overwhelming majority of the public, and even the news media have supported the Government's need to protect information which, if disclosed, would be harmful to the national defense.

The objectives of this report are to examine existing procedures which seek to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of classified data and to recommend specific steps which should be taken to strengthen the current system. However, we can never lose sight of the fact that in our constitutional system the public's right to be kept informed is vital. At the same time, we must not impose any safeguards that are contrary to an individual's rights as guaranteed under the Constitution; our aim is to improve Government security and not to undermine individual freedom.

This report will focus attention on the following areas:

- 1) A discussion of the problems and policies relating to the disclosure of classified information;
- 2) A summary of

pertinent executive orders and related directives; 3) A critique of the effectiveness of existing security regulations; 4) Lessons learned from the unauthorized disclosure of the "Pentagon Papers"; and 5) Conclusions and recommendations.

PROBLEMS AND POLICIES RELATING TO THE  
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Authorized Disclosures

There are certain times during the conduct of Government affairs when it is clearly in the interest of the United States to disclose information which is based on classified material. Even in these instances, however, certain definite safeguards should be observed.

First, uniform procedures should be established in each agency for controlling such releases and they should be approved only after careful consideration at the highest level of the releasing agency. Second, such releases should only be made after consultation with agency intelligence or security personnel and, where appropriate, with the originating agency. These safeguards will insure that the information is properly sanitized, with protection of research procedures, methods of acquisition, technical details, and intelligence sources. Furthermore, releasing officials can be made aware of the possible risks or damage to the national interest.

Third, a senior coordinating officer should be designated by each agency to facilitate rapid checks by other agencies in determining if a disclosure was, in fact, authorized. This will preclude a waste of funds and manpower in unnecessary preliminary inquiry.

#### Unauthorized Disclosures

The unauthorized disclosures of classified Government information can have far-reaching damaging effects on the national security, some of which may not even be discernible for years to come.

Some unauthorized disclosures provide hostile countries with vital information not otherwise available to them. Besides the savings in money, time, and manpower, they no longer have to risk intelligence operations to acquire the information and their intelligence effort is made easier. On the other hand, U.S. intelligence sources may be jeopardized and our classified technical advances singled out as ready targets of hostile intelligence. U.S. diplomatic efforts may be impeded, our policy objectives and political advantages scuttled, and even American lives lost through any one or a combination of such disclosures.

Those who disclose classified information in violation of the provisions of regulatory documents or law are clearly a menace to the national security.

There are a variety of ways in which unauthorized disclosures occur. Some are deliberate, some inadvertent. The majority are oral disclosures, but some are accomplished through a display of documents or excerpts and a few by actually passing documents.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, there is no willful intent to injure the national defense. High-level officials frequently disclose classified information through inadvertence simply because they cannot recall what information they acquired from classified documents and what they have read in newspapers or other unclassified sources. Often these officials move in scientific, academic, and business circles where discussions of current topics may invite the use of classified information to make a point, satisfy an ego, or impress others with a depth of knowledge in matters to which they are not privy. Representatives of the news media as well as foreign officials circulate in the same groups and can easily obtain any classified information carelessly divulged.

Certain members of the press have, in fact, developed an exceptional ability to piece together a major news story from a number of seemingly innocuous conversations. Most of these disclosures could be avoided by simply following the "need-to-know" principle.

Over and above such inadvertent disclosures, there are some officials who willfully divulge classified information to the news media without authorization. They may do this to promote their own favorite project, to force reconsideration of or a change in certain policies, or to influence public or Congressional opinion. Such officials refuse to accept the judgment or decisions of higher authority, but instead take their case to the public through the device of an unauthorized leak to the press. The resulting damage to national defense interests is often immeasurable.

#### Contacts with the Press

In a number of agencies, news media representatives now have almost unrestricted access to officials and employees.



This permissiveness with the press presents serious problems. The department or agency loses control over information discussed, the official actually responsible for news media contacts is often by-passed, the likelihood of unauthorized disclosures is greatly increased, and investigation of leaks that have occurred becomes far more difficult.

Each department or agency should have clearly defined procedures, including a central office, for handling official contacts with news media representatives and these procedures should be brought to the attention of all personnel so that press representatives can be referred to the proper official. Any contact by an official or employee with news representatives where official business is discussed should immediately be made a written matter of record by the official or employee. The record should pinpoint the subject matter discussed and contain a summary of information, if any, furnished by the official or employee. No exceptions should be made even though the contact is made outside the office or during nonworking hours. Violations should result in strict administrative action.

## Investigation of Unauthorized Disclosures

Section 19 of Executive Order 10501 directs that the head of each department or agency take prompt and stringent administrative action against any officer or employee of the United States, at any level of employment, determined to have been knowingly responsible for any release or disclosure of classified defense information or material except in the manner authorized by the order. It provides further that, where a violation of criminal statutes may be involved, all such cases will be referred promptly to the Department of Justice.

Implicit in these provisions is a requirement to identify the individual responsible through investigation, if necessary. But herein lies a major problem. The investigations of unauthorized disclosures have been, for years, a frustrating experience for investigative personnel. It is almost impossible in most cases to fix responsibility because of the wide dissemination given most classified material. This broadens the investigative target to impractical dimensions.

We believe, nevertheless, that unauthorized disclosures should be investigated vigorously, particularly those which involve substantial damage to the national defense interests. There is always the possibility that the person responsible will be identified. Moreover, these investigations have an inhibitive effect that serves the objectives of security. Federal employees who are prone to be careless about disclosing classified matters will take stock of themselves. Those who pass classified information deliberately and without authority will reconsider the wisdom of their actions. Witting and unwitting sources of the news media will tend to dry up. Most important, a vigorous investigation demonstrates that officials, in fact, will not make light of such incidents.

In many instances, criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice of individuals responsible for an unauthorized disclosure is precluded because the subject matter cannot be declassified for purposes of prosecution in Federal court. In these cases, however, the agency should pursue a vigorous administrative inquiry to pinpoint

responsibility and should institute stringent administrative action as directed by Executive Order 10501. To insure that there is a clear understanding of jurisdictional responsibilities in these matters, interested agencies should maintain close liaison with the Department of Justice.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND RELATED DIRECTIVES

As the United States entered the Cold War period following World War II, the need for strengthening security procedures, particularly those relating to personnel security and the protection of classified information, became evident. Increased hostile intelligence operations and the rapid advance of international communism caused widespread anxiety that existing safeguards against espionage and subversion were inadequate.

As a result of the need for increased protection of defense information, a series of Executive orders were issued. Three existing Executive orders are pertinent to this special report. They are: Executive Order 10450 (Security Requirements For Government Employment); Executive Order 10501 (Safeguarding Official Information in the Interests of the Defense of the United States); Executive Order 10865 (Safeguarding Classified Information Within Industry). These orders have been implemented by separate directives within each department or agency of the Government.

Executive Order 10450

This order provides security requirements for Government employment and includes basic policies, instructions, and standards to insure that all persons employed in the departments or agencies of Government are "reliable, trustworthy, of good character and conduct, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States." The major provisions are:

(1) A requirement that investigations be conducted of appointees in both sensitive and nonsensitive positions, and of employees in sensitive positions if they had not previously been the subject of a full background investigation. For appointees, the type of investigation depends on whether the position is sensitive or nonsensitive, and ranges from a national agency check to a full background investigation.

(2) Authority for the head of each department and agency to suspend or terminate any employee whose retention is not clearly consistent with the interests of national security. U. S. military personnel are not covered by this order, but are subject to Defense Department directives closely patterned after the order.

Executive Order 10501

This order provides basic security requirements for safeguarding official information of the Government. The fundamental purpose is to protect uniformly certain official information affecting the national defense against unauthorized disclosure. The major provisions are:

- (1) The establishment of three categories of classification (Top Secret, Secret, Confidential) for official information requiring protection in the interests of national defense.
- (2) Guidelines for classification.
- (3) Policy and procedures for declassification, downgrading, or upgrading.
- (4) Requirements for custody and safekeeping.
- (5) Policy for accountability and dissemination.
- (6) Requirements for orientation and inspection.
- (7) A requirement for the National Security Council to conduct a continuing review of the implementation of the order.

(8) A requirement for heads of departments and agencies to conduct a continuing review to insure protection of information under the order and to insure that no information is withheld which the people of the United States have a right to know.

(9) A requirement that heads of departments and agencies take prompt administrative and/or legal action in any case of unauthorized disclosure of classified defense information by Government personnel.

Executive Order 10865

This order requires certain departments and agencies of the Government to prescribe by regulation specific requirements, restrictions, and other safeguards to protect releases of classified information to or within U. S. industry. The order also authorizes heads of departments and agencies to grant access to classified information and provides procedures for use in the event security clearances are denied or revoked.

In this connection, the Defense Department, which handles the vast majority of classified Government contracts with industry, has issued detailed guidelines in its "Industrial



Security Regulation" and "Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information." These regulations provide that all contractor personnel who require access to classified data must be investigated to determine their suitability for such access.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING SECURITY REGULATIONS

We believe existing regulations governing Federal personnel and physical security practices are logical, practical, and comprehensive; and further, that they strike a good balance between the desirability of a free flow of information and the need to withhold sensitive defense information from public disclosure.

But no matter how effective current programs may appear in theory, putting them into successful practice has often proved a difficult matter.

The sheer magnitude of Government security programs is staggering in itself. The total number of persons presently holding Top Secret Clearances, for example, is estimated at some 760,000. This includes more than 650,000 regular Government employees and over 100,000 employees of private contractors.

In any program involving the screening of such vast numbers, there are bound to be instances where unreliable or irresponsible individuals are granted clearances.

In addition, personnel security investigations have become increasingly difficult as a result of changes in the attitudes of many Americans. In the past, it was relatively easier to determine if an individual met the accepted standards of loyalty and suitability for Federal employment. Americans were less likely to challenge the Government's right to investigate prospective Federal employees and they were more disposed to approve of existing loyalty or suitability criteria.

Today, however, there is an increasing climate of reluctance to cooperate with Government personnel investigations. The antagonism towards and mistrust of Government which has been encouraged by dissident groups--a trend often publicized by the news media in sympathetic terms--has had a pervasive and insidious effect. The Government investigator today is likely to get a cool reception and to receive less than full cooperation from many of the persons he contacts.

Many colleges and universities refuse to provide information in their files concerning former or present students. Private employers are frequently reluctant to furnish

information and even some law enforcement agencies will no longer provide full access to their files. This lack of cooperation may be based on civil libertarian grounds or on fears of legal reprisals.

The mere fact that a personnel investigation is conducted and a favorable evaluation is made has never provided any absolute guarantee that the individual "cleared" is, in fact, trustworthy, discreet, and stable. This is particularly true, of course, if the investigation has been hampered by a lack of cooperation on the part of persons contacted.

#### Suggested Steps to Bolster Current Regulations

Although existing security regulations are considered sound, there are several areas in which their enforcement needs to be strengthened.

1. Executive Order (EO) 10501 requires the maintenance of active training programs to impress each employee with his responsibility to protect classified information. The order also provides for the designation of experienced persons to coordinate and supervise activities applicable to their agencies under the Order.

Despite these regulations, security orientation is given mere lip service in many agencies. Security education is often handled in a desultory and superficial manner at the time an individual is first granted access to classified data with no effective follow-up program. Consequently, an awareness of security requirements and responsibilities gradually declines.

*Handwritten arrow pointing to the number 2*  
\*  
2. Special emphasis should be placed on security education at the management level. Top Federal officials, who often have access to a wide range of classified information, are involved daily in activities which make them vulnerable to security breaches. They are sought after by members of the press; conduct business with officials of other agencies; give testimony before Congressional committees; handle speeches; and engage in a variety of other outside functions.

Federal security programs should insure that these officials are continuously alert to their security obligations; are regularly reminded of the "need-to-know" principle; and are aware of the serious effect inadvertent or careless disclosure of classified information, particularly during contacts with the press, can have on national security.

\* MORE EXPANSION ON MEANING OF EX-ORPER 10501

3. EO 10501 provides for the establishment of an active inspection program within each agency to insure effective implementation of the order. In practice, however, such inspections are often conducted in a perfunctory manner. Frequently, they are primarily concerned with the mechanical aspects of security procedures (classification, storage, accountability, etc.), and pay insufficient attention to the underlying spirit of the regulations as exemplified by the "need-to-know" principle. Too often, they are directed only towards lower echelons and do not include a thorough review of procedures used by high-ranking officials. It is the latter who, by far, have the most access to classified information and the greatest opportunity for unauthorized disclosures of such data, accidentally or otherwise.

4. EO 10501 directs the National Security Council to conduct a continuing review of the <sup>\*</sup>implementation of this order within the Executive Branch. ~~to the Intelligence~~ ~~Just 2. This responsibility has been delegated~~ In practice, however, this responsibility has been left to each individual agency with regard to its own operations. Over a period of time, this has encouraged a lax attitude towards the Executive order in many areas of the Government.

\* EXPAND ON EX. ORDER 10501

## LESSONS OF THE PENTAGON PAPERS

The recent "Pentagon Papers" incident provides a graphic insight into the problems encountered in the handling and safeguarding of classified information and points up the critical damage that can result from inept and lax compliance with security procedures. A review of this situation is also useful in suggesting corrective measures that can be applied to the overall problem of preventing unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

### The Rand Corporation

While the Rand Corporation was formally incorporated in May of 1948, its origin goes back to March of 1946 when a contract for "a program of study and research on the broad subject of continental warfare" was awarded by the Army Air Forces to the Douglas Aircraft Company. This program was officially designated "Project RAND"--for Research and Development.

The idea for Project RAND grew out of the concern of U. S. military leaders that the civilian scientists who had contributed so much to our victory would abandon military work as soon as World War II ended. As the

existing governmental structure was not conducive to maintaining the long-range scientific research and development program envisioned, the search was begun for a suitable alternative. It was decided that the best solution to this problem was the formation of an independent non-profit corporation chartered under the laws of California.

Initially, Rand's main clients were the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1959, however, a contract with the Office of the Secretary of Defense calling for work on "theoretical, conceptual, and background studies and analyses of advanced military weapons systems and components" expanded the scope of Rand's projects, and by the mid-1960's, the firm was heavily involved in a number of projects for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In recent years, Rand has further diversified by expanding its work into the domestic sector and has undertaken a wide range of research studies for State and local governments in the field of health, education, and urban affairs.

National security, however, remains the major interest and focus of the Rand Corporation's research efforts. As the involvement of U. S. combat forces in Southeast Asia



increased beginning in the summer of 1965, Rand intensified its research on problems relating to that area. By late 1965, Rand had formalized a program of research and analysis in the field of revolutionary warfare, insurgency, and counter-insurgency with emphasis on Vietnam. Over the past five years, Rand's staff on Southeast Asia programs has ranged in size from 35 to 90 full-time professionals.

In the summer of 1967, the Office of the Secretary of Defense requested a number of Rand staff members by name, including Daniel Ellsberg, to participate in the preparation of a history of United States involvement in Vietnam being compiled by a Defense Department team referred to as the "Vietnam Task Force" which worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This history has since become known as the "Pentagon Papers."

#### The Pentagon Papers

The "Pentagon Papers" is, in fact, a 47-volume study entitled "U. S.-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967" which was produced by the Vietnam Task Force. The study was commissioned in June of 1967 by then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara who requested that the study be directed by the Office of

International Security Affairs, headed by John McNaughton. Morton H. Halperin, McNaughton's Deputy for Policy Planning and Arms Control, was given control of the overall project, and he appointed a subordinate, Leslie H. Gelb, to act as Chairman of the Task Force.

Some 30-40 individuals, including military and civilian Department of Defense employees, and a number of outside consultants, including Ellsberg and other Rand employees, worked on the study at various times. Various portions of the study were written by different people at different times, and the end result is more a collection of separate treatises than a unified whole. Although all portions of the study were completed by the summer or early fall of 1968, it was not formally dispatched to then Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford until Wednesday, January 15, 1969, just two working days prior to the beginning of President Nixon's Administration.

#### Distribution of the "Pentagon Papers"

Officially, 15 sets of the 47-volume study were prepared for distribution. Of these, seven were retained at the Defense Department while the others were delivered during the period from May to September, 1969, to the following:

former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at the World Bank; former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford at his Washington law office; Mr. William Bundy at the State Department; Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach at the State Department; the National Archives; the Lyndon Johnson Presidential Library; the Rand Corporation, Washington, D. C.; and the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California.

In addition to the complete 47-volume sets prepared by the Vietnam Task Force, a number of related drafts and working papers were produced, including five sets of a 38-volume preliminary draft. Reportedly, four of these draft sets were destroyed by Defense Department personnel, and the surviving set, along with related Vietnam Task Force documents and "private papers," was sent to the Rand Corporation, Washington, D. C., on January 21, 1969, the day after the inauguration of President Nixon.

This transferral of documents to Rand, Washington, was preceded by a memorandum (apparently dated December 18, 1968) addressed to Harry Rowen, President of the Rand Corporation, in which the requirements for control and access to the documents were set forth. The memorandum was signed by three Defense Department officials connected with the Vietnam Task Force, namely, Paul Warnke, Morton Halperin, and Leslie Gelb.

The memorandum instructed that access to and distribution of the Vietnam Task Force documents would require approval by two of the three signers. It further provided that access to the Vietnam Task Force documents covering the years 1945 to 1961 could be granted on a continuing basis to Rand employees recommended by Rand, provided the three signers were informed in advance.

This entire transaction was highly questionable from several standpoints. In essence, it represented a private agreement between three Government officials and a private corporation concerning the handling of classified Government documents. While certain documents covered by the agreement were described as "private papers," it has been determined that, in fact, many of them were classified Government material. Though classified, none of the material was ever entered into the Rand accountability system for handling classified documents.

The Rand Corporation's subsequent acquisition of two sets of the completed 47-volume study is also open to serious question. By letter dated July 14, 1969, Leslie Gelb, then no longer a Government employee, notified Harry Rowen that Warnke,

Halperin, and he would like to store two sets of the complete study at the Rand Corporation. Gelb also pointed out that, for reasons he would discuss later with Rowen, they had agreed to restrict access to these sets to Rowen alone for the time being. Subsequently, in September, 1969, one of these sets was delivered to Rand-Washington and the other to Rand-Santa Monica.

The Washington office of Rand again failed to enter this material into its accountability system. The Santa Monica office did enter the set into its accountability system on October 3, 1969.

On the following day, Daniel Ellsberg began charging out portions of this set.

Daniel Ellsberg

Ellsberg, who has emerged as the central figure in the "Pentagon Papers" episode, was born April 7, 1931, at Chicago, Illinois. Following graduation from Harvard College in 1952, Ellsberg studied at Cambridge University in England for one year and then returned to Harvard University where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Economics in 1954. Ellsberg served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1954<sup>to</sup> (50) 1957 at which time he was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant. He then returned to

Harvard under a fellowship and began study towards a doctorate degree in economics.

Ellsberg commenced employment as an economist with the Rand Corporation at Santa Monica in June, 1959, and worked in this capacity until September, 1964, when he was accepted to a position as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs, John T. McNaughton.

One year later, Ellsberg transferred to the State Department and was assigned as an attache, Saigon, Vietnam. While in Vietnam, he initially worked for Major General Edward Lansdale in the counterinsurgency field and later served as a Special Assistant to U.S. Deputy Ambassador William Porter. In July, 1967, he resigned his State Department post for reasons of health and returned to the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica. Shortly thereafter, Ellsberg was selected to assist in the newly organized Vietnam Study Task Force at the Pentagon.

#### Background Investigations of Ellsberg

Two full background investigations were conducted regarding Ellsberg; the first in 1959 by the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Air Force to clear him for access to classified information at the Rand Corporation; the other in 1965 by the State Department in connection with his employment by that agency.

Neither developed any significant derogatory information. Throughout his career, however, Ellsberg has consistently exhibited a negative attitude towards security precautions, which he purportedly described as "a nuisance."

Prior to his assignment in Vietnam, Ellsberg had expressed strong support for U.S. Government policies in Southeast Asia, but after returning from Saigon in 1967, he began to voice doubts and pessimism concerning the success or legitimacy of these policies. It was in this frame of mind that Ellsberg arrived at the Pentagon to participate in the study being compiled by the Vietnam Task Force.

While at the Pentagon, it is reported that Ellsberg contributed little toward the study and spent most of his time reading voluminous amounts of classified material not connected with his assigned task. What he did write was described as a "diatribe against U.S. policies in Southeast Asia," and could not be used in the study.

#### A Security Warning

Not only was Ellsberg's production poor, but his practice of reading classified material unrelated to his assignment became a matter of concern.

In fact, the head of the Task Force instructed the military assistant to the Secretary of Defense to discuss this matter with Ellsberg. As part of this security warning, Ellsberg was cautioned against reproducing classified documents for other than official purposes. Ellsberg claimed that he would not think of reproducing classified documents for other than official purposes and was well aware of his security responsibilities.

This warning apparently had little impact on Ellsberg. The current investigation has shown that following Ellsberg's return to Rand, Santa Monica, in early 1968, he had in his Malibu Beach home a number of boxes containing classified documents. These documents were observed by, of all people, the Top Secret Control Officer of the Rand Corporation, who did not see fit to even report the matter!

#### Ellsberg's Connection with "Pentagon Papers"

In early 1969, Ellsberg sought to obtain access to the Vietnam Task Force documents which were then stored at the Rand offices in Washington, D. C. Although Gelb and Halperin admittedly had strong reservations concerning Ellsberg's discretion, they authorized Rand to grant him access. Subsequently, in March and August of 1969, Ellsberg was given 18 volumes of the 38-volume draft version



of the study then stored at Rand in Washington. He transported these volumes to California and they remained in his personal possession until May of 1970. The volumes were never entered into the accountability system at Rand, Santa Monica, nor were they detected during periodic security inspections at this facility. At the same time, Rand, Washington, failed to check to determine whether this material had, in fact, arrived at Rand, Santa Monica.

As a result of this total disregard for established security procedures, Ellsberg had uncontrolled access to this highly classified material for more than a year and could utilize it for his own personal ends. In fact, a source close to Ellsberg later reported that in the Fall of 1969, Ellsberg actually did reproduce a large number of unidentified classified documents, utilizing the facilities of a private concern and in the presence of several uncleared individuals.

By late 1969, Ellsberg's opposition to U.S. policies in Southeast Asia had become so pronounced that he and five fellow Rand employees coauthored a letter outlining arguments against continued U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Not only

did this letter cause great concern among top Rand officials, but it aroused the interest of the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (DISCO) on the grounds that a possible conflict could exist between Ellsberg's personal views and his employment duties which involved access to classified information. This matter was referred to the Industrial Security Clearance Review Division of the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for guidance, but no action was ever taken.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### I. Authorized Disclosures

Uniform procedures are needed within the executive branch of the Government to control the authorized disclosure of classified information. They should include: provisions for centralized control and interagency coordination of such releases; approval at the highest level of the releasing agency; and prior consultation with intelligence or security personnel of the agency and, where appropriate, of the agency originating the information to insure that the information is appropriately sanitized.

### II. Press Contacts

The unrestricted access to Federal officials and employees now accorded to representatives of the news media is a serious security problem. Each agency should have clearly defined procedures and a central office to handle contacts with the news media. All contacts with the news media, on or off the job, should be made a matter of record when official business is discussed.

### III. Investigations of Unauthorized Disclosures

The handling of unauthorized disclosure cases throughout the Government does not appear to be consistent with

the spirit and intent of the unauthorized disclosure provisions of Executive Order 10501. Even in those instances where criminal prosecution is precluded, unauthorized disclosure cases should be the subject of a thorough administrative inquiry by the agency concerned. An executive directive should be issued setting forth uniform procedural guidelines for implementing Section 19 of Executive Order 10501.

#### IV. Executive Orders and Regulations

Current Executive orders and security regulations are considered sound and logical, but the following additional steps are needed to make their implementation more effective:

##### A. Security Education

Security orientation and training programs should be upgraded in each agency and should receive continuing support from the highest levels of management. The objective should be to develop continuing security awareness in each agency through imaginative and interest-provoking programs. An excellent example of the latter is the National Security Agency's annual "Security Week," in which top officials of the Agency personally participate.

Of particular importance is a need to expand security education programs directed toward the executive level where the greatest vulnerability lies.

B. Inspection Programs

Security inspections, both within Government and industry, need to be more penetrative and should particularly stress a thorough review of security procedures used by top level officials.

With regard to major industrial contractors handling classified material, the agency having primary security responsibility should assign a resident security official to the facility. This practice will place security supervision in the hands of an individual not employed by the contractor and, thus, result in a more impartial and objective enforcement of security regulations and a continuing inspection of the firm's adherence to Government security requirements.

C. Enforcement of Executive Order 10501

The National Security Council should establish a unit devoted solely to insuring that the provisions of Executive Order 10501 are uniformly implemented throughout Government. This unit would submit periodic reports and

policy recommendations to the National Security Council based on its surveys of the implementation of the order.

V. "Private Papers"

The practice by some Government officials of retaining classified Government documents as "private papers" during and after their tenure in Government is a serious threat to national security and circumvents the fundamental rules of security. An Executive directive should be issued prohibiting such practice. Any official who desires to retain Government documents or material upon termination of employment must submit this material to the appropriate intelligence or security office to insure that no classified information is contained in these documents.

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Security in Government is a necessity, not a luxury. Unfortunately, it becomes important to many only as the aftermath of a serious security breach. It is often downgraded and slighted in terms of funds and manpower and is seldom given the continuing support needed to make it effective in preventing such breaches.

We believe this special report and the recommendations made herein will, if acted upon, substantially improve the protection of classified information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*msa*  
**Memorandum**

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Rosen	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Cleveland	_____
Ponder	_____
Bates	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *GMM*

DATE: 11/2/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *as per [unclear]*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for November-December, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

*det.* For information.

Enclosure

62-113887 *GTT* *WAS/RED*

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*SD/GCM*

*EM*  
*WBS*  
*DJD*  
*gam*  
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**ENCLOSURE**  
(ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE)

**REC-2**

**5-TSS**  
**62-113887-104**

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FBI-JUSTICE

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LEGAL COUNSEL

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MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

	SSC	62-116395-266	HSC	
ACC.	_____	DATE _____	ACC.	_____
DEL.	✓	DATE 6/12/75	DEL.	_____

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>gms</sup>

DATE: 10/29/71

FROM R. D. Cotter <sup>RDC/TSS</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 9/29/71 advising that the IEC Staff was undertaking a study of the possible threat to domestic order posed by outbreaks at Attica State Prison. With approval, we asked the field to submit pertinent information as to militant influences in the prison system.

Field responses are now all in and there is attached a rough draft summary of material we plan to furnish the IEC for inclusion in an overall study in connection with this project. Attached rough draft summary lists the various prisons where the potential for violence or disorder is strong, together with appropriate background information. No Bureau sources or investigations are jeopardized.

ACTION:

REC-662-113887-105

If you approve, a copy of the attached rough draft will be submitted to the IEC as the Bureau's contribution to this study. Copies of the finished report will be provided to the Bureau.

Enclosure

62-113887

RDC:bjr/ekn  
(7)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

34 NOV 1 1971

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DATE 5-6-82 BY SP2 TAC/LL

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FBI-JUSTICE  
LEGAL COUNSEL  
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LEGAL COUNSEL

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MADE. FOR DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ SSC 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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COMM. INT. SEC.

October 26, 1971

PRISONS MOST LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE OR DISORDERS

It is not possible to forecast where or when violent confrontations are likely to occur. Since the basic causes are ever-present, however, any prison is susceptible.

The following is a listing, compiled after consideration of all variables, of correctional institutions across the Nation which have the greatest potential for violent outbreaks.

California

California Men's Colony, East Facility, San Luis Obispo

Current racial activity at this facility centers around an organization called the Afro Unity Association (AUA). It has 75 members and was formed in June, 1971. Reportedly, the group has been involved in study of the writings of Marx, Lenin, and MAO Tse-Tung. The members are known to have discussed plans for escape, killing a correctional officer believed to be "unfair," and killing a correctional officer in retaliation of the death of George Jackson at San Quentin.

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DATE 5-6-82 BY SP2TAP/6U

DRAFT

62-113887-105

ENCLOSURE

The organization's [REDACTED] has instructed the members to lift weights and increase their physical activity to improve physical condition.

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b7C

Several Black Panther Party (BPP) members have recently visited [REDACTED] who is presently incarcerated at the facility. The BPP has not, as yet, made an attempt to organize within the prison confines.

Underground newspapers are received at the facility and it is believed that copies of the "Red Book," quotations from Chairman MAO, are available through clandestine circulation in the institution.

#### San Quentin Prison

At the present time, there is a high degree of black militancy and agitation within the prison. During the past two years, a large number of black militant individuals have been incarcerated within the prison. These individuals have fomented unrest among the general prison population, especially inmates who are members of minority groups.

Since the death of George Lester Jackson at San Quentin on August 21, 1971, several racial organizations have been established. At the present time, because of a lack of effective leadership, such groups are not significant.

Since the incident on August 21, racial activity has been insignificant. Prison officials have begun to confiscate and censure certain types of inflammatory material and literature in an effort to avert further violence. It is known, however, that several local attorneys are transporting revolutionary material and personal correspondence out of the prison for the inmates.

#### Soledad Prison

The potential for black extremist activities and agitation at Soledad has been greatly reduced. Some 500 prisoners, particularly those considered to be racial extremist leaders, have been transferred to other institutions.

Most black extremist agitation is done under the disguise of legal "counsel" by radical or civil liberty attorneys. The attorneys appear to be fighting for a cause but in reality are only agitating the black inmates.

A continuous threat prevails at the institution. There are weekly rumors that snipers will be in the fields surrounding the facility to shoot prison guards.

Marin County Jail, San Rafael

Currently there is no known extremist activity in the Marin Jail. The presence of  however, could be the catalyst for racial activity.

b6  
b7C

Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Pleasanton

In the recent past, there has been an increase in the militancy and aggressiveness of the nonwhite inmates. Particularly, the blacks are inclined to think of themselves as "political prisoners" and victims of "oppressed society." While some are defiant upon arrival, others express their aggressiveness after having access to newspaper and radio broadcasts or following visits from associates or lawyers who espouse the challenging of the authority of the prison.

Several minor instances of violence erupted following the incident at San Quentin in which George Jackson was killed.

Alameda County Jail, Oakland

This maximum security facility has a population of only 110 and 70 percent of that number are black. Fortyone of the total number are awaiting trial or sentencing on homicide charges.

There is strong unity among black prisoners who consider themselves to be "victims of a rotten society."

Following the escape attempts of George Jackson from San Quentin, several mattress fires were started. At least one known black extremist leader is among the prison population; however, his activities are being closely monitored.

The new trend in black agitation at the jail is for the inmates to be disruptive in the courtroom or an outright refusal to make an appearance in court.

Connecticut

Community Correctional Center, New Haven

Currently, there is no known racial activity at the correctional facility. The location, however, has created many problems for the center in the past. Prisoners



who are incarcerated for short terms often bring the racial and social problems of the community into the facility; therefore, this institution always has a potential for problems.

Community Correctional Institute, Somers

This maximum security facility has a potential for racial disorder. Some 75 black inmates are Black Muslim members or sympathizers. In the past, each member of the Black Muslim sect incarcerated at the facility has been involved in various types of racial disorder during his imprisonment at the facility.

Connecticut Correctional Institute, Niantic

Presently, there are no known racial organizations active in this facility for women prisoners. In the past racial organizations have been active. One such group, "Sister Love," was organized by racial activists [redacted] [redacted] Subsequently, [redacted] has been released and the organization has ceased activity. It is noted, however, that Culpepper is still incarcerated at this facility.

b6  
b7C

Indiana

United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute

Officials report that on July 20, 1971, and September 8, 1971, extremist disturbances took place. This is the first time such disorders have occurred at this facility.

There appears to be a definite influence placed on the black prison population through the association of militant black inmates composing a group roughly defined as the "black nationalist group." This is not an organized group but merely a segment of the black inmate population militant in attitude toward authority. The group is comprised of Black Muslims, Black Studies SProgram members, and even a few militant whites. Internal agitation within the prison by this group created the disturbance of July 20 wherein eight staff members were injured and September 8 wherein \$1,500 property damage was sustained.

Because of this internal agitation and apparent interracial relationship between white and black militants, prison officials feel that the potential for violence "exists 24 hours a day at the prison."

New York

New York City Department of Corrections, New York City

The New York City correctional facilities face a constant threat of prison disorder. The overcrowded conditions, most prisons with an occupancy rate of 102 to 177 percent, and the many incarcerated members of racial extremist organizations create such a potential problem.

Most prominent in agitation and extremist influence within the several prisons are the Black Panther Party, the Nation of Islam, and the Young Lords Party.

The inmates incarcerated in the New York City facilities are awaiting trial or action on various appeals of their sentences. Consequently, the prisoners have no work schedule and there is much free time. During these long periods of inactivity, revolutionary talk and discussion of revolutionary publications take place. The current theme is promotion of the revolutionary philosophy that all black and Puerto Rican prisoners are "political prisoners."

Various inmates who figured prominently in the prisoner rebellion of 1970 at the Manhattan House of Detention still face charges for their participation in that uprising. Many are still incarcerated in the New York City correctional system or are brought back at various times from upstate prisons to appear before grand juries investigating such matters.

An example of such an individual is Herbert Blyden who not only figured significantly in the rebellion in the Manhattan House of Detention but who also appeared as a spokesman for the rioting Attica inmates. It is anticipated that he will be an inmate at the Manhattan House of Detention at some future date in connection with the October, 1970, uprising.

The daily searches of the cells produce a variety of homemade weapons. Frequently, prisoners will attempt to entice a guard or guards into a particular area by staging a fake fight or feigning a heart attack. The inmates will then attempt to take the guard hostage and hold him until all wrongs against the inmates are corrected.

With the overcrowded conditions and a hate for the prison system and the society which created it, the most insignificant occurrence could erupt into violence.

Eastern Correctional Facility, Napanoch

About 100 inmates who are black extremist have almost complete control, through fear, over the thoughts and activities of the inmates. The prison, however, is functioning normally and there is a rapport between the black leaders and the prison staff.

Represented among the inmates at this facility are alleged members of the Black Panther Party, the Nation of Islam, and the Young Lords Party. Should division arise between the black leaders of the prison population and the correctional facility staff, disorder and violence is likely.

Green Haven Correctional Institute, Stormville

Tension among the inmates is particularly high since the events at Attica State Prison on September 13. Although black extremists are quite numerous within the facility, their influence and agitation has not been

extensive in the past. Since September 13, however, 350 inmates from Attica have been transferred to Green Haven creating the additional tension and potential source of disorder.

In addition, prison officials have found inside the prison written instructions on the manufacture of home-made bombs and instructions on the method of booby trapping police call boxes. They have also discovered a detailed plan for the take-over of certain sections of the prison similar to what occurred at Attica. The identities of those expected to participate in this plan are unknown since code names are used. As a result, Green Haven is likely to be a scene of disorder and violence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/8/71  
 ATTENTION RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *CP* SAC, CLEVELAND (100-32137) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
 SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
 GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
 (RESEARCH MATTER)  
 BUDED: 11/15/71

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Buairtel to Atlanta, et al, 10/14/71.

All agents within the Cleveland Division who handle security and extremist matters were alerted regarding this matter. Contact with established logical sources as well as a review of appropriate Cleveland files failed to disclose any information relevant to captioned matter.

Inasmuch as contacts with logical sources failed to disclose any evidence that violence-prone individuals or groups within the Cleveland Division have engaged in the use of radio type and related communications in furtherance of their activities, Cleveland is considering this matter RUC'd.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland

DPT/trb  
(4)

EX-101

REC-32

62-113887-106

6 NOV 11 1971

RESEARCH SECTION



F444  
1 DEC 10 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.A.
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/18/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc*

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

Mr. John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, has requested that IEC conduct an in-depth study of the plans and strategies of the "militant left vis a vis the labor movement." This request was prompted by a newsletter emphasizing the need for worker-student alliances which was prepared by the Revolutionary Marxist Caucus, an adjunct of the Spartacist League. To a great extent, of course, this study will depend upon information furnished by the Bureau.

In line with the above, Bureau will furnish background data regarding attempts of the militant left, both black and white, to exert influence and draw strength from the American Labor Movement. This data, available in Bureau files, will include a brief history of the communist movement, both Chinese and Soviet oriented, as related to the role of labor in the movement with special emphasis placed upon plans and strategies of New Left and black extremist groups.

A brief summary will be included regarding the various splinter groups and their plans to infiltrate and use the labor movement in furthering their various causes. The study will be mainly concerned with current activities.

When compiled, the above information will be prepared by the Bureau's representatives on IEC and submitted for your approval. The data will then be incorporated along with contributions from other member agencies in a report on the in-depth study requested by the White House.

EX-115 REC-60 62-113887-107

6 DEC 2 1971

62-113887

CONTINUED OVER

GTT:bjr (11) bpr

51 DEC 7 1971

F25

copy to the Deputy Attorney General  
 May 7, 1971

*Man*



21 DEC 1971

RECEIVED  
Nov 18 5 37 PM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
Nov 18 11 54 AM '71

Nov 18 1 45 PM 1971  
REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

Nov 19 9 10 AM '71  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI  
Nov 19 9 25 AM '71

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 19 11 08 AM '71

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

Nov 19 11 10 AM '71

SEN STUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

THE FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT. CERTAIN EXCISES MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-115395 (SSC), 62-16464 (HSC).

ACC. <u>      </u>	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	ACC. <u>      </u>	HSC <u>      </u>	DATE <u>      </u>
DEL. <u>      </u>	DATE <u>6/22/75</u>	DEL. <u>      </u>	DATE <u>      </u>	DATE <u>      </u>

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

ACTION:

If approved, individual sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division will be requested to assemble pertinent information regarding the policies and activities of the various groups as follows:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Extremist Intelligence     | - League of Revolutionary Workers; International Black Workers Congress   |
| Internal Security          | - Details regarding Communist Party, USA, and Socialist Workers Party   |
| Nationalities Intelligence | - Progressive Labor Party; Revolutionary Union  |
| New Left                   | - Students for a Democratic Society; Worker-Student Alliance; Revolutionary Youth Movement; Young Socialist Alliance; Student Mobilization Committee; National Peace Action Coalition |

GTT

EM/s

BR.  
R.K.

4  
PKT  
7

STD/GCM

DJD  
jam

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 12/1/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

*R. D. Cotter*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for December, 1971, -January, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjrlife *GTT*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

FX-115

REC-30

62-113887-108

22 DEC 3 1971

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

57 DEC 8 1971 *188*

*SPK*

FBI  
REC'D BISHOP RECEIVED

DEC 2 12 10 PM '71  
DEC 2 8 05 AM 1971  
LEGAL COUNSEL

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV

DEC 2 2 04 PM '71

DEC 1 5 30 PM 1971

DEC 1 3 37 PM '71

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 2 2 08 PM '71

DEC 2 10 23 AM '71

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI  
DEC 2 11 14 AM '71

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116390 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-266	HSC	
DATE		ACC	
DATE	6/12/75	DEL	
			DATE

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TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Airtel

12/2/71

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-79064)

From: Director, FBI (62-113887)

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE U.S.  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

Reurlet and LHM 11/12/71, responding to Buairtel 10/14/71.

Referenced LHM needs clarification in identifying persons or groups referred to throughout the LHM. For example, the term "movement" is not sufficient to identify persons or groups involved and it is not clear who or what organization has utilized walkie-talkies or radio scanners in monitoring police and fire department frequencies.

Promptly submit revised LHM to fully identify the groups and/or individuals as well as the dates and sites where applicable.

Also recheck and advise correct Bufile number for information referred to in last paragraph of relet. Bufile 157-2627 is incorrect.

Expedite.

*fa*

RDC:mea  
(4)

*[Handwritten signature]*

EX-101

*[Handwritten initials]*

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

MAILED 5  
DEC 2 1971  
FBI

REC-6 62-113887-109

20 DEC 3 1971

60 DEC 1971

*[Handwritten number 397]*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM* *PDC*      DATE: 11/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *PDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

Reference prior memoranda reporting request of the White House that IEC undertake a study of the possible threat to domestic order posed by outbreaks at Attica State Prison.

Attached report emphasizes possibility of major disorders in penal institutions; however, official opinion is that chances of major uprisings are slight and have not been significantly increased by the Attica incident. Only in a few isolated cases is there information regarding concerted effort by extremist groups to organize prisoners or foment disorder. Major prisons in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York are considered to have highest potential for future disorders.

Data necessary for this study was requested of the field and information so obtained, along with that furnished by Bureau of Prisons, has been incorporated in attached report. In large part, this report was prepared and based on FBI material. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

**ENCLOSURE**  
Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. J. J. Hall

58 DEC 1 1971

EX-104

REC-12

62-113887-110

DEC 7 1971

Internal Disorders at Correctional Facilities

*SD/GCM*

*DJD*  
*Jamm*

*WBS*

*SPAC*

*y*

DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 30 10 38 AM '71

REC'D BATES  
FBI

Nov 30 9 07 AM 1971

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Nov 29 11 48 AM '71  
Nov 23 3 39 PM '71  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

Nov 23 10 01 AM '71

RECEIVED  
F. B. I.

Nov 29 4 20 PM '71  
Nov 23 2 46 PM 1971

LEGAL COUNSEL

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Nov 22 9 56 AM '71

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
F. B. I.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
TRAINING DIVISION

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GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION #5710

RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION #5710

Nov 23 12 37 PM 1971

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE, SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116340 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE 11/27/71	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Nov 24 2 07 PM '71  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

Nov 24 1 54 PM '71

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 24 9 47 AM '71  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI

Nov 24 11 48 AM 1971  
REC'D BISHOP  
FBI

Nov 29 5 37 PM '71  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
F. B. I.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)  
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-53739) (RUC)

DATE: 11/10/71

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE -  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

CR

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Bureau airtel, dated 10/14/71, and Philadelphia airtel and LHM, dated 11/3/71, captioned "Black Panther Party; Utilization of Two-Way Radios; EM."

Referenced LHM sets out the only information developed by this office relating to communications and communications security capabilities of violence-prone groups.

*J*

EX-104

REC-36

62-113887-111

10 NOV 11 1971

2-Bureau (RM)  
2-Philadelphia  
1-(100-53739)  
1-(157-2004) (BPP)

FJG;gri  
(4)

RESEARCH SECTION  
COMM. SECT.



DEC 14 1971

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



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
Attention: Research Section,  
Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (94-1104) - RUC -

DATE: 11/15/71

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)  
BUDED: 11/15/71

TO: [Handwritten signature]  
FROM: [Handwritten signature]  
SUBJECT: CR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/18/81 BY SP3DB/ue

*0 Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/14/71, captioned as above.  
Re Boston Nitel to Bureau dated 10/19/71, captioned [redacted]  
PSI (UD), OO: BOSTON, " Boston File [redacted]

b7D

Boston in its contacts with logical sources and informants has not developed any significant information relative to the communications and communications security capabilities of violence-prone groups within the U. S.

Boston has observed in past demonstrations where violence has erupted the use of battery-operated bullhorns or cone-shape bullhorns not mechanically operated; however, has seen little or no use of two-way hand radios or other such sophisticated communications devices.

Boston in its contacts with the Intelligence Units of the Boston and Cambridge Police Departments has determined that these departments have received allegations in the past that groups or individuals have used police radios to intercept police calls relative to sending assistance to a troubled area during the height of a demonstration or rally; however, have never been able to prove such allegations due to the lack of information from anyone in a position to furnish such information to them.

Relative to the four points set out on page 2 of referenced airtel, Boston is unable to submit anything positive keeping in mind these four points relative to dissident groups and violence-prone groups such as the Weatherman faction.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - Boston (94-1104)
  - (1 - 176-70) (WEATHFUG)
  - (1 - [redacted])

REC-36

62-113887-112

b7D

NOV 18 1971

LEB:maj  
DEC 14 1971

RESEARCH SECTION



BS 94-1104

Referenced nitel of 10/19/71 advised that Boston is in the process of developing [redacted] PSI who may be in a position to furnish pertinent information relative to Weatherman and WEATHFUG activities.

b7D

(It is to be noted, however, that any information received from him is strictly on a voluntary basis for reasons set forth in referenced communication.)

On 9/30/71, this Informant advised a Special Agent of the FBI at Boston that he had been in conversation with [redacted] subject of Boston File 100-40357, entitled "SECURITY MATTER - NEW LEFT (EXTREMIST)," at the Norfolk County House of Correction in September of this year. [redacted] indicated at that time that he, [redacted] would be interested in utilizing the services of the informant and setting up a Weatherman communication network indicating to the informant that the Weatherman underground presently lacked such a sophisticated form of communications.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

This is not to say that the Weatherman faction, underground, does not presently utilize certain numerical codes or alias codes for the purpose of further hiding their identities but it is believed that they do not have a sophisticated electronics communications network such as that set forth in referenced airtel of 10/14/71.

Should the Boston Division develop any such pertinent information from above-mentioned informant or other sources or informants of the Boston Division, this will be immediately submitted to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/3/71

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-31371) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

BUDED: 11/15/71

Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Re Bureau airtel, 10/14/71, captioned as above.

Review of logical files and canvass of appropriate informants and established sources fails to indicate any positive information regarding captioned matter within the Seattle Division.

- 2 - Bureau (REG)
- 1 - Seattle
- LMH:cmf
- (3)

EX-104  
#17

EX-104

REC-22 62-113887-113

12-10  
NOV 5 1971

RESEARCH SECTION



DEC 15 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/8/71

FROM : SAC, WFO (94-431) (RUC)

(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE - PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (RESEARCH MATTER)

BUDED 11/15/71

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Bureau airtel to SAC, Atlanta, et al., dated 10/14/71; WFO airtel and LHM to Bureau dated 10/20/71 captioned "PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS - NEW LEFT."

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. The LHM is classified "Confidential" since the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to the source referred to in the LHM could be prejudicial to the defense interest of the U.S.

The confidential source is [redacted] Identities of Special Agents of WFO participating in coverage of October demonstrations is contained in WFO file 100-51888.

For the assistance of the Bureau, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, referenced WFO airtel and LHM furnished information reported by [redacted] regarding communications capabilities of the PCPJ when initially received. (BUfile 100-459771). Dissemination at that time was made locally to U.S. Secret Service.

No dissemination of the enclosed memorandum is being made by WFO.

**EX-101 REC-22 62-113887-114**

Review of WFO files and survey of logical sources disclosed that all available information to WFO pertaining to subject matter of captioned study is set forth in the enclosed LHM.

② - Bureau (Enc.2)

1 - WFO

DEC 15 1971

IHB:act

(3)

**ENCLOSURE**

NOV 12 1971

**RESEARCH SECTION**



*1 cc of LHM*  
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**EXP.**  
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*DeK*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535  
November 8, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE - PRONE GROUPS WITHIN  
THE UNITED STATES

Information contained in this memorandum was obtained by the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) during coverage of large scale demonstrations organized by The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in May and October, 1971, at Washington, D.C. (WDC).

PCPJ in a press release dated March 1, 1971, described itself as being headquartered in WDC, and consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat the issues of war, racism, poverty, and repression.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 19, 1971 that the PCPJ would use the same communications equipment during the October 22-29 demonstrations as was used during the "May Day Demonstrations" in early May, 1971. The equipment is described as follows:

Lafayette Comstat 25B 23 Channel Crystal Control Two-Way Radio.

100 Watt Mobile Linear Amplifier Model HA-250A.

Model HA-255 Power Supply for Linear Amplifier.

Nine Lafayette Dyna-Com 12A 5-Watt, 12-Channel CB Walkie Talkies (Mobile Units)

Omni-Directional Base Station CB Antenna.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

62-113887-114

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE - PRONE GROUPS WITHIN  
THE UNITED STATES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above system also included battery chargers for nickel cadmium batteries for mobile units and extra battery packs for mobile units.

The above source reported the October demonstrations included arrangements made by a PCPJ member with the Washington Civil Defense Unit of the Mayor's command center for PCPJ use of one Civil Defense UHF base station and seven Civil Defense UHF mobile walkie talkies. This network would enable the UHF base station, manned by PCPJ personnel, to maintain contact with seven PCPJ "trainers of non-violent tactics" who would be marching with a group of demonstrators during the proposed White House march of October 26.

The aforementioned confidential source also reported a tactical communications network and a medical communications network would be utilized during the October demonstrations.

The tactical communications system was to be physically mated to the Comstat 25B base station, and would include use of the Lafayette Industrial Pocket Pager. Five to ten of these units were to be carried by individuals designated by PCPJ as "Key Personnel".

The medical communications network would provide radio contact between PCPJ headquarters, 917 15th Street, N.W., and the mobile units (walkie talkies) operating on the Washington Monument grounds, this location having been designated as the entertainment and assembly area. It was anticipated that although this network was instituted on the basis of need for medical communications, it would be used to supply PCPJ headquarters with valuable intelligence data from the mobile medical units along the march routes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE - PRONE GROUPS WITHIN  
THE UNITED STATES

---

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The source referred to above further advised that a "10" signal call system was to be employed, (example 10-4 indicating an "affirmative" reply) plus the following signal system to be used by medical units:

- Signal 1 - Call by phone
- Signal 3 - Return to base
- Signal 5 - Bad location for transmitting
- Signal 6 - Replace battery
- Signal 14 - Ambulance needed
- Signal 15 - More medics needed
- Signal 16 - Minor medical problems, ambulance needed.

A "Condition Yellow" was to be used as code term for a general restriction of communications, also "Condition Red" to indicate a total restriction of communications.

Coverage of the October demonstrations by Special Agents of the FBI verified the utilization of the radio communication network as outlined above. The citizens band communication system for the medical units and tactics operated on Channels 1, 5 and 8, and utilized call letters KUY 6572. Communications generally related to the coordination of demonstrators, crowd size estimates, and announcements concerning the program of the day as changes would occur in the schedule.

Other than the examples cited above, no information was developed to indicate use of codes, ciphers or cover terms by this dissident group. There was no known use of "scrambler" type devices.

The previously mentioned confidential source advised the following police monitoring equipment was located at PCPJ headquarters:

- Regency 8 Channel 2 - Bank Hi/Lo Monitor Scanners.
- 2 Patrolman Pro-3 VHF/UHF 3-Band Monitor Receivers.
- 2 VHF Receivers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE - PRONE GROUPS WITHIN  
THE UNITED STATES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Intelligence data obtained through the monitoring process was to be coordinated at PCPJ headquarters, and where appropriate, police tactics would be disseminated by radio communication to the seven "trainers of non-violence" along the march routes.

Coverage of demonstration activities revealed no information to disclose the PCPJ was aware of emergency frequencies that may have been utilized by law enforcement agencies.

Monitoring of PCPJ communications by representatives of the FBI disclosed no evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by the PCPJ.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FBI

Date: 11/11/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____ <i>Encl</i>
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____ ✓
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATT: RESEARCH SECTION,  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-71537) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND  
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

BUDED: 11/15/71

*TJ Smith*

Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 10/14/71.

Enclosed are two copies of an LHM reporting information under above caption in the San Francisco Division.

Sources utilized in LHM are as follows:

Source one is [redacted]  
Source two is [redacted]  
Source three is [redacted]  
Source four is [redacted]

b7D

*1 cc of LHM  
detached for  
1 EC  
[initials]*

LHM is not classified confidential because information reported from sources therein, if disclosed, would not tend to identify any informants or affect the national defense interest.

**EX-101 DEC 68 62-113887-115**

The Bureau's attention is directed to Bureau letter to New York dated 7/26/71, captioned "BPP-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS", [redacted]

*ENCLOSURE 2*  
② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)  
1 - Chicago (Info) (RM) (Encl. 1)  
1 - San Francisco  
EJO/lla  
(4)

18 DEC 10 1971  
*[Signature]*

51 DEC 15 1971  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

November 11, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

A source, who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, advised [redacted] the Weatherman under-  
ground was [redacted]

b7D  
b7E

[redacted] Source did report that the Weatherman under-  
ground [redacted]

[Large redacted area]

A second source, who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, is qualified and knowledgeable in [redacted]

[redacted] New Left and black  
extremists in the San Francisco Bay area. This source advised  
on November 10, 1971 that no use of short wave radio communi-  
cations by extremists groups has come to his attention other  
than the use of low-power battery operated transceivers  
using citizen band frequencies by the Black Panther Party and  
New Left organizations to coordinate control of rallies and  
demonstrations which they organize.

The July, 1971 issue of "Playboy" contained an  
article by Donn Pearce entitled "~~Leary~~ in Limbo", which was  
based upon an interview of Dr. ~~Timothy~~ Leary in Algeria.

USA

62-113887-115

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

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

In this interview Leary claimed that he was assisted in his escape from the California Men's Penal Colony in San Luis Obispo in September, 1970 by Weatherman leaders who used four cars all equipped with two-way radios. He reported that the four escape cars leapfrogged ahead of one another, radioing back when everything was clear.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 7, 1971, advised that at the National Conference of the May Day Collective (MDC) at Atlanta, Georgia, August 13-17, 1971, a communications workshop was held on August 15, 1971. Included on the list of members who attended this workshop [redacted]

This third source advised that [redacted] the conference met at the Universalist Unitarian Church, Atlanta, Georgia, where morning workshops were held. One of these workshops was concerning [redacted] [redacted] There were approximately 35 individuals present at this workshop, including a [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

*Affiliated with May Day Collective*

*GA:*

[Large redacted area]

*1/1/70*

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

The MDC consists of a number of loosely associated collectives and individuals throughout the United States who espouse civil disobedience as the primary tactic in resisting the establishment.

A fourth source, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that Lee Felsenstein was on the staff of the "Berkeley Barb", a weekly underground publication in Berkeley, California. This source reported that Felsenstein, who was listed as the military editor of this publication, was the author of an article which stated as follows:

"Without communications an Army becomes a mob: with them, a mob becomes an Army."

Source quoted and summarized Felsenstein's article as follows:

"Felsenstein claims that any successful resistance to an oppressor will require building, maintaining and extending communications. He noted that while clandestine radio stations immediately come to mind as an effective tool of the revolutionary, they are illegal, traceable, and therefore too risky, especially in the light of the high cost involved in acquiring and maintaining these systems.

"It is the telephone, a means of communication abounding in urban areas, that seems pre-eminently suitable as an efficient, inexpensive and relatively secure system available to nearly all activists. Felsenstein details a system utilizing the telephone, known among revolutionary activists as the 'Phone Tree', as follows:

"...Suppose you have a thousand people to contact. The message is initiated by one activist by calling two others who each have two numbers to call and so on down the line. At such levels the contacts double. By the time the message has passed ten levels, over 1,000 people have been alerted.

b7D  
b7E

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

"...What happens if someone is out of town and the message stops? The Cain and Abel approach is activated. When you reach the bottom of the tree, half of those contacted are from Cain and half from Abel. Each member of the bottom row has been given the number of his counterpart on the other side and told to wait half an hour, then call him with the message.

"...Suppose he has not heard the message, then he calls the next highest level and relays the communication up. This will repeat on up until a level that has been informed is reached.

"The great value of the Phone Tree is its simplicity (no one makes more than two calls), its ready accessibility, and a better than average security factor. A large number of people can thus get the message and go about relaying it by a highly recommended method--word of mouth."

"According to Felsenstein, the Phone Tree also serves as a basis for a 'cell organization' on the pyramid model--no one knows anyone other than his superior and two subordinates. The system should concentrate call locations at readily accessible pay stations as they are seldom the target of tapping by the 'establishment.' Activists are encouraged to compile a list of pay stations in the areas of their concern.

"In the writer's view, should violent revolutionary actions dictate rapid portable communications systems where security, because of the open conflict, is not an outstanding problem, radio becomes practical. He suggests the use of Citizen's Band (CB) equipment and very low-power CB accessories (less than 1/10 watt) which do not require licensing but have the limitation of a restricted range. Higher-powered equipment (maximum of 5 watts) would be ample for any action and needs no operator's license. The required equipment license is easily obtainable through the use of a pseudonym.

"Felsenstein noted in closing that much talk is made among activists of jamming police radios, but he cautioned that this sort of action is illegal."

FBI

Date: 11/9/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-5745)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

CR

*o Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

ReBuairtel 10/14/71.

As instructed by referenced airtel, a file review was made and logical sources were contacted, including local police departments and the following is submitted for this study to assess the communications and communications capabilities of violence-prone groups within the United States.

I. Evidence of use of radio communications by members of dissident groups which are likely to undertake violent or illegal actions:

The attention of the Bureau is invited to report of SA [redacted] at Newark, 1/14/69, entitled "ALLEGED MISUSE OF OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO) FUNDS BY PROJECT ANTI-RECIDIVISM, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY," RM, FAG (Bufile 157-8120.

b6  
b7C

This communication sets forth results of an investigation by OEO concerning Project Anti-Recidivism (PAR), Jersey City, NJ.

3-Bureau  
3-Newark  
(1-S-3 Desk)  
GEJ:jz  
(6)

REC 20

62-113887-110

ST-110

NOV 11 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

Approved: *57 DEC 6 1971*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NK 157-5745

PAR was a rehabilitation program designed to re-establish ex-convicts into Jersey City with personal counseling and job placement. PAR was funded for \$164,168 by OEO and received \$27,400 from local churches. The total program was directed by the Jersey City Council of Churches.

PAR purchased four walkie-talkie radios at a total cost of \$442.18 (check dated 6/21/68). These radios were furnished to PAR rehabilitation assistants; however, OEO inspectors observed these radios being used for the security of the BPP in Jersey City. The PAR Director and Fiscal Officer insisted that the radios were the property of the Council of Churches and in turn the Council of Churches representative denied that the radios were property of the Council of Churches.

Attached to the OEO inspection report was reproductive copy of Citizens Radio Station license issue 8/29/68, by FCC to Jersey City Council of Churches, 47 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City. The call sign was "KBT-8866" and was issued in connection with the official activities of the licensee.

The OEO report noted that Jersey City BPP Leader  was a rehabilitation assistant for PAR, at a salary of \$6,798 per year, and that PAR was supporting the BPP in Jersey City.

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b7C

No further information available pertinent to this section.

II. Evidence of Use of Codes, Ciphers, Cover Terms, or Scramblers by such groups:

No information developed which is pertinent to this section.

III. Evidence of monitoring by dissident groups of communications of law enforcement groups, etc:

No pertinent information developed.

NK 157-5745

IV. Evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by dissident groups for disruptive purposes:

No pertinent information developed.



F B I

Date: 11/24/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-9041) (RUC)

CR

RE: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

IL

*O Intelligence Evaluation Committee*  
ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 10/14/71.

Review of files and contact with logical sources have failed to reflect evidence of the use of radio communications or evidence of monitoring of law enforcement groups by dissident groups as referred to in referenced airtel.

Any evidence of such use of communications will be furnished to the Bureau.

**ST-110**

② - Bureau  
1 - Atlanta  
ORH:jlh  
(3)

REC-14

62-113887-117

NOV 29 1971

58 DEC 14 1971

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

RESEARCH SECTION

FBI

Date: 11/8/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

**AIRTEL**

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION**

**FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-51234) (c)**

**COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)**

*1 cc of LHM  
detected for 1 cc  
[Signature]*

*CR*

*0 Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

ReBuairtel 10/14/71.

Enclosed herewith are the original and one copy of a LHM captioned COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES; WEATHERMAN.

*1c*

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] which information was used in Chicago report captioned STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (WEATHERMAN), IS-SDS, dated 5/19/70.

b7D

Because of the basic structure of the code reported herein and the widespread use of such codes within the Movement underground, the LHM has not been afforded specific classification.

**REC-2262-113887-118**

For the information of the Bureau, the various security squads in the Chicago Office dealing with violence-prone organizations were canvassed with regard this request and informants utilized within the Chicago Office failed

*AD*

- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Chicago *IL*
- RRG:meb
- (3)

**ST-110**

**NOV 10 1971**

*2* **ENCLOSURE**

*[Signature]*

**RESEARCH SECTION**

**57 DEC 9 1971**  
*[Signature]*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-51234

to disclose any positive data in this matter. It should also be noted that current informants being utilized to penetrate the known "open" Weatherman activists in Chicago failed to report the current use by any of these individuals of radio communications or instances wherein the activists may have been engaged in monitoring law enforcement communications.

It may also be observed in this regard that surveillances operating against these Weatherman activists in the past year have failed to indicate that any of these individuals were in fact engaged in the activity under consideration.

For the information of the Bureau and because of its negative nature, not reported herein although the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party has three automobiles, they have failed to utilize radio equipment in such cars nor has there been any assertion that the Illinois Panthers have engaged in any kind of covert activity which would stress the use of a sophisticated communications system.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

November 8, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

CG 100-51234

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

WEATHERMAN

Weatherman

Weatherman, formerly a faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), controlled the SDS National Office from June, 1969, until its closing in February, 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] Weatherman

[redacted] entered an underground status. Source advised that Weathermen were extremely security conscious and because of this the following security conditions were to be utilized by Weathermen when attempting contact with one another.

Source advised that whenever a [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D  
b7E

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62-113887-118

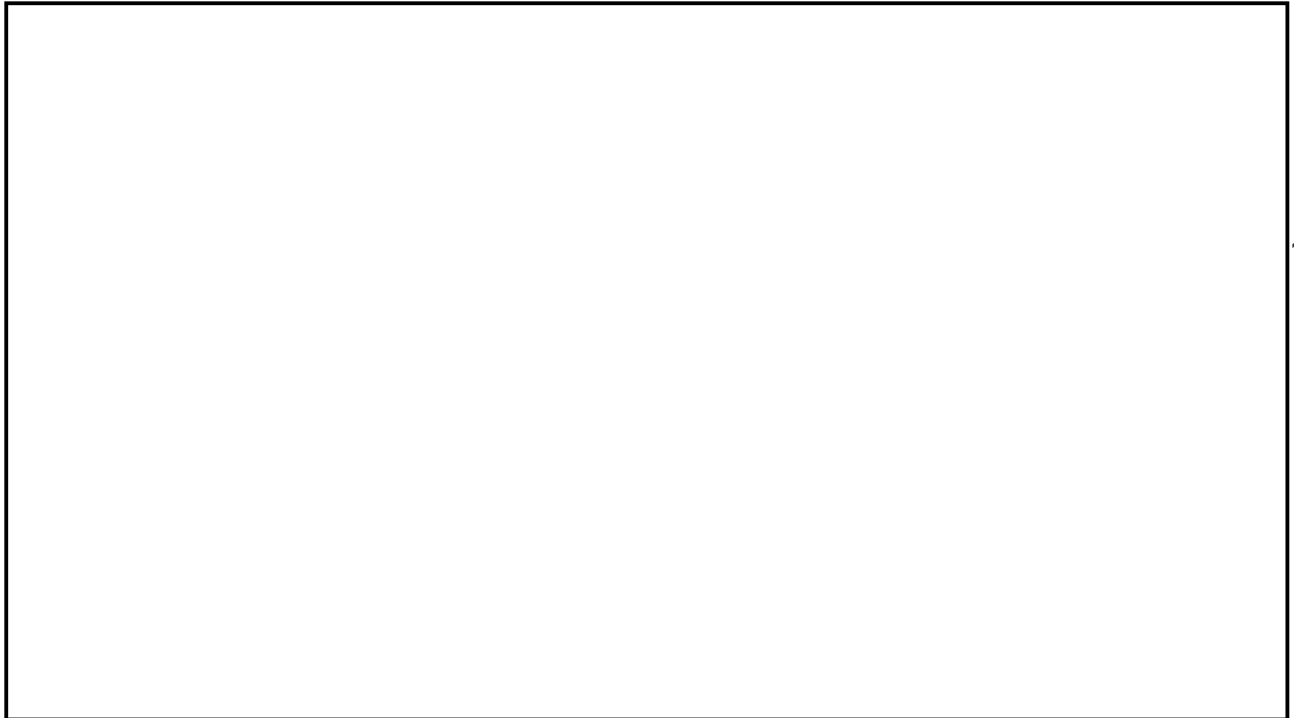
ENCLOSURE

**COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES**

**WEATHERMAN**



b7D  
b7E



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/12/71

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-1192)

*[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS, AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (RESEARCH MATTER)

*ST*  
*ST*

*INTELLIGENCE*  
*EVALUATED*  
*COMMITTEE*

ReBuairtel to Albany, 10/14/71.

The only positive information developed by the San Antonio Office in this matter is as follows:

On 11/1/71, [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] (San Antonio file 157-1025)

[redacted] (San Antonio file number 100-11802)

Many individuals associated with the New Left movement in [redacted]

There is no known use of communications reception against law enforcement forces by these people.

There is no evidence of the use of codes, ciphers, or cover terms or scramblers by individuals in the New Left.

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

2 - Bureau (RAM)  
2 - SA

JMK:csw  
(4)

EX-112

REC-11

62-113887-119

NOV 19 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

57 DEC 15 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION, DID

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-18869) (RUC)

DATE: 11/12/71

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)  
BUDED: 11/15/71

*0 Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/14/71.

*See*

Review of files and contact with logical sources and informants within the Milwaukee Division has failed to develop pertinent information regarding Communications and Communications Security Capabilities of Violence-Prone Groups within the State of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee has alerted logical sources and informants regarding this matter and in the event information of a positive nature is developed, Bureau will be immediately notified. #17

*B*

EX-101

REC-21

*62-113887-120*

③ - Bureau (RM)  
(1 - Research Section, DID)

1 - Milwaukee  
KAM/eac  
(4)

12-10  
NOV 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

57 DEC 15 1971



EXR. PROC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DATE: 11/11/71  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-21408) (RUC)

*[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)  
BUDED: 11/15/71

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re: Bureau airtel to New Haven, et al, dated 10/14/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter as it relates to the Black Panther Party (BPP), New Haven, Conn.

Source who furnished information for LHM is:

FBI representative observing New Haven BPP member utilizing two-way radios in New Haven is SA

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
*[Vertical stamp and handwritten marks]*

*1A*

*B*  
*LHM*  
*1 cc deleted for*  
*IEC*  
*PRR*

REC-21

EX-112

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-121

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
  - 1 - New Haven
- DLC:alv  
(3)

12-10  
NOV 15 1971

51 NOV 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Haven, Connecticut  
November 11, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

During June, 1971, a reliable source advised that the New Haven, Connecticut Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was in possession of four citizen's band walkie-talkie type two-way radios. Source described these radios as being inexpensive type radios with maximum range of approximately one fourth of a mile under ideal conditions. This source further advised that these radios operate on citizen's band Channel 11, 27.085 Megahertz, and that this frequency is one of the most common for this type radio.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

A representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed members of the New Haven BPP utilizing two-way radios during the course of various demonstrations held on the New Haven Green during the spring of 1971. On these occasions it appeared that the radios were functioning in an inefficient manner, inasmuch as the individuals utilizing them constantly asked for messages to be repeated. Additionally, a great deal of static interference was heard to emanate from these units.

The above source has also advised that although the New Haven BPP is still in possession of these two-way radios, they have not utilized them since the spring of 1971.

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

1\*

62-113887-121  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: NOVEMBER 10, 1971

FR: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-29108) - RUC -

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY  
CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE PRONE GROUPS WITHIN  
THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)  
(OO: BUREAU)  
(BUDED 11/15/71)

*Intelligence Evaluation  
Committee*

RE: Bureau airtel to Atlanta, dated October 14, 1971.

Review of Baltimore files and contact of logical sources has developed no pertinent information concerning the above captioned program.

EX-112

REC-21

62-113887-1220

B

EXP. PROC.

#17

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Baltimore
- DDD:bjp  
(3)

12-10  
12 NOV 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION



DEC 15 1971

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

FBI

Date: 11/12/71

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	ES
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-40301) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*  
Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta and other offices,  
dated 10/14/71, captioned as above.

In referenced Bureau airtel Detroit was asked to provide information regarding the communications and communications security capabilities of violence-prone groups within the Detroit Division. Review of Detroit files were negative regarding violence-prone groups using communications systems.

The following New Left sources were contacted regarding this matter, but could furnish no positive information indicating any groups in the Detroit area are utilizing any communications system:

Former	<input type="checkbox"/>	PSI	DE	<input type="checkbox"/>	PS	REC-32	b7D
		PSI	DE		S		
		PSI	DE		E	62-113887-103	
		PSI	DE		E		

The Michigan State Police Intelligence Unit and Special Investigations Division of the Detroit Police Department were also contacted regarding any information of interest in this matter, but were not aware of any communications and communications systems being used in the Detroit area by radical groups. Various suburban Detroit police departments were also contacted regarding this matter but could not furnish any positive information.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Detroit  
FCB/cmt

DE 100-40301

The above sources advised they will contact the FBI in the event positive information is developed indicating that radical groups in the Detroit area are utilizing communications systems.

FBI

Date: 11/11/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

*EM/RCP*

*10/14*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-174537) (C) *EVALUATION committee*

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (RESEARCH MATTER)~~

*Smith*  
*LHM*  
*100 detached*  
*SA/EC*

ReBuat to AT and other offices including NY dated 10/14/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an LHM containing information pertinent to captioned matter.

Review of logical NY files reflects information included in attached LHM concerning captioned matter.

In addition, it is noted that ABBIE HOFFMAN, in his book entitled, "Steal This Book," pages 139-145, includes a section captioned, "Guerrilla Broadcasting." HOFFMAN gives instructions which he says "theoretically" would enable movement people to set up radio and television transmitters.

On 11/10/71, [redacted] Security and Investigation Section (SIS), NYCPD, was contacted by SA [redacted] concerning any information known to the NYCPD in this regard. [redacted] advised his department has no knowledge of such communications facilities or capabilities.

*100*

2-Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM-115) **REC-39**  
1-New York **REC-12**

JRN:ihr  
(4)

**EX-102**

*62-113887-124*

18 NOV 13 1971

*R.D. [signature]*  
**RESEARCH SECTION**

Approved: *[signature]* Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M. Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-174537

The confidential sources used in the LHM are:

1st source  
2nd source



The following NY informants were contacted during October and November, 1971, regarding this matter and all advised they could furnish no positive information:

[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] PSI  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S

[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S  
[Redacted] S

b7D

The attached LHM is being classified, "~~Confidential~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of information from the 2nd confidential source [Redacted] could reveal the identity of this source of continuing value and could be prejudicial to the national defense interests of the US.

This matter is being placed in a closed status in the NYO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

November 11, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

NYfile (100-174537)

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

WBAI-FM Radio

WBAI-FM radio station in New York City (NYC) has been used by various individuals and groups to espouse their particular views, to advertise and review activities of dissident groups and/or individuals.

"The Village Voice," a NYC weekly newspaper, issue of April 8, 1971, page 42, reflects that Radio Station WBAI's new studios are located in the renovated church at 359 East 62nd Street, New York, New York (NY).

"The Village Voice," issue of April 1, 1969, page 1, reflects that "WBAI is one of three FM stations - the others are in Berkeley and Los Angeles - licensed to the Pacific Foundation, which was formed in 1949 to promote 'free radio' through 'listener-sponsorship'."

The following items relate instances in which WBAI-FM has been so utilized:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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

62-113887-124

ENCLOSURE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

The "New York Post," a daily newspaper published in NYC, issue of October 12, 1971, page 8, contains an article captioned, "WBAI Defies Albany Probe." This article reflected, in part, as follows:

"Radio station WBAI-FM has decided to fight a subpoena issued by the Albany District Attorney's office demanding a letter sent to the station on Sept. 17.

"The letter in question was signed by 'The Weather People' and claimed credit for the bombing of State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald's office that night. The station received the letter about one hour before the bombing."

On February 6, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a copy of "Firebomb," a newsletter issued by the New York Regional Office of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), from its new office at 50 East 11th St., NYC.

According to the newsletter, radio station WBAI-FM (99.5 on the FM dial) has given the Regional SDS a "15 minute weekly program as part of their commentary series." The program is to run for 12 weeks with the assumption that it can be continued thereafter. It is scheduled for 7:00 p.m. each Wednesday after the evening news, beginning on March 6, 1968.

SDS will be able to use the time as it wants and discuss such topics as "The Rat," a newly proposed newspaper of SDS; the politics of rock music; examples of American imperialism, such as the Foreign Policy Association; the political tone of the country and the direction and growth of the movement.

The newsletter further stated, "We can also use the program to build our actions, such as the ones we'll be developing for the spring program in April."

SDS

SDS was founded during June, 1962 at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

Weatherman

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June, 1969 until its closing in February, 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

College Radio Network

"The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in NYC, issue of Saturday, May 9, 1970, page 39, contains an article captioned, "College Radio Hookup Will Give Only All-Day Report of Protests," which article reflects, in part, as follows:

"A network of college radio stations, with New York University's WNYU as the coordinating flagship, will provide broadcasting's only sustained coverage of today's antiwar activities in Washington and of weekend protests across the country.

"But the Moratorium Radio Network emanating from N.Y. U.'s Loeb Student Center, will supply the only ocntinuous network coverage.

"The 60-station hookup, financed with an \$11,000 donation from Playboy Enterprises, began broadcasting Thursday evening. WNYU is at 800 on the AM dial and, although it will be on the air earlier in the day, it will switch to the network arrangement at 4 P.M.

"Among the stations that will be connected via American Telephone and Telegraph Company lines are the Ivy League network; WBUR, Boston University; WHPK, University of Chicago; WGTB, Georgetown University and WDBS, Duke University. In addition, the feeds will be sent into Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Detroit, and commercial radio affiliates for stations to pick up at will.

"Acting with WNYU is an organization called Campus Media a national sales organization that sells ads to college stations, university newspapers and the underground press. It was Campus Media's network coordinator, Dean Thompson, who

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

obtained the money from Playboy, and he has been helping WNYU set up the additional electronic equipment it had to rent for the network operation.

"Mr. Thompson said: 'No ads have been sold, nor were any solicited. This was something we wanted to do.'

"WNYU acted similarly during the antiwar activities last October and November, but never for such a sustained period of time. A station spokesman said the broadcast hour would consist of 10 minutes of hard news, 30 minutes of feeds from various campuses and from Washington, and pre-recorded tapes from California, which will not be hooked up to the network. There will also be sidelight features on the weekend's events to the hour. The cycle will be repeated."

utilization of Central Switchboard  
by the Movement

"The Village Voice," issue of October 14, 1971, page 22, in an article captioned, "People's Switchboard" set forth the following pertinent information:

"A group from the People's Information Center has started to operate a switchboard at the Washington Square Methodist Church to collect and disseminate information (by phone or in person) on organizations, movement groups, communes, free schools, community services, and crash pads. One line will be reserved for people on bad trips or in emotional crisis. The switchboard will be open daily from 9 A.M. and will extend its service round-the-clock at a later date. The telephone number is LE 3-3186."

Utilization of Radio Equipment  
During Demonstration

On May 7 and 20, 1971, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information concerning demonstrations in Washington, D.C. during May 2-4, 1971 sponsored by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Communications and Communications  
Security Capabilities of Violence  
Prone Groups Within the United States

A PCPJ press release dated March 1, 1971 described the PCPJ as being headquartered in Washington, D.C. and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war.

The following information, pertinent to captioned matter, was furnished by the above mentioned source:

Among persons participating in the PCPJ sponsored demonstrations described above were a number of people associated with the New York May Day Collective (MDC).

The second source advised on May 7, 1971, that the NY, MDC has an office at 156 5th Avenue, NYC. Its purpose was to plan for the demonstrations in Washington, D.C. during the first week in May, 1971.

The NYC, MDC group was composed of three affinity groups each with a walkie talkie radio unit. The three affinity groups were called Mobile I, Mobile II and Mobile III. A communications center was set up at 2000 P Street Northeast, Washington, D.C. by the NY, MDC, which center was known as "Yellow Base."

According to the source, those people in "Yellow Base" were arrested early on May 3, 1971, which caused the MDC communications set-up to be ineffective.

The following day, May 4th, because of the arrests on May 3, one member of the NY, MDC operated a walkie-talkie from a location at 1609 19th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. to communicate with other MDC members on the street participating in demonstrations.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-3222) (RUC)

DATE: 11/12/71

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 10/14/71.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of an LHM.

Enclosed LHM reflects examples of basically the same procedure for coding telephone numbers as utilized in the past by "Weatherman."

The first source is in a position to furnish reliable information, and has done so in the past.

The second source in enclosed LHM is

[Redacted]

The specific identity of the Weatherman mentioned in the enclosed LHM was not set forth therein to protect sources and because his identity does not add to the substance reported on the coded teletypes discussed.

For the information of the Bureau that Weatherman, who is the same individual in both instances, is

[Redacted] Aka., [Redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)  
1-Cincinnati

JMC:jmd  
(3)

EX-100


NOV 15 1971

RESEARCH SECTION

*1 cc of LHM detached for 1CC [signature]*

*So*

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b7C  
b7D

1-444  
510 20 1971  


CI 62-3222

The sources in the enclosed LHM have been concealed, as disclosure of their identities could compromise sources of possible continuing value to the FBI. The enclosed LHM is not classified and information therein, without disclosure of the identities of the sources, may be disseminated outside the Bureau without compromise of these sources.

The information in enclosed LHM provides the only positive information developed by the Cincinnati Office bearing on captioned matter in both New Left and extremist investigations by this office.

All appropriate New Left and extremist sources were contacted based on referenced Bureau airtel.

Cincinnati will be alert for the development of pertinent information re captioned matter and such will be promptly provided to the Bureau as developed.

CI 62-3222

Re CI let to Bureau, 11/12/71.

First source in position to furnish  
reliable information is [redacted]  
contacted on 5/8/70, by SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio

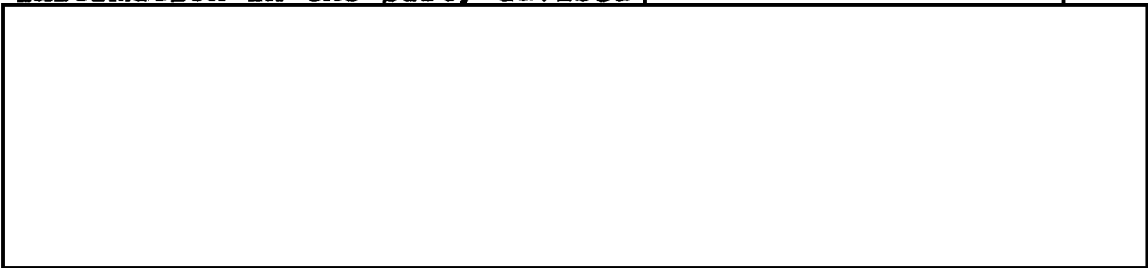
November 12, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

---

A source who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised [redacted]



Source explained the above code by  
showing the base phrase, [redacted]



WEATHERMAN

Weatherman, formerly a faction of  
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS),  
controlled the SDS National Office  
from June, 1969, until its closing in  
February, 1970. Weatherman then entered  
an underground status and adopted a tactic

62-113877-125

ENCLOSURE

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RE: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

---

of "strategic sabotage," with police  
and military installations designated  
as primary targets.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), was founded during June, 1962 at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

On February 24, 1970, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a

b7D  
b7E

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/12/71

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-79064) (C)

ATTN: Research Section,  
Domestic Intelligence  
Division

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

*Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

Re Bureau airtel, dated 10/14/71, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) relating to known communication capabilities by members of New Left organizations. b7D

Source providing information is

No additional information could be provided by other New Left sources who are canvassed in the Los Angeles Division.

Los Angeles is not making any local dissemination of LHM.

Instances related to in LHM refer to source's knowledge in conjunction with the People's Army Jamboree demonstration in Seattle, Washington, August 23, 1970 - September 3, 1970; and May 5, 1971, demonstration at Isla Vista, California.

A review of Los Angeles file 157-6401 (Bureau file 157-2627) entitled "BLACK PANTHER PARTY COMMUNICATIONS" reflects that the Black Panther Party (BPP) utilizes the alphabet code system and also monitors police and/or fire department transmission through the use of the commercial radio, eight channel scanner. In this regard the Los Angeles Police Department has recently purchased scramblers from the Boeing Aircraft Industry to prevent monitoring of their police frequencies.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles

jgk/klh  
(4)

EX-117

REC-2

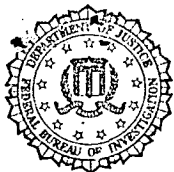
62-113887-26

RESEARCH SECTION

*BUCKET TO  
12/2/71  
[Signature]*

EX-117 DEC 16 1971





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

November 12, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE  
PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

A source has advised that the communication network utilized by members of the movement is not a sophisticated matter.

Transmission of communication, according to source, is done for the most part by walkie talkies.

Source stated that during demonstrations police and fire department frequencies are monitored by sponsoring organizational members through the use of an eight channel continuous band radio (scanner) which is of a commercial nature and can be purchased at various radio and/or electronic centers throughout the country.

b7D  
b7E

Source advised codes are used in some instances



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- 1\* -

62-113887-126  
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/8/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-79064) (C) DIVISION

RE: ~~COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS~~  
~~SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE~~  
~~PRONE GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES~~  
~~(RESEARCH MATTER)~~  
~~INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION~~  
~~COMMITTEE~~

*TJS*  
*ice of LHM detailed for IEC*  
*pre*

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 12/2/71.

*62-113887-119*

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letter-head memorandum (LHM) relating to known communication capabilities by members of New Left organizations. This LHM is classified confidential to protect source, for information contained could lead to the disclosure of the source who was a participant in each demonstration mentioned. Source providing information is

b7D

No additional information could be provided by other New Left sources who were canvassed in the Los Angeles Division.

Los Angeles is not making any local dissemination of this LHM.

Instances related in LHM refer to source's knowledge in conjunction with the People's Army Jamboree demonstration in Portland, Oregon, 8/28/70 - 9/3/70, and the 5/5/71 demonstration in Isla Vista, California.

A review of LA file 157-6401 (Bufile 157-22627) entitled "BLACK PANTHER PARTY, CLEAVER FACTION," reflects that

REC-36 *62-113887-127*

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 2)  
1 - Los Angeles

*ENCLOSURE*

DEC 13 1971

jgk/kap  
(3)

*X-100*

*COPIES*  
RESEARCH SECTION

Approved: *1253 WJH/jgk*  
**57 DEC 22 1971** Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

LA 100-79064

the Black Panther Party utilizes the

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7D  
b7E



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California  
December 8, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
SECURITY CAPABILITIES OF VIOLENCE-PRONE  
GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES  
(RESEARCH MATTER)

A source, who has provided reliable information in the past, has stated that the communication network utilized by organizations which source has knowledge of, is not of a sophisticated nature.

Source related information pertaining to the communication network utilized during the People's Army Jamboree demonstration in Portland, Oregon, August 28, 1970 through September 3, 1970, and the May 5, 1971 demonstration held in Isla Vista, California by the dissident student faction at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Source advised that in both instances police and fire department frequencies were monitored by individuals participating in the demonstrations through the use of an eight channel continuous band radio (scanner), which is of a commercial nature and can be purchased at various radio and electronic centers throughout the country.

During the People's Army Jamboree demonstration, information was transmitted on a continual basis among participants through the use of walkie-talkies. Such information pertained to events happening at different locations, the number of police officers available, or the direction in which patrol cars were headed.

Source advised codes are used in some instances when [redacted] are made available among the higher echelon within an organization. [redacted]

[redacted]

Source advised the

[redacted]

b7D  
b7E

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

ENCLOSURE

1\* -

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**EM**

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memorandum indicating study being made by IEC for the White House regarding the interrelationship of black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere. Attached draft copy of this study, prepared by Bureau representatives on IEC, is submitted for your approval.

The attached draft, which was prepared from contributions from the Bureau, CIA, and the Department of Defense, documents black power organizations in Canada, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and the United States. The information contained therein regarding black power in Canada and the United States was obtained primarily from Bureau documents and the information regarding such activities in the Caribbean and Central and South America was prepared from contributions furnished by the CIA and Department of Defense. This study emphasizes the potential possessed by black power organizations but points out interrelationship between them is very limited. The study shows that racial disorders have occurred in various countries in the Western Hemisphere; however, there is little evidence to indicate that these racial disorders were other than local or that militant elements or an alien country affected such disorders.

*may*

*E*

ACTION:

If approved, this study will be submitted to IEC

REC 10 62-113887-28  
*Dave*

JAN 13 1972

Enclosure

62-113887

*GTT*

*ohh*  
*GCTOR* *JAS*

*EM*

GTT:bjr (6)bjr

*R*

*Jim*

61 JAN 21 1972 ENC. BEHIND FILE - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. Tunstall  
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

52 ENCLOSURE 1972

*WBS*

25776 1035

DEC 27 5 28 PM '71

DEC 23 8 36 AM 1971

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D-READING ROOM

F. B. I.

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 28 4 21 PM '71

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 21 2 45 PM '71

DEC 28 3 45 PM '71

DEC 21 10 36 AM '71

DEC 22 4 29 PM '71

REC'D-READING ROOM  
F. B. I.

RECEIVED

DEC 27 8 40 AM 1971

LEGAL COUNSEL

JAN 3 10 54 AM  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE  
DEC 27 10 53 AM '71

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

I NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.	SSC: 62-116395-266	HSC	DATE
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE 6/12/75	ACC.	DATE

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW, FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

TO DEPT.

JAN 3 10 39 AM '72  
REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/29/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

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

*V. Pan  
WBS*

*Cont...*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for January-February, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

RDC:bjrlbj  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*JAS/AG*      *Ju*      *Ros*

*EM*

*AS*  
*JM*

REC-21 62-113887-129

JAN 13 1972

EX-117

*Stiles*

60 JAN 20 1972

ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

DEC 30 9 04 AM 1971

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 29 3 48 PM '71

RECEIVED

DEC 30 10 09 AM 1971

LEGAL COUNSEL

DEC 30 11 42 AM '71  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F.B.I.

DEC 30 6 08 PM '71  
DOM INTELL DIV.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

ACC: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1 - Mr. Felt  
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 11/10/71

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter  
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Rosen	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Winter, A.S.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Cleveland	_____
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Bates	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference prior memoranda reporting request of White House that IEC prepare summary regarding problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

Attached is a copy of finished IEC report which sets forth following specific recommendations to strengthen Government security and better protect classified data:

1. That uniform procedures be established to control release of classified information.

2. That each agency should have clearly defined procedures regarding contacts with news media with centralized control of such contacts and requirement that contacts be made a matter of record, where official business is discussed.

3. That, where criminal prosecution is precluded, thorough administrative inquiry and corrective action should be taken by agency concerned.

4. That all agencies upgrade their security orientation programs, including participation by top-level officials.

5. That agencies having primary security responsibility of industrial facilities should assign a security official to those industrial facilities which handle substantial amounts of highly classified material.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/27/83 BY SP8/BJR

REC-60 62-113887-130

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16 JAN 13 1972

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

62-113887 ENC. BEHIND FILE

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LEGAL COUNSEL

LEGAL COUNSEL

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

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SEN STUDY 75

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

6. That the National Security Council establish an office solely devoted to insuring that provisions of Executive Order 10501 (relating to classification) are uniformly carried out throughout the Government.

7. That the practice of some Government officials of retaining control of classified material as "private papers" is a serious threat to security and should be prohibited.

8. That clearances to employees of industrial contractors should have a specific terminal date and, in any case, be ended when the purpose for which the clearance was granted ends.

9. That appropriate Federal statutes be reviewed to make them more applicable in covering cases such as the "Pentagon Papers" incident. (This would be a matter for the Department of Justice to handle.)

It is felt this report represents an excellent summary of the overall problem and that the above-cited recommendations would, if carried out, drastically improve overall Government security. To be effective, of course, a continuing interest of this problem by top-level officials is essential, including a willingness to allocate funds and other resources where needed. No action on the part of the Bureau is needed at this time. As a matter of fact, the Committee's recommendations are closely patterned after the Bureau's existing policies.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
62-113887

ACTION:

For the Director's information. Copies of this report are being furnished to the White House and member agencies of the IEC.

GTT

OK.  
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7  
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EM  
SD/GCM  
wbs  
JAM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (NSCIC)

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- DATE: 1/4/72
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

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

Reference memorandum of 12/22/71 advising of the Attorney General's need for comprehensive list of Bureau's intelligence requirements to be included in overall Departmental presentation to captioned Committee in mid-January, 1972. Attached is a list of the Bureau's intelligence requirements which, if you approve, will be furnished to Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, for the Attorney General.

All sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division and appropriate sections of the Special Investigative Division furnished the requirements in the security field and in the Bureau's coverage of organized crime. These requirements include the obtaining of all available information regarding:

- 1) Contacts between foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character and persons or organizations in the United States;
- 2) Travel, contacts, and activities abroad by U. S. nationals or resident aliens who are of a security interest or who are members or have connections with organized crime in the United States;
- 3) Transfer of funds, under control of members of organized crime, to foreign banks and their possible return to the United States;
- 4) Soviet-bloc, Cuban and Chinese intelligence services;
- 5) Existence of and details regarding "underground railroads," urban guerrilla warfare training, and international peace conferences as well as foreign conferences and meetings by black extremists and revolutionary groups;
- 6) Funding by foreign governments of groups of revolutionary extremist or procommunist groups in the United States;
- 7) Location of U. S. fugitives and foreign assistance given Selective Service violators and military deserters by foreign individuals or groups;
- 8) Flow of revolutionary propaganda, speeches, articles, and radio broadcasts

Enclosure  
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54 JAN 25 1972  
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62-113887-

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*SPR*

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: National Security Council  
Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)

between U. S. and foreign countries, particularly China, Cuba, and North Vietnam; 9) Reliability and capabilities of foreign intelligence services of countries where FBI Legal Attaches are assigned; 10) Experimental developments from domestic as well as foreign agencies dealing with communications, photography, chemicals, and visual aids used in intelligence activities; and 11) Movement of foreign nationals in U. S. who have propensity for violence, particularly bombing activity.

Attached requirements are broad in scope as indicated by the Attorney General's request and it is felt they cover the Bureau's needs in its investigations in the internal security field and in organized crime.

ACTION:

If approved, attached list will be submitted to Wells for submission to the Attorney General.

*GTT  
WAB/c*

*JAS*

*m.R.W./H.D.*

*OK  
H*

*WVC  
paw*

*TJS*

*EM*

*GCM*

*AG*

*BS  
cut*

*DJD  
Jm*

*WSS*

*Copy Given to  
M. Wells  
11/17/72*



January 4, 1972

FBI INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

In order to fulfill its intelligence responsibilities, the FBI needs all available information regarding the following:

1. Contacts between foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character (Soviet, Chinese or Cuban) and persons or organizations in the U. S.

2. Travel, contacts and activities abroad by U. S. nationals or resident aliens who are of security interest or who are members of or have connections with organized crime in the U. S.

3. Transfer of funds, under control of members of organized crime to foreign banks and their possible return to U. S.

4. Chinese, Cuban, Soviet, and Soviet-bloc intelligence services Of particular interest is all background data regarding Chinese recently admitted to United Nations and the Chinese interest in U. S. groups and individuals and attempts to recruit within the U. S.

5. Existence of and all details regarding "underground railroads," urban guerrilla warfare training and tactics, international peace conferences and foreign conferences and meetings by black extremist and/or revolutionary groups.

6. Funding by foreign governments and/or groups of extremist, revolutionary and procommunist groups in U. S.

7. U. S. fugitives and the assistance given Selective Service subjects and military deserters by foreign individuals and groups.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-

## FBI Intelligence Requirements

8. Flow of revolutionary propaganda such as newspapers, magazines, tape recordings, and radio broadcasts between U. S. and foreign countries, particularly China, Cuba, and North Vietnam.

9. Reliability and capabilities of foreign intelligence services of countries where FBI Legal Attaches are assigned.

10. All experimental developments from domestic as well as foreign agencies dealing with communications, photography, chemicals (secret writing, etc.), and visual aids.

11. Foreign nationals presently in U. S. or subsequently traveling to U. S. who are known to have a history of involvement in, or a propensity for, violence particularly bombing activity.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EC*

FROM : R. D. Cotter *EC*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (NSCIC)

- DATE: 12/22/71
- 1 - Mr. Felt
  - 1 - Mr. Rosen
  - 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
  - 1 - Mr. Cleveland
  - 1 - Mr. Branigan
  - 1 - Mr. Gray
  - 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
  - 1 - Mr. Shackelford
  - 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
  - 1 - Mr. Wannall
  - 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

- Tolson
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

President Nixon's recently announced reorganization of the U. S. foreign intelligence effort includes the establishment of captioned Committee headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, President's chief foreign affairs advisor. Its prime mission will be to insure that the intelligence needs of various U. S. officials and agencies are being fulfilled.

On 12/22/71 Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, advised as follows: The Attorney General, who represents the Justice Department on the NSCIC, has instructed that the various components of Justice (FBI, Immigration and Naturalization Service, etc.) be canvassed in order to compile a comprehensive listing of the intelligence requirements of the Department which he can present at a meeting of NSCIC in mid-January. Wells is handling this matter for the Attorney General and asked whether I could provide him with a listing of the FBI's intelligence requirements for inclusion in the overall Justice presentation. Wells said what they want is a list of broad categories or types of information which the Bureau needs from agencies producing foreign intelligence (Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Examples would be as follows:

- 1) All available information regarding contacts between foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character and persons or organizations in the United States. *62-113887-*

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(12)

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JAN 19 1972  
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54 JAN 25 1972

SENT DIRECTOR  
12-23-71

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-85205-1772

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: National Security Council  
Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)

2) All available information concerning the travel, contacts, and activities abroad by U. S. nationals or resident aliens who are of security interest.

In addition to such obvious categories falling within our jurisdiction, we should also include items which would assist in carrying out our responsibilities. An example would be the organization and composition of the Soviet intelligence services together with information regarding Soviet intelligence capabilities, overall objectives, specific targets, modus operandi, communications, security practices, and similar information which is of value in our counterintelligence operations. We should also include any items which, although not relating to a hostile or communist country, could have a bearing on our activities. An example might be information regarding the reliability or capabilities of friendly foreign intelligence services with which the Bureau deals.

All sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division are being canvassed and an overall list of this Division's requirements will be prepared and submitted for approval. In addition to the needs of the Bureau in the security field, Wells said we should also list any categories of information we need in connection with our coverage of organized crime. The Special Investigative Division is being requested to furnish such a list for inclusion in our submission to the Department.

ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, a listing of the Bureau's intelligence needs will be submitted for approval prior to its being furnished to Wells.

*WBS*

*JAS expedite*

*EM*

*DJB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miller, E.S.   
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: December 28, 1971

FROM :

*weh/mrg*

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT:

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

By memorandum, R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller, dated 11/5/71, the Laboratory was requested to submit observations on any national security hazards posed by phone phreaking, the use of telephone lines by private individuals who are familiar with various signalling systems employed by the telephone company. Reference memorandum was precipitated by an article in the October, 1971, issue of Esquire magazine by Ron Rosenbaum, captioned "Secrets of the Little Blue Box."

The term blue box is applied to a tone signalling device which generates tones normally used by toll operators and telephone switching equipment to initiate and dial long distance calls within the telephone direct distance dialing network (DDD). The Laboratory has been familiar with "blue boxes" for many years. A number of "blue boxes" submitted by the field have been examined in the Laboratory. "Phone phreaks" are individuals who are either technically competent to build a "blue box" or have obtained one from some source and who amuse themselves by using the "blue box" to make toll-free calls within the DDD network. Some "blue boxes" are known to have been used by gamblers to make toll-free calls that normally produce no record of the call to telephone company billing equipment. In a recent Title III court-authorized wiretap in Las Vegas, interceptions were made of a "blue box" so used.

The Laboratory is of the opinion that "blue boxes" do not pose any substantial national security threat to telephone communications. A "blue box" could be used to initiate a single long distance call thereby tying up a single calling path, but it is not felt likely that a sufficient number of "blue boxes" could be operated independently to tie up enough single channels to materially effect the toll network.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

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EX-117

SEVEN  
 RESEARCH SECTION

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LABORATORY DIVISION

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

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FBI

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DOM INTELLIGENCE DIV.

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DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The Bell System and most independent telephone companies do not provide dial accessible busy verification codes to allow dialing into a call in progress, which could be a simple method of wiretapping.

Various defense telephone networks which are accessible by DDD have an operator intercept such calls and handle dialing within the network.

While the Laboratory does not have information on many computer systems accessible by telephone dialing, such systems as NCIC, which is the center of a dedicated network, appear to have adequate safe guards to prevent unauthorized use or manipulation of data stored in the computer.

While it is felt that the "blue box" and "phone phreaking" do not at this time pose any national security threat based on available information, it would behoove the major telephone companies to continually review their vast switching systems as to susceptibility to unauthorized access to insure that new features do not inadvertently open a door which could effect essential telephone communications.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information,

*Substance of above  
data furnished to IEC*  
*JWC*  
*ds*  
*R*  
*ds*  
*gmm*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Rosen	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Miller, D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
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Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/5/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
 - *Walters*  
 - *Dalbey*  
 - *Callahan*  
 - *Conrad*  
 - *Walters*  
 - *COMBAT*

*C*  
 October, 1971, issue of "Esquire" magazine contains article by Ron Rosenbaum captioned "Secrets of the Little Blue Box." Article relates to "phone phreaking" -- the use of telephone lines by private individuals or underground groups who are familiar with the various signals and coding systems employed by the telephone company.

According to the article, copy of which is attached, it is possible for a handful of "phone phreaks" to tie up the entire telephone system of the Nation. In addition, "phone phreaks" reportedly have developed a simple method of tapping telephones.

Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, has requested the IEC to prepare a study analyzing this matter. Specifically, Mr. Dean would like a determination made as to the national security hazards posed, if any, by so-called "phone phreaks." All member agencies of the IEC are being asked to submit contributions.

ACTION:

FBI Laboratory should review attached article and submit any observations it may have which can be included in IEC report.

Enclosure

62-113887

ENCLOSURE

RDC:bjr  
(8)

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

- 1 - [ ]
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
- 11 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

b6  
b7C

61 JAN 27 1972

EX-117

REC-2 62-113887-132

22 JAN 20 1972

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
 - *yes*  
 - *JAS*  
 - *Walters*  
 - *EM*  
 - *SEVEN*  
 - *WBS*



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LABORATORY DIVISION

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FBI-JUSTICE

DOM INTELL DIV.

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LABORATORY DIVISION  
FBI

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FBI-JUSTICE

1-35

# Secrets of the Little Blue Box

by Ron Rosenbaum

*A story so incredible it may even make you feel sorry for the phone company*

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## The Blue Box Is Introduced: Its Qualities Are Remarkd

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I am in the expensively furnished living room of Al Gilbertson\*, the creator of the "blue box." Gilbertson is holding one of his shiny black-and-silver "blue boxes" comfortably in the palm of his hand, pointing out the thirteen little red push buttons sticking up from the console. He is dancing his fingers over the buttons, tapping out discordant beeping electronic jingles. He is trying to explain to me how his little blue box does nothing less than place the entire telephone system of the world, satellites, cables and all, at the service of the blue-box operator, free of charge.

"That's what it does. Essentially it gives you the power of a super operator. You seize a tandem with this top button," he presses the top button with his index finger and the blue box emits a high-pitched cheep, "and like that"—cheep goes the blue box again—"you control the phone company's long-distance switching systems from your cute little Princess phone or any old pay phone. And you've got anonymity. An operator has to operate from a definite location: the phone company knows where she is and what she's doing. But with your beeper box, once you hop onto a trunk, say from a Holiday Inn 800 [toll-free] number, they don't know where you are, or where you're coming from, they don't know how you slipped into their lines and popped up in that 800 number. They don't even know anything illegal is going on. And you can obscure your origins through as many levels as you like. You can call next door by way of White Plains, then over to Liverpool by cable, and then back here by satellite. You can call yourself from one pay phone all the way around the world to a pay phone next to you. And you get your dime back too."

"And they can't trace the calls? They can't charge you?"

"Not if you do it the right way. But you'll find that the free-call thing isn't really as exciting at first as the feeling of power you get from having one of these babies in your hand. I've watched people when they first get hold of one of these things and start using it, and discover they can make connections, set up crisscross and zigzag switching patterns back and forth across the world. They hardly talk to the people they finally reach. They say hello and start thinking of what kind of call to make next. They go a little crazy." He looks down at the neat little package in his palm. His fingers are still dancing, tapping out beeper patterns.

"I think it's something to do with how small my models

\* His real name has been changed.

are. There are lots of blue boxes around, but mine are the smallest and most sophisticated electronically. I wish I could show you the prototype we made for our big syndicate order."

He sighs. "We had this order for a thousand beeper boxes from a syndicate front man in Las Vegas. They use them to place bets coast to coast, keep lines open for hours, all of which can get expensive if you have to pay. The deal was a thousand blue boxes for \$300 apiece. Before then we retailed them for \$1,500 apiece, but \$300,000 in one lump was hard to turn down. We had a manufacturing deal worked out in the Philippines. Everything ready to go. Anyway, the model I had ready for limited mass production was small enough to fit inside a flip-top Marlboro box. It had flush touch panels for a keyboard, rather than these unsightly buttons sticking out. Looked just like a tiny portable radio. In fact, I had designed it with a tiny transistor receiver to get one AM channel, so in case the law became suspicious the owner could switch on the radio part, start snapping his fingers, and no one could tell anything illegal was going on. I thought of everything for this model—I had it lined with a band of thermite which could be ignited by radio signal from a tiny button transmitter on your belt, so it could be burned to ashes instantly in case of a bust. It was beautiful. A beautiful little machine. You should have seen the faces on these syndicate guys when they came back after trying it out. They'd hold it in their palm like they never wanted to let it go, and they'd say, 'I can't believe it. I can't believe it.' You probably won't believe it until you try it."

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## The Blue Box Is Tested: Certain Connections Are Made

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About eleven o'clock two nights later Fraser Lucey has a blue box in the palm of his left hand and a phone in the palm of his right. He is standing inside a phone booth next to an isolated shut-down motel off Highway 1. I am standing outside the phone booth.

Fraser likes to show off his blue box for people. Until a few weeks ago when Pacific Telephone made a few arrests in his city, Fraser Lucey liked to bring his blue box\*\* to parties. It never failed: a few cheeps from his device and Fraser became the center of attention at the very hippest of gatherings, playing phone tricks and doing request numbers for hours. He began to take

\*\* This particular blue box, like most blue boxes, is not blue. Blue boxes have come to be called "blue boxes" either 1) because the first blue box ever confiscated by phone-company security men happened to be blue, or 2) to distinguish them from "black boxes." Black boxes are devices, usually a resistor in series, which, when attached to home phones, allow all incoming calls to be made without charge to one's caller.

orders for his manufacturer in Mexico. He became a dealer.

Fraser is cautious now about where he shows off his blue box. But he never gets tired of playing with it. "It's like the first time every time," he tells me.

Fraser puts a dime in the slot. He listens for a tone and holds the receiver up to my ear. I hear the tone.

Fraser begins describing, with a certain practiced air, what he does while he does it.

"I'm dialing an 800 number now. Any 800 number will do. It's toll free. Tonight I think I'll use the ----- [he names a well-known rent-a-car company] 800 number. Listen. It's ringing. Here, you hear it? Now watch."

He places the blue box over the mouthpiece of the phone so that the one silver and twelve black push buttons are facing up toward me. He presses the silver button—the one at the top—and I hear that high-pitched beep.

"That's 2600 cycles per second to be exact," says Lucey. "Now, quick, listen."

He shoves the earpiece at me. The ringing has vanished. The line gives a slight hiccup, there is a sharp buzz, and then nothing but soft white noise.

"We're home free now," Lucey tells me, taking back the phone and applying the blue box to its mouthpiece once again. "We're up on a tandem, into a long-lines trunk. Once you're up on a tandem, you can send yourself anywhere you want to go." He decides to check out London first. He chooses a certain pay phone located in Waterloo Station. This particular pay phone is popular with the phone-phreaks network because there are usually people walking by at all hours who will pick it up and talk for a while.

He presses the lower left-hand corner button which is marked "KP" on the face of the box.

"That's Key Pulse. It tells the tandem we're ready to give it instructions. First I'll punch out KP 182 START, which will slide us into the overseas sender in White Plains." I hear a neat clunk-cheep. "I think we'll head over to England by satellite. Cable is actually faster and the connection is somewhat better, but I like going by satellite. So I just punch out KP Zero 44. The Zero is supposed to guarantee a satellite connection and 44 is the country code for England. Okay . . . we're there. In Liverpool actually. Now all I have to do is punch out the London area code which is 1, and dial up the pay phone. Here, listen, I've got a ring now."

I hear the soft quick purr-purr of a London ring. Then someone picks up the phone. "Hello," says the London voice.

"Hello. Who's this?" Fraser asks.

"Hello. There's actually nobody here. I just picked this up while I was passing by. This is a public phone. There's no one here to answer actually."

"Hello. Don't hang up. I'm calling from the United States."

"Oh. What is the purpose of the call? This is a public phone you know."

"Oh. You know. To check out, uh, to find out what's going on in London. How is it there?"

"It's five o'clock in the morning. It's raining now."

"Oh. Who are you?"

The London passerby turns out to be an R.A.F. enlistee on his way back to the base in Lincolnshire, with a terrible hangover after a thirty-six-hour pass. He and Fraser talk about the rain. They agree that it's nicer when it's not raining. They say good-bye and Fraser hangs up. His dime returns with a nice clink.

"Isn't that far out," he says grinning at me. "London. Like that."

Fraser squeezes the little blue box affectionately in his

palm. "I told ya this thing is for real. Listen, if you don't mind I'm gonna give this girl I know in Paris. I usually give her a call and this time. It freaks her out. This time I'll use the ----- (a different rent-a-car company) 800 number and we'll go by overseas cable, 133; 33 is the country code for France, the 1 sends you by cable. Okay, here we go. . . . Oh damn. Busy. Who could she be talking to at this time?"

A state police car cruises slowly by the motel. The car does not stop, but Fraser gets nervous. We hop back into his car and drive ten miles in the opposite direction until we reach a Texaco station locked up for the night. We pull up to a phone booth by the tire pump. Fraser dashes inside and tries the Paris number. It is busy again.

"I don't understand who she could be talking to. The circuits may be busy. It's too bad I haven't learned how to tap into lines overseas with this thing yet."

Fraser begins to phreak around, as the phone phreaks say. He dials a leading nationwide charge card's 800 number and punches out the tones that bring him the Time recording in Sydney, Australia. He beeps up the Weather recording in Rome, in Italian of course. He calls a friend in Boston and talks about a certain over-the-counter stock they are into heavily. He finds the Paris number busy again. He calls up "Dial a Disc" in London, and we listen to *Double Barrel* by David and Ansil Collins, the number-one hit of the week in London. He calls up a dealer of another sort and talks in code. He calls up Joe Engressia, the original blind phone-phreak genius, and pays his respects. There are other calls. Finally Fraser gets through to his young lady in Paris. They both agree the circuits must have been busy, and criticize the Paris telephone system. At two-thirty in the morning Fraser hangs up, pockets his dime, and drives off, steering with one hand, holding what he calls his "lovely little blue box" in the other.

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### You Can Call Long Distance for Less Than You Think

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"You see, a few years ago the phone company made one big mistake," Gilbertson explains two days later in his apartment. "They were careless enough to let some technical journal publish the actual frequencies used to create all their multi-frequency tones. Just a theoretical article some Bell Telephone Laboratories engineer was doing about switching theory, and he listed the tones in passing. At ----- [a well-known technical school] I had been fooling around with phones for several years before I came across a copy of the journal in the engineering library. I ran back to the lab and it took maybe twelve hours from the time I saw that article to put together the first working blue box. It was bigger and clumsier than this little baby, but it worked."

It's all there on public record in that technical journal written mainly by Bell Lab people for other telephone engineers. Or at least it was public. "Just try and get a copy of that issue at some engineering-school library now. Bell has had them all red-tagged and withdrawn from circulation," Gilbertson tells me.

"But it's too late. It's all public now. And once they became public the technology needed to create your own beeper device is within the range of any twelve-year-old kid, any twelve-year-old blind kid as a matter of fact. And he can do it in less than the twelve hours it took us. Blind kids do it all the time. They can't build anything as precise and compact as my beeper box, but theirs can do anything mine can do."

"How?"

"Okay. About twenty years ago A.T.&T. made a multi-billion-dollar decision to operate its entire long-distance switching system on twelve electronically generated

combinations of six master tones. Those are the tones you sometimes hear in the background after you've dialed a long-distance number. They decided to use some very simple tones—the tone for each number is just two fixed single-frequency tones played simultaneously to create a certain beat frequency. Like 1300 cycles per second and 900 cycles per second played together give you the tone for digit 5. Now, what some of these phone phreaks have done is get themselves access to an electric organ. Any cheap family home-entertainment organ. Since the frequencies are public knowledge now—one blind phone phreak has even had them recorded in one of those talking books for the blind—they just have to find the musical notes on the organ which correspond to the phone tones. Then they tape them. For instance, to get Ma Bell's tone for the number 1, you press down organ keys F<sup>5</sup> and A<sup>5</sup> [900 and 700 cycles per second] at the same time. To produce the tone for 2 it's F<sup>5</sup> and C<sup>6</sup> [1100 and 700 c.p.s.]. The phone phreaks circulate the whole list of notes so there's no trial and error anymore."

He shows me a list of the rest of the phone numbers and the two electric organ keys that produce them.

"Actually, you have to record these notes at 3¾ inches-per-second tape speed and double it to 7½ inches-per-second when you play them back, to get the proper tones," he adds.

"So once you have all the tones recorded, how do you plug them into the phone system?"

"Well, they take their organ and their cassette recorder, and start banging out entire phone numbers in tones on the organ, including country codes, routing instructions, 'KP' and 'Start' tones. Or, if they don't have an organ, someone in the phone-phreak network sends them a cassette with all the tones recorded, with a voice saying 'Number one,' then you have the tone, 'Number two,' then the tone and so on. So with two cassette recorders they can put together a series of phone numbers by switching back and forth from number to number. Any idiot in the country with a cheap cassette recorder can make all the free calls he wants."

"You mean you just hold the cassette recorder up to the mouthpiece and switch in a series of beeps you've recorded? The phone thinks that anything that makes these tones must be its own equipment?"

"Right. As long as you get the frequency within thirty cycles per second of the phone company's tones, the phone equipment thinks it hears its own voice talking to it. The original granddaddy phone phreak was this blind kid with perfect pitch, Joe Ingressia, who used to whistle into the phone. An operator could tell the difference between his whistle and the phone company's electronic tone generator, but the phone company's switching circuit can't tell them apart. The bigger the phone company gets and the further away from human operators it gets, the more vulnerable it becomes to all sorts of phone phreaking."

### A Guide for the Perplexed

"But wait a minute," I stop Gilbertson. "If everything you do sounds like phone-company equipment, why doesn't the phone company charge you for the call the way it charges its own equipment?"

"Okay. That's where the 2600-cycle tone comes in. I better start from the beginning."

The beginning he describes for me is a vision of the phone system of the continent as thousands of webs, of long-line trunks radiating from each of the hundreds of toll switching offices to the other toll switching offices. Each toll switching office is a hive compacted of thousands of long-distance tandems constantly whistling and beeping to tandems in far-off toll switching offices.

The tandem is the key to the whole system. Each

tandem is a line with some relays with the capability of signaling any other tandem in any other toll switching office on the continent either directly one-to-one or by programming a roundabout route through several other tandems if all the direct routes are busy. For instance, if you want to call from New York to Los Angeles and traffic is heavy on all direct trunks between the two cities, your tandem in New York is programmed to try the next best route, which may send you down to a tandem in New Orleans, then up to San Francisco, or down to a New Orleans tandem, back to an Atlanta tandem, over to an Albuquerque tandem and finally up to Los Angeles.

When a tandem is not being used, when it's sitting there waiting for someone to make a long-distance call, it whistles. One side of the tandem, the side "facing" your home phone, whistles at 2600 cycles per second toward all the home phones serviced by the exchange, telling them it is at their service, should they be interested in making a long-distance call. The other side of the tandem is whistling 2600 c.p.s. into one or more long-distance trunk lines, telling the rest of the phone system that it is neither sending nor receiving a call through that trunk at the moment, that it has no use for that trunk at the moment.

When you dial a long-distance number the first thing that happens is that you are hooked into a tandem. A register comes up to the side of the tandem facing away from you and presents that side with the number you dialed. This sending side of the tandem stops whistling 2600 into its trunk line. When a tandem stops the 2600 tone it has been sending through a trunk, the trunk is said to be "seized," and is now ready to carry the number you have dialed—converted into multi-frequency beep tones—to a tandem in the area code and central office you want.

Now when a blue-box operator wants to make a call from New Orleans to New York he starts by dialing the 800 number of a company which might happen to have its headquarters in Los Angeles. The sending side of the New Orleans tandem stops sending 2600 out over the trunk to the central office in Los Angeles, thereby seizing the trunk. Your New Orleans tandem begins sending beep tones to a tandem it has discovered idly whistling 2600 cycles in Los Angeles. The receiving end of that L.A. tandem is seized, stops whistling 2600, listens to the beep tones which tell it which L.A. phone to ring, and starts ringing the 800 number. Meanwhile a mark made in the New Orleans office accounting tape notes that a call from your New Orleans phone to the 800 number in L.A. has been initiated and gives the call a code number. Everything is routine so far.

But then the phone phreak presses his blue box to the mouthpiece and pushes the 2600-cycle button, sending 2600 out from the New Orleans tandem to the L.A. tandem. The L.A. tandem notices 2600 cycles are coming over the line again and assumes that New Orleans has hung up because the trunk is whistling as if idle. The L.A. tandem immediately ceases ringing the L.A. 800 number. But as soon as the phreak takes his finger off the 2600 button, the L.A. tandem assumes the trunk is once again being used because the 2600 is gone, so it listens for a new series of digit tones—to find out where it must send the call.

Thus the blue-box operator in New Orleans now is in touch with a tandem in L.A. which is waiting like an obedient genie to be told what to do next. The blue-box owner then beeps out the ten digits of the New York number which tell the L.A. tandem to relay a call to New York City. Which it promptly does. As soon as your party picks up the phone in New York, the side of the New Orleans tandem facing you stops sending 2600

cycles to you and starts carrying his voice to you by way of the L.A. tandem. A notation is made on the accounting tape that the connection has been made on the 800 call which had been initiated and noted earlier. When you stop talking to New York a notation is made that the 800 call has ended.

At three the next morning, when the phone company's accounting computer starts reading back over the master accounting tape for the past day, it records that a call of a certain length of time was made from your New Orleans home to an L.A. 800 number and, of course, the accounting computer has been trained to ignore these toll-free 800 calls when compiling your monthly bill.

"All they can prove is that you made an 800 toll-free call," Gilbertson the inventor concludes. "Of course, if you're foolish enough to talk for two hours on an 800 call, and they've installed one of their special anti-fraud computer programs to watch out for such things, they may spot you and ask you why you took two hours talking to Army Recruiting's 800 number when you're 4-F. But if you do it from a pay phone, they *may* discover something peculiar the next day—if they've got a blue-box hunting program in their computer—but you'll be a long time gone from the pay phone by then. Using a pay phone is almost guaranteed safe."

"What about the recent series of blue-box arrests all across the country—New York, Cleveland, and so on?" I asked. "How were they caught so easily?"

"From what I can tell, they made one big mistake: they were seizing trunks using an area code plus 555-1212 instead of an 800 number. Using 555 is easy to detect because when you send multi-frequency beep tones off 555 you get a charge for it on your tape and the accounting computer knows there's something wrong when it tries to bill you for a two-hour call to Akron, Ohio, information, and it drops a trouble card which goes right into the hands of the security agent if they're looking for blue-box users.

"Whoever sold those guys their blue boxes didn't tell them how to use them properly, which is fairly irresponsible. And they were fairly stupid to use them at home all the time.

"But what those arrests really mean is that an awful lot of blue boxes are flooding into the country and that people are finding them so easy to make that they know how to make them before they know how to use them. Ma Bell is in trouble."

And if a blue-box operator or a cassette-recorder phone phreak sticks to pay phones and 800 numbers, the phone company can't stop them?

"Not unless they change their entire nationwide long-lines technology, which will take them a few billion dollars and twenty years. Right now they can't do a thing. They're screwed."

### Captain Crunch Demonstrates His Famous Unit

There is an underground telephone network in this country. Gilbertson discovered it the very day news of his activities hit the papers. That evening his phone began ringing. Phone phreaks from Seattle, from Florida, from New York, from San Jose, and from Los Angeles began calling him and telling him about the phone-phreak network. He'd get a call from a phone phreak who'd say nothing but, "Hang up and call this number."

When he dialed the number he'd find himself tied into a conference of a dozen phone phreaks arranged through a quirky switching station in British Columbia. They identified themselves as phone phreaks, they demonstrated their homemade blue boxes which they called "M-F-ers" (for "multi-frequency," among other things)

for him, they talked shop about phone-phreak devices. They let him in on their secrets on the theory that if the phone company was after him he must be trustworthy. And, Gilbertson recalls, they stunned him with their technical sophistication.

I ask him how to get in touch with the phone-phreak network. He digs around through a file of old schematics and comes up with about a dozen numbers in three widely separated area codes.

"Those are the centers," he tells me. Alongside some of the numbers he writes in first names or nicknames: names like Captain Crunch, Dr. No, Frank Carson (also a code word for free call), Marty Freeman (code word for M-F device), Peter Perpendicular Pimple, Alefnull, and The Cheshire Cat. He makes checks alongside the names of these among these top-twelve who are blind. There are five checks.

I ask him who this Captain Crunch person is.

"Oh. The Captain. He's probably the most legendary phone phreak. He calls himself Captain Crunch after the notorious Cap'n Crunch 2600 whistle." (Several years ago, Gilbertson explains, the makers of Cap'n Crunch breakfast cereal offered a toy-whistle prize in every box as a treat for the Cap'n Crunch set. Somehow a phone phreak discovered that the toy whistle just happened to produce a perfect 2600-cycle tone. When the man who calls himself Captain Crunch was transferred overseas to England with his Air Force unit, he would receive scores of calls from his friends and "mute" them—make them free of charge to them—by blowing his Cap'n Crunch whistle into his end.)

"Captain Crunch is one of the older phone phreaks," Gilbertson tells me. "He's an engineer who once got in a little trouble for fooling around with the phone, but he can't stop. Well, this guy drives across country in a Volkswagen van with an entire switchboard and a computerized super-sophisticated M-F-er in the back. He'll pull up to a phone booth on a lonely highway somewhere, snake a cable out of his bus, hook it onto the phone and sit for hours, days sometimes, sending calls zipping back and forth across the country, all over the world. . . ."

Back at my motel, I dialed the number he gave me for "Captain Crunch" and asked for G----- T-----, his real name, or at least the name he uses when he's not dashing into a phone booth beeping out M-F tones faster than a speeding bullet, and zipping phantomlike through the phone company's long-distance lines.

When G----- T----- answered the phone and I told him I was preparing a story for Esquire about phone phreaks, he became very indignant.

"I don't do that. I don't do that anymore at all. And if I do it, I do it for one reason and one reason only. I'm learning about a system. The phone company is a System. A computer is a System. Do you understand? If I do what I do, it is only to explore a System. Computers. Systems. That's my bag. The phone company is nothing but a computer."

A tone of tightly restrained excitement enters the Captain's voice when he starts talking about Systems. He begins to pronounce each syllable with the hushed deliberation of an obscene caller.

"Ma Bell is a system I want to explore. It's a beautiful system, you know, but Ma Bell screwed up. It's terrible because Ma Bell is such a beautiful system, but she screwed up. I learned how she screwed up from a couple of blind kids who wanted me to build a device. A certain device. They said it could make free calls. I wasn't interested in free calls. But when these blind kids told me I could make calls into a computer, my eyes lit up. I wanted to learn about computers. I wanted to learn about Ma Bell's computers. So I built the little device."

Only I built it wrong and Ma Bell found out. Ma Bell can detect things like that. Ma Bell knows. So I'm strictly out of it now. I don't do it. Except for learning purposes." He pauses. "So you want to write an article. Are you paying for this call? Hang up and call this number."

He gives me a number in an area code a thousand miles north of his own. I dial the number.

"Hello again. This is Captain Crunch. You are speaking to me on a toll-free loop-around in Portland, Oregon. Do you know what a toll-free loop-around is? I'll tell you."

He explains to me that almost every exchange in the country has open test numbers which allow other exchanges to test their connections with it. Most of these numbers occur in consecutive pairs, such as 302 956-0041 and 956-0042. Well, certain phone phreaks discovered that if two people from anywhere in the country dial those two consecutive numbers they can talk together just as if one had called the other's number, with no charge to either of them, of course.

"Your voice is looping around in a 4A switching machine up there in Canada, zipping back down to me," the Captain tells me. "My voice is looping around up there and back down to you. And it can't ever cost anyone money. The phone phreaks and I have compiled a list of many many of these numbers. You would be surprised if you saw the list. I could show it to you. But I won't. I'm out of that now. I'm not out to screw Ma Bell. I know better. If I do anything it's for the pure knowledge of the System. You can learn to do fantastic things. Have you ever heard eight tandems stacked up? Do you know the sound of tandems stacking and unstacking? Give me your phone number. Okay. Hang up now and wait a minute."

Slightly less than a minute later the phone rang and the Captain was on the line, his voice sounding far more excited, almost aroused.

"I wanted to show you what it's like to stack up tandems. To stack up tandems." (Whenever the Captain says "stack up" it sounds as if he is licking his lips.)

"How do you like the connection you're on now?" the Captain asks me. "It's a raw tandem. A raw tandem. Ain't nothin' up to it but a tandem. Now I'm going to show you what it's like to stack up. Blow off. Land in a faraway place. To stack that tandem up, whip back and forth across the country a few times, then shoot on up to Moscow."

"Listen," Captain Crunch continues. "Listen. I've got a line tie on my switchboard here, and I'm gonna let you hear me stack and unstack tandems. Listen to this. I'm gonna blow your mind."

First I hear a super rapid-fire pulsing of the flutelike phone tones, then a pause, then another popping burst of tones, then another, then another. Each burst is followed by a beep-kachink sound.

"We have now stacked up four tandems," said Captain Crunch, sounding somewhat remote. "That's four tandems stacked up. Do you know what that means? That means I'm whipping back and forth, back and forth twice, across the country, before coming to you. I've been known to stack up twenty tandems at a time. Now, just like I said, I'm going to shoot up to Moscow."

There is a new, longer series of beeper pulses over the line, a brief silence, then a ring.

"Hello," answers a far-off voice.

"Hello. Is this the American Embassy Moscow?"

"Yes, sir. Who is this calling?" says the voice.

"Yes. This is test board here in New York. We're calling to check out the circuits, see what kind of lines you've got. Everything okay there in Moscow?"

"Okay?"

"Well, yes, how are things there?"

"Oh. Well, everything okay, I guess."

"Okay. Thank you." They hang up, leaving a confused series of beep-kachink sounds hanging in mid-ether in the wake of the call before dissolving away.

The Captain is pleased. "You believe me now, don't you? Do you know what I'd like to do? I'd like to call up your editor at Esquire and show him just what it sounds like to stack and unstack tandems. I'll give him a show that will *blow his mind*. What's his number?"

I ask the Captain what kind of device he was using to accomplish all his feats. The Captain is pleased at the question.

"You could tell it was special, couldn't you? Ten pulses per second. That's faster than the phone company's equipment. Believe me, this unit is *the* most famous unit in the country. There is no other unit like it. Believe me."

"Yes, I've heard about it. Some other phone phreaks have told me about it."

"They have been referring to my, ahem, unit? What is it they said? Just out of curiosity, did they tell you it was a highly sophisticated computer-operated unit, with acoustical coupling for receiving outputs and a switchboard with multiple-line-tie capability? Did they tell you that the frequency tolerance is guaranteed to be not more than .05 percent? The amplitude tolerance less than .01 decibel? Those pulses you heard were perfect. They just come faster than the phone company. Those were high-precision op-amps. Op-amps are instrumentation amplifiers designed for ultra-stable amplification, super-low distortion and accurate frequency response. Did they tell you it can operate in temperatures from  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?"

I admit that they did not tell me all that.

"I built it myself," the Captain goes on. "If you were to go out and *buy* the components from an industrial wholesaler it would cost you at least \$1,500. I once worked for a semiconductor company and all this didn't cost me a cent. Do you know what I mean? Did they tell you about how I put a call completely around the world? I'll tell you how I did it. I M-F-ed Tokyo inward, who connected me to India, India connected me to Greece, Greece connected me to Pretoria, South Africa, South Africa connected me to South America, I went from South America to London. I had a London operator connect me to a New York operator, I had New York connect me to a California operator who rang the phone next to me. Needless to say I had to shout to hear myself. But the echo was far out. Fantastic. Delayed. It was delayed twenty seconds, but I could hear myself talk to myself."

"You mean you were speaking into the mouthpiece of one phone sending your voice around the world into your ear through a phone on the other side of your head?" I asked the Captain. I had a vision of something vaguely autoerotic going on, in a complex electronic way.

"That's right," said the Captain. "I've also sent my voice around the world one way, going east on one phone, and going west on the other, going through cable one way, satellite the other, coming back together at the same time, ringing the two phones simultaneously and picking them up and whipping my voice both ways around the world back to me. Wow. That was a mind blower."

"You mean you sit there with both phones on your ear and talk to yourself around the world," I said incredulously.

"Yeah. Um hum. That's what I do. I connect the phones together and sit there and talk."

"What do you say? What do you say to yourself when you're connected?"

"Oh, you know. Hello test one two three," he says in a low-pitched voice.

"Hello test one two three," he replies to himself in a high-pitched voice.

"Hello test one two three," he repeats again, low-pitched.

"Hello test one two three," he replies, high-pitched.

"I sometimes do this: *Hello hello hello hello, hello, hello,*" he trails off and breaks into laughter.

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### Why Captain Crunch Hardly Ever Taps Phones Anymore

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Using internal phone-company codes, phone phreaks have learned a simple method for tapping phones. Phone-company operators have in front of them a board that holds verification jacks. It allows them to plug into conversations in case of emergency, to listen in to a line to determine if the line is busy or the circuits are busy. Phone phreaks have learned to beep out the codes which lead them to a verification operator, tell the verification operator they are switchmen from some other area code testing out verification trunks. Once the operator hooks them into the verification trunk, they disappear into the board for all practical purposes, slip unnoticed into any one of the 10,000 to 100,000 numbers in that central office without the verification operator knowing what they're doing, and of course without the two parties to the connection knowing there is a phantom listener present on their line.

Toward the end of my hour-long first conversation with him, I asked the Captain if he ever tapped phones.

"Oh no. I don't do that. I don't think it's right," he told me firmly. "I have the power to do it but I don't. . . . Well one time, just one time, I have to admit that I did. There was this girl Linda, and I wanted to find out . . . you know. I tried to call her up for a date. I had a date with her the last weekend and I thought, she liked me. I called her up, man, and her line was busy, and I kept calling and it was still busy. Well, I had just learned about this system of jumping into lines and I said to myself, 'Hmmm. Why not just see if it works. It'll surprise her if all of a sudden I should pop up on her line. It'll impress her, if anything.' So I went ahead and did it. I M-F-ed into the line. My M-F-er is powerful enough when patched directly into the mouthpiece to trigger a verification trunk without using an operator the way the other phone phreaks have to.

"I slipped into the line and there she was talking to another boyfriend. Making sweet talk to him. I didn't make a sound because I was so disgusted. So I waited there for her to hang up, listening to her making sweet talk to another guy. You know. So as soon as she hung up I instantly M-F-ed her up and all I said was, 'Linda, we're through.' And I hung up. And it blew her head off. She couldn't figure out what the hell had happened.

"But that was the only time. I did it thinking I would surprise her, impress her. Those were all my intentions were, and well, it really kind of hurt me pretty badly, and . . . and ever since then I don't go into verification trunks."

Moments later my first conversation with the Captain comes to a close.

"Listen," he says, his spirits somewhat cheered, "listen. What you are going to hear when I hang up is the sound of tandems unstacking. Layer after layer of tandems unstacking until there's nothing left of the stack, until it melts away into nothing. Cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep," he concludes, his voice descending to a whisper with each cheep.

He hangs up. The phone suddenly goes into four spasms: kachink cheep. Kachink cheep. kachink cheep.

kachink cheep, and the complex connection has wiped itself out like theeshire cat's smile.

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### The MF Boogie Blues

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The next number I choose from the select list of phone-phreak illuminati prepared for me by the blue-box inventor is a Memphis number. It is the number of Joe Engressia, the first and still perhaps the most accomplished blind phone phreak.

Three years ago Engressia was a nine-day wonder in newspapers and magazines all over America because he had been discovered whistling free long-distance connections for fellow students at the University of South Florida. Engressia was born with perfect pitch; he could whistle phone tones better than the phone-company equipment.

Engressia might have gone on whistling in the dark for a few friends for the rest of his life if the phone company hadn't decided to expose him. He was warned, disciplined by the college, and the whole case became public. In the months following media reports of his talent, Engressia began receiving strange calls. There were calls from a group of kids in Los Angeles who could do some very strange things with the quirky General Telephone and Electronics circuitry in L.A. suburbs. There were calls from a group of mostly blind kids in ---, California, who had been doing some interesting experiments with Cap'n Crunch whistles and test loops. There was a group in Seattle, a group in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a few from New York, a few scattered across the country. Some of them had already equipped themselves with cassette and electronic M-F devices. For some of these groups, it was the first time they knew of the others.

The exposure of Engressia was the catalyst that linked the separate phone-phreak centers together. They all called Engressia. They talked to him about what he was doing and what they were doing. And then he told them—the scattered regional centers and lonely independent phone phreakers—about each other, gave them each other's numbers to call, and within a year the scattered phone-phreak centers had grown into a nationwide underground.

Joe Engressia is only twenty-two years old now, but along the phone-phreak network he is "the old man," accorded by phone phreaks something of the reverence the phone company bestows on Alexander Graham Bell. He seldom needs to make calls anymore. The phone phreaks all call him and let him know what new tricks, new codes, new techniques they have learned. Every night he sits like a sightless spider in his little apartment receiving messages from every tendril of his web. It is almost a point of pride with Joe that *they call him*.

But when I reached him in his Memphis apartment that night, Joe Engressia was lonely, jumpy and upset.

"God, I'm glad somebody called. I don't know why tonight of all nights I don't get any calls. This guy around here got drunk again tonight and propositioned me again. I keep telling him we'll never see eye to eye on this subject, if you know what I mean. I try to make light of it, you know, but he doesn't get it. I can hear him out there getting drunker and I don't know what he'll do next. It's just that I'm really all alone here. I just moved to Memphis, it's the first time I'm living out on my own, and I'd hate for it to all collapse now. But I won't go to bed with him. I'm just not very interested in sex and even if I can't see him I *know* he's ugly.

"Did you hear that? That's him banging a bottle against the wall outside. He's nice. Well forget about it. You're doing a story on phone phreaks? Listen to this. It's the *MF Boogie blues*."

ure enough, a jumpy version of *Muskrat Ramble* gives its way over the line, each note one of those long-distance phone tones. The music stops. A huge roar-voice blasts the phone off my ear: "AND THE QUESTION IS . . ." roars the voice, "CAN A BLIND PERSON HOOK AN AMPLIFIER ON HIS OWN?"

The roar ceases. A high-pitched operator-type voice replaces it. "This is Southern Braille Tel. & Tel. Have a nice day, will phone."

This is succeeded by a quick series of M-F tones, a soft "kachink" and a deep reassuring voice: "If you need home care, call the visiting-nurses association. Next National time in Honolulu is 4.32 p.m."

Joe back in his Joe voice again: "Are we seeing eye to eye? 'Sí, sí,' said the blind Mexican. Ahem. Yes. Would you like to know the weather in Tokyo?"

This swift-manic sequence of phone-phreak vaudeville bits and blind-boy jokes manages to keep Joe's mind off his tormentor only as long as it lasts.

"The reason I'm in Memphis, the reason I have to depend on that homosexual guy, is that this is the first place I've been able to live on my own and make phone calls on my own. I've been banned from all central offices around home in Florida, they knew me too well, and at the University some of my fellow scholars were always harassing me because I was on the dorm pay phone all the time and making fun of me because of my fat ass, which of course I do have, it's my physical fitness program, but I don't like to hear it every day, and I can't phone trip and I can't phone phreak, I can't imagine what I'd do, I've been devoting three quarters of my life to it.

"I moved to Memphis because I wanted to be on my own as well as because it has a Number 5 crossbar switching system and some interesting little independent phone-company districts nearby and so far they don't seem to know who I am so I can go on phone tripping, and for me phone tripping is just as important as phone phreaking."

Phone tripping, Joe explains, begins with calling up the central-office switch room. He tells the switchman in a polite earnest voice that he's a blind college student interested in telephones, and could he perhaps have a guided tour of the switching station? Each step of the tour Joe likes to touch and feel relays, caress switching circuits, switchboards, crossbar arrangements.

So when Joe Engressia phone phreaks he feels his way through the circuitry of the country garden of forking paths, he feels switches shift, relays shunt, crossbars swivel, tandems engage and disengage even as he hears—with perfect pitch—his M-F pulses make the entire Bell system dance to his tune.

Just one month ago Joe took all his savings out of his bank and left home, over the emotional protests of his mother. "I ran away from home almost," he likes to say. Joe found a small apartment house on Union Avenue and began making phone trips. He'd take a bus a hundred miles south into Mississippi to see some old-fashioned Bell equipment still in use in several states, which had been puzzling. He'd take a bus three hundred miles to Charlotte, North Carolina, to look at some brand-new experimental equipment. He hired a taxi to drive him twelve miles to a suburb to tour the office of a small phone company with some interesting idiosyncracies in its routing system. He was having the time of his life, he said, the most freedom and pleasure he had known.

In that month he had done very little long-distance phone phreaking from his own phone. He had begun to apply for a job with the phone company, he told me, and he wanted to stay away from anything illegal.

"Any kind of job will do, anything as menial as the

most lowly operator. That's probably all they'd give me because I'm blind. Even though I probably knew more than most switchmen. But that's okay. I want to work for Ma Bell. I don't hate Ma Bell the way Gilbertson and some phone phreaks do. I don't want to screw Ma Bell. With me it's the pleasure of pure knowledge. There's something beautiful about the system when you know it intimately the way I do. But I don't know how much they know about me here. I have a very intuitive feel for the condition of the line I'm on, and I think they're monitoring me off and on lately, but I haven't been doing much illegal. I have to make a few calls to switchmen once in a while which aren't strictly legal, and once I took an acid trip and was having these auditory hallucinations as if I were trapped and these planes were dive-bombing me, and all of a sudden I had to phone phreak out of there. For some reason I had to call Kansas City, but that's all."

### A Warning Is Delivered

At this point—one o'clock in my time zone—a loud knock on my motel-room door interrupts our conversation. Outside the door I find a uniformed security guard who informs me that there has been an "emergency phone call" for me while I have been on the line and that the front desk has sent him up to let me know.

Two seconds after I say good-bye to Joe and hang up, the phone rings.

"Who were you talking to?" the agitated voice demands. The voice belongs to Captain Crunch. "I called because I decided to warn you of something. I decided to warn you to be careful. I don't want this information you get to get to the radical underground. I don't want it to get into the wrong hands. What would you say if I told you it's possible for three phone phreaks to saturate the phone system of the nation. Saturate it. Busy it out. All of it. I know how to do this. I'm not gonna tell. I friend of mine has already saturated the trunks between Seattle and New York. He did it with a computerized M-F'er hitched into a special Manitoba exchange. But there are other, easier ways to do it."

Just three people? I ask. How is that possible?

"Have you ever heard of the long-lines guard frequency? Do you know about stacking tandems with 17 and 2600? Well, I'd advise you to find out about it. I'm not gonna tell you. But whatever you do, don't let this get into the hands of the radical underground."

(Later Gilbertson the inventor confessed that while he had always been skeptical about the Captain's claim of the sabotage potential of trunk-tying phone phreaks, he had recently heard certain demonstrations which convinced him the Captain was not speaking idly. "I think it might take more than three people, depending on how many machines like Captain Crunch's were available. But even though the Captain sounds a little weird, he generally turns out to know what he's talking about.")

"You know," Captain Crunch continues in his admonitory tone, "you know the younger phone phreaks call Moscow all the time. Suppose everybody were to call Moscow, I'm no right-winger. But I value my life. I don't want the Commies coming over and dropping a bomb on my head. That's why I say you've got to be careful about who gets this information."

The Captain suddenly shifts into a diatribe against those phone phreaks who don't like the phone company.

"They don't understand, but Ma Bell knows everything they do. Ma Bell knows. Listen, is this line hot? I just heard someone tap in. I'm not paranoid, but I can detect things like that. Well, even if it is, they know that I know that they know that I have a bulk eraser. I'm very clean." The Captain pauses, evidently torn be-



tween wanting to prove to the phone-company monitors that he does nothing illegal and the desire to impress Ma Bell with his prowess. "Ma Bell knows the things I can do," he continues. "Ma Bell knows how good I am. And I am quite good. I can detect reversals, tandem switching, everything that goes on on a line. I have relative pitch now. Do you know what that means? My ears are a \$20,000 piece of equipment. With my ears I can detect things they can't hear with their equipment. I've had employment problems. I've lost jobs. But I want to show Ma Bell how good I am. I don't want to screw her, I want to work for her. I want to do good for her. I want to help her get rid of her flaws and become perfect. That's my number-one goal in life now." The Captain concludes his warnings and tells me he has to be going. "I've got a little action lined up for tonight," he explains and hangs up.

Before I hang up for the night, I call Joe Engressia back. He reports that his tormentor has finally gone to sleep—"He's not blind drunk, that's the way I get, ahem, yes; but you might say he's in a drunken stupor." I make a date to visit Joe in Memphis in two days.

### A Phone Phreak Cell Takes Care of Business

The next morning I attend a gathering of four phone phreaks in - - - - (a California suburb). The gathering takes place in a comfortable split-level home in an upper-middle-class subdivision. Heaped on the kitchen table are the portable cassette recorders, M-F cassettes, phone patches, and line ties of the four phone phreaks present. On the kitchen counter next to the telephone is a shoe-box-size blue box with thirteen large toggle switches for the tones. The parents of the host phone phreak, Ralph, who is blind, stay in the living room with their sighted children. They are not sure exactly what Ralph and his friends do with the phone or if it's strictly legal, but he is blind and they are pleased he has a hobby which keeps him busy.

The group has been working at reestablishing the historic "2111" conference, reopening some toll-free loops, and trying to discover the dimensions of what seem to be new initiatives against phone phreaks by phone-company security agents.

It is not long before I get a chance to see, to hear, Randy at work. Randy is known among the phone phreaks as perhaps the finest con man in the game. Randy is blind. He is pale, soft and pear-shaped, he wears baggy pants and a wrinkly nylon white sport shirt, pushes his head forward from hunched shoulders somewhat like a turtle inching out of its shell. His eyes wander, crossing and recrossing, and his forehead is somewhat pimply. He is only sixteen years old.

But when Randy starts speaking into a telephone mouthpiece his voice becomes so stunningly authoritative it is necessary to look again to convince yourself it comes from chubby adolescent Randy. Imagine the voice of a crack oil-rig foreman, a tough, sharp, weather-beaten Marlboro man of forty. Imagine the voice of a brilliant performance-fund gunslinger explaining how he beats the Dow Jones by thirty percent. Then imagine a voice that could make those two sound like Stepin Fetchit. That is sixteen-year-old Randy's voice.

He is speaking to a switchman in Detroit. The phone company in Detroit had closed up two toll-free loop pairs for no apparent reason, although heavy use by phone phreaks all over the country may have been detected. Randy is telling the switchman how to open up the loop and make it free again:

"How are you, buddy. Yeah, I'm on the board in here in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and we've been trying to run some tests on your loop-arounds, and we find 'em busied out on

both sides. . . . Yeah, we've been getting a 'BY' on them, what d'ya say, can you drop cards on 'em? Do you have 08 on your number group? Oh that's okay, we've had this trouble before, we may have to go after the circuit. Here, lemme give 'em to you: your frame is 05, vertical group 03, horizontal 5, vertical file 3. Yeah, we'll hang on here. . . . Okay, found it? Good. Right, yeah, we'd like to clear that busy out. Right. All you have to do is look for your key on the mounting plate, it's in your miscellaneous trunk frame. Okay? Right. Now pull your key from NOR over to LCT. Yeah. I don't know why that happened, but we've been having trouble with that one. Okay. Thanks a lot, fella. Be seein' ya."

Randy hangs up, reports that the switchman was a little inexperienced with the loop-around circuits on the miscellaneous trunk frame, but that the loop has been returned to its free-call status.

Delighted, phone phreak Ed returns the pair of numbers to the active-status column in his directory. Ed is a superb and painstaking researcher. With almost Talmudic thoroughness he will trace tendrils of hints through soft-wired mazes of intervening phone-company circuitry back through complex linkages of switching relays to find the location and identity of just one toll-free loop. He spends hours and hours, every day, doing this sort of thing. He has somehow compiled a directory of eight hundred "Band-six in-WATS numbers" located in over forty states. Band-six in-WATS numbers are the big 800 numbers—the ones that can be dialed into free from anywhere in the country.

Ed the researcher, a nineteen-year-old engineering student, is also a superb technician. He put together his own working blue box from scratch at age seventeen. (He is sighted.) This evening after distributing the latest issue of his in-WATS directory (which has been typed into Braille for the blind phone phreaks), he announces he has made a major new breakthrough:

"I finally tested it and it works, perfectly. I've got this switching matrix which converts any touch-tone phone into an M-F'er."

The tones you hear in touch-tone phones are *not* the M-F tones that operate the long-distance switching system. Phone phreaks believe A.T.&T. had deliberately equipped touch tones with a different set of frequencies to avoid putting the six master M-F tones in the hands of every touch-tone owner. Ed's complex switching matrix puts the six master tones, in effect puts a blue box, in the hands of every touch-tone owner.

Ed shows me pages of schematics, specifications and parts lists. "It's not easy to build, but everything here is in the Heathkit catalog."

Ed asks Ralph what progress he has made in his attempts to reestablish a long-term open conference line for phone phreaks. The last big conference—the historic "2111" conference—had been arranged through an unused Telex test-board trunk somewhere in the innards of a 4A switching machine in Vancouver, Canada. For months phone phreaks could M-F their way into Vancouver, beep out 604 (the Vancouver area code) and then beep out 2111 (the internal phone-company code for Telex testing), and find themselves at any time, day or night, on an open wire talking with an array of phone phreaks from coast to coast, operators from Bermuda, Tokyo and London who are phone-phreak sympathizers, and miscellaneous guests and technical experts. The conference was a massive exchange of information. Phone phreaks picked each other's brains clean, then developed new ways to pick the phone company's brains clean. Ralph gave *M F Boogie* concerts with his home-entertainment-type electric organ, Captain Crunch demonstrated his round-the-world prowess with his notori-

us computerized unit and dropped leaving hints of the action" he was getting with his friends. (The captain lives out or pretends to live out several kinds of fantasies to the gossipy delight of the blind phone phreaks who urge him on to further triumphs on behalf of all of them.) The somewhat rowdy Northwest phone-break crowd let their bitter internal feud spill over into a peaceable conference line, escalating shortly into guerrilla warfare; Carl the East Coast international relations expert demonstrated newly opened direct I-F routes to central offices on the island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, introduced a new phone-phreak friend of his in Pretoria, and explained the technical operation of the new Oakland-to-Vietnam linkages. (Many phone phreaks pick up spending money by M-F-ing calls from relatives to Vietnam G.I.'s, charging \$5 for a whole hour of trans-Pacific conversation.)

Day and night the conference line was never dead. Blind phone phreaks all over the country, lonely and isolated in homes filled with active sighted brothers and sisters, or trapped with slow and unimaginative blind kids in straitjacket schools for the blind, knew that no matter how late it got they could dial up the conference and find instant electronic communion with two or three other blind kids awake over on the other side of America. Talking together on a phone hookup, the blind phone phreaks say, is not much different from being there together. Physically, there was nothing more than a two-inch-square wafer of titanium inside a vast machine on Vancouver Island. For the blind kids there meant an exhilarating feeling of being *in touch*, through a kind of skill and magic which was peculiarly their own.

Last April 1, however, the long Vancouver Conference was shut off. The phone phreaks knew it was coming. Vancouver was in the process of converting from a step-by-step system to a 4A machine and the 2111 Telex circuit was to be wiped out in the process. The phone phreaks learned the actual day on which the conference would be erased about a week ahead of time over the phone company's internal-news-and-shop-talk recording.

For the next frantic seven days every phone phreak in America was on and off the 2111 conference twenty-four hours a day. Phone phreaks who were just learning the game or didn't have M-F capability were boosted up to the conference by more experienced phreaks so they could get a glimpse of what it was like before it disappeared. Top phone phreaks searched distant areas for new conference possibilities without success. Finally in the early morning of April 1, the end came.

"I could feel it coming a couple hours before midnight," Ralph remembers. "You could feel something going on in the lines. Some static began showing up, then some whistling wheezing sound. Then there were breaks. Some people got cut off and called right back in, but after a while some people were finding they were cut off and couldn't get back in at all. It was terrible. I lost about one a.m., but managed to slip in again and stay in until the thing died. . . . I think it was about four in the morning. There were four of us still hanging on when the conference disappeared into nowhere for good. We all tried to M-F up to it again of course, but we got silent termination. There was nothing there."

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### The Legendary Mark Bernay Turns Out To Be "The Midnight Skulker"

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Mark Bernay. I had come across that name before. It was on Gilbertson's select list of phone phreaks. The California phone phreaks had spoken of a mysterious Mark Bernay as perhaps the first and oldest phone phreak on the West Coast. And in fact almost every phone phreak on the West can trace his origins either directly to Mark

Bernay or to a disciple of Mark Bernay.

It seems that five years ago this Mark Bernay (a pseudonym he chose for himself) began traveling up and down the West Coast pasting tiny stickers in phone books all along his way. The stickers read something like "Want to hear an interesting tape recording? Call these numbers." The numbers that followed were toll-free loop-around pairs. When one of the curious called one of the numbers he would hear a tape recording pre-hooked into the loop by Bernay which explained the use of loop-around pairs, gave the numbers of several more, and ended by telling the caller, "At six o'clock tonight this recording will stop and you and your friends can try it out. Have fun."

"I was disappointed by the response at first," Bernay told me, when I finally reached him at one of his many numbers and he had dispensed with the usual "I never do anything illegal" formalities with which experienced phone phreaks open most conversations. "I went all over the coast with these stickers not only on pay phones, but I'd throw them in front of high schools in the middle of the night, I'd leave them unobtrusively in candy stores, scatter them on main streets of small towns. At first hardly anyone bothered to try it out. I would listen in for hours and hours after six o'clock and no one came on. I couldn't figure out why people wouldn't be interested. Finally these two girls in Oregon tried it out and told all their friends and suddenly it began to spread."

Before his Johnny Appleseed trip Bernay had already gathered a sizable group of early pre-blue-box phone phreaks together on loop-arounds in Los Angeles. Bernay does not claim credit for the original discovery of the loop-around numbers. He attributes the discovery to an eighteen-year-old reform-school kid in Long Beach whose name he forgets and who, he says, "just disappeared one day." When Bernay himself discovered loop-arounds independently, from clues in his readings in old issues of the *Automatic Electric Technical Journal*, he found dozens of the reform-school kid's friends already using them. However, it was one of Bernay's disciples in Seattle that introduced phone phreaking to blind kids. The Seattle kid who learned about loops through Bernay's recording told a blind friend, the blind kid taught the secret to his friends at a winter camp for blind kids in Los Angeles. When the camp session was over these kids took the secret back to towns all over the West. This is how the original blind kids became phone phreaks. For them, for most phone phreaks in general, it was the discovery of the possibilities of loop-arounds which led them on to far more serious and sophisticated phone-phreak methods, and which gave them a medium for sharing their discoveries.

A year later a blind kid who moved back east brought the technique to a blind kids' summer camp in Vermont, which spread it along the East Coast. All from a Mark Bernay sticker.

Bernay, who is nearly thirty years old now, got his start when he was fifteen and his family moved into an L.A. suburb serviced by General Telephone and Electronics equipment. He became fascinated with the differences between Bell and G.T.&E. equipment. He learned he could make interesting things happen by carefully timed clicks with the disengage button. He learned to interpret subtle differences in the array of clicks, whirrs and kachinks he could hear on his lines. He learned he could shift himself around the switching relays of the L.A. area code in a not-too-predictable fashion by interspersing his own hook-switch clicks with the clicks within the line. (Independent phone companies—there are nineteen hundred of them still left, most of them tiny island principalities in Ma Bell's vast empire—have (Continued on page 222)

(Continued from page 125) always been favorites with phone phreaks, first as learning tools, then as Archimedes platforms from which to manipulate the huge Bell system. A phone phreak in Bell territory will often M-F himself into an independent's switching system, with switching idiosyncrasies which can give him marvelous leverage over the Bell System.

"I have a real affection for Automatic Electric equipment," Bernay told me. "There are a lot of things you can play with. Things break down in interesting ways."

Shortly after Bernay graduated from college (with a double major in chemistry and philosophy), he graduated from breaking around with G.T.&E. to the Bell System itself, and made his legendary sticker-pasting journey north along the coast, settling finally in Northwest Pacific Bell territory. He discovered that if Bell does not break down as interestingly as G.T.&E., it nevertheless offers a lot of "things to play with."

Bernay learned to play with blue boxes. He established his own personal witchboard and phone-phreak research laboratory complex. He continued his hone-phreak evangelism with ongoing sticker campaigns. He set up two recording numbers, one with instructions for beginning phone phreaks, the other with latest news and technical developments (along with some advanced instruction) gathered from sources all over the country.

These days, Bernay told me, he had one beyond phone-phreaking itself. Lately I've been enjoying playing with computers more than playing with phones. My personal thing in computers is just like with phones, I guess the kick is in finding out how to beat the system, how to get at things I'm not supposed to know about, how to do things with the system that I'm not supposed to be able to do."

As a matter of fact, Bernay told me, he had just been fired from his computer-programming job for doing things he was not supposed to be able to do. He had been working with a huge time-sharing computer owned by a large corporation but shared by many others. Access to the computer was limited to a few programmers and corporations that had been assigned certain passwords. And each password restricted its user to access to only the one section of the computer cordoned off from its own information storager. The password system prevented companies and individuals from stealing each other's information.

"I figured out how to write a program that would let me read everyone else's password," Bernay reports. "I began playing around with passwords. I began telling the people who used the computer know, in subtle ways, that I knew their passwords. I began dropping notes to the computer supervisors with hints that I knew what I know. I signed them as The Midnight Skulker. I kept getting cleverer and cleverer with my messages and devising ways of showing

them what I could do. I'm sure they couldn't imagine I could do the things I was showing them. But they never responded to me. Every once in a while they'd change the passwords, but I found out how to discover what the new ones were, and I let them know. But they never responded directly to The Midnight Skulker. I even finally designed a program which they could use to prevent my program from finding out what it did. In effect I told them how to wipe me out, The Midnight Skulker. It was a very clever program. I started leaving clues about myself. I wanted them to try and use it and then try to come up with something to get around that and reappear again. But they wouldn't play. I wanted to get caught. I mean I didn't want to get caught personally, but I wanted them to notice me and admit that they noticed me. I wanted them to attempt to respond, maybe in some interesting way."

Finally the computer managers became concerned enough about the threat of information-stealing to respond. However, instead of using The Midnight Skulker's own elegant self-destruct program, they called in their security personnel, interrogated everyone, found an informer to identify Bernay as The Midnight Skulker, and fired him.

"At first the security people advised the company to hire me full-time to search out other flaws and discover other computer freaks. I might have liked that. But I probably would have turned into a double double agent rather than the double agent they wanted. I might have resurrected The Midnight Skulker and tried to catch myself. Who knows? Anyway, the higher-ups turned the whole idea down."

**You Can Tap the F.B.I.'s Crime Control Computer in the Comfort of Your Own Home. Perhaps**

Computer freaking may be the wave of the future. It suits the phone-phreak sensibility perfectly. Gilbertson, the blue-box inventor and a lifelong phone phreak, has also gone on from phone-phreaking to computer-freaking. Before he got into the blue-box business Gilbertson, who is a highly skilled programmer, devised programs for international currency arbitrage.

But he began playing with computers in earnest when he learned he could use his blue box in tandem with the computer terminal installed in his apartment by the instrumentation firm he worked for. The print-out terminal and keyboard was equipped with acoustical coupling, so that by coupling his little Ivory Princess phone to the terminal and then coupling his blue box on that, he could M-F his way into other computers with complete anonymity, and without charge; program and re-program them at will; feed them false or misleading information; tap and steal from them. He explained to me that he taps computers by busying out all the lines, then going into a verification trunk, listening into the passwords and

instructions one of the time sharing uses, and then M-F-ing in and imitating them. He believes it would not be impossible to creep into the F.B.I.'s crime control computer through a local police computer terminal and phreak around with the F.B.I.'s memory bank. He claims he has succeeded in re-programming a certain huge institutional computer in such a way that it has cordoned off an entire section of its circuitry for his personal use, and at the same time conceals the arrangement from anyone else's notice. I have been unable to verify this claim.

Like Captain Crunch, like Alexander Graham Bell (pseudonym of a disgruntled-looking East Coast engineer who claims to have invented the black box and now sells black and blue boxes to gamblers and radical heavies), like most phone phreaks, Gilbertson began his career trying to rip off pay phones as a teen-ager. Figure them out, then rip them off. Getting his dime back from the pay phone is the phone phreak's first thrilling rite of passage. After learning the usual eighteen different ways of getting his dime back, Gilbertson learned how to make master keys to coin-phone cash boxes, and get everyone else's dimes back. He stole some phone-company equipment and put together his own home switchboard with it. He learned to make a simple "bread-box" device, of the kind used by bookies in the Thirties (bookie gives a number to his betting clients; the phone with that number is installed in some widow lady's apartment, but is rigged to ring in the bookie's shop across town, cops trace big betting number and find nothing but the widow).

Not long after that afternoon in 1968 when, deep in the stacks of an engineering library, he came across a technical journal with the phone tone frequencies and rushed off to make his first blue box, not long after that Gilbertson abandoned a very promising career in physical chemistry and began selling blue boxes for \$1,500 apiece.

"I had to leave physical chemistry. I just ran out of interesting things to learn," he told me one evening. We had been talking in the apartment of the man who served as the link between Gilbertson and the syndicate in arranging the big \$300,000 blue-box deal which fell through because of legal trouble. There has been some smoking.

"No more interesting things to learn," he continues. "Physical chemistry turns out to be a sick subject when you take it to its highest level. I don't know. I don't think I could explain to you how it's sick. You have to be there. But you get, I don't know, a false feeling of omnipotence. I suppose it's like phone-phreaking that way. This huge thing is there. This whole system. And there are holes in it and you slip into them like Alice and you're pretending you're doing something you're actually not, or at least it's no longer you that's doing what you thought you were doing. It's all Lewis Carroll. Physical chemistry and phone-phreaking. That's why you have these phone-phreak pseudonyms like The Cheshire Cat, The Red King,

and the dealer. But there's something about phone-phreaking that you don't find in physical chemistry." He looks up at me:

"Did you ever steal anything?"

Well yes, I—

"Then you know! You know the rush you get. It's not just knowledge, like physical chemistry. It's forbidden knowledge. You know. You can learn about anything under the sun and be bored to death with it. But the idea that it's illegal. Look: you can be small and mobile and smart and you're ripping off somebody large and powerful and very dangerous."

People like Gilbertson and Alexander Graham Bell are always talking about ripping off the phone company and screwing Ma Bell. But if they were shown a single button and told that by pushing it they could turn the entire circuitry of A.T.&T. into molten puddles, they probably wouldn't push it. The disgruntled-inventor phone phreak needs the phone system the way the lapsed Catholic needs the Church, the way Satan needs a God, the way The Midnight Skulker needed, more than anything else, response.

Later that evening Gilbertson finished telling me how delighted he was at the flood of blue boxes spreading throughout the country, how delighted he was to know that "this time they're really screwed." He suddenly shifted gears.

"Of course, I do have this love/hate thing about Ma Bell. In a way I almost like the phone company. I guess I'd be very sad if they were to go away or if their services were to disintegrate. In a way it's just that after having been so good they turn out to have these things wrong with them. It's those flaws that allow me to get in and mess with them, but I don't know. There's something about it that gets to you and makes you want to get to it, you know."

I ask him what happens when he runs out of interesting, forbidden things to learn about the phone system.

"I don't know, maybe I'd go to work for them for a while."

In security even?

"I'd do it, sure. I just as soon play—I'd just as soon work on either side."

Even figuring out how to trap phone phreaks? I said, recalling Mark Bernay's game.

"Yes, that might be interesting. Yes, I could figure out how to outwit the phone phreaks. Of course if I got too good at it, it might become boring again. Then I'd have to hope the phone phreaks got much better and outsmarted me for a while. That would move the quality of the game up one level. I might even have to help them out, you know, 'Well kids, I wouldn't want this to get around but did you ever think of—?' I could keep it going at higher and higher levels forever."

The dealer speaks up for the first time. He has been staring at the soft blinking patterns of lights and colors on the translucent tiled wall facing him. (Actually there are no patterns: the color and illumination of every tile is determined by a computerized random-

## She Needs Your Love

Little Mie-Wen in Formosa already knows many things . . . the gnawing of hunger . . . the shivering of fear . . . the misery of being unwanted.

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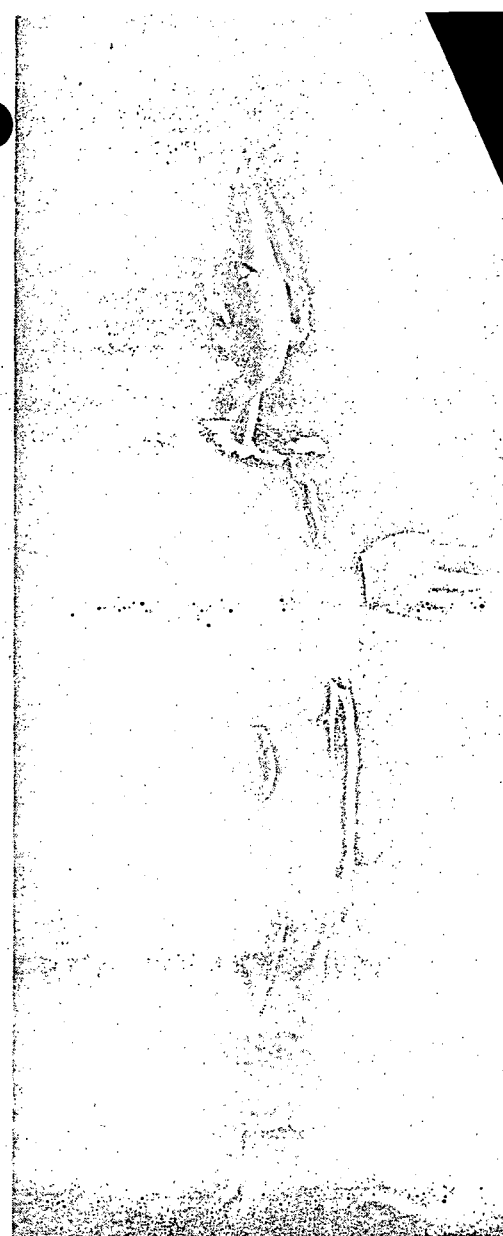
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number-generator designed by Gilbertson which insures that there can be no meaning to any sequence of events in the tiles.)

"Those are nice games you're talking about," says the dealer to his friend. "But I wouldn't mind seeing them screwed. A telephone isn't private anymore. You can't say anything you really want to say on a telephone or you have to go through that paranoid balls---. 'Is it cool to talk on the phone?' I mean, even if it is cool, if you have to ask 'Is it cool,' then it isn't cool. You know. Like those blind kids, people are going to start putting together their own private telephone companies if they want to really talk. And you know what else. You don't hear silences on the phone anymore. They've got this time-sharing thing on long-distance lines where you make a pause and they snip out that piece of time and use it to carry part of somebody else's conversation. Instead of a pause, where somebody's maybe breathing or sighing, you get this blank hole and you only start hearing again when someone says a word and even the beginning of the word is clipped off. Silences don't count—you're paying for them, but they take them away from you. It's not cool to talk and you can't hear someone when they don't talk. What the hell good is the phone? I wouldn't mind seeing them totally screwed."

### The Big Memphis Bust

Joe Engressia never wanted to screw Ma Bell. His dream had always been to work for her.

The day I visited Joe in his small apartment on Union Avenue in Memphis, he was upset about another setback in his application for a telephone job.

"They're stalling on it. I got a letter today telling me they'd have to postpone the interview I requested again. My landlord read it for me. They gave me some runaround about wanting papers on my rehabilitation status but I think there's something else going on."

When I switched on the 40-watt bulb in Joe's room—he sometimes forgets when he has guests—it looked as if there was enough telephone hardware to start a small phone company of his own.

There is one phone on top of his desk, one phone sitting in an open drawer beneath the desk top. Next to the desk-top phone is a cigar-box-size M-F device with big toggle switches, and next to that is some kind of switching and coupling device with jacks and alligator plugs hanging loose. Next to that is a Braille typewriter. On the floor next to the desk, lying upside down like a dead tortoise, is the half-gutted body of an old black standard phone. Across the room on a torn and dusty couch are two more phones, one of them a touch-tone model; two tape recorders; a heap of phone patches and cassettes, and a life-size toy telephone.

Our conversation is interrupted every ten minutes by phone phreaks from all over the country ringing Joe on just

about every piece of equipment but the toy phone and the Braille typewriter. One fourteen-year-old blind kid from Connecticut calls up and tells Joe he's got a girl friend. He wants to talk to Joe about girl friends. Joe says they'll talk later in the evening when they can be alone on the line. Joe draws a deep breath, whistles him off the air with an earsplitting 2600-cycle whistle. Joe is pleased to get the calls but he looked worried and preoccupied that evening, his brow constantly furrowed over his dark wandering eyes. In addition to the phone-company stall, he has just learned that his apartment house is due to be demolished in sixty days for urban renewal. For all its shabbiness, the Union Avenue apartment has been Joe's first home-of-his-own and he's worried that he may not find another before this one is demolished.

But what really bothers Joe is that switchmen haven't been listening to him. "I've been doing some checking on 800 numbers lately, and I've discovered that certain 800 numbers in New Hampshire couldn't be reached from Missouri and Kansas. Now it may sound like a small thing, but I don't like to see sloppy work; it makes me feel bad about the lines. So I've been calling up switching offices and reporting it, but they haven't corrected it. I called them up for the third time today and instead of checking they just got mad. Well, that gets me mad. I mean, I do try to help them. There's something about them I can't understand—you want to help them and they just try to say you're defrauding them."

It is Sunday evening and Joe invites me to join him for dinner at a Holiday Inn. Frequently on Sunday evening Joe takes some of his welfare money, calls a cab, and treats himself to a steak dinner at one of Memphis' thirteen Holiday Inns. (Memphis is the headquarters of Holiday Inn. Holiday Inns have been a favorite for Joe ever since he made his first solo phone trip to a Bell switching office in Jacksonville, Florida, and stayed in the Holiday Inn there. He likes to stay at Holiday Inns, he explains, because they represent freedom to him and because the rooms are arranged the same all over the country so he knows that any Holiday Inn room is familiar territory to him. Just like any telephone.)

Over steaks in the Pinnacle Restaurant of the Holiday Inn Medical Center on Madison Avenue in Memphis, Joe tells me the highlights of his life as a phone phreak.

At age seven, Joe learned his first phone trick. A mean baby-sitter, tired of listening to little Joe play with the phone as he always did, constantly put a lock on the phone dial. "I got so mad. When there's a phone sitting there and I can't use it . . . so I started getting mad and banging the receiver up and down. I noticed I banged it once and it dialed one. Well, then I tried banging it twice. . . ." In a few minutes Joe learned how to dial by pressing the hook switch at the right time. "I was so excited I remember going 'who who' and beat a box down on the floor."

At age eight Joe learned about whistling. "I was listening to some intercept nonworking-number recording in L.A.—I was calling L.A. as far back as that, but mainly dial nonworking numbers because there was no charge, and I'd listen to these recordings all day. Well, I was whistling 'cause listening to these recordings can be boring after a while even if they are from L.A., and all of a sudden, in the middle of whistling, the recording clicked off. I fiddled around whistling some more, and the same thing happened. So I called up the switch room and said, 'I'm Joe. I'm eight years old and I want to know why when I whistle this tune the line clicks off.' He tried to explain it to me, but it was a little too technical at the time. I went on learning. That was a thing nobody was going to stop me from doing. The phones were my life, and I was going to pay any price to keep on learning. I knew I could go to jail. But I had to do what I had to do to keep on learning."

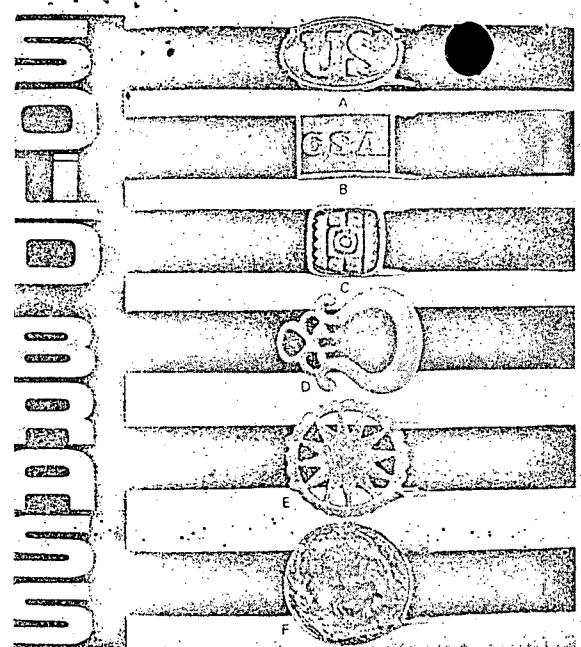
The phone is ringing when we walk back into Joe's apartment on Union Avenue. It is Captain Crunch. The Captain has been following me around by phone, calling up everywhere I go with additional bits of advice and explanation for me and whatever phone phreak I happen to be visiting. This time the Captain reports he is calling from what he describes as "my hideaway high up in the Sierra Nevada." He puses out lusty salvos of M-F and tells Joe he is about to "go out and get a little action tonight. Do some phreaking of another kind, if you know what I mean." Joe chuckles.

The Captain then tells me to make sure I understand that what he told me about tying up the nation's phone lines was true, but that he and the phone phreaks he knew never used the technique for sabotage. They only learned the technique to help the phone company.

"We do a lot of troubleshooting for them. Like this New Hampshire/Missouri WATS-line flaw I've been screaming about. We help them more than they know."

After we say good-bye to the Captain and Joe whistles him off the line, Joe tells me about a disturbing dream he had the night before: "I had been caught and they were taking me to a prison. It was a long trip. They were taking me to a prison a long long way away. And we stopped at a Holiday Inn and it was my last night ever at a Holiday Inn, and it was my last night ever using the phone and I was crying and crying, and the lady at the Holiday Inn said, 'Gosh, honey, you should never be sad at a Holiday Inn. You should always be happy here. Especially since it's your last night.' And that just made it worse and I was sobbing so much I couldn't stand it."

Two weeks after I left Joe Engressia's apartment, phone-company security agents and Memphis police broke into it. Armed with a warrant, which they left pinned to a wall, they confiscated every piece of equipment in the room, including his toy telephone. Joe was placed under arrest and taken to



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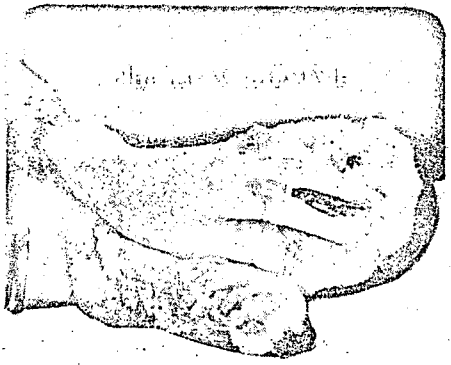
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ported that Joe sounded crushed by the whole affair.

"What I'm worried about," Carl told me, "is that Joe means it this time. The promise. That he'll never phone-phreak again. That's what he told me, that he's given up phone-phreaking for good. I mean his entire life. He says he knows they're going to be watching him so closely for the rest of his life he'll never be able to make a move without going straight to jail. He sounded very broken up by the whole experience of being in jail. It was awful to hear him talk that way. I don't know. I hope maybe he had to sound that way. Over the phone, you know."

He reports that the entire phone-phreak underground is up in arms over the phone company's treatment of Joe. "All the while Joe had his hopes pinned on his application for a phone-company job, they were stringing him along getting ready to bust him. That gets me mad. Joe spent most of his time helping them out. The bastards. They think they can use him as an example. All of a sudden they're harassing us on the coast. Agents are jumping up on our lines. They just busted -----'s mute yesterday and ripped out his lines. But no matter what Joe does, I don't think we're going to take this lying down."

Two weeks later my phone rings and about eight phone phreaks in succession say hello from about eight different places in the country, among them Carl, Ed, and Captain Crunch. A nationwide phone-phreak conference line has been reestablished through a switching machine in -----, with the cooperation of a disgruntled switchman.

"We have a special guest with us today," Carl tells me.

The next voice I hear is Joe's. He reports happily that he has just moved to a place called Millington, Tennessee, fifteen miles outside of Memphis, where he has been hired as a telephone-set repairman by a small independent phone company. Someday he hopes to be an equipment troubleshooter.

"It's the kind of job I dreamed about. They found out about me from the publicity surrounding the trial. Maybe Ma Bell did me a favor busting me. I'll have telephones in my hands all day long."

"You know the expression, 'Don't get mad, get even?'" phone-phreak Carl asked me. "Well, I think they're going to be very sorry about what they did to Joe and what they're trying to do to us." #

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*Emp*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/4/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*T. Smith*

Reference prior memoranda indicating study being prepared by IEC for the White House regarding the inter-relationship of black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere. A draft copy of this study was previously submitted for your approval.

*G. Moore*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of this report which was prepared largely from contributions from the Bureau and CIA. This study emphasizes the potential possessed by black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere but points out interrelationship between them is very limited. It shows that racial disorders have occurred in various countries; however, there is little evidence to indicate that these racial disorders were other than local or that militant elements or an alien country affected such disorders.

ACTION:

**ENCLOSURE**  
"ENCLOSURE" for information.  
Enclosure

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

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- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 1/28/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*T.G. #105/ea*

*Cotter*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for February-March, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887 *GTT*

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*JAS/CLS*

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DRAFT

E-22-1

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

January 24, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 25 Copies

DRAFT

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INTRODUCTION

The Republican National Convention will be held at San Diego, California, August 21-24, 1972. Convention headquarters will be in the Royal Inn at the Wharf, which is located on the downtown waterfront of San Diego Bay, and delegations will be housed in various hotels and motels throughout the surrounding area. Convention sessions will be held at the San Diego Sports Arena, located some four miles from Convention headquarters.

San Diego has a population of 730,000, including substantial black (nine percent) and Mexican-American (ten percent) minorities. The city has experienced relatively few civil disturbances in recent years.

Available information indicates that the 1972 Republican National Convention will be the scene of large-scale demonstrations by various protest groups.

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THE NATIONAL PICTURE

Efforts to organize demonstrations at the 1972 Republican National Convention will focus primarily around the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), a coalition of various pacifist, welfare, civil rights, and anti-establishment groups.

During October, 1971, the PCPJ conducted a so-called "Fall Offensive" with demonstrations and related activities at Washington, D. C. This event was advertised as the first step in a long-range campaign aimed at the 1972 national elections, culminating in massive demonstrations at the Republican Convention in San Diego. The October activities attracted less than 1,000 participants, far less than originally projected by PCPJ organizers. However, the PCPJ leadership discounted the poor attendance and claimed the "Fall Offensive" was only a stepping stone on the "road to San Diego."

During the last week of November, 1971, leaders of the PCPJ met in Chicago, Illinois, to review the group's

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progress and map future plans. During this meeting, a serious split developed between violence-prone and pacifist elements concerning PCPJ strategy at the forthcoming national political conventions. A radical faction [REDACTED]

NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION who visited Hanoi in 1970, and [REDACTED] VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR urged that the PCPJ engage in disruptive activities at both national conventions. Another faction, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] opposed any disruptive tactics on the grounds that the PCPJ would thereby lose the support it enjoys from various religious and pacifist organizations. The meeting ended without any definite strategy being agreed upon, but the issue is certain to be considered again in the near future by the PCPJ leadership. A meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ is scheduled for January 22-24, 1972, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Another group which has indicated its intention to take part in demonstrations at the Republican Convention

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is the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, commonly referred to as the "YIPPIES." On January 10, 1972, representatives of the YIPPIES held a press conference, following a meeting of the group at Madison, Wisconsin, to announce their future plans. Among future events scheduled by the organization is a "Grapes of Wrath" caravan which will be held at San Diego during the period August 1-20, 1972, followed by demonstrations in San Diego during the period August 21-24, which coincides with the Republican National Convention. In this regard, during October, 1971, a local YIPPIE follower applied to San Diego authorities for a permit to demonstrate during the Convention. The request was denied.

Two other groups have also announced that they will encourage demonstrations at the Republican Convention. On December 18, 1971, the WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE faction of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (WSA-SDS), which is controlled by the communist PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, held a West Coast National Interim Committee meeting at San Francisco, California.

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a representative of WSA-SDS National Headquarters, chaired the meeting. It was tentatively decided that a national convention of the group will be held in San Diego immediately prior to the Republican Convention, at which time specific plans would be made for nonviolent activities during the Republican Convention.

A newly formed anti-establishment organization known as the NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT also has indicated it will support the demonstrations in San Diego. This group, which has headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and which styles itself as "representing all sections of the American working people," has issued an undated pamphlet stating it will participate in the San Diego demonstrations. No details were given.

A number of New Left leaders who have figured prominently in past major demonstrations and disturbances have made public statements concerning the upcoming Republican National Convention.  a member of the so-called "Chicago 7," visited San Diego in early November where he met with local "movement" leaders and

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surveyed possible camp sites for the demonstrators.

[ ] told the press he was "strictly for nonviolence" at the Republican Convention and said the aim was to attract a million people to demonstrate against President NIXON. [ ] stated that the YIPPIES would assign 30 activists to live in San Diego and begin planning for Convention activities.

Thomas HAYDEN, another member of the "Chicago 7" who is now teaching in the Los Angeles area, has also called publicly for a massive turnout at San Diego to show that the NIXON Administration "hasn't fooled the people about the war." HAYDEN has reportedly been in contact with representatives of two West Coast groups, the PEACE ACTION COALITION and the RED SUN TRIBE, with regard to proposed activities at the Republican Convention.

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[ ] also one of the "Chicago 7," spoke at a press conference of the PCPJ on October 22, 1971, in Washington, D. C. He predicted there would be a million demonstrators at the Republican Convention.

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[REDACTED]

militant MAY DAY

COLLECTIVE and another "Chicago 7" defendant, spoke at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1971, and predicted that "a million freaks" would show up in San Diego. [REDACTED] made similar statements during a talk at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, on October 21. During the last week of November, [REDACTED] visited San Diego and met with leaders of the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC).

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Father James GROPPi, prominent civil rights activist from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, declared during a speech at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 6, that the antiwar movement must have one million people "camped out in the hills of San Diego" during the Republican Convention to demonstrate their opposition to President NIXON's reelection.

To date, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), a major antiwar organization which is dominated by the communist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, has made no definite plans for the San Diego demonstrations. The NPAC has,

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in the past, focused its attention solely on anti-Vietnam war activities. During the NPAC National Convention held in Cleveland in early December, 1971, an effort by certain NPAC leaders to have the group depart from this single-issue policy was defeated. The extent of NPAC participation in demonstrations at the Republican National Convention remains unclear at this time.

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THE SAN DIEGO SCENE

Local planning to disrupt the Republican National Convention has centered around a group known as the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC). The SDCC, which earlier called itself the "Saturday Afternoon Coalition" or "The Coalition," consists of various protest groups, such as the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, the youth organization of the communist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY; NON-VIOLENT ACTION, an antiwar group organized in early 1971 to prevent the departure of the U.S.S. "Constellation" from San Diego for Vietnam in October of 1971; the VENCEREMOS BRIGADE, a New Left organization that has sent American youth to Cuba to gain revolutionary experience; the Ocean Beach Collective, the Pacific Beach Collective, and "The Box," local hippie communes; the "Ocean Beach Rag," the "San Diego Street Journal," and "The Door," San Diego underground newspapers; and the PACIFIC COUNSELING SERVICE, a California draft resistance and counseling group.

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Meetings of the SDCC have been occurring regularly since October, 1971, and a loose organizational structure has been set up, including a Steering Committee comprised

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and a staff comprised of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE in New York City, attended a regional conference sponsored by the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE at Wheeling, Illinois, in August, 1970.

[REDACTED] a member of the fourth VENCEREMOS BRIGADE in early 1971, has been active in draft counseling.

[REDACTED] an organizer of a draft resistance group in San Diego in 1968, was arrested in January, 1970, for refusal to be inducted into the Armed Services. Although convicted of this charge, his conviction was later reversed on appeal.

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[redacted] identified as a member of SDS, was previously involved in disorders at Boston University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He received a 60-day jail sentence on charges growing out of the disturbances at MIT.

[redacted] a member of the fourth VENCEREMOS BRIGADE in early 1971, was arrested in connection with an SDS demonstration at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, in April, 1968. She reportedly is a member of the National Coordinating Committee of the VENCEREMOS BRIGADE and resides in the San Diego commune known as "The Box."

[redacted] at San Diego State College and a former SDS member at MIT, was arrested following violent disturbances at MIT in January, 1970, and subsequently served a 60-day jail sentence. He has recently been the center of student agitation in San Diego revolving around charges of unprofessional conduct against [redacted]

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[ ] a 1968 graduate of the United States Naval Academy, has been active in the CONCERNED OFFICERS MOVEMENT (COM) and has taken part in antiwar protest actions.

No pertinent information is available as yet regarding the other above-named individuals.

Attendance at SDCC meetings has ranged from a few individuals to close to 100 and it is believed that the latter number is the present approximate size of the SDCC. Most of the meetings have been held at "The Intersection," 5717 Lindo Paseo, San Diego, California, a New Left hangout.

The SDCC has listed its political objectives in confronting the Republican National Convention as follows:

1. To bring about an immediate end to the war in Indochina;
2. To expose and struggle against the move to a domestic police state;

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3. To mobilize a massive array of Americans united in their opposition to the war and their determination to take control of their lives;

4. To expose the true interests of the leadership of the Republican Party as part of the ruling class and, thereby, strip it of its legitimacy as a leader;

5. To accelerate the growth of a local movement in San Diego;

6. To give encouragement to revolutionary movements in other countries; and

7. To fight defeatism and the sense of powerlessness of the people of the United States.

The SDCC has formed a number of subcommittees to deal with the various aspects of its planned activities and, in December, 1971, issued a Steering Committee report which stated that the SDCC tentatively planned the following tactics to achieve its goals:

1. A massive petition signed by over 100,000 San Diego residents protesting the presence of the Republican National Convention in that city;

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2. The formation of a "peoples platform" which will include "planks" regarding (1) total withdrawal from Indochina, (2) revitalization of the economy, (3) reversal of internal repression, (4) racism, and (5) sexism;

3. Massive demonstrations at the San Diego Sports Arena during the Republican National Convention; and

4. "Expose '72" to be held during the Republican Convention and which will include exhibits and presentations regarding war, repression, minority groups, etc.

The SDCC has stated that it believes this strategy will shatter the domestic tranquillity essential for the reelection of President Richard NIXON and will significantly alter the presidential vote of California in the upcoming election.

The SDCC has also begun preparation and discussions concerning camping and sanitation facilities, food, legal and medical services, transportation, entertainment, and

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security at the time of the Convention. It has announced that it will publish a newspaper beginning February, 1972, and continuing to the time of the Convention.

[redacted] the SDCC's Steering Committee attended the national coordinators meeting of the PCPJ in Chicago, Illinois, on November 26-28, 1971. [redacted] spoke to those in attendance at the meeting concerning the SDCC's preparations for the Republican National Convention at San Diego.

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On a number of occasions in December of 1971, [redacted] Los Angeles and conferred with representatives of protest groups in that city who intend to actively participate in demonstrations during the Republican National Convention. These individuals have formed a coalition comprised of various Los Angeles-based protest groups, such as the FREE ANGELA DAVIS COMMITTEE; TRADE UNION; UNITED STUDENTS FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM; GAY LIBERATION; UNITED PRISONERS UNION; and SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR.

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The SDCC has been in touch with a number of nationally known protest leaders. Jerry RUBIN, [redacted] and [redacted] visited San Diego on various dates in November, 1971, and conferred with SDCC leaders. The SDCC, however, has made it clear that it will vigorously oppose any attempt by national protest leaders to take over the local movement in San Diego. The SDCC has even gone so far as to send letters to the so-called "Chicago 7" warning them that SDCC intends to retain control of protest activity.

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The SDCC has also encountered some conflicts with a San Diego group known as the COMMUNITY CONGRESS led by [redacted] of San Diego State College. The COMMUNITY CONGRESS has proposed that an "alternative" convention be held in San Diego during the Republican National Convention, an idea which is strongly opposed by the SDCC. At present, no further information is available concerning the plans of the COMMUNITY CONGRESS.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

To date, there are no indications of any foreign efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of any activities designed to disrupt the Republican Convention.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

A general task force has been established to coordinate the activities of interested local, state, and Federal agencies in planning for the Republican National Convention. This task force, headed by [redacted] of the San Diego Police Department, held its initial meeting on December 23, 1971. In attendance were representatives of San Diego, La Mesa, Coronado, San Clemente, Escondido, El Cajon, and Imperial Beach Police Departments; San Diego Sheriff's Office, District Attorney's Office, Marshal's Office, and Harbor Police; California Highway Patrol; California Justice Department; Federal Bureau of Investigation; U. S. Secret Service; U. S. Marshal Service; Coast Guard; Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service; and U. S. Postal Service.

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Separate committees were appointed to prepare plans under the following schedule:

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Phase I -- December 7, 1971, through January 6, 1972 --

Defining goals and needs to accomplish planning.

Phase II -- January 7 through May 1 -- Actual planning

and preparing completed staff plan (due May 1).

Phase III -- May 2 through June 15 -- Adjustment of plans

and finalizing manpower and resource commitments.

Phase IV -- June 16 through August 24 -- Operational,

period of testing and implementing plans.

Phase V -- August 25 through October 1 -- After action

report.

The task force is also drawing up plans to deal with five contingency situations which could arise during the Convention, as follows:

- A. Large crowds with only minor incidents.
- B. Large crowds, including demonstrations.
- C. Large-scale demonstrations, including mass arrests and property damage.
- D. Incidents beyond the control of local law enforcement officials (requiring assistance of National Guard forces).
- E. Situation out of control with danger to lives and property (requiring action by Federal troops).

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OBSERVATIONS

It is too early to predict the size and nature of demonstrations which will occur at the Republican National Convention; from information now available, however, it is likely they will reach major proportions.

While leaders of protest groups are now stressing nonviolent tactics, past experience has shown that this type of activity can rapidly escalate into violence despite such disclaimers. The militancy of the demonstrations will be affected to a considerable extent by national and foreign developments between now and the time of the Convention.

Local protest leaders are young and relatively inexperienced in coordinating major demonstrations. It is doubtful they can retain control of the demonstrations if movement "heavies" such as RUBIN, [redacted]

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[redacted] or [redacted]

San Diego has been relatively free of major civil disturbances in the past; however, the Republican National



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Convention will undoubtedly serve as a magnet in attracting large numbers of youth, "street people," and veterans of violent confrontations from other areas which have been the scenes of militant disruptions.

While chapters of several racial extremist groups exist in San Diego, it is not believed they pose any threat to the Republican National Convention.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/24/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
(Attn: )
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop *[initials]*
- Miller *[initials]*
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Waikart \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of captioned Committee, advised that the following request was levied on the IEC on 1/19/72 by the Honorable John Dean, Counsel to the President.

Mr. Dean said that the White House desires that the IEC prepare regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions based on information supplied by member agencies.

Mr. Dean told Wells that beginning immediately they would like to get monthly reports on the Republican Convention in San Diego, 8/21-24/72, and the Democratic Convention in Miami Beach, 7/10-13/72. Beginning about May, the White House desires biweekly reports and reports on a weekly basis beginning about 7/1/72. Mr. Dean told Wells that the White House would expect the IEC to serve as a focal point for pertinent information as to possible disturbances at the two political conventions.

The IEC has for some time been collecting information concerning the two major conventions, both of a public source nature and data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies in letterhead memorandum form.

Attached is a draft of the first estimate prepared by the IEC staff concerning the forthcoming Republican Convention. In summary, it shows that leaders of national protest groups are calling for a million demonstrators at the Republican Convention to protest against President Nixon's policies. To date, demonstration leaders are stressing nonviolent tactics, but past

62-113887

Enclosure

RDC:bjr

(10)

FEB 7 1972

EX-104

IEC-4

CONTINUED - OVER

3 FEB 1 1972

copies to Deputy Attorney General  
 May 1, 1972 - RDC  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3-29-88 BY SP5 WJH

*Cotter*

*la*

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LEGAL COUNSEL

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

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DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED  
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE  
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.  
\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

7-11-72

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
62-113887

experience indicates large-scale demonstrations can rapidly develop into violence despite announced peaceful intentions. San Diego has been relatively free of demonstrations in the past, but the Republican Convention will serve as a magnet, drawing large numbers of youth to the city for the Convention including "street people" and others experienced in militant disruptions.

All Bureau information incorporated in the attached report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memorandum form to interested agencies, including the IEC.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1) That attached draft be approved.
  
- 2) That appropriate sections of Domestic Intelligence Division be alert to supply Bureau representatives on the IEC with pertinent information regarding possible disruptions at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions in a form suitable for dissemination (reports, letterhead memoranda or teletypes from which administrative data is excised).

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GTT:bjr 2/4/72

R. D. Cotter to  
Mr. E. S. Miller

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)

Attached is copy of latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at forthcoming Democratic convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, 1/10-13/72, which shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated intention to conduct demonstrations during Convention, no definite plans have been formulated to date.

GTT:bjr 2/4/72

R. D. Cotter to  
Mr. E. S. Miller

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)

Attached is copy of latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at forthcoming Democratic convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, 1/10-13/72, which shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated intention to conduct demonstrations during Convention, no definite plans have been formulated to date.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Emp's*

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

DATE: 2/4/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*T. Smith*  
*Cotter*

Reference prior memorandum advising of request levied on the IEC by the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at the forthcoming Democratic Convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, 7/10-13/72. In summary, this report shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated an intention to conduct demonstrations during the Convention, no definite plans have been formulated to date.

This report contains public source information as well as data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letter-head memoranda to interested agencies including the IEC.

ACTION: EX-104

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62-113887-131

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8 FEB 15 1972

For information.

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

62-113887

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

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith (Attn: )
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

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FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D - ROSEN  
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REC'D ES MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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

DATE: 2/3/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Wannall*

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Jr., Executive Director of captioned Committee, has advised that the IEC, with White House approval, will undertake an intelligence estimate of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), militant anti-Soviet group which is suspected of employing violent tactics on a number of occasions. The estimate is aimed at coordinating all pertinent data held by member IEC agencies concerning the JDL, including its strength, international connections, and likely future strategy. All member agencies have been requested to furnish relevant data in their possession.

The Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation of JDL activities in the U.S. and has already prepared and disseminated to interested outside agencies a considerable number of reports and letterhead memoranda.

ACTION:

If you approve, copies of all reports and letterhead memoranda previously disseminated on the JDL will be provided to Bureau representatives on the IEC. This material will be summarized in the form of an overall report which, after approval, can be furnished to IEC in response to its needs.

*copy to US Deputy Attorney General  
May 7, 1975  
JF-JC*

*62-112769  
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*3 Vols. of LHM Reports (Xerox copies)  
Previously disseminated to Dept.  
Delivered on 2-14-72 to T.J. Smith  
for transmission to R. D. Cotter. W.R.W.*

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1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Mr. Tunstall  
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter 15 FEB 18 1972

FEB 22 1972 Mr. E. S. Miller  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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*C*

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

DATE: 2/28/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *REC*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at the Republican Convention to be held in San Diego, California, 8/21-24/72. In summary, this report shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated plans are being made to conduct demonstrations during the Convention, no definite plans have been formulated as yet. However, leaders of both East Coast and West Coast organizations are beginning to coordinate activities and substantial money is being received for such activities. *S*

This report contains public source information as well as data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memoranda to interested agencies including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure *GTT*

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(7)

*REC 25* ✓  
*SI-113* *7* *62-113887-138* *EM* *TJS*  
*5/pe* *DJD* *Jim*

15 MAR 2 1972

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

*S* ENCLOSURE

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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

DATE: 2/29/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for March-April, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure *GTT*

62-113887

GTT:bjrlje  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

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# Memorandum

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

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) 1 - Mr. Wannall  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS 1 - Mr. Tunstall

~~1 - Mr. Felt~~

~~1 - Mr. Rosen~~

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 2/28/72

1 - Mr. Gray

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. Shackelford

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Mr. Tunstall

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Reference my memorandum 2/15/72 attaching rough draft of a report of an in-depth study of plans and strategies of the militant left vis a vis the labor movement." This study was conducted at the specific request of the White House. Referenced memorandum requested and received approval for submission of this data to the IEC staff for preparation of above study.

Attached is Bureau's copy of the report of this study which was prepared almost exclusively from Bureau contributions. It sets out activities of various communist groups and their attempts to infiltrate and control the labor movement in the United States. It is also pointed out that although extensive effort has been made by these groups its effect on the U.S. labor movement is, at present, insignificant. The study traces the growth of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States showing the full extent of its infiltration into labor unions through World War II and then its expulsion from the movement and its futile attempts to regain its former position of influence. In addition, the study shows the effort of militant black and student groups to propel the worker into the leadership of the revolution against capitalism.

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ACTION:

For your information. ST-105

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/15/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) 1 - Mr. Wannall  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS 1 - Mr. Tunstall

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference my memorandum 11/18/71 setting forth request of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, for an in-depth study of the plans and strategies of the "militant left vis a vis the labor movement." Your approval was requested and received to furnish information of this nature in possession of the Bureau to Bureau representatives on the IEC staff for preparation of above study. Attached draft copy of this study, prepared by Bureau representatives, is submitted for your approval.

The attached draft, which was prepared almost exclusively from Bureau contributions, sets out activities of various communist groups in their attempts to infiltrate and control the labor movement in the United States. The draft shows that although extensive effort has been made along this line its effect on the U.S. labor movement is, at present, insignificant. The study traces the growth of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States showing the full extent of its infiltration into labor unions through World War II and then its expulsion from the movement and its futile attempts to regain its former position. Additionally, the study shows the effect of militant black and student groups and their attempts to propel the worker into the leadership of the revolution against capitalism.

ACTION:

If approved, this study will be submitted to the IEC.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr (11) *bjr*

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SENSTUDY 75

DRAFT

MILITANT LEFT'S INVOLVEMENT  
IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

E-26

DRAFT

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I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

"Workers of the world arise," the rallying cry of the Bolsheviks, has long been heard around the world. The forerunners of the Russian revolution in their opposition to czarist Russia went out to the workers and peasants to spread communism. As the right wing of the political spectrum focuses on the elite or special group, the left wing highlights the common man as personified by the worker and the allegedly oppressed downtrodden masses. MARX, ENGELS, and LENIN, the founders of the communist movement, propounded the theory that victory can only be accomplished by forcing the worker into the revolution.

When the communist movement took hold in the U.S. as the Communist Party, USA, its programs were aimed at the worker class. From 1919 until the late 1940's, communism had a free hand in the labor movement. Its members controlled and dominated many unions and the dictates of the CPUSA were accepted in much of the trade union movement. The followers of Leon TROTSKY

and their splinter groups have been outspoken in their attempts to reach and influence the working class. Their publications emphasize alleged oppression of the masses and constantly solicit support of the workers.

Chinese communist-oriented groups, such as the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, REVOLUTIONARY UNION, and VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION, have been strong advocates of the worker-led revolution.

In recent years the old line communist groups, such as the CPUSA, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), and the WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP), have taken a backseat to the younger and far more radical student groups. The formation of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) in the early 1960's saw the shifting of emphasis from the worker to the revolutionary student. By 1969 SDS began to deteriorate and the emphasis again shifted back to the worker with the formation of the SDS/WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA). WSA was formed through the efforts of PLP members and sympathizers in order to focus attention of SDS to the need for enlisting workers in the coming revolution.

Youth groups, such as the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) of the SWP; YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) of the WWP; REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH (RCY) of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SPL), formerly known as the REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS (RMC) and the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL); AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY (AYD), and the DuBOIS CLUBS of the CPUSA, have been formed to solicit student aid in the communist movement. These groups recognize the communist theory of the "revolutionary workers struggle" and although they are campus oriented their programs are aimed at using the student to spur the worker into his rightful place in leading the revolution.

Activity among black workers in union affairs has increased in recent years due to the activity of black extremist groups. Efforts have been made to establish Marxist-Leninist-Maoist groups to "gain the black man his rightful place in society." For the most part, these activities have been local in nature and following initial success have had little effect on the labor movement.

In spite of the congruity existing between communism-socialism and labor, no influence of significance is being exerted by the left in the labor movement today. While the CPUSA for 30 years had free access to labor unions and was able to guide and direct activities, their strongest influence was in their success in labor activities rather than fomenting the revolution which would destroy the capitalist system.

While the proponents of the communist movement met with success in czarist Russia, progandizing peasants and workers, their efforts among the American working class have been fruitless. The apparent reason for this lack of success lies in the difference in the two societies. It appears the U.S. labor movement has received more benefit from the communist than the communist movement has received from labor. As the laborer gained influence and affluence, he aligns himself with the capitalist and becomes an enemy of the left. Recent actions of the hardhats in the construction industry in turning against the antiwar movement and the various left wing groups involved in such activities personifies this feeling.

The militant left in the United States characterized by the CPUSA and the SWP and the various other splinter groups continues to emphasize the workers role in the revolution and the need to awaken workers to this role. Their efforts to date have been feeble and their following is extremely small; however, they will no doubt continue and we can expect to see their programs aimed at the working class.



## II. BACKGROUND

### A. MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY

Socialism, communism, and the trade union movement since the early 1800's have grown together to be important factors in modern society. Of course, trade unions or guilds can be traced back hundreds of years prior to 1800, but with the advent of the Industrial Revolution a rapid growth of trade unionism developed. The trade union movement as we know it today had its origin in England and spread with the rise of manufacturing. This movement has been referred to as a sort of "working class thermometer of industrialization."

In 1848 Karl MARX and Frederick ENGELS published the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," which is considered to be the basic program and starting point for all modern socialist and communist movements. From this document and related works of MARX, there has evolved revolutionary socialism emphasizing the idea of class struggle until the worker possesses the political power and the means of production have been nationalized.

The socialist theory has played a definite role in the development and growth of many labor organizations. In the United States, many socialists and former socialists helped launch the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Samuel GOMPERS utilized knowledge gained from socialist forces to guide union policies. The revolutionary program of the communists is hinged upon Marxist strategy. Labor, according to the Marxist tacticians, should not be deflected from the ultimate goal of revolution by trying to patch up capitalism through trade union activity. In order to achieve the objectives of communism, the Marxists utilized trade unions as political organizations.

As MARX set forth in the philosophy of communism and socialism, the core of the movement must be the working class. According to MARX, first socialism then communism results as the working class seizes the power of the state through revolution. Socialists and communists have always considered themselves to be a part of worker organizations. Because of their

understanding of Marxism, they regard themselves as the rightful leaders of the working class.

While MARX and ENGELS developed the philosophy of communism, it was V. I. LENIN who, after the Russian revolution, translated those theories into working practice. He, along with Leon TROTSKY, laid the foundation for the communist state in the U.S.S.R. While the full development of communism in the U.S.S.R. was left to Joseph STALIN, Leon TROTSKY attempted to develop international communism. Because of ideological differences, these two split and TROTSKY was exiled and assassinated. While they both believed wholeheartedly in the Marxist-Engels philosophy of communism, TROTSKY believed communism should be developed on an international scale while STALIN held that it should be established firmly in one country, U.S.S.R., and spread throughout the world from that base. These two philosophies have played a substantial role in the United States with Stalinism represented by the CPUSA and Trotskyism by the SWP and its splinter groups.

In line with the above reasoning, it is evident that the left-wing militant organizations have aimed their programs toward the worker and trade unionism. In order to properly analyze the extent of communist influence and domination of the labor movement in the United States and its effect on individual unions, it is necessary to show the growth, development, and various programs of the individual groups.

B. ORGANIZATIONS AND SPLINTER GROUPS

1. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Although the SOCIALIST PARTY had been in existence for many years in the United States, a split developed in 1918-19 as "a culmination of the historic struggle between working class revolutionary socialism and the petty bourgeois opportunism as carried out by the socialist parties." World War I and the proletarian revolution in Russia had a great impact on workers in the United States of America.

The CPUSA was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1919. Prior to 1921 the organization was

so concerned with organizational growing pains that it had little time for the world around it. After two main factions, the COMMUNIST PARTY and the COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY, were unified by a shotgun wedding dictated by the Soviet Union in 1921, the CPUSA affiliated with the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN) and looked around for new worlds to conquer. Since communist theology, the alleged brainchild of the intellectual, proclaimed a working class base, the Party's first attempts for growth focused on organized labor. During the 1920's, the Party openly proclaimed its revolutionary aims.

The economic crash of 1929 served as a means of spreading the Party's ideology. During the 1930's the Party became increasingly active with union employees and in building its own organization within organized labor through active participation in strikes.

The formation of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO) in 1936 presented the CPUSA with a golden opportunity to bore from within and become influential in the labor movement. CPUSA members in key CIO posts exerted considerable influence over policy within the jurisdiction of the individual officers and were instrumental in placing CPUSA members and sympathizers in national CIO headquarters. In these positions, CPUSA members made their impact felt and by the outbreak of World War II they were so firmly entrenched in certain CIO unions that Party policy could be rapidly transformed into mass actions.

By the end of World War II, from one-fifth to one-fourth of the CIO membership was in unions

controlled by CPUSA members and eleven unions were dominated by the CPUSA. In 1948, the CPUSA was also at the zenith of its membership and influence in the maritime industry; however, it was never completely able to influence policy on a national level there.

Since 1949-50 when the CIO expelled the communist-dominated unions, CPUSA influence in the labor movement has steadily declined. By February, 1956, the CPUSA Trade Union Commission could no longer dictate to top union leaders. Today, the CPUSA controls no unions and its influence is confined primarily to individual Party members who hold rank-and-file positions in major labor unions. Dissatisfaction with such little influence led the CPUSA in 1970 to form a new group known as the NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION ACTION AND DEMOCRACY; however, its efforts to date have been inconsequential.

Students have been important in the communist movement because they have the time and initiative to grasp Marxism-Leninism. The student movement is considered

an important catalyst in forcing the working class to lead the revolution. The YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, and the DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA have been youth groups formed at the instigation of the CPUSA but whose efforts have fallen far short of the aims of the Party.

Publications aimed at the worker and workers' grievances have long been a vital part of the program of the CPUSA. At the height of its influence, it published two daily newspapers, one on the West Coast known as the "Peoples World" and one on the East Coast known as the "Daily Worker." In addition to these newspapers, various publications have been issued on a regular basis, including "Political Affairs."

## 2. AMERICAN WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY

AMERICAN WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY was created in 1958 as the PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY by a number of CPUSA members who were dissatisfied with trends and policies. The group is made up of dedicated and extremist communists who are intent on doing all within their power to spread



the achievement of goals of international communism.

It was given its current name in July 1968 and has a membership of less than 50. It does, however, dominate and control several front groups involved in agitation in Negro and Puerto Rican communities in New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Its official publication, "Vanguard," is published every two months and is aimed at the worker.

### 3. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

In June, 1929, hardly a decade after its birth, the CPUSA was compelled to rid itself of some 200 dissidents. This group, along with a Trotskyite faction previously expelled, formed what has become known as the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP).

Leon TROTSKY, who with V. I. LENIN became the guiding light of communism in the Soviet Union, was expelled from the INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY and the Soviet Union by Joseph STALIN. Thereafter, the name of TROTSKY became the designation for many of the splinter communist groups.

In 1938, TROTSKY convened the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL of the COMMUNIST PARTY. This event saw the beginning of the SWP by that name, although the roots of Trotskyism in the U.S. dates back to the Summer of 1928. At that time a CPUSA member, James P. CANNON, was converted to the ideas of Leon TROTSKY. The Trotskyite communist movement is as much a communist movement as the CPUSA and the SWP is not to be confused with the

SOCIALIST PARTY. The Trotskyite faction in the U.S. took refuge in the SOCIALIST PARTY and, after becoming embroiled in battle for the control of the SOCIALIST PARTY, founded the SWP as of January 1, 1938. The SWP stood for a new radicalization of the working class which would lead to a revolution to end the rule of "government of money." SWP espouses the international solidarity of the working class.

The SWP is the largest Trotskyite group in the U.S. with membership of over 600 in 18 branches. It publishes a weekly newspaper, "The Militant," and a bimonthly magazine, "International Socialist Review," which continually highlight hardships of the working class.

The YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), youth group of the SWP, was formed in New York City in 1957. It became a national organization in 1960 and declared it was in political solidarity with the SWP on principles of revolutionary socialism. It has a membership of over 1,300 in 56 locales and it is the largest and best organized revolutionary youth group. It is primarily located on college campuses and in high schools.

Its publication, "Young Socialist Organizer," is a monthly magazine.

4. WORKERS WORLD PARTY

In 1959, an SWP minority group known as the MARCYITES split from the SWP after many years of program and policy differences. The WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) program originally advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and had as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overwhelming capitalism. Now the WWP supports the Peoples Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

WWP members are lectured on trade unionism and its programs are directed toward the workers. WWP's newspaper, "Workers World," has a circulation of over 3,000 and pinpoints injustices to workers all over the U.S. Its membership is approximately 133.

In the Summer of 1962, the WWP youth organization known as YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) was established to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and to gain recruits for the WWP. YAWF describes itself as a militant

organization of union workers and worker-students combating war and fascism. It maintains national headquarters in New York City and publishes a bimonthly magazine called "The Partisan."

#### 5. WORKERS LEAGUE

This group, formerly known as the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, was formed in the early 1960's and remained a part of the SWP until July, 1964. Tim WOHLFORTH, an SWP committeeman, led this minority group accusing the majority of losing the revolutionary perspective. The group adhered to the views of the British Trotskyites and domestically opposed SWP orientation against student activity feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

Following expulsion in 1964, the WOHLFORTH group formed the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL and in 1966 changed the name to the WORKERS LEAGUE with headquarters in New York City. Its weekly publication, "Bulletin of International Socialism," emphasizes the

worker must "join the WORKERS LEAGUE and join the battle for victory for the Vietcong--join the WORKERS LEAGUE and join the struggle for a labor party now." Since 1967, the WORKERS LEAGUE program has called for establishment of a labor party thereby raising the question of "worker power." It has attempted to become actively involved in various labor caucuses within established labor unions.

WORKERS LEAGUE, with approximately 86 members, continues its efforts to organize a labor party by selling its program to the masses.

#### 6. SPARTACIST LEAGUE

This group, formerly known as the REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, was founded in Chicago, Illinois, in 1966. This faction was a part of the SWP. The stated objective of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE is to destroy the capitalist system as well as the capitalist society and create a workers class system and society. It has a membership of approximately 85, with 14 branches, and its publication, "Spartacist," was last published in October 1968.

The youth group of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE, REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH, was formed to build a "mass communist organization which can intervene in all social struggles based upon a working class program reflecting the politics of MARX, LENIN, and TROTSKY." Prior to adopting the current name, it was known as the REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS, which originated as the left opposition caucus within STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS). REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS existed principally to frustrate attempts to build a campus-worker-student alliance and to try to turn SDS into a sectarian Trotskyist youth front.

#### 7. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

This revolutionary communist party is dedicated to a working class revolution. A factional dispute in the CPUSA in December 1961 created this most militant splinter group. It openly advocated liquidation of the CPUSA and the establishment of a new Marxist-Leninist party with the neo-Trotskyite PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT as its base. At its founding convention

in 1965, the name was changed to the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP). Although small in numbers, its membership has never exceeded 500 and its minimal influence, it is worthy of note due to its violent adherence to revolutionary aims of the Chinese communists. The majority of its members are under 30 making it a youth-oriented group.

PLP has emphasized formation of groups to attract the interests of the working class. It has concentrated its efforts on workers strikes and black liberation. Soon after its inception, it created a Workers Action Committee for the stated purpose of building PLP clubs in New York City trade unions. It is dedicated to the "dictatorship of the working class." PLP members dedicate themselves to serve the people by guiding them to working class revolution, by building close ties within the masses, and by learning to apply the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism to particular conditions of industrial America.

Its monthly newspaper, "Challenge," and its bimonthly publication, "Progressive Labor," emphasize



the plight of the worker and the struggle of the working class. Leaflets are frequently distributed indicating workers must take control of the unions. In June, 1971, PLP focused its attention on an expected national steel strike and efforts were made to build an organization within the steel workers but the strike failed to materialize and they met with no success.

PLP members who participated in SDS were instrumental in 1971 in forming the WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE of SDS. The group was formed primarily to focus attention of SDS to the need for enlisting workers in the revolution. PLP has set up various fronts to camouflage certain of its activities. Examples of such front groups are: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA, FREEDOM HOUSE, and the MAY 2 MOVEMENT.

## 8. REVOLUTIONARY UNION

REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), founded in early 1968, is a militant semi-clandestine organization.

Its objectives as set out in its publications are:

- 1) The development of a united front against imperialism,
- 2) The fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership, and 3) The formation of a communist party based upon Marxist-Leninist-MAO Tse-tung thought leading to the overthrow of the United States by force and violence. "Red Papers 2," considered by RU members to be the founding rationale of the organization, states: "In striving to defeat the imperialist and capitalist countries, the proletarian party must, under present circumstances, actively lead the working class and the working people in struggles to oppose monopoly capitalism, to defend democratic rights, to oppose the menace of fascism, to improve living conditions, to oppose imperialist arms expansion and war preparation, to defend world peace, and to actively support the revolutionary struggles

of oppressed nations. The policy to be pursued in building the united front in the working class is the method of isolating labor bureaucrats in unions and the flunkies of capitalism in the working class in general by fighting for a program that meets the immediate needs of the working class."

During 1971, RU in San Francisco engaged in an all-out effort to penetrate and radicalize industry. The main thrust of their activity was in the transportation and communications industries. Procedures employed by RU members were to obtain employment in a target industry, join the union, start a campaign to discredit union leadership and seek to form a radical caucus. According to the RU, the job of the radical caucus is to advance the political awareness of the membership and promote working class consciousness and solidarity with the ultimate aim of workers taking over industry. One method subscribed to by RU to increase working class consciousness is the use of in-plant publications or newspapers. RU members have sought to strengthen their role within the union

and develop personal friendships. Members must put forward "communist politics" openly and in such a way as to relate to the immediate needs of the workers. Theoretically, RU's position follows LENIN's dictum that revolutionaries should "organize and agitate" within trade unions.

9. VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION

Founded in December, 1970, VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION (VO) is a militant Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization composed of third world and white revolutionaries operating in the San Francisco Peninsula area. Its publically stated goal is to build a united front against the imperialist United States leading to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence through the use of armed struggle and urban guerrilla warfare.

Although a separate organization since breaking with the RU in 1970, it includes in its stated purpose the philosophy set forth by that organization. The philosophy of the VO is that in the overall revolutionary movement there are two primary forces waging struggle

against capitalism: 1) A broad worker movement pressing basically on economic demands at the point of production and unified at the level of trade union consciousness, and 2) A revolutionary movement often led by students and intellectuals attacking all forms of social oppression. According to VO, workers cannot be isolated from the overall revolutionary struggle but must be led to see their vital role. It considers itself the real ally of working people and must prove this by providing the necessary propaganda, education, and support to make their struggle win.

VO's present strategy is to place its members in various industries in order to reach the working class. Although constant efforts are being made to implement this strategy, no success has yet been achieved.

### C. Student Organizations

#### 1. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Originally founded in June, 1962, by members of the socialist-oriented LEAGUE OF INDUSTRIAL

DEMOCRACY, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) functioned during the 1960's as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: 1) WEATHERMAN, 2) REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT,, and 3) WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE. All three factions continued to adhere to revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The WEATHERMAN faction became an underground organization no longer considering itself a part of SDS. REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT was unsuccessful in its organizational efforts and is now practically defunct. The WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA) has now emerged as the national SDS organization and maintains a national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Over 1,000 delegates from across the Nation attended a national convention of SDS/WSA held in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1970. This convention was dominated by pro-Chinese communists, PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY members and sympathizers, who now control

the SDS/WSA. Because of internal opposition to PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY domination, SDS/WSA is experiencing further splintering. Some former chapters have withdrawn completely to become leftist-oriented, mass-based revolutionary groups whereas other chapters have completely disintegrated with members drifting to other New Left groups.

SDS efforts to infiltrate and disrupt industry go back to late 1968 and early 1969 when a Work-In Organizers Manual began circulating in SDS circles. The Manual first appeared in 1967 as a Vietnam Work-In Organizers Manual prepared by the militant, then pro-Chinese, PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY and was reintroduced in 1968 by PLP elements in SDS as an SDS proposal.

In May, 1969, an SDS National Summer Program Conference was held in Detroit, Michigan, for the purpose of setting up a summer organizing program with emphasis placed on students going into the ghetto and industrial areas. This Conference was, however, a complete failure with no work-in program being

formulated. The most recent attempt by SDS to ally the organization with the labor movement was a summer work-in project during 1971 intended to capitalize on an expected steel strike. The strike, however, failed to develop and the SDS summer work-in project made no gains in the labor movement.

## 2. NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT

SDS, the once prominent New Left organization which splintered into the WEATHERMAN and other less violent revolutionary factions in 1969, continues to cast its shadow in the formation of new radical groups. The NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT (NAM), brainchild of former members of the WEATHERMAN-oriented SEATTLE LIBERATION FRONT, is among the newest of these organizations to emerge.

In February, 1971, leaders of the NAM issued a manifesto entitled "Towards A Mass Revolutionary Party," which called for the building of a nationwide revolutionary group. The manifesto contained an 11-point program urging workers to free themselves from the



capitalist system. NAM's first national conference, held in Iowa, in November, 1971, was attended by 300 radical political activists. Workshops held during this conference revealed NAM to be a multi-issue organization committed to democratic socialism with power invested in the working class. Its programs call for immediate action to awaken workers to their role in the Nation's economy, alert workers to the detrimental role played by large corporations, and to develop a foreign policy related to the interdependence of working people throughout the world. NAM claims no activity will be conducted without worker support.

D. Black Separatist Groups

1. LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS

In 1968 former leaders in Detroit of the now defunct REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT, a Marxist-Leninist oriented Negro organization following the Chinese communist line, directed their efforts toward destruction of existing labor unions as well as disruption of the automobile industry. First known as the DODGE REVOLUTIONARY UNION MOVEMENT (DRUM) with the overt purpose of protesting alleged discrimination by the automobile industry and UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION, it described itself as the vanguard of the black revolution. Its covert purpose and long-range goal was the "complete and total social transformation of society." It called wildcat strikes, committed acts of terrorism, and issued threats of violence against both management officials and labor union leaders. Several groups closely resembling DRUM and whose membership was composed of many of the same individuals were formed with various automobile companies. In 1969

all of these groups merged into an umbrella-type organization known as the LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS (LRBW) whose ultimate aim was to replace the UAW with an all-black union.

## 2. BLACK PANTHER CAUCUS

This group was established within the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY and described itself as the vanguard of labor whose purpose was to educate the working people to the political impact of unions on their lives whose task was to "gather the masses in revolution to throw out bogus leaders by elections or any means necessary." Unsuccessful attempts were made to merge the BLACK PANTHER CAUCUS with the LRBW to form a black community-worker alliance. Officials of LRBW contended that that organization would align ~~itself with~~ any black militant organizations desiring to follow the "Marxist-Leninist theory as applied to class struggle which is synonymous with the black race and its struggle."

## 3. INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS

This organization was formed in early 1971 with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, and has

as its purpose the organizing, along Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines, of black workers, students, and other third world groups to further revolutionary struggles. INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS's above-stated objective in organizing among black workers was to bring about a national work stoppage in order to paralyze the United States economy.

The organization has active groups in several large U.S. cities and its efforts are continuing to establish additional active groups across the country. Its leaders have contacts among terrorist Canadian groups and in 1971 its representatives traveled to North Vietnam and Communist China.

Ty 27  
Tullio Gene Leomporra

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
SUITE 608, PENN SQUARE BUILDING  
JUNIPER AND FILBERT STREETS

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

LOCUST 3-7148  
AREA CODE 215

20 November 70

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNA  
TULLIO GENE LEOMPORRA  
6040 U. S. COURTHOUSE  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107

LOCUST 3-7149  
AREA CODE 215

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Brennan CD  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Walters  
Mr. Soyars  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Directors Controversy With Ramsey Clark

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer which appeared today. I am also enclosing a copy of the letter to the Editor I sent. I thought they might be of interest to you and your work.

Sincerely,

*Tullio Gene Leomporra*

TULLIO GENE LEOMPORRA  
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

TGL/ab

Enclosures 2

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~~62-113879~~

94-8-16

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## Backstairs at the FBI

**A**LTHOUGH the result is not always edifying, it has become an expectable sequel to government service that everyone from President to parlormaid may insist on revealing behind-the-scenes minutiae and giving vent to innermost thoughts on the foibles of associates.

But this sort of thing customarily is done after return to private life.

J. Edgar Hoover, whose name is synonymous with the FBI, couldn't wait. In an interview with a Washington reporter, he referred to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark as a "jellyfish" and a "softie" and said "he was worse than Bobby" — meaning Robert Kennedy, Clark's predecessor as head of the Justice Department.

While making disparaging remarks about his former bosses, the FBI director had nothing but praise for the present attorney general. John Mitchell, according to Hoover, is an "honest, sincere and very human man. There has never been an attorney general for whom I've had higher regard."

Mr. Hoover certainly is not the first

to butter up a current superior while deriding the departed — and surely Clark's latest book invited rebuttal. Somehow, though, greater dignity and restraint are expected of a man who, since 1924, has been the inspiration and the conscience of the FBI.

Name-calling, which is what Hoover's counter-criticism of Clark amounts to, does not answer the former attorney general's charge that the FBI chief shows "self-centered concern for his own reputation" in his direction of the bureau. Mr. Hoover's intemperate response would seem, in fact, to give greater strength to Clark's allegation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an agency of the Department of Justice—and the FBI director is subordinate to the attorney general.

While Mr. Hoover's long and honorable service as head of the FBI is a matter of record and worthy of acclaim, he has brought no credit to his office and added nothing to his stature by using the FBI directorship as a launching pad for verbal fireworks against former Cabinet officers under whom he served.

ENCLOSURE

62-113877-  
~~62-113877-~~  
~~ENCLOSURE 94-8-16~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3-14-72

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miller, E.S. *EM*  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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*S-attaw*

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 3-13-72, concerning possible disruptions at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Miami, Florida, in July, 1972. In summary, this report shows interest in the Convention by national dissident groups appears to have increased during the past month. The Youth International Party is planning various types of demonstrations and activities to be held prior to the Convention but leading up to a culmination in Miami during the Democratic Convention. The Congress of African Peoples had a meeting in February, 1972, and discussed plans for disruption on the Convention. National leaders of this organization and those of other dissident groups have expressed an interest in disrupting the Convention. Very little planning for such disruptions by these dissident groups is being done on a local level.

*ay*

The last paragraphs of this report under the caption of "Law Enforcement Planning" show that the Bureau and the United States Secret Service are participating with state and local agencies in preparations for possible disruptions at the Democratic National Convention. This

Enclosure

**REC-60**

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62-113887

**ENCLOSURE**

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**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

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F. B. I.

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

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FBI

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 15) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. _____	SSC <u>62-116395-266</u>	DATE _____	HSC _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		DATE <u>6/2/72</u>		DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED. \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

[REDACTED]

report, however, points out that Federal agencies, such as Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division and Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, United States Coast Guard, and the military services have not to date been included in the overall planning as is the case in the preparations being made for possible disruptions at the Republican National Convention.

This report contains public source data, contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memoranda to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

JAS

~~7 EM R~~

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DJD  
gmm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3-27-72

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*T. J. Smith*

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 3-27-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention (RNC) to be held in San Diego, California, 8/21-24/72. This report shows that on a national scale such organizations as the Youth International Party (YIPPIES), Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and the Red Balloon Collective plan to participate in demonstrations at San Diego, but definite plans are slow in being formulated. Election Year Strategy Information Center, formed by nationally known dissidents such as Rennie Davis, Jerry Rubin, Stu Albert, and John Lennon is no longer a functioning group; however, a new group has been formed by these individuals which is known as Youth Election Strategy. The apparent purpose of group is to raise funds for demonstrations at the RNC.

According to report, on the local scene two major groups have apparently decided to work together to coordinate demonstrations. Leader of United Farm Workers Union has promised 25,000 farm workers for a demonstration, and other local groups are joining in plans for demonstrations against the RNC.

Enclosure

62-113887

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ENCLOSURE REC-28  
ENC. BEHIND FILE EX-100

62-113887-143

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54 APR 7 1972 *J*

*INT. SEC.*  
*Re: [unclear]*

24 MAR 1972

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
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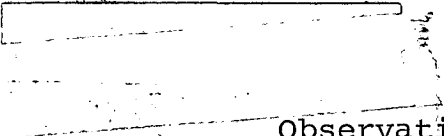
NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IN PART, IT NOTES THE FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM. SEE BUFILE (S) 62-113395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.  DATE 6/12/75 SSC 62-116395-266 ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ HSC \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO STATE OF MISSISSIPPI THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE NOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee



Observations set out in attached report state that while it is claimed demonstrations will be nonviolent, plans are being made to obtain bail bond funds, indicating civil disobedience and/or violent confrontations are expected. Prospects of massive demonstrations have been enhanced by farm workers' promise to furnish 25,000 for demonstration. This action will probably draw support from the large Mexican-American population in southern California.

Report concludes law enforcement task force established to coordinate local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies, continues to hold regular meetings and formulate plans to deal with major contingency situations which may arise during RNC.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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

DATE: 3-31-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/STT*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*# 10*  
*3-31-72*

*5-19-72*

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for April-May, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls *nls*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*JAS*

*R/EM*  
*V/PER*  
*F/WGC*

*TJS*

*Bo*

*DJD*  
*gan*

**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

**1 - ENCLOSURE**

ST-102

REC-58

62-113887-144

**54 APR 18 1972**

APR 6 1972

APR 4 4 54 PM '72

FBI  
REC-D BISHOP

APR 4 1 19 PM '72  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

APR 4 8 32 AM 1972  
REC'D DOM INTELL DEPT  
REC'D S. MILLER  
REC'D JUSTICE  
REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

APR 3 1 03 PM '72

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

APR 4 2 13 PM '72

RECEIVED  
APR 4 1 03 PM 1972  
LEGAL COUNSEL

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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	SSC	62-116395-266	HSC	
ACC.	_____	DATE _____	ACC.	_____
DEL.	✓	DATE 6/2/75	DEL.	_____

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4-14-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/gtt*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
 Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 4-14-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, July, 1972. This report shows that on a national scale such organizations as the Young Workers Liberation League, Zeigtgeist International Party, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, White Panther Party and the Anti-War Union plan to participate in demonstrations at Miami Beach. Civil rights groups such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Congress of Racial Equality have shown interest in participation in the Convention.

On the local scene, the Miami Snowplow Company, a coalition of numerous state organizations, is making plans to provide services for demonstrators. Information recently obtained indicates this organization being funded by a local community organization, as well as funds from Dade County. Florida Peoples Platform Coalition and the Miami Liberation Front have organized to lead the demonstrations. The Florida Peoples Platform Coalition has tentatively decided upon activities during the Convention which will consist of rallies, teach-ins and marches.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls (7)

**ENCLOSURE**  
**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

**TWO**  
**APR 18 1972**  
**CONTINUED - OVER**

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**APR 24 1972**

**INT. SEC. RMA**  
**5-RMA**

APR 19 1972

APR 14 4 41 PM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE  
APR 17 2 25 PM '72

APR 14 11 56 AM '72

TRAINING DIVISION  
RECEIVED  
APR 18 5 30 PM 1972  
REC'D COUNSEL  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

APR 17 9 27 AM '72

APR 17 11 25 AM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

APR 17 1 01 PM '72  
FBI  
REC'D BISHOP

REC'D BATES  
FBI

APR 18 8 20 AM 1972

FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 17 11 00 AM '72  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

ACC.  DATE 4/27/72 ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 4/27/72 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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APR 17 2 34 PM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE  
F. B. I.

APR 17 5 59 PM '72

RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION 5710



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

According to the report, law enforcement planning is being coordinated by Federal, state and local agencies. Additional measure of having National Guard in the Miami area during the Convention has been promised.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

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DJD  
jam

SD/GCM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

L. Felt

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

DATE: 3-31-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC/GTT

- 1 - Mr. W. V. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda of 12-22-71 and 1-4-72, captioned "National Security Council Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)," which requested and set out comprehensive listing of the Bureau's intelligence requirements which could be satisfied from sources outside the United States. In furtherance of President Nixon's announced reorganization of U. S. intelligence efforts, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) is currently evaluating existing procedures and establishing intelligence requirements of the various intelligence-gathering agencies which can be obtained from domestic, as well as foreign sources.

By letter dated 3-21-72, a copy of which is attached, addressed to Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of IEC, requested a listing of intelligence requirements which can be satisfied by collection within the United States. Wells has requested all agencies represented on IEC, including the Bureau, to furnish him a list of each agency's intelligence requirements which will be consolidated and furnished to the FIAB by the IEC in accordance with the above request. According to Wells, this list should consist of broad categories or types of information which the Bureau needs to fulfill its responsibilities in the intelligence field. These would include those requirements which the Bureau itself would fulfill, as well as those to be fulfilled by other agencies. Included would be many of those requirements approved by referenced memorandum of 1-4-72 and additional requirements which are indigenous to domestic collection.

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Enclosure

GTT:nls nls (13)

EX-100

CONTINUED - OVER

5 - Tunstall

REC-3762-113887-146  
MAY 2 1972

ENCLOSURE 265

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MAY 8 1972

APR 3 9 54 AM 1972

*not carry through*  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR *der* FBI  
F. B. I.  
MAR 31 3 01 PM '72  
RECEIVED-CLEVELAND

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

MAR 31 4 51 PM 1972

REC'D - TOLSON  
APR 3 9 43 AM '72  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

MAR 31 12 00 PM '72

RECEIVED-CLEVELAND  
APR 27 5 29 PM '72  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

APR 1 12 PM '72

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

APR 3 11 26 AM '72  
REC'D MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

In addition to obvious categories falling within our jurisdiction, we should also include items which would assist in carrying out our responsibilities. An example would be the organization and composition of the Soviet intelligence services together with information regarding Soviet intelligence capabilities, overall objectives, specific targets, modus operandi, communications, security practices, and similar information which would be of value in our counterintelligence operations. We should also include any items which, although not relating to a hostile or communist country, could have a bearing on our activities. An example might be information regarding the reliability or capabilities of friendly foreign intelligence services with which the Bureau deals.

All Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division are being canvassed, and an overall list of this Division's requirements will be prepared and submitted for approval. In addition to the needs of the Bureau in the security field, Wells has requested we should also list any categories of information we need in connection with our coverage of organized crime. The Special Investigative Division is being requested to furnish such a list for inclusion in our submission to the Department.

ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, a listing of the Bureau's intelligence needs will be submitted for approval prior to being furnished to the IEC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR BERNARD A. WELLS  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

It is requested that the Intelligence Advisory Board's requirements with respect to the quality of intelligence information to be provided to the Board's members on an on-going basis be reviewed in the light of the oncoming budgetary constraints upon the overall intelligence program. It will be appreciated if you can advise me of the results of your review.

Do NOT  
REPLY

Admiral, USN (Ret.)  
Chairman, President's Foreign  
Intelligence Advisory Board

REC  
MAR 25 11 22 AM '72  
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SENSITIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
ENCLOSURE

62-113807-146

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/SC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4-26-72

- 1 - Mr. W. V. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. A. W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

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

Reference prior memorandum of 3-31-72 by which all sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division and the Organized Crime Section of the Special Investigative Division were requested to furnish intelligence requirements needed by the Bureau in order to fulfill its duties. As stated in referenced memorandum, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) in furtherance of the President's announced reorganization of United States intelligence efforts has requested IEC to compile a list of intelligence requirements which can be satisfied by collection within the United States.

REC-106

62-7143887-147  
MAY 5 1972

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Attached is a comprehensive list of the Bureau's intelligence requirements as submitted by the above-mentioned sections. These requirements are broad in nature and cover the entire spectrum of the Bureau's needs from espionage by foreign intelligence agents to subversion by extremists and revolutionary domestic groups and to the local activities of groups attempting to disrupt and/or harass legitimate Government activities, as well as organized crime, bombings and Antiriot Law violations. The great majority of these requirements are satisfied by the Bureau itself and the listing of them does not indicate a gap in intelligence gathering.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

5 E. S. Miller

If approved, these requirements will be submitted to IEC, where the Bureau's representatives will insure their incorporation into the Committee's final compilation for the FIAB.

Enclosure

59 MAY 10 1972

GTT (13)

ENCLOSURE

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*EM*  
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*TJS*  
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*DJD*  
*OCM*

APR 27 1 37 PM 1972  
REC'D - ROSEN

RECEIVED REGIS. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 27 4 30 PM 1972

APR 20 3 53 PM '72

LEGAL COUNSEL

APR 27 4 49 PM '72

REC'D-MOHR  
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APR 27 12 20 PM '72

RECEIVED-TOLSON

FBI APR 27 5 06 PM '72

RECEIVED CLEVELAND

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F.B.I.

REC'D-TOLSON  
F.B.I.

APR 28

APR 20 1 35 AM 1972

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75  
SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_

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APR 23 12 27 PM '72

APR 28 12 13 PM '72

REC'D-MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

On the local scene, the San Diego Convention Coalition is beset with serious internal problems, and the Community Congress of San Diego has announced establishment of a group to provide for medical, legal, housing and other aid for the demonstrators. Unsubstantiated information indicates dissident elements have formed battle plans for rioting and accelerated violence, including bombing; however, these reports appear to be only grandiose schemes of individuals who do not have sufficient backing to accomplish substantial disturbances.

On the international scene, the San Diego Convention Coalition has received a letter of support from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People, a quasi-official organization of the North Vietnamese Government.

General law enforcement task force continues to hold meetings, but in view of possible change of location, San Diego Police Department is holding further plans for the Convention in abeyance.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-147

APR 25 1972

INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Domestic Intelligence requirements necessary for the FBI to fulfill its counterintelligence responsibilities are set out below according to the various areas of the Bureau's investigations:

A. Espionage Investigations

(These investigations encompass the Communist Intelligence Services (CIS), which include Soviet, Satellite, Cuban, Albanian, Yugoslavian, and People's Republic of China).

1. Organization, structure and mission of each of CIS.
2. Intelligence collection requirements and priorities assigned for each of these Services.
3. Methods of intelligence collection (modus operandi) of each Service.
4. All communications methods used by these Services.
5. Security procedures utilized.
6. Identification of operational personnel for counterintelligence targeting.

7. Penetration of the various networks through live and/or technical means.
8. Disruption of such networks through all available channels.
9. Recruitment attempts by CIS among emigre groups, persons employed by defense industries and military personnel.
10. Travel by members of the CIS, including unauthorized travel within the U. S.
11. Information concerning personal activities of CIS personnel which might indicate defection potential.
12. Information concerning individuals and organizations in the U. S. who are working on behalf of foreign governments.
13. Travel of U. S. citizens to communist-bloc countries.

14. Objectives of friendly intelligence services operating within the U. S.
15. Information on any international political situations which could affect CIS operational activity within the U. S.

(In addition to the above requirements in the field of espionage investigations, the following, although they may not be definitely classified as intelligence requirements, will greatly facilitate the intelligence requirements set out);

16. Use of information available identifying intelligence officers so that they may be excluded from reentry into the U. S.
17. Implementation of means to establish a ceiling on the number of CIS personnel in the U. S. since intelligence activity is directly proportionate to the number of such persons in this country.

18. Restrictions on travel by CIS officers employed at the United Nations Secretariat in view of freedom enjoyed under current conditions which provide the entire continental U. S. as an arena for intelligence operations.
19. Requirement that all U. S. Government employees in the Executive Branch promptly report every contact with CIS personnel.
20. Enforce strict reciprocity in assignment of communist exchange students at U. S. institutions of learning.
21. Restrict overt collection of scientific and technical information from sources such as the National Technical Information Service.

B. Extremist Intelligence Investigations

1. Data regarding identities; objectives; requirements for membership; total membership; general, terrorist, and revolutionary activities; stockpiling of and training with weapons and instruments of destruction; potential for violence; sources of funds; publications and other propaganda devices of black and white extremist or hate groups, fronts and support groups. Information revealing communist or foreign penetration, relationship or influence over such groups. Information regarding identities and use of couriers, means of clandestine communication, sources of false documentation, and underground or clandestine underground utilized to protect extremist fugitives and to travel to communist countries.

2. Similar data regarding leaders and activists in such organizations, as well as unaffiliated extremists, plus planned and accomplished travel, the purpose thereof, false documentation utilized, paramilitary training, identities of clandestine contacts, identities of contacts and associates, and any weaknesses which might be exploited.
3. Advance data regarding planned violence, urban guerrilla warfare, revolutionary endeavors or demonstrations which could lead to disorder.
4. Extremist influence in vital areas such as labor and civil rights.
5. Identities and activities of extremists in the Armed Forces as majority of such individuals will revert to civilian life.



6. Data indicating extremists plan to  
or have violated laws of U. S.
7. Data concerning nationwide racial  
trends which present a potential for  
riots and disturbances.
8. Entry into the United States of known  
foreign extremist activists including  
their destination and point of arrival  
with sufficient notice to enable coverage  
of their activities, if necessary.
9. Travel of U. S. extremists outside the  
U. S. and prompt notification of their  
return or scheduled return to the U. S.  
so their activities can be covered.
10. Information concerning U. S. extremist  
organizations attempting to organize  
extremist groups in foreign countries  
to engage in activities of a disruptive  
nature.

11. Information concerning black extremist movements in foreign countries including descriptive data of leaders of these movements who could logically be expected to travel to the US or be in contact with US citizens abroad.
12. Advance information regarding conferences or meetings to be held by black extremist groups in foreign countries which could possibly attract US black extremists. Identities of US and foreign black extremists traveling to such conferences and the objectives of these conferences which could possibly affect the US. Capabilities of host countries in affording adequate coverage of these conferences.
13. Data regarding means of communication between foreign-based black extremist organizations and extremists in the US. The identities and descriptions of any identified couriers of such organizations.

14. Data concerning the funding of foreign black power movements, the origin of such funds, and whether funds from foreign countries are being funneled to black extremists in the US.
15. Information regarding tactics used by various foreign black power movements that may in the future be used in the US particularly such as urban guerrilla warfare, sabotage, bombings, kidnappings, etc.
16. Data regarding location of foreign training areas for black extremists and identities of individuals from the US being afforded training at such areas, especially in sabotage and urban guerrilla warfare.
17. Data concerning expanding interest and attempts to capitalize on the black extremist movement by Communist Chinese Government in view of their current representation in the UN.

18. Information concerning flow of revolutionary propaganda in the form of pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, and tape recordings between US black extremist organizations and foreign extremist and/or subversive movements.
19. Itinerary, contacts and activities abroad of US residents who are extremists.
20. Identities of and information relating to individuals who are in a position to and will report on foregoing matters.

C. Revolutionary Activities Investigations

1. Information concerning the origin and scope of revolutionary type organizations; identities of activists and members of revolutionary groups; aims and objectives of revolutionary organizations as to advocacy of violence; civil disobedience; or other unlawful activities. Location of headquarters

and chapters of revolutionary type organizations; official organ, if any, and other propaganda literature; adherence to revolutionary doctrine of Marxism or anarchism; and intent to use violent tactics to obtain objectives.

Information concerning activities of revolutionary type organizations which would include stockpiling of weapons or explosives; instruction in the use of weapons or explosives; or actual use of firearms or explosives; organizing activities which call for violent confrontation or civil disobedience against duly constituted authorities. Information concerning conventions or revolutionary groups and future plans as well as specific information concerning plans of groups to target activities

against Government installations or private enterprise. Data concerning the source of funds for revolutionary organizations; location of hideouts and contacts for the organizations and information concerning use of false documents. Information concerning factionalism of revolutionary groups. Data concerning contacts or connections with foreign revolutionary organizations.

2. Similar data concerning the leaders and activists in such groups as well as individuals who are self-willed revolutionists who do not belong to specific revolutionary groups. Background information of such activists including travel plans, use of false documents, domestic and foreign contacts, possession of weapons, and/or explosives,

propensity for violence and use of narcotics. Information on individuals who withdraw from the revolutionary movement.

3. Information concerning activists who plan to participate in bombings, violent activities, attacks on law enforcement, or violent street confrontations.
4. Information concerning material or other support from foreign revolutionary groups to activists in such groups in this country.
5. Travel by revolutionary activists to foreign countries and information concerning their activities abroad. Information concerning their return to the United States.

6. Information concerning radical activists who plan to assault, attack, or assassinate any Government official or private citizen.
7. Information concerning flow of revolutionary propaganda between U. S. radical activist groups and similar groups abroad. Use of couriers by the U. S. militants or their foreign counterparts.
8. Tactics, plans and targets suggested from abroad directed towards revolutionary activists in this country.
9. Information concerning alliance or formation of front type groups by this type of revolutionary organizations.
10. Information from abroad concerning revolutionary activists who have fled from this country to avoid prosecutive action for criminal offenses committed in this country which include murder, bombings, or arson.



11. Information concerning communications networks between U. S. fugitives abroad and members of the revolutionary movement in this country.

D. Organized Crime Investigations

1. Up-to-date information on the existence, makeup and activities of organized racket groups together with complete data on membership, leadership, alignment with other such groups and whether local, national or international in scope. Thorough coverage of this type would be required, for example on La Cosa Nostra, the dominant organized crime group in this country.
2. Information regarding the primary criminal activities regularly engaged in by such groups from which their principal sources of revenue are derived.

3. All information regarding the movement of such money (investment in business, financing a related racket activity, neutralization of governmental control through corruption, etc) and the degree of influence such funds enable groups to exert in given areas.
4. All information to enable stockpiling of thorough knowledge of these groups' mode of operation and periodic conflicts between such groups.
5. All information within given groups as to their means of communication, influential associations and pertinent travel data concerning individual members.

E. Bombing - Antiriot Law Investigations

1. Sufficient informant coverage of radical, violence-prone organizations necessary to provide timely information regarding

participation by members of such groups in criminal violations.

2. Effective liaison with foreign police agencies and U. S. intelligence agencies to insure full exploitation of information indicating flight to foreign countries by subjects of such investigations.
3. All available information regarding foreign nationals presently in the U. S. or subsequently traveling to this country who are known to have a history of involvement in or a propensity for violence, particularly bombing activity.

F. Internal Security and Miscellaneous

Related Investigations

1. All pertinent information regarding groups or organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government, including aims and purposes, leaders, membership, finances, and the capability of carrying out the aims and purposes.
2. Similar information regarding groups or organizations whose aims fall short of the overthrow of the Government, but which nevertheless pose a threat by disruption and/or harassment of Government activities and/or Government officials.
3. Contacts between these groups or members thereof and foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character.
4. Information concerning plans of dissident nationalist groups in the U. S. to conduct activities against establishments of

current regimes in this country or against U. S. facilities here or abroad in order to bring pressure to bear to obtain U. S. support for the objectives of these dissidents.

5. Information concerning plans of foreign groups to assassinate U. S. officials or to commit sabotage in the U. S. in order to force a change in U. S. policy in regard to particular international situations.
6. Information regarding activities in this regard of dissident nationalist groups against current regimes abroad, in particular the supplying of money or arms and ammunition to antiregime groups abroad.
7. Information regarding activities of foreign intelligence organizations, both hostile and friendly, and their possible effect upon security interests of the U. S.

8. All information regarding assistance furnished by hostile intelligence services and anti-U. S. Government in the form of funds, weapons, explosives, training, literature, etc. to individuals and groups in the U. S.

62-113887-147

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-1-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*OW*

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 4-28-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention which is tentatively scheduled for San Diego, California, in August, 1972. Although there is a strong speculation that this Convention will be moved to Miami, this report is being submitted in order to incorporate all pertinent data that has been developed regarding plans for demonstrations. This report shows that on a national scale Students for a Democratic Society; Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Antiwar Union; Committee for Non-violent Action; Progressive Labor Party and a group of individuals formerly affiliated with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice; Youth International Party and the White Panther Party continue to make plans for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. A right wing oriented organization, known as the Secret Army Organization apparently formed of former Minutemen, has set up activities in San Diego to "control and counter dissident elements should they get out of control during the Convention."

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*OW*

**ENCLOSURE**  
~~ENCLOSURE~~  
~~ENCLOSURE FILE~~

62-113887

GTT:nls *NLS*  
(7) *ENCLOSURE*

**EX-114**

**REC-7**

*5-gtt*

CONTINUED - OVER  
62-113887-148

20 MAY 16 1972

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59 MAY 25 1972



May 5 8 45 AM '72

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WILLER  
JUSTICE

MAY 3 3 20 PM 1972

LEGAL COUNSEL

MAY 2 11 23 AM '72

REC'D WILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

MAY 3 12 06 PM '72

MAY 3 3 45 PM '72

RECEIVED-TOLSON

FBI

MAY 5 8 45 AM '72

MAY 3 1 40 PM 1972

REC'D ROSEN

SENSTUDY 75

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TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-1-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for May-June, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nl *NLS*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

ST-105

REC-58

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~~62-113887-439~~  
62-113887-148X  
 MAY 10 1972

*5-9*

**ENCLOSURE**  
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6 1972  
MAY 12 1972

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*DJD*  
*JMS*

~~NOT INT. SEC~~

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LEGAL COUNSEL

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FBI

REC'D - ROSEN

MAY 7 2 27 PM '72

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/GTT*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-8-72

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3-30-88 BY SP5 *WJahr*

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director, IEC, has advised that the White House has expressed an interest in being advised of the plans and the disturbance potential of demonstrations scheduled for May 27 for Washington, D. C.

These demonstrations are in protest to the U. S. support of European colonialist rule in Southern Africa, including present situation in Rhodesia. They are sponsored by the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee, a group composed of pan-African organizations and the Congress of African Peoples. Individuals involved in these demonstrations are expected to range from the most militant to high-level civil rights leaders. They are expected to draw support from all levels of the black community and could easily involve violence.

In view of the violence potential of the above demonstrations, the IEC, in accordance with the White House request, is obtaining all available information concerning the plans for these demonstrations from the member agencies of IEC. Information developed by the Bureau will be furnished to IEC by the Bureau's representatives and will be included in the overall reports submitted to the White House.

ACTION:

EX-116 REC-1

62-113887-149 *gtt*

If approved, Bureau representatives will furnish desired information to IEC as developed.

62-113887

*GTT*

22 MAY 23 1972

GTT:nls

(8)

*EM*

*TJS/ELR*

*DJD*  
*JMS/wrw*

MAY 26 1972

62 MAY 31 1972

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157-16554  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

*copies sent to Deputy Attorney General  
May 7, 1972 FTE*

RECEIVED

MAY 9 11 14 AM 1972

LEGAL COUNSEL

MAY 8 8 51 AM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

MAY 8 3 05 PM '72

MAY 9 11 44 AM '72  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

SEN STUDY 75

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MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM. SEE BUFILE 92-116395 (EXC-1, 62-116464 (HSC).

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MAY 5 1 52 PM '72  
MILLER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. J. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

- Felt
- Mohr
- Rosen
- Bates
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Campbell
- Casper
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Milam
- Ponder
- Soyars
- Waikart
- Walters
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-22-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC/gtr

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The White House has requested an evaluation be prepared by IEC setting out the plans and disturbance potential of the May 27, 1972, African Liberation Day demonstration in Washington, D. C. By memorandum dated 5-8-72, approval was received for Bureau representatives on the IEC to furnish the Committee information concerning this demonstration.

Attached is the initial IEC report in which the disturbance potential of the demonstration is rated as high in view of the extremist individuals and organizations involved in its planning. The Committee feels that although the demonstration may not reach the attendance figure of 10,000 as predicted by its leaders, there will be sufficient numbers to present a potential for violence.

b6  
b7C

Led by such individuals as  and extremist leaders of the Black Panther Party and the Republic of New Africa, and focused against such targets as the South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese Embassies, the individual participants could easily be incited to commit acts of destruction, as well as confrontation with law enforcement officers.

An additional evaluation will be submitted prior to the demonstration when a check of transportation sources will give a more realistic indication as to the number of participants coming from outside the City.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls

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ENCLOSURE  
(8) ENC. BEHIND FILE

62-113887-150

5 MAY 30 1972 CONTINUED - OVER

F277  
51 JUN 2 1972

5 - [Signature]

FBI

MAY 21 10 34 AM 1972

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MAY 22 4 09 PM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN

LEGAL COUNSEL

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR MAY 21 1 55 PM 1972  
F. B. I.

MAY 22 12 15 PM 1972

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

MAY 22 5 40 PM '72

REC'D - ROSEN

MAY 25 8 42 AM '72  
RECEIVED-TOLSON  
FBI

MAY 25 11 26 AM '72  
REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

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SSC 62-116395-266

HSC

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MAY 25 11 31 AM '72

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

All Bureau information incorporated into this report has been previously disseminated to interested Government agencies.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

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JS  
waw

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Jm  
5-24  
9:44 PM

1971

TJS/ELP



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
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- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Waikart \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-24-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*T. Smith*

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-23-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1972. This report points out that organizations are beginning to form which are focusing their attention on the Miami Beach site for the Republican Convention. Leaders of groups formerly planning demonstrations at the San Diego site are now joining with East Coast groups and are in the process of forming the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC) to prepare for protest at both national political conventions.

Attached report observes that a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., of leaders has indicated the formation of the MCC and the apparent opposition of [redacted] and his militant Anti-War Union to peaceful demonstrations. The report concludes that it is currently too early to estimate the size or intensity of the disruptions at the Republican Convention.

b6  
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**REC-29**

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls NLS  
(7)

*62-113887-151*

**6 MAY 30 1972**

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*ENCLOSURE*  
*BEHIND FILE*  
*TJS/rdc*

*5- [signature]*

**60 JUN 2 1972**  
*109*

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from various Government agencies, including the large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

ETA

wlw

BJS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

- Tolson
- Felt
- Campbell
- Rosen
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Malone
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Cleveland
- Ponder
- Bates
- Waikart
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-12-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *REC/gct*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-12-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention which is scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in July, 1972. This report attempts to show the disruptive influences that exist, both on a national and local level, and to predict their influence on the upcoming Convention.

Potential for disturbances at the Democratic National Convention have increased with the formation of the Antiwar Union (AU) under the leadership of [redacted] and other nationally known protest leaders. The report goes on to observe that the Miami anti-Castro Cubans present a possible disruptive influence should participants at the Convention propose easing of relations with Castro's Cuba. The two local groups, Florida Peoples Platform Coalition (FPPC) and the Miami Snowplow Company, continue to plan for services and activities during the Democratic National Convention.

FPPC plans "low key educational-type demonstrations." No indication of additional foreign support of disruptive activities at the Convention has appeared; and law enforcement

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls NCS (7)

JUN 2 1972  
5 JUN 1 1972

**ENCLOSURE**  
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5 MAY 30 1972

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*5- [signature]*  
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JUN 8 1972

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MAY 15 8 07 AM 1972

MAY 25 11 00 AM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN  
FBI

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

MAY 12 4 01 PM '72

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SEN STUDY 75

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SSC: 62-116395-266 HSC \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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MAY 25 12 15 PM '72  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

support elements continue to work jointly on protective efforts to guard against disruptive tactics. The committee report indicates that although the recent bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of North Vietnamese harbors have triggered extensive protests, it is too early to predict the influence these events will have upon the Convention.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT.

~~7~~ EM/wed

JM  
5-24  
5103m R

TJS/ELR

PPK

A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E. S.
- Ronder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Waikart \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-30-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*T. J. Smith*  
*T. Don*

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-26-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in July, 1972. This report points out that <sup>currently</sup> the number of participants in protest demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention is expected to be small and the potential for violence is rated as low. The report continues that although the above is predicted, disruptions are possible in view of the fact  and members of his group have decided to independently organize activities for both conventions. Leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Youth International Party additionally plan activities which could lead to disruptions.

b6  
b7C

*me*

Attached report sets out information concerning the formation of a new organization known as the Miami Conventions Coalition, which allegedly will act as an umbrella-type guidance group for both conventions and will establish media and control centers for both conventions.

EX-113

REC-72 62-113887-153

Enclosure

62-113887

JUN 6 1972

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*5 - Tunstall*

62 JUN 20 1972

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P. [unclear]  
6/10/72

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F. B. I.

*DMC/1/3*

MAY 30 3 29 PM '72  
MAY 30 5 44 PM '72

RECEIVED - FELT

JUN 13 1972

REC'D [unclear] MAY 31 11 25 AM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE MAY 30 4 44 PM 1972

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAY 30 8 55 AM '72

MAY 30 2 01 PM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAY 31 11 37 AM '72

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

~~7~~ EM TJS

wral

RSS

2/28



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6-5-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-2-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1972. This report concludes that currently the potential for disruptions at the Republican National Convention is substantial in view of recent information indicating that most protest groups will place the greatest emphasis on this Convention. The report points out that leaders of various protest groups who recently met in Washington, D. C., have begun preparations for protests at both conventions and that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War will attempt to bring about confrontations with the police in Miami Beach.

The Youth International Party has secured housing and office space in Miami Beach in preparation for both conventions. The report also points out the emergence of opposition to protest demonstrations by Cuban exile groups, many of whose members are armed. This fact alone increases greatly the potential for violence. The attached report also indicates that dissension and factionalism, which exists among protest groups, have hampered the planning of these groups for the political conventions; however, whether this will seriously hamper the activities cannot yet be determined.

Enclosure

EX-115

REC 98 JUN 12 1972 262-113887-154

62-113887

GTT:nls NL9 (7) *D*

FBI-1021ICE  
CONTINUED COVER

ENCLOSURE  
ENC. BEHIND FILE

56 JUN 20 1972

5-jth

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 7 6 54 AM '72

JUN 6 12 18 PM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN  
JUN 6 5 18 PM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FELT

JUN 6 11 59 PM '72  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 6 9 53 AM '72

JUN 5 3 55 PM '72

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC.	SSC	62-116395-260	ACC	DATE	HSC	DATE
DEL			DEL	6/12/75		DATE

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

EM

TJS

wbc

JS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Felt	_____
Mohr	_____
Rosen	_____
Bates	_____
Bishop	_____
Callahan	_____
Campbell	_____
Casper	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Miller, E. S.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ponder	_____
Soyars	_____
Waikart	_____
Walters	_____
Tele Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6-5-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for June-July, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure *GTT*

62-113887

*EM* *JK* *EO*

GTT:nls *NLS*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

ST-114

REC-33 62-113887-155

JUN 12 1972

FBI-JUSTICE  
REC'D E.S. MILLER

**ENCLOSURE**

ENC. BEHIND FILE

*F332*

**JUN 22 1972**

*5- [Signature]*

DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 3 5 25 PM 1972

REC'D - ROSEN

JUN 5 11 40 AM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 5 3 55 PM '72

JUN 6 11 59 AM '72

RECEIVED - FELT

JUN 5 3 29 PM 1972

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ACC.	_____	SSC	62-116395-266	HSC	_____	DATE	_____
DEL.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE	6/12/75	ACC	_____	DATE	_____
		DEL.	_____				

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6-12-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter *RDC*
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-9-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report states that the Miami Conventions Coalition has been formed to organize protest activities for both national conventions in Miami Beach this summer. Although this group's plans call for low key demonstrations, several groups, including the Youth International Party, Anti-War Union and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, intend to protest more militantly at the Democratic National Convention. All groups will apparently focus their protest activities on the Republican National Convention later in August.

The report points out that protest organizations, as well as local officials, have expressed concern regarding opposition to protest demonstrations by various Cuban exile groups in the Miami area. An antiprotest movement, known as "Operation Backbone," is underway in an attempt to ban the use of public property by protest groups. Law enforcement

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls  
(7)

*EX-115*  
**ENCLOSURE**

**REC-19**

*62-113887-156*

**JUN 14 1972**

CONTINUED - OVER

**53 JUL 3 1972**

**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

*RHH*  
*Research*

JUN 13 5 37 PM 1972

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D JUN 15 1972

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE JUN 13 4 40 AM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 13 4 19 PM '72

JUN 12 4 13 PM '72

RECEIVED

JUN 14 7 34 AM 1972

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC.	<u>SSC 62-116395-266</u>	DATE	_____	ACC.	_____	DATE	_____
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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

planning is continuing, and command centers have been established in the Miami Beach area. Law enforcement assignments have been made, and training programs are underway in preparation for any emergency during the conventions. The report concludes that the number of participants currently expected in protest activities at the Democratic National Convention is small, and the potential for disruption is considered low even though volatile Cuban refugees present a definite potential for violence.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTY

~~7~~ R.H.H. EM WRW  
WGC JS  
LJK



- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

The Attorney General

June 27, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Tunstall

**STAFF SUPPORT  
INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

During May, 1971, pursuant to the request of then Attorney General Mitchell, this Bureau assigned two Special Agents to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

I now find it necessary to recall one of these Agents whose services are urgently required in a newly created post at FBI Headquarters. The other Bureau representative to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee is well qualified to handle all phases of this assignment and he will continue to discharge the Bureau's responsibilities in this connection.

In the event the volume of work becomes too great for one Bureau representative to handle, consideration will be given to assigning an additional Agent to the staff of the Committee.

62-113887

1 - The Acting Deputy Attorney General

REC 31

62-113887-157

JUN 27 1972

**NOTE:**

See memo Cotter to Miller, same subject, 6/23/72.

RDC:mah  
(8)

*RDC*

MAILED 2  
JUN 27 1972  
FBI

*7/1/72*

*EM*

*RDC*

*mlw*

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

58 JUN 28 1972

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6-20-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-16-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups continue to plan for activities at the Republican National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which was formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low key nonviolent demonstrations; but  and other protest leaders are urging confrontations with police.

The attached report points out that currently it is impossible to predict the number of participants. The potential for violence remains substantial despite pessimism on the part of some protest leaders as to the success of protest activities. Large number of Cuban exiles in the Miami area increases the potential for violence.

Law enforcement planning is continuing and assignments have been made in preparation for any emergency during both conventions. These preparations include the establishment of a command center with all interested police agencies

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls NLS (7)

7 JUN 28 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

**ENCLOSURE** 1972  
**ENC. BEHIND FILE**

XEROX

JUN 29 1972

b6  
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-1167491-

*Spikes*

*Spikes*

*Tunstall*

*Z*

*Spikes*

EX-109 REC-3062-113887-158

POLICE OFFICES

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 20 12 50 PM '72

JUN 20 12 15 PM 1972  
JUN 20 4 53 PM 1972  
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RECEIVED

JUN 20 11 35 AM '72

DIRECTOR

JUN 23

1 32 PM '72  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 21 10 01 AM '72

SENSTUDY 75

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

in the basement of the Miami Beach auditorium, which is located in the Convention Hall complex. A training program is underway to teach law enforcement officers methods of coping with potential disorders without violent confrontation.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

EM

wfaw

Jan 6/23  
8:59 AM 7

AS

WAT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. Felt  
1 - Mr. Miller  
DATE: 6/23/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

1 - Mr. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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

During May, 1971, former Attorney General Mitchell requested that Bureau assign two qualified Agents and one secretary to permanent working staff of Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). This Committee is composed of representatives of Justice, Bureau, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Secret Service, Defense Department and Treasury Department and it prepares reports and estimates, primarily regarding possible civil disorders for the White House and the Attorney General.

In response to Attorney General Mitchell's request, two Agents were assigned full time to IEC in May, 1971 (Section Chief R. D. Cotter and Supervisor G. T. Tunstall). Cotter has recently been appointed to the newly created post of Bureau's Document Classification Officer to carry out implementation of the new classification and declassification procedures. It is believed SA Tunstall can at this time handle the Bureau's representation to IEC alone; however, we should advise the Attorney General of our recall of one representative from IEC.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is appropriate letter to Attorney General in this connection.

Enc. - Sent 6-26-72 edmw

RDC:mah  
(5) *Mah*

62-113887

*MAN...*  
7/10/72  
JUL 10 1972

EX-109

*62-113887-139*  
REC-71

JUN 28 1972

JUL 10 1972  
JUL 14 1972

PERS. REC. UNIT

RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

JUN 6 1972

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JUN 20 12 17 PM '72

RECEIVED

JUN 20 7 45 AM '72

ASSOC. DIRECTOR  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
F. B. I

ASSOC. DIRECTOR

JUN 23 3 37 PM '72 JUN 26 3 57 PM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 27 6 31 AM '72

SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~Mr. M. Felt~~  
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6-27-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

*S. J. [Signature]*

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-26-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups continue to plan for activities at the Democratic National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which was formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low key nonviolent demonstrations. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, under [redacted] has independently joined in protest planning.

b6  
b7C

The attached report indicates the Vietnam Veterans Against the War anticipate 4,500 members will participate in protest activities. The National Welfare Rights Organization is holding its national convention in Miami Beach immediately prior to the Democratic National Convention and will conclude its activities with a massive march coinciding with the opening of the Democratic Convention.

*Z*

The report states that Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area to back up the 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen designated as protection for the Convention.

Enclosure

**ENCLOSURE**

62-113887

REC-37 62-113887-160

JUL 5 1972

GTT:nls *NLS* (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

57 JUL 11 1972

*F484*

JUN 23 10 51 AM 1972

REC'D - [unclear]

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 28 12 12 PM '72

JUN 29

4 11 PM '72

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 29 4 23 PM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUN 29 2 04 PM 1972

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SENSTUDY 75

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THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE # 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SSC: 62-116395-246 HSC  
ARC. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 6/21/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The report concludes that the number of protesters will fall far short of the number predicted earlier by protest leaders. Massive civil disobedience and disruptions are not expected at the Democratic National Convention. Some potential for violence does exist in view of the presence of violence-prone protesters and local antagonism against the protesters by both senior citizens and Cuban exile groups.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

TJS

~~7~~ WBC EM/DEM wfw JS

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-27-2011

E-23

Number 7

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
JULY 10-13, 1972

June 26, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 21 copies

~~SECRET~~

62-113887-160  
ENCLOSURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Summary . . . . .	1
Conclusion/Comment . . . . .	3
Background . . . . .	5
Foreign Involvement . . . . .	18
Law Enforcement Planning . . . . .	19

SUMMARY

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE is now planning for nonviolent activities at the Democratic National Convention. A coordinating committee to oversee plans for such activities has been formed with  as its chairman. The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION continues to act as coordinator of protest activities at both national conventions in Miami Beach. The Conventions Coordinating Committee has been formed to negotiate with officials regarding services for protesters.

b6  
b7C

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR has indicated that 4,500 members will participate in activities at the Democratic National Convention. It is continuing to confer with officials regarding campsites and services.

The NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION is holding its national convention in Miami Beach immediately prior to the Democratic National Convention. Officials indicate their activity will be highlighted by a massive march on July 10 to coincide with the opening of the

Democratic Convention. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE continues to plan for "Resurrection City II" and a mule train march during the Convention.

Other groups which indicate they will protest at the Democratic National Convention include the COMMUNIST PARTY, PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, KU KLUX KLAN, YIPPIES, AND GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE.

Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area as a backup to the 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen already designated as the protection force for both national conventions.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Protest planning continues for both national conventions with the focus on the Republican National Convention. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION by their activities will undoubtedly increase the number of protesters at the Democratic National Convention. The number expected to be in attendance will fall far short of the initial prediction of 100,000 by protest leaders. Protest leaders are now extremely pessimistic as to the number that will be in attendance.

While the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE will strongly interject the antiwar issue into the protests, it is felt that the expected insertion of an antiwar plank in the Democratic Party platform will greatly alleviate potential for violence. It is expected that protests at the Democratic National Convention will stress "constituency issues and grievances," such as poverty, civil rights, women's liberation and gay liberation.

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Massive civil disobedience and disruptions are not expected. Some protest leaders have expressed concern that such activity might be politically damaging to Senator George MC GOVERN in his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Cuban exile population of Miami still presents a potential for violence. Antagonism toward the protesters on the part of local citizens could trigger disturbances.

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BACKGROUND

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) met in Louisville, Kentucky, June 16-18, 1972, with 63 persons in attendance. A National Convention Coordinating Committee was selected composed of 16 individuals with [redacted] After the above meeting, [redacted] left for Miami to confer with members of the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC). He later planned to return to Washington, D. C., to meet with leaders of various Black organizations in an attempt to convince them that the antiwar movement is not "White oriented." At the above Louisville meeting, resolutions were adopted for participation in nonviolent demonstrations at both national conventions.

The following action is contemplated by PCPJ at the Democratic National Convention:

- 1) The placing of people along the street used by delegates traveling to the Convention Hall, which street will be referred to as "A Street Without Joy."



- 2) A mass march during the Convention to show PCPJ's opposition to U. S. involvement in Vietnam.
- 3) Speakers to talk against the Vietnam War and racial injustices in the U. S.
- 4) Support for the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO) march.

On June 20, 1972, a meeting was held at the Washington, D. C., office of the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), which was attended by a majority of the 16-member National Convention Coordinating Committee. This group decided to call themselves the ACCOUNTABILITY COLLECTIVE. They discussed the MCC and its lack of planning for the Democratic National Convention. The group proposed taking over leadership of the MCC and has scheduled its next meeting for Miami Beach, June 27 or 28.

Members of  AU recently returned from Miami and are attempting to raise funds in New York City. During May 1972, the AU received approximately \$5,000

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in contributions and spent the major portion  
purchasing electronic and communication equipment,  
the nature and amount of which is unknown.

The MCC met June 11-13, 1972, with members of other protest groups. Leaders indicated at this meeting that although they have no intention of staging disruptive actions, they will not interfere with other groups planning "to do their own thing." The group fears that disruptive tactics during the Convention would alienate senior citizens of the area, thereby damaging the cause of the protesters.

During an MCC planning meeting in June 1972, representatives of that organization were generally pessimistic as to the success of protest activity at both national conventions. This mood was created by:

- 1) The isolation of Miami from the mainstream of protest activity;
- 2) Absence of strong constituency groups upon which to form a base;
- 3) Absence of a radical youth culture in Miami; and
- 4) The growing strength of Senator MC GOVERN as a possible Democratic nominee.

A CONVENTIONS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) has been formed for the purpose of negotiating with Government officials regarding services such as campsites for the protesters. This steering committee has one representative from each of the following groups:

MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION  
NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION  
PEOPLE'S PARTY  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIPPIE Faction)  
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (ZIPPIE Faction)

The CCC was formed to present a united front of protesters in the negotiations with local officials and not for the purpose of coordinating demonstrations. Because of this, consideration is being given to changing the name to Conventions Communications Committee.

A legal advisor for the MCC has recently been in contact with the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) in the Miami area in an attempt to raise money for protest activities and to obtain housing for protesters during both conventions.

[ ] Organizational Secretary of the  
COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CPUSA),  
has recently urged all CP leaders and members to  
support protest activities at both national conven-  
tions. He indicated that support should be given to  
a united mass march which is scheduled in Miami Beach  
on July 10, 1972.

[ ] of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE  
WAR (VVAW) in a recent meeting with representatives  
of the Miami Beach Police Department demanded that the  
City assign his group the Par 3 golf course near the  
Convention Center as a campsite and threatened to  
seize the golf course if it is not given to them.  
According to [ ] VVAW members will assemble at  
Gainesville, Florida, and travel to Miami Beach in a  
caravan of privately owned vehicles, arriving on  
July 7. [ ] estimated that 4,500 VVAW members will  
participate in demonstrations during the Democratic

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National Convention, following which these members will spread out over the State to build support for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention.

At the above meeting, [ ] expressed concern over possible counter-demonstrations or attacks on demonstrators by Cuban exile groups. He acknowledged to police that he has discussed this matter with ALPHA '66, a Cuban exile group. He asked that VVAW medical teams be extended special privileges so that they could help injured demonstrators and police. VVAW will designate some of its members to act as marshals and will, according to [ ] cooperate with police in keeping order.

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The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) and the GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE (GAA) are planning "joint" activity for Miami Beach on July 4, with the YIP activity to take the form of a marijuana smoke-in.

The YIPPIES are compiling a 120-page survival handbook for the use of demonstrators. They have held closed meetings with the MCC to discuss demonstrations

at both conventions. Representatives of both of these groups are pessimistic concerning the number of participants, particularly those who will be at the Democratic National Convention.

Organizers for the YIP state that they will negotiate with officials for a festival site and that they hope to attract thousands of persons to Miami Beach between July 4-14. YIP members claim that if they get an appropriate site they will leave the Miami area on July 14 and not return for the Republican National Convention. If they do not get a desirable site, they will take steps to seize one.

On June 12, a group of 400-500 senior citizens, known as the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS (AFSC), attended a street gathering addressed by a YIP activist. Spokesman for the AFSC indicated that this group will support YIP demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention.

Another spokesman for YIP has stated that the YIPPIES have decided to concentrate demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. According to this individual, no marches or confrontations are planned, and emphasis is to be shifted from political protest to "a cultural and artistic expression of new life possibilities."

The PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), a communist splinter group, and two PLP-dominated groups, the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) and the WORKERS ACTION MOVEMENT (WAM), are organizing for demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention. These groups will attempt to hold workshops and a small convention during the Democratic Convention and will attempt to recruit members of other movement groups for these activities.

A spokesman for SDS has stated he will organize local meetings to gain support in protest activities at both conventions. He stated SDS activity will

probably consist of supporters marching to the hotels of delegates in the Miami area and holding "end the war" conferences.

Tentative plans for protest at the conventions by WAM were recently made at a national steering committee meeting. These plans include picketing, but no further details were discussed.

The NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), a nationwide organization of welfare recipients formed to seek increased Government support, is holding a convention in Miami Beach, July 5-9. Members are planning a march and a demonstration on the evening of July 10 to coincide with the opening of the Democratic National Convention. The purpose of the NWRO march to the Convention on July 10 is to protest the exclusion of poor people from the two-party system and to publicize the "Poor People's Platform."

The NWRO has prepared the following "Poor People's Platform:"



- 1) The Family Assistance Plan, as proposed in current legislation, must be defeated.
- 2) All Americans must be guaranteed the right of adequate income (which they claim means \$6,500 per year for a family of four).
- 3) Poor people must be represented at the national nominating conventions in proportion to their number in the general population.
- 4) All Americans should have economic security assured through a comprehensive program which includes broadening of minimum wage requirements and adequate income for all unable to work.
- 5) All American children must be assured creative and continuing child welfare programs designed to support and supplement every aspect of a child's life.
- 6) Cooperation with organized groups of poor people must be recognized as the legitimate means of involving poor communities.

7) Myths about poor people and welfare must actively be exposed and combatted.

Delegates to the NWRO Convention are to be housed at the Coronet Hotel and the Crest Hotel and Apartments in Miami Beach. Currently, 2,000 are reportedly registered for the NWRO Convention.

Huey NEWTON, national leader of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) who was scheduled to appear July 10, 1972, at the Salem Baptist Church in Miami Beach, which is the headquarters of the NWRO, is no longer included in plans for that date. Some members of NWRO have indicated that  may address the NWRO Convention on July 5, 1972.

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The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) and other minority and peace groups have announced plans to hold demonstrations near the Democratic National Convention which will include an open-air campsite called "Resurrection City II" in a park about one-half mile from the convention site.

According to Reverend Ralph David ABERNATHY, SCLC President, the outdoor camp will house 5,000 persons, including about 20 convention delegates. On July 9, the day before the convention convenes, SCLC and other groups plan to hold a mass rally in a public park in Miami. A mule train march has tentatively been scheduled for July 10, 1972.

Officials have not been notified of a planned march and the City Council has not yet voted on the SCLC request to use Flamingo Park as the site for "Resurrection City II" even though a similar request was denied by City officials.

The KU KLUX KLAN in Florida is urging its members to come to Miami Beach on July 9-11 for unspecified type of activities in connection with the Democratic National Convention.

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A leader of the Miami-based Cuban exile organization, ACCION SINDICAL INDEPENDIENTE, is attempting to recruit Cubans to conduct counter-demonstrations against the "hippie" demonstrators at the Democratic National Convention.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no additional indications of any substantial foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Democratic National Convention.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Training and planning of the various law enforcement agencies continues in preparation for the Democratic National Convention. A Department of Defense official announced June 21 that Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area to be used if necessary to maintain order during the forthcoming Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

Attorney General KLEINDIENST and Florida Governor ASKEW jointly announced that an unspecified number of Federal troops will be on call as a backup to a 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen already assembled for convention duty. It was emphasized that Federal troops will be kept out of sight, probably at the Homestead Air Force Base and called upon only if local forces could not handle the disturbances.

The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Agency has already provided \$395,000 to Miami Beach and \$95,000 to neighboring Miami to improve their police protection during the convention.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
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- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7-3-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

0  
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for July - August, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

*T. Smith*

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

*GTT*

62-113887

GTT:nls *NLS*  
(4)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*EM/DEN*  
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*5 - Tunstall*

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

JUL 5 4 59 PM '72

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SSC 62-116395-260

HSC

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DATE 07-27-2011

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Number 13

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

June 30, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 21 copies

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
1-2 July	Stockholm, Sweden	Stockholm Conference on Vietnam Executive Committee meeting. Will discuss escalation of peace efforts, possibility of an emergency conference on Vietnam, and consider the proposals of the 2-4 June 1972 hearing of International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina.
1-7 July	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration on the center steps of east front of U.S. Capitol. Sponsored by CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR PEACE.
2 July	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at Washington Monument Grounds. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
5-9 July	Miami Beach, Florida	Conference of NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO).
7-14 July	Miami Beach, Florida	Demonstrations sponsored by the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) and other protest groups. Demonstrations to coincide with the Democratic National Convention.
10-14 July	Miami Beach, Florida	Poor Peoples Convention (Resurrection City II) sponsored by the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC).
17-21 July	St. Louis, Missouri	National Convention of the PEOPLE'S PARTY to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.
21-23 July	Los Angeles, California	National Antiwar Convention sponsored by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
22-27 July	Sheffield, United Kingdom	WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL (WRI). Commissions for the meeting will deal with religious leaders, civil disobedience training, international direct action, and education and science.
26 July	Latin America	Day of Solidarity with the Cuban Revolution. Sponsored by the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH.
30 July - 1 August	Japan	World Religionists Conference for Peace in Indochina. Also called International Religious Conference for Peace and Justice in Indochina. Conference organized by communist Japanese clergy. The Christian Peace Conference (based in Prague, Czechoslovakia) will arrange European participation. North Vietnam will send two delegates. Probable American participation.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
2-13 August	Japan	Annual World Conference of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Sponsored by the Gensuikyo which is dominated by the Japan Communist Party. Two hundred foreign delegates expected. Meetings will be held at different times in Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Okinawa. U.S. will have largest foreign delegation of 70 members, including members from the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ). Many foreign participants in the World Religionists Conference (see above) will attend.
5-13 August	Washington, D. C., and other major cities	Demonstrations to commemorate anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Sponsored by NPAC.
21-24 August	Miami Beach, Florida	Demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. Sponsored by antiwar and other protest groups.

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

26 August

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at the Ellipse.  
Sponsored by NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
FOR WOMEN.

31 August - 4 September

San Diego, California

National Convention of CONGRESS OF  
AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP).

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. S.B. Donahoe

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
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- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
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- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7/3/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

- 1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6/30/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for 8/21-24/72 in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups are focusing plans for protest activities at the Republican National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which has been formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low-key nonviolent demonstrations. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) under [redacted] has independently joined in protest planning.

The attached report concludes that while protest leaders have predicted vast numbers of protesters, it is hard to conceive that more than 10,000 could be assembled for the Republican National Convention. Without support of civil rights groups, protesters will have extreme difficulty obtaining sufficient persons to cause serious disruptions. Rumors of counterdemonstrations by groups opposing protesters and the presence of violence-prone leaders, however, precludes a prediction of little potential for violence at the Republican National Convention.

Enclosure

62-113887

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**ENCLOSURE**

EX-112

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE



Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

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Number 8

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

AUGUST 21-24, 1972

June 30, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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62-113887-162

ENCLOSURE

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Law Enforcement Planning . . . . .	12

SUMMARY

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION now has an overall scenario for protest activities at the Republican National Convention, placing more emphasis on opposition to the Vietnam War. Three-day activities include anti-war speeches, "gauntlet of shame," and demonstrations circling the Convention Hall.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, with a coordinating committee led by Rennie DAVIS, has entered planning for protests at both conventions. The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY and the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR will concentrate on protest activities at the Republican National Convention. VVAW members are threatening disruptions and confrontations.

The NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY and a Cuban exile group are planning to counter-demonstrate during the conventions.

Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area as backup to the 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen already designated as protection for both national conventions.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While protest leaders have predicted vast numbers of protesters for both conventions, it is hard to conceive that more than 10,000 could be assembled in the Miami Beach area for the Republican National Convention. There is no indication that civil rights groups, such as the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, will participate in activities. Without support of these groups, the protesters will have extreme difficulty obtaining sufficient people to cause serious disruptions at the Republican Convention. Extreme pessimism and discouragement on the part of protest leaders over the inability to attract large numbers of people leads to the conclusion that currently large numbers of protesters are not expected.

Rumors of counter-demonstrations by right wing, Cuban exile, and local citizen groups continue to be factors in assessing the potential for violence at the

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Republican National Convention. The presence of violent protest leaders and the possibility of counter-demonstration activities by Cuban exiles and others preclude the prediction of little potential for violence. However, the lack of great numbers of protesters should enable protective forces to more easily contain any violence as it erupts.

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BACKGROUND

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) is continuing plans for the Republican National Convention. The overall scenario for protest activity at the Republican National Convention was altered at a June 21 MCC steering committee meeting. The current plan, which places emphasis on opposition to the war, is as follows:

First day - A Vietnamese cultural activity called "Let Vietnam live." Antiwar speeches to be made by a number of Vietnam citizens brought in for this activity.

Second day - A "gauntlet of shame" will be formed from each major hotel to the Convention Hall. This will consist of demonstrators wearing white "death masks" lined up on both sides of the street which will be called "a street without joy." This will be intended to represent Highway I in Vietnam.

Third day - Major demonstration to be conducted at Doral Beach Hotel during a meeting of the GOP National Committee. Later, demonstrators will march in a continuous circle around the Convention Hall in a "march against murder," to culminate in "unstructured" acts of massive disobedience.

MCC's current plans continue to include an exhibition called "EXPOSE '72," which is being referred to as a "humanized people's world fair." This activity will be held from August 14 to August 23 and will consist of various exhibits supporting domestic and foreign liberation struggles. Among the exhibits planned will be one supporting the Castro regime in Cuba.

MCC officials are considering the possibility of cancelling disruptive activities at the Republican National Convention since many of them feel that such activity could be detrimental to Senator George MC GOVERN should he win the Democratic nomination. No firm decision has been made on this point.



A CONVENTIONS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) has been formed by the MCC for the purpose of negotiating with officials regarding services, such as campsites for the protesters. This steering committee, a united front of protesters in negotiations, is composed of one representative from each of the following groups:

MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION  
NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION  
PEOPLE'S PARTY  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE  
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR  
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIPPIE Faction)  
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (ZIPPIE Faction)

A legal advisor for the MCC has recently been in contact with the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) in the Miami area in an attempt to raise money for protest activities and to obtain housing for protesters during both conventions. Reportedly, he has received \$500 from the Miami CP and a promise of an additional \$250. This individual has indicated that his group will "do everything possible

to embarrass President NIXON by acts of civil disobedience and confrontation with "authorities" during the Republican National Convention.

[REDACTED] of the CPUSA, has recently urged all CP leaders and members to support protest activities at both national conventions.

A spokesman for the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) in Miami Beach recently stated that the YIP had decided to concentrate on demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. Other YIPPIE members claim that if they get an appropriate site for their activities during the Democratic National Convention they will leave the Miami area and not return for the Republican National Convention. Another spokesman has indicated that no marches or confrontations are planned at either convention and that the emphasis is to be shifted from political protest to a "cultural and artistic expression of new life possibilities."

[redacted] a leader in MAY DAY activities in Washington, D. C., in May 1971, is now in Miami organizing a women's march for August 20, just before the Republican National Convention begins. She has recently organized the MIAMI WOMEN'S COALITION (MWC), which is composed of a group of women activists within the MCC. The planned march will include "minor civil disobedience actions" in the Miami Beach area.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) meeting recently in Louisville, Kentucky, formed a National Convention Coordinating Committee composed of 16 members with [redacted] Resolutions were adopted at this meeting for PCPJ participation in nonviolent demonstrations at both national conventions. No plans were formalized for specific activities during the Republican National Convention.

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[redacted] of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) has sent out letters regarding demonstrations by that group at the Republican National Convention.

These letters have described violent activities that can be used in confrontations with police. The reaction of some VVAW members is that they will refrain going to Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention.

Some members of the Miami Beach VVAW recently met to plan "war-like activities" during both conventions. They discussed the possible use of molotov cocktails and the disruption of communications and electrical facilities. It was announced at this meeting that VVAW will ask for and accept Watson Island as a campsite. Members feel that this area will be a satisfactory site to mass its members, but once they move to the Convention Hall area, they will not return to Watson Island. Members indicated that several VVAW "fire teams" are to be left on the mainland to retaliate against police in case members are arrested at the convention site.

According to  VVAW members will depart the Miami Beach area after the Democratic Convention and spread out over the State to build support for

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demonstrations at the Republican National Convention.

claims that 9,000 members will participate in these demonstrations.

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An official of the NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP), formerly known as the American Nazi Party, has surveyed the Miami Beach convention site and expects to have approximately 35 demonstrators at each national convention for counter-demonstration activities. These participants will not be armed with weapons, but will carry night sticks and mace.

The leader of ACCION SINDICAL INDEPENDIENTE, a Miami-based Cuban exile organization, is attempting to recruit Cubans in the Miami area to conduct counter-protests against the "hippie" elements expected to demonstrate at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no additional indications of any substantial foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Conventions.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Training and planning of the various law enforcement agencies continues in preparation for the national conventions. A Department of Defense official announced June 21 that Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area to be used if necessary to maintain order during the forthcoming conventions.

U. S. Attorney General KLEINDIENST and Florida Governor ASKEW jointly announced that an unspecified number of Federal troops will be on call as a backup to a 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen already designated for convention duty. It was emphasized that Federal troops will be kept out of sight, probably at the Homestead Air Force Base and called upon only if local forces could not handle the disturbances.

The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Agency has already provided \$395,000 to Miami Beach and \$95,000 to neighboring Miami to improve their police protection during the conventions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7-7-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-6-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that the Miami Conventions Coalition continues to coordinate protest activities while the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice plans independent actions stressing the antiwar issue. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Youth International Party, and Students for a Democratic Society will also present protest activities during the Convention, but spokesmen claim they will be nonviolent in nature.

The report indicates that the National Welfare Rights Organization and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will represent the victims of poverty and minority groups at the Democratic National Convention. Cuban exile groups are planning counterdemonstrations and threatening actions against protest demonstrators should pro-Castro sympathies be exhibited.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls *DLB*

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EX-114

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6 JUL 19 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

**ENCLOSURE**

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REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
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SSC: 62-116395-246 HSC

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The attached report concludes that the demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention will not attract large numbers of participants and will, in all likelihood, be peaceful and nonviolent. The greatest potential for violence lies with the Cuban refugee groups and their actions against protesters.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

GTT

WRP/AG

EM/DEM

WGC

JS

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7-11

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ENCLOSURE

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Number 8

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
JULY 10-13, 1972

July 6, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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11-681-163

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SUMMARY

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION continues to coordinate protest activities and negotiate for services for protesters. The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE is planning actions of its own, stressing the antiwar theme. The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, some of whose leaders were earlier threatening violent actions, is planning OPERATION COUNTY FAIR which it claims will be nonviolent.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY is now pledging to "try to keep the peace" while its radical ZIPPIE faction disclaims any part in such a role. The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY is to present an "antiracism bill" which it hopes to have incorporated in the Democratic Party platform.

The NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION is holding its national convention this week, concluding with a mass march on the opening day of the Democratic Convention. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE is to establish "Resurrection City II" and conduct a mule train march.

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Cuban exile groups, expressing opposition to the protesters, are planning counter-demonstrations and threatening further actions should any proposal be made to negotiate with the CASTRO regime in Cuba.

Law enforcement officers backed by the Florida National Guard and Federal troops are prepared to maintain law and order.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Demonstrations during the Democratic Convention will not attract large numbers of participants. To date no transportation has been reserved to carry demonstrators to Miami Beach. It is probable that the number of demonstrators will not reach 10,000 individuals.

Demonstrations will, in all likelihood, be peaceful and nonviolent. There is some potential for violence in the proposed demonstrations by Cuban exile groups, particularly if other demonstrating groups engage in activities favoring the present Cuban regime.

It is probable that the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR and the ZIPPIES, neither of which can be controlled by other protest leaders, will engage in activities leading to confrontations with police. The leaders of these groups are publicity conscious and can be expected to take advantage of media coverage.

Law enforcement manpower commitments, particularly when backed by the National Guard and Federal troops, appear adequate to contain any violence.



BACKGROUND

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), which was formed to coordinate protest activity at both national conventions in Miami Beach, has indicated that plans do not include disruptive actions. The organization has not put out a call for massive street demonstrations but has agreed to wage an intensive propaganda campaign with at least a partial focus on lobbying with the delegates to the Convention. A seven-point Vietnam peace proposal will form the basis for talks with official Democratic Convention candidates and attempts will be made to present the organization's peace plan on the Convention floor.

A CONVENTIONS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) has been formed for the purpose of negotiating with officials regarding services for protesters. This committee, with representatives from the MCC, is not coordinating demonstrations nor does it have plans for any protest activities.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) meeting in June at Louisville, Kentucky, formed a National Convention Coordinating Committee with [ ] as its chairman. [ ] and the PCPJ plan to emphasize the antiwar theme at the Convention.

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Actions contemplated by the PCPJ include "a street without joy," a mass march to the Convention, speakers against the Vietnam War, and support for the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO) march on July 10.

[ ] of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) has demanded assignment of choice locations as campsites for his group. He has estimated that members of his group will number 4,500 for participation in demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention. [ ] and other members of the VVAW have made wild statements regarding the use of guns, explosives, and other forms of violence in connection with demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention.

A VVAW newsletter was mailed during early June 1972 to all VVAW chapters in the U.S. describing the VVAW activity for both national conventions as "Operation County Fair." The letter states that activities are expected to be peaceful and nonviolent, but that individuals attending should bring along implements of self-defense to be used in case of attacks by the police.

A spokesman for the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), which had previously planned disruptive actions for both conventions, stated that the YIPPIES will "try to keep the peace" during the Democratic Convention. Representatives of the group have expressed pessimism concerning the number of participants they will draw to the Democratic Convention.

The ZIPPIES, a radical faction of the YIP, however, has made no such pledge. Recently, members of that group defied a ban on camping out in Miami Beach and

spent the night on a local golf course. The ZIPPIES has recently been disowned by other protest groups because of its attempts to provoke trouble.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) meeting in Chicago, Illinois, on July 1-2, had as its main topic a discussion on the Democratic Convention. SDS members will attempt to force the Democratic National Committee to include its "antiracism bill" in the Party platform. This bill, in part, is an indictment of the U.S. Government for racism and genocide.

SDS members will travel to Miami Beach in personally owned automobiles. Members will stay in areas designated by police for demonstrators. SDS headquarters is considering purchasing a large tent to be used to house SDS demonstrators. SDS will conduct daily meetings, distribute leaflets, and circulate petitions in support of its "antiracism bill."

Representatives of SDS will attempt to have their bill read on the Convention floor. It was also indicated that SDS will support any action conducted by the NWRO.

A recent issue of SDS "New Left Notes" focused attention on the "antiracism bill" and instructs members to join "thousands of students" during the Democratic Convention to protest the war and racism. It was also announced that on Thursday, July 13, SDS will march to the Convention headquarters to present its bill.

Members of the WORKERS ACTION MOVEMENT (WAM), a PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)-dominated organization, plan to travel to Miami for the Democratic National Convention where they will attempt to obtain support for their current program; this includes the 30-hour work week for 40-hour work week pay.

The GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE (GAA), a homosexual group, has urged its members to go to Miami Beach for the national conventions. Small demonstrations have

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been planned, and the group has requested a campsite in the section of Miami Beach which is already widely known as a "gay" beach. GAA has made plans for demonstrations to support delegates at the Democratic Convention who are committed to the support of "gay" rights. A spokesman has stated they expected 6,000 "gay" demonstrators.

The NWRO, a nationwide organization of welfare recipients formed to seek increased Government support, is holding its national convention in Miami Beach on July 5-9. A march and demonstration on the evening of July 10 is planned by NWRO to coincide with the opening of the Democratic National Convention. The purpose of this march is to protest the exclusion of poor people from the two-party system and to publicize the "Poor People's Platform." Currently, 2,000 are reportedly registered for the NWRO Convention; however, the actual number in attendance appears to be far short of that figure.

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The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) has announced plans to establish "Resurrection City II" in Miami Beach. According to an SCLC spokesman, this camp will house 5,000 persons, including 20 convention delegates. SCLC plans a mule train march for July 10.

The Reverend Ralph David ABERNATHY of SCLC warned the Democratic Party recently that if it refused to accept 750 poor people as convention delegates, these poor people would "crash the gathering and take the seats." ABERNATHY, addressing 300 persons attending the NWRO Convention in Miami Beach, said that if the Democrats don't seat the poor people's delegation "we are going to take them."

Jesse L. JACKSON, the National Director of OPERATION PUSH, also known as People United to Save Humanity, is traveling to the Democratic National Convention to lobby in an effort to include planks in the Democratic platform which will be favorable to

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Blacks and minority groups. According to this leader, OPERATION PUSH is not planning any militant activities or civil disturbances during the Convention.

The NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION (NTO) will stage a demonstration on the night of July 8 in Miami Beach to dramatize the grievances of tenants to the Democratic Convention.

A spokesman for the Cuban exile group, ASOCIACION DE VETERANOS DE BAHIA DE COCHINOS, BRIGADE 2506, requested authorization for 2,000 Cubans to demonstrate on July 10 and 15 in favor of the present Administration during the Democratic National Convention. Spokesman claimed that if permission was not granted, Cuban workers in hotels in Miami Beach would go on strike during the Convention.

Another member of the above group has stated that in the event the YIPPIES try to physically attack the Cuban exiles during convention activities, plastic explosives will be used by the Cubans against these attackers.



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A prominent leader of the CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, a Cuban refugee group in Miami, has approved a plan to picket and hold peaceful demonstrations at both national conventions, the purpose of which will be to oppose any negotiations with the CASTRO regime.

At a meeting on June 29 with representatives of other Cuban exile groups, the above-mentioned leader announced the beginning of a campaign to get 10,000 Cuban exiles in the Miami area to participate in peaceful demonstrations at both conventions.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Democratic National Convention.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement agencies have continued to train and prepare for the national conventions. A law enforcement command center has been set up and is functioning in the basement of the Miami Beach Auditorium within the Convention complex.

Police officials report the following contingency planning in the event of violence during the Democratic National Convention:

100 Dade County officers will be staged at Miami Beach Community Center.

100 Miami Police Department officers will be staged at the Veterans Club, Miami Beach.

200 Miami Police Department officers will be staged at the Police Benevolent Association Building, Miami.

46 Miami Police Department motorcycle officers will be staged at Department of Public Safety building, Miami.

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All of the above will be immediately available for any "brush-fire" incidents occurring outside of the Convention complex.

650 officers from three local departments, including

250 Florida Highway Patrol officers will be inside the Convention complex.

750 men from the Florida National Guard will be staged at the Miami Beach Senior High School immediately north of the Convention complex.

In the event of a mass attempt to breach the Convention complex, the first five forces mentioned above will be immediately available to hold the fence and push violent demonstrators to the north of the Convention complex, across the Collins Canal to the open spaces on the north.

150 men from the Florida National Guard will be available to immediately move inside the Convention complex.

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600 men of the Florida National Guard will move to the south side of the complex to form a human chain to keep the demonstrators to the north and prevent their moving south into the business district.

2,000 Federal troops consisting of three battalions from the 82nd Division, 18th Airborne Corps, U.S. Army; Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, will be staged at the Homestead Air Force Base, south of Miami and at Tamiami Park on the southwest edge of Miami.

For rapid reaction, the troops have available 18 Huey helicopters and 12 larger Chinook troop carrier helicopters.

The demonstrators had been authorized to use the north area of Flamingo Park as a campsite and staging area. This site is bounded by 13th and 14th Streets and Meridian and Jefferson Avenues. A survey of air-line, railroad, and bus companies shows that no

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transportation has been chartered to carry groups of demonstrators to Miami Beach for the Democratic Convention. In view of this, the one-block campsite area is felt to be adequate by city authorities.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe

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Marshall	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
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Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7-17-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-14-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report predicts that the lack of success of protest activities during the Democratic National Convention will affect such activities during the Republican National Convention. The number of participants are expected to be greater and the violence potential higher due to opposition to current Vietnam policies and to the general anti-establishment sentiment among the protesters.

The two coalitions in operation just prior to the Democratic National Convention, the Joint People's Action Coalition and the Miami Conventions Coalition, are expected to continue coordination of protest activities for the Republican National Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Youth International Party, and Students for a Democratic Society will apparently form the bulk of protesters prone to disruptions and civil disobedience. Cuban exile groups, with their violent antagonism toward the protesters, continue to increase the potential for violence at the Republican National Convention.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls *nl*

ENCLOSURE

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TO-DEPT.



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

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Number 9

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POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
AUGUST 21-24, 1972

July 14, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

62-113887-164  
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ENCLOSURE

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SUMMARY

Coordination of protest activities for the Republican National Convention is now split between two separate coalitions. The JOINT PEOPLE'S ACTION COALITION, composed of members of the PEOPLES' COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, and NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION, is led by [REDACTED] and the other group is composed of the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION, which is now mainly local Florida protest groups, the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, and the GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE.

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The scenario for the Republican National Convention protest activities includes a memorial for George JACKSON, the Seven-Point Peace Proposal, women's activities, and confrontations between protesters and the delegates, as well as President NIXON.

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The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR continues its protest activities called Operation County Fair. During the Democratic National Convention, these activities proved uneventful.

Law enforcement planning and operations, which were highly successful during the Democratic National Convention, are expected to continue for the Republican National Convention.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Lack of success of protest activities during the Democratic National Convention will undoubtedly affect such activities at the Republican National Convention. Protest leaders, while pessimistic prior to the Democratic National Convention, are even more downheartened by the lack of effectiveness of their recent activities. These factors may make it doubly difficult to assemble a large number of individuals for protest activities.

While it is anticipated that greater numbers will be available for protest due to the antiestablishment sentiment and opposition to current administration policies in Vietnam, these numbers will fall far short of the 100,000 - 200,000 predicted earlier by protest leaders.

Because of their extreme animosity to the current administration and the Republican Party, the potential for violence will be much higher than at the Democratic

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Convention. Although it is too early to ascertain definite plans for disruptions and confrontations, it is expected that some violence-prone groups will be present at the Republican National Convention. It is to be noted that groups which had threatened to or participated in violence in the past were relatively restrained in their activities during the Democratic National Convention.

The presence of Cuban exile groups and the indication they plan to counterdemonstrate increase the potential for violence. During the Democratic Convention, care was taken by both demonstrators and counterdemonstrators to arrange their activities so as to avoid confrontation with one another.

Law enforcement resources assigned for the Republican Convention should be sufficient for expected contingencies. Experience gained during the Democratic National Convention should greatly aid in controlling any violence.

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BACKGROUND

Immediately prior to the Democratic National Convention, protest groups split into two separate coalitions. One, under the leadership of [REDACTED] is now called the JOINT PEOPLE'S ACTION COALITION (JPAC), which is composed of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), AND NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION (NTO). The other coalition is the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), which is composed mainly of local Florida protest groups, the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), and the GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE (GAA). Each group plans to function as a coordinating agent for rallies, marches, and demonstrations by its member groups.

On July 9, [REDACTED] in a meeting with members of PCPJ and MCC, recommended that the scenario for the Republican National Convention include a memorial on

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the anniversary of the death of Soledad Brother George JACKSON, which date is the same as the opening of the Convention. According to [ ] on August 23 a group of senior citizens will present their views in protest to the Convention as to the "unaccountability of NIXON as President." August 23 is to be "the cumulation (sic) of all Convention organizing." [ ] indicates that he hopes there will be many groups in Miami Beach creating disturbances which will force authorities to call out Federal troops.

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The Solidarity Committee of the MCC, in late June, mailed out a packet pointing out that the MCC is organizing demonstrations to expose and confront Richard NIXON when he comes to Miami Beach in August. These communications express the hope of assembling 100,000 protesters in Miami Beach at that time. The MCC will emphasize the Seven-Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The MIAMI WOMEN'S COALITION,

"in direct opposition to what Richard NIXON represents, will create the 8th day, moonrise to moonrise, August 20-21, 1972." This is to be a day of "women's power, celebration, and protest." "Women will lead off all Convention activities with a Women's Welcome Party on Sunday night, followed by workshops, raps, music, and being with each other and a womens' Action on August 21." A women's center will be established, which will include child care, information, medical facilities, and "free space."

The MCC is calling for massive nonviolent demonstrations which will include EXPOSE '72, "a humanized peoples world's fair," centering around domestic and foreign liberation movements with exhibits, films, booths, theatre, art, music, and slide shows.

According to a leaflet included in the above-mentioned packet, MCC protest activities for the Republican National Convention are as follows:

"Opening day, August 21 -- Protest activities will be called 'Let Vietnam Live.' This activity will be presented by Vietnamese who live in the U.S. as a moving cultural event for the benefit of senior citizens of Miami Beach. In addition, Madame BINH will speak from Paris via transcontinental telephone.

"Nomination Day, August 22 -- The protest activity will be divided into three sections:

"Morning - Investigation into policies of NIXON Administration by a delegation from the Miami Beach community which will take testimony from Vietnam veterans, ex-prisoners, labor representatives, women, unemployed Blacks, welfare recipients, Third World people, "gays," and senior citizens.

"Afternoon - 'Street Without Joy,' which is to dramatize the 'crime of participation' in the nomination of Richard NIXON. Thousands of people will line the street used by delegates journeying to the Convention Hall, forcing delegates to pass through a 'gauntlet of shame.'

"Evening - March to the Convention as 'united generations' against the nomination of Richard NIXON. This march is to be led by unemployed Vietnam veterans and organized by constituencies. The march will culminate in complete encirclement of the Convention Hall.

"August 23 -- A march to President NIXON's headquarters at the Hotel Doral is featured. A demand will be made for an accountability as to why Madame BINH's peace offer has not been accepted; the marchers will remain stationed around the headquarters until President NIXON or a ranking representative appears personally to answer this question."

~~SECRET~~

The Florida group of the VVAW, by a letter dated June 19, 1972, stated, "At the Republican Convention we must confront Republicans with their past record." The letter states that many organizations plan civil disobedience, and the chances of trouble will be higher than during the Democratic National Convention. It continues that most groups have indicated they will put the main emphasis of their protest activities on the Republican National Convention.

Another VVAW newsletter dated June 16 states that the "opening day of the Republican National Convention will be highlighted by a three-prong assault: airborne, amphibious, and overland." This letter described VVAW activity for both national conventions as "Operation County Fair." These activities are described as peaceful and nonviolent, but the letter urges individuals attending to bring along implements of self-defense to be used in case of attacks by the police.

~~SECRET~~

The SCLC, NWRO, and NTO were able to attract between 500 - 1,000 participants for their activities during the Democratic National Convention.

Ralph ABERNATHY, SCLC leader, has stated that "similar demonstrations" are being planned for the Republican Convention. No definite details have been announced concerning these plans.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), GAA, and YIP with its ZIPPIE faction, have indicated that they were focusing their protest activity against the Republican National Convention. No definite information is known as yet to their plans..

The CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, a Miami-based Cuban exile group, demonstrated at the Democratic Convention during which 1,000 participated. It also plans to peacefully demonstrate at the Republican Convention in order to display opposition to negotiations by either political party with the CASTRO Government.

~~SECRET~~

A recent letter signed by the leader of the NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP) stated that NSWPP "will be heard from" during the Republican National Convention. He did not elaborate on any plans, and it is not considered likely that such plans will include disruptions of the Convention. Sources indicate NSWPP's activity would probably consist of counterdemonstrations by a maximum of 40 persons against what NSWPP considered extremist political groups conducting protest activities.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.

~~SECRET~~

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement preparation enabled local agencies to control all incidents during the Democratic National Convention without difficulty. The law enforcement control center, which was set up in the Convention Hall basement, functioned well. Significant lessons learned during the Democratic Convention will be applied to continued planning for the Republican National Convention.

Police officials report the following contingency planning in the event of violence during the Republican National Convention:

100 Dade County officers will be staged at Miami Beach Community Center.

100 Miami Police Department officers will be staged at the Veterans Club, Miami Beach.

200 Miami Police Department officers will be staged at the Police Benevolent Association Building, Miami.



~~SECRET~~

46 Miami Police Department motorcycle officers will be staged at Department of Public Safety building, Miami.

All of the above will be immediately available for any "brush-fire" incidents occurring outside of the Convention complex.

650 officers from three local departments, including

250 Florida Highway Patrol officers will be inside the Convention complex.

750 men from the Florida National Guard will be staged at the Miami Beach Senior High School immediately north of the Convention complex.

In the event of a mass attempt to breach the Convention complex, the first five forces mentioned above will be immediately available to hold the fence and push violent demonstrators to the north of the Convention complex, across the Collins Canal to the open spaces on the north.

~~SECRET~~

150 men from the Florida National Guard will be available to immediately move inside the Convention complex.

600 men of the Florida National Guard will move to the south side of the complex to form a human chain to keep the demonstrators to the north and prevent their moving south into the business district.

2,000 Federal troops consisting of three battalions from the 82nd Airborne Division of the 18th Airborne Corps, U.S. Army, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, will be staged at the Homestead Air Force Base, south of Miami and at Tamiami Park on the southwest edge of Miami. For rapid reaction, the troops have available 18 Huey helicopters and 12 larger Chinook troop carrier helicopters.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S.
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

*esa*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7-31-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for August - September, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

*T. Smith*

ACTION:

*Z* For information.

**ENCLOSURE**  
Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls NLS  
(4)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*GTT*  
*8-1*  
*10:45P*

*ST-111*

*Z* *wfaw*

*EM*

*WGC*

REC-71

*62-113887-165*

20 AUG 9 1972

*5* *Tunstall*

*20*  
AUG 11 1972

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REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

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FBI-JUSTICE  
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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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E-12

Number 14

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

July 28, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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62-113887-165

ENCLOSURE

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4-6 August	Brooklyn, New York	Members of CLEAVER faction of BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) to participate in People's Expose' in Prospect Park. Sponsored by Washington Square Methodist Church.
5-13 August	Washington, D. C., and other major cities	Demonstrations to commemorate anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).
5-13 August	Japan	Annual World Conference of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Sponsored by the Gensuikyo which is dominated by the Japan Communist Party. Two hundred foreign delegates expected. Meetings will be held at different times in Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Okinawa. U.S. will have largest foreign delegation of 70 members, including members from the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
8-11 August	Georgetown, Guyana	Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Meeting. Will be attended by 40 to 50 foreign ministers and representatives of liberation movements, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League. The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam will be accorded observer status; its delegation will include Mme. Binh.
13-19 August	Scandinavia	Special Vietnam Week to Protest U.S. Bombing. Sponsored by the United National Liberation Front Groups, a collection of Scandinavia pro-North Vietnamese organizations.
13-21 August	Fort Pierce to Miami, Florida	Veterans' March for Peace. Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
15-18 August	Dallas, Texas	Strategy and planning meeting by Black coalition composed of members of SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION (NTO), and others to plan activities at the Republican National Convention.
21-24 August	Miami Beach, Florida	Demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. Sponsored by antiwar and other protest groups.
23-28 August	Sutton, Quebec, or Renfrew, Ontario	The ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA (AVPC) will hold its annual summer camp. Between 100 and 300 supporters, including Americans, are expected. The AVPC is pro-North Vietnamese.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
26 August	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at The Ellipse. Sponsored by NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN (NOW).
26-31 August	Helsinki, Finland	Second European Youth Security Conference. World Federation of Democratic Youth involvement in conference. American and Canadian delegations have been declared full participants. American organizations attending: YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE (the Communist Party, United States of America's, youth organization), the U.S. YOUTH COUNCIL, and the AMERICAN COUNCIL OF YOUNG POLITICAL LEADERS.
30 August- 3 September	New Orleans, Louisiana	Meeting of REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA) People's Center Council.
31 August- 4 September	San Diego, California	National Convention of CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP).

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~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Early Autumn 1972	London, United Kingdom, or Copenhagen, Denmark	Third Session of International Commission of Enquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina. Held in conjunction with the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam.
Autumn 1972	Tokyo, Japan, or New York, U.S.	Third Session of the Bertrand RUSSELL War Crimes Tribunal.
2-4 September	Cincinnati, Ohio	National Convention of INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS (IBWC).
23 September	Latin America	Day of Solidarity with the People of Puerto Rico. Sponsored by the AFRO- ASIAN LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (AALAPSO), a Cuban front that developed from the 1966 Tricontinental Conference.

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

*File*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7-31-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*EM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-28-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows the Miami Conventions Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, while attempting to merge, continue to remain autonomous in planning for protest activities. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice leaders have drawn up a schedule for activities beginning August 18 and continuing through August 23, with the presentation of the "people's demands" to President Nixon. The report indicates that the Youth International Party does not plan activities, but the Zippie's program includes disruptive actions. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War is organizing caravans to travel to the Republican National Convention to participate in ~~protest~~ activities.

*Z*

ST-111 REC-71 62-113887-166  
20 AUG 9 1972

**ENCLOSURE** The report concludes that while protest group leaders predict up to 100,000 protesters, it is highly unlikely that as many as 10,000 individuals can be assembled for protest activities. The potential for violence, however, is rated higher than during the Democratic National Convention due mainly to the inherent antagonism between the protesters and the current Administration.

Enclosure

*5-9th*

62-113887

GTT:nls NLS (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

54 AUG 11 1972

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AUG 1 11 07 AM '72  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

REC'D U.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

AUG 2 6 21 AM '72

REC'D U.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

TJS/RL  
WGC

EM

waw

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E-22

Number 10

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
AUGUST 21-24, 1972

July 28, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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62-113887-166

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SUMMARY

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, functioning as autonomous groups, continue to plan for protest activities at the Republican National Convention. Both groups claim nonviolence will be the theme of their activities. The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and an underground newspaper, "University Review," have both published schedules of protest activities.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY claims it is not planning violent actions. Its splinter group, the ZIPPIES, while claiming nonviolence, has a proposed scenario which includes a "Dishonor America Day"; "Women's Day," with an anti-Pope march; "Honor NIXON Day," featuring a celebration of death; and a "Mass Civil Disobedience Day."

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) is organizing caravans of vehicles to travel to Miami Beach from throughout the U.S. It hopes 6,000 vehicles will



participate. A Black coalition of representatives of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, and the NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION is to meet to form plans for activities at the Republican Convention.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY and the FIFTH AVENUE PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE are also expected to participate in protest activities at the Republican National Convention.

The CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY and other Cuban exile groups claim they will have even larger counter-demonstrations than during the Democratic Convention.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While protest group leaders predict up to 100,000 protesters, it is highly unlikely that as many as 10,000 individuals can be assembled for protest activities at the Republican National Convention. The location of Miami Beach, the heat of summer, the fear of damaging Senator MC GOVERN's chances in November, and the overall lack of enthusiasm in the protest movement will probably result in their inability to mass greater numbers.

It appears that more protesters will demonstrate at the Republican Convention than did during the Democratic Convention, and the potential for violence will also be greater. The presence in the Miami area of many extremely volatile Cuban exiles who have indicated opposition to protests against the current Administration increases the potential for violence. Current law enforcement plans and resources appear to be sufficient to handle any contingency.

BACKGROUND

Attempts are being made to form a merger of the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), but at the present time, these two organizations continue to remain autonomous.

The New Orleans branch of the MCC has recently published information to the effect that a series of actions will be held during the Republican National Convention to express anger and distrust of the U.S. foreign policy. The stated objective of these actions will be to show the Republican National Convention that the reelection of President NIXON or the continuation of his policies will cause continual resistance and confrontation throughout the U.S.

Rennie DAVIS of the PCPJ, speaking in Miami Beach during the Democratic National Convention, said tens of thousands will demonstrate against President NIXON at the Republican National Convention. He stated that

on the day President NIXON is nominated the street used by delegates will be lined with demonstrators who will try to cause the delegates to feel shame for situations such as the Vietnam war. Later that same evening, protesters will march to the Convention Hall with demands for the acceptance of the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and with demands for a \$6,500 guaranteed annual income.

[ ] continued that on the day of President NIXON's acceptance speech protesters would march to the Convention Center to show their "unacceptance of him" and that demonstrators will "drive NIXON into the sea." [ ] encouraged each member present at the Democratic National Convention to return for the Republican National Convention with 20 friends. He stated "utter chaos" will be created on the night of President NIXON's nomination.

b6  
b7C

[ ] is of the opinion that they should attempt to prevent delegates from gaining access to the Convention Hall or delay them as much as possible by blocking the entrances. [ ] desires to project an image of the Convention as an armed camp under seige by the people. [ ] is privately projecting a figure of 10,000 to 15,000 demonstrators, which he believes to be adequate to disrupt activities and harass delegates.

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[ ] has stated that there will be no planned marches from the campsites in Flamingo Park since he does not believe the police will allow the marchers to reach Convention Hall. As an alternative, he is suggesting that small groups depart the park and form in an area north of the Convention Center. [ ] has also indicated that if an acceptable campsite is not granted by the City, the demonstrators would attempt to take over Bay Shore Golf Course on the first day of the Convention.

On July 14, the MCC and the PCPJ met and discussed events which had occurred during the Democratic National Convention and planned activities for the Republican National Convention. Attendees at this meeting concluded that the demonstrators at the Democratic National Convention were not politically motivated, drugs were too prevalent, the Jesus freaks were a nuisance, there were too few females and Blacks present, the campsite was too close to an athletic field, there was a lack of unity between organizations, certain individuals failed to participate, and there was a lack of communication. There was agreement at the meeting that they should immediately negotiate for a new campsite. It was also agreed that an atmosphere of serious confrontation with the Administration should be created and an attempt be made through the use of guerrilla theatres, photographs, and movies to place responsibility for the bombings and killings in Vietnam on President NIXON.

As a result of recent meetings, PCPJ leaders have drawn up the following proposed schedule for activities at the Republican National Convention:

August 18-19 -- Women's moonrise to moonset festival.

August 19 -- Vietnamese celebration attended by Vietnamese students in the U.S.

August 20 Morning -- Hearings on repression in the U.S. to be held by the HARRISBURG DEFENSE COMMITTEE and the COMMUNIST PARTY. This activity is to be coordinated by Reverend Daniel BERRIGAN.

August 20 Evening -- A "Street Without Joy" will be formed along Collins Avenue and referred to as a "gauntlet of shame." Small groups will involve themselves in trashing activities and hit-and-run tactics.

August 21 -- Massive civil disobedience at the Convention Center and surrounding area.

In addition to the PCPJ schedule, the underground newspaper, "University Review," which has been designated the principal publication for protest activities, has published the following schedule:

August 18-23 -- "EXPOSE '72," an exhibit described as a "Peoples' World's Fair."

August 20-21 -- Welcoming activity and demonstration by MIAMI WOMEN'S COALITION.

August 21 Morning -- "Investigation" into policies of the NIXON Administration by senior citizens.

August 21 Evening -- "Let Vietnam Live," a Vietnamese cultural event.

August 22 Morning -- Continuation of "senior citizen's investigation."

August 22 Afternoon -- "March against murder," a march of combined groups to the Convention Hall.

August 23 -- A representative delegation, including senior citizens and Vietnam veterans, to present the "people's demands" to President NIXON at the Doral Hotel, after which his reply will be presented to a mass rally at Flamingo Park. Thereafter, a march and demonstration will be continued at the Convention Hall.

During a press conference held on July 18 by MCC, it was stated that while many groups protested during the Democratic National Convention, there will be one coalition and one overall strategy for protest during the Republican National Convention. A press conference release indicates that as "the Convention opens, thousands will assemble to hear Jane FONDA, who will have just returned from North Vietnam." According



to informed sources, bombing of dikes in Vietnam will probably be the most immediate and compelling reason for thousands to come to Miami Beach and turn the Republican Convention into a platform for the antiwar movement. Leaders of the MCC claim that organizations will make known through nonviolent confrontation that the Republican foreign and domestic policies are unacceptable. MCC members claim their activities will be a "complete commitment to nonviolent tactics," but they will not allow the Republican National Convention to ignore their presence.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) members say they do not plan violent action at the Republican National Convention because they feel they are being too closely watched. All of their actions will be aimed at making President NIXON appear "right wing" so Senator MC GOVERN in turn will appear to be "center of the road." The YIP has allegedly arranged for a popular rock group, the Jefferson Airplane, to appear at a fund-raising concert.

The ZIPPIES, a splinter group of the YIPPIES, has a proposed scenario for its activities at the Republican National Convention as follows:

August 20 -- "Dishonor America Day," featuring a "urine-in" with American flags; apple pies will be tossed at a blown up picture of Martha RAYE, who represents "mom." A sunrise to moonrise "second coming of Jesus Christ" with the idea of tying in the complacency of the right wing of the church with the right wing of the Government.

August 21 -- "Women's Day," using a "moon over Miami" theme and featuring an anti-Pope march pointing out the Pope is anti-women by virtue of his position on abortion and birth control.

August 22 -- "Honor NIXON Day," featuring a celebration of death. The idea is to have a sarcastic series of guerrilla theatres with the idea that supporting President NIXON is supporting war, repression, and racism.

August 23 -- Cooperation with other groups in a "mass civil disobedience day."

August 24 -- ZIPPIES will call a YIP Congress to rid the YIP of its current leadership.

A flier prepared by the ZIPPIES and captioned, "Republican Convention Plans," sets out a program similar to the above. This flier concludes with a nonviolent pledge which states they again vow to oppose mass violence as a tactic.

During a meeting on July 19, members of the ZIPPIES discussed possible actions for the Republican National Convention. Included was a discussion of a mock war which would involve circling the Convention Center so delegates could not get out. During this mock war, guerrilla theatres would be presented depicting, on each of the four sides of the Convention Hall, a different year of atrocities by the NIXON Administration. Included in the activities will be an elephant dragging a casket around the Convention Center, a "die-in" on the third day, and if President NIXON is nominated, they will lie down around the Convention Center forcing him to walk over them as if they were dead bodies.

The ZIPPIE members allegedly have in their possession "do it yourself press passes" for admission to the Republican Convention. These passes are in the names of "Time," "Newsweek," the American Broadcasting Company, and the National Broadcasting Company.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) is organizing caravans of vehicles to travel to the Republican National Convention. The VVAW is anticipating approximately 6,000 vehicles in these caravans, originating from various cities throughout the U.S. They will organize as military-type convoys known as "Operation Last Patrol," and as they travel across the country, they will stage guerrilla theatres and nonviolence workshops.

A "Vets march for peace" is planned to leave Fort Pierce, Florida, on August 13 and to arrive in Miami August 21.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) is continuing to maintain its office in Miami Beach until after the Republican National Convention. Approximately 12 members will remain in Miami Beach, but no plans have been disseminated regarding protest activities by the group during the Republican National Convention.

A Black coalition of representatives from the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), and the NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION (NTO) will hold a planning meeting in Dallas, Texas, between August 15-18, relative to plans for activities at the Republican National Convention.

The FIFTH AVENUE PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE, a New York City umbrella antiwar movement organization, is concentrating its efforts toward protest activities at the Republican National Convention.

The leader of the CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, a Cuban exile group, has indicated that his organization and other Cuban exile groups will hold a larger demonstration during the Republican National Convention than the less than 1,000 who demonstrated at the Democratic National Convention. He is also considering a plan for Cuban hotel employees in Miami Beach to

~~SECRET~~

stop work for a 24-hour period in order to get greater  
publicity for Cuban exile views and to recruit a  
larger turnout for the Cuban exile-sponsored  
demonstration.

~~SECRET~~

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement preparation, which enabled local agencies to control all incidents during the Democratic National Convention without difficulty, is being continued for the Republican National Convention. The law enforcement control center set up in the Convention Hall basement will continue to function and significant lessons learned during the Democratic Convention are being applied to continued planning for the Republican National Convention.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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Bates	_____
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Jenkins	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 8-7-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 8-4-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows the Miami Conventions Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice continue to plan for demonstrations and other protest activities. The report indicates a Tactical Manual Committee is issuing a "Republican Convention Tactical Manual," instructing demonstrators on various methods of disrupting the Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War continues to plan "Operation Last Patrol" which will consist of caravans of their members traveling from throughout the United States to Miami Beach.

The report concludes that although protest activities will attract militant individuals who desire to disrupt the Convention and confront authorities, the number of protesters predicted by protest leaders will not be realized. The report states that although current protest plans call for "nonviolent" activities, the protest groups describe various disruptions as being "nonviolent." Disruptions are

*Mc*

Enclosure

REC-58

62-113887

ST-116

*113887-167*  
*5 - Marshall*

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CONTINUED - OVER  
6 AUG 15 1972

*ENCLOSURE*

56 AUG 18 1972

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
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RICHARD C. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

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RICHARD C. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

REPORT DATES FOR WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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DOM INTELL DIV

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

expected to reach their peak on the day the Presidential nominee makes his acceptance speech, but current law enforcement resources are expected to be adequate to handle such disruptions.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

*Fmp*  
*DMA3*

*EMA*

*TJS*

*WGC*

*waw*

*JH*  
*8/10*  
*10:17P*

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E-22

Number 11

~~POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION~~

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

AUGUST 21-24, 1972

August 4, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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62-113887-167  
ENCLOSURE

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SUMMARY

Both the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) continue to plan protest activities at the Republican National Convention. While presently operating as separate entities, the two groups may merge in the near future.

of the PCPJ is urging that demonstrators have a "strong presence" at Miami Beach so that it will be necessary to use troops.

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While claiming that demonstrations will be "nonviolent," protest group representatives have discussed a "siege" of the President, preventing Convention delegates from entering or leaving the Convention complex, a physical takeover of the Doral Hotel and other hotels, the creating of widespread disturbances through the use of small "affinity" squads, disrupting traffic by various methods, and the occupation of Convention delegates' hotel rooms.

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The Tactical Manual Committee, composed of representatives of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, the MCC, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), PCPJ, and the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, is issuing a "Republican Convention Tactical Manual" which instructs demonstrators on various methods of disrupting the Convention. These instructions include information on physically blocking delegates from entering and leaving the Convention Center, the use of small groups to destroy property at widespread locations for diversionary purposes, and tactics to be used in disrupting traffic. The representatives also discussed, but will not include in the Manual, the tactics of blockading traffic by burning and abandoning cars in the streets and the destruction of windows and hotel furnishings.

The VVAW continues to plan "Operation Last Patrol" which consists of caravans of VVAW members from various points throughout the United States traveling to Miami Beach. The caravans are planned to arrive at Miami Beach on August 20. A "tactics manual," which was

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in the possession of a VVAW official, contains a section concerning plans for a 500-man contingent to confront police and notes that VVAW members should be prepared to use firearms and explosives as a last resort.

The Law Enforcement Intelligence Center at Miami Beach is in operation and additional telephones are being installed to expedite the flow of pertinent information to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Based on available evidence, the prediction by protest leaders that up to 15,000 people will participate in demonstrations is unrealistic. It can be anticipated that protest activities will attract militant individuals who desire to disrupt the Convention and confront authorities. Although plans call for "nonviolent" activities, it should be noted that protest groups include traffic disruptions, sit-ins, and laying sieges as "nonviolent."

Disruptions will probably reach their peak on the day the Presidential nominee makes his acceptance speech. Current law enforcement resources appear adequate to handle demonstrations aimed at disrupting the Convention.

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BACKGROUND

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) continue to plan for protest activities. A merger of the two organizations appears to be closer. Recently, a spokesman for PCPJ noted that his organization has leadership and organizational experience, while the MCC has the creativity. In view of this, he said worthwhile results could be achieved if the assets of both organizations were combined.

At a recent MCC meeting, it was stated that the organization needs \$75,000 for operating expenses before August 21. PCPJ leaders feel that they should expect between 10,000 and 15,000 people for protest activities; however, they will publicly announce that they expect 50,000.

[redacted] of PCPJ states that on the "third day" of the Republican National Convention they must have a strong enough presence in Miami to cause the

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Establishment to bring its troops into the streets. He claims the Convention must be turned into an armed camp and "we will disrupt the Convention through their own security." He claimed this cannot be done through civil disobedience; and the "movement people" should not try "to act like strong (sic) troops but should have a strong presence" so as to force the Establishment to use its troops to get the Republican delegates through. The delegates would, therefore, be forced to pass through a "gauntlet of militancy."

The Southeast Regional MCC Conference held at Tallahassee, Florida, on July 22, 1972, dealt primarily with workshops on policy and strategy for the Republican National Convention with the major emphasis throughout on the "nonviolent" nature of such activities. Specific tactics which were mentioned and may be used include:

- 1) Lay siege to the Republican National Convention by physically surrounding the Convention Center, thereby preventing delegates from getting in or out of the Convention complex;
- 2) A physical takeover of the

Doral Hotel, the site of Republican National headquarters, or other hotels; and 3) The use of small hit-and-run groups called "affinity squads" composed of six to eight persons to create widespread disturbances.

At the Conference, it was indicated that major demonstrations and disruptions should take place on the day President NIXON gives his acceptance speech. The objective of these demonstrations and disturbances will be to create the impression that the Miami area is an armed camp and that President NIXON could be nominated only as a result of a show of force in Miami Beach.

During the MCC Conference, the following points were agreed upon: 1) No activities would be undertaken which would endanger the senior citizens of Miami Beach; 2) There would be no direct action against the police or military; and 3) There would be no trashing. Also, it was stated that acts of civil disobedience would be undertaken, but these acts should not be discussed. The use of "May Day tactics" was discussed, including a "siege of President NIXON" on nomination night. Most

of those present felt it was more important to disrupt the flow of delegates to the Convention Hall rather than attempt to lay siege to the President. Several other acts or activities were discussed, including a massive parade surrounding the Convention complex with people linking arms symbolizing a human dike, entry into and occupation of the rooms of delegates, and laying siege to the Miami Beach banks.

During the above Regional Conference, it was indicated that the Black community of Miami must be educated to participate in the George JACKSON memorial service to be held on August 21, the opening day of the Republican National Convention. It was stated that attempts were being made to have either Angela DAVIS or Bobby SEALE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY speak at this service.

During the Democratic National Convention, there was a general tone of nonviolence, but phrases such as "wait until August" were regularly made referring to violent activity during the Republican National Convention.

Demonstrators were told to arrive with boats, helmets, and gas masks, as the situation will be very tense. A PCPJ member has recently outlined a number of ways the traffic flow around the Convention complex could be stopped, thereby disrupting activities at the Republican Convention. No plans were made concerning such activities, but the following methods of disrupting the traffic were discussed: 1) Turning on all fire hydrants in the area; 2) Using trucks to dump dirt in the streets; 3) Using wire cutters to destroy wiring in public buses; and 4) Flattening of tires of automobiles in the area.

Representatives of the PCPJ met with a representative of the Miami Beach Police Department on July 24 at which time PCPJ indicated that over 10,000 non-delegates are expected in the Miami area for the Republican National Convention. A PCPJ spokesman stated no buses are being chartered and all participants will arrive by their own means of transportation.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) is organizing "Operation Last Patrol" for a massive movement of people to Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention. This "Patrol" is divided into three groups. The first group departs Boston, Massachusetts, on August 13; the second departs Portland, Oregon, on August 14; and the third group will depart Los Angeles, California, on August 14. All groups will meet in Jacksonville, Florida, where they will travel as one large convoy to Miami Beach on August 20.

At the MCC Southeast Regional Conference, previously mentioned, it was announced that VVAW is sponsoring an eight-day, 135-mile march from Ft. Pierce, Florida, to Miami Beach, arriving there on August 21. A rally will be held at the termination point which will include a "medal throw" similar to that which took place in Washington, D. C., a year ago. Leaders anticipate that 150 persons will participate in this march.

A VVAW Regional Coordinator, who was present in Miami Beach during the Democratic National Convention,

recently returned from the Convention carrying a "tactics manual," which apparently is to be used during the Republican National Convention. This manual contains a section captioned "Units and Tactics," which makes provisions for a 500-man contingent to confront police. Persons in this contingent will be requested to wear chest protectives, helmets, heavy shoes, and carry gas masks and shields with protrusions, as well as clubs and staffs. The manual notes that firearms and explosives are to be used only as a last resort, but that VVAW members should be prepared to use these items.

A "Republican Convention Tactical Manual" was to be published August 3 in Chicago, Detroit, Miami, and New York. A rough draft was compiled by the Tactical Manual Committee, composed of representatives of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION, MIAMI WOMEN'S COALITION, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, and the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.



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This manual is to instruct individuals on how to physically block delegates from entering and leaving the Convention Center, the takeover of unspecified Miami hotels and the use of small unit groups known as "infinity (sic) squads" to destroy property at widespread locations for diversionary purposes. In addition, the manual presents tactics for stopping traffic on main streets by having demonstrators sit in the streets. Various hotels along the delegates' routes will serve as staging areas with demonstrators infiltrating by two's and three's into the hotels and then regrouping en masse at a prescheduled time on the main routes to the Convention Center.

The Tactical Committee discussed, but did not include in the manual, the use of burning and abandoning cars to blockade traffic on the main routes. Another tactic discussed, but not included in the manual, was the destruction of windows and hotel furnishings along Collins Avenue.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) members in Miami in late July started work in the Black neighborhoods attempting to recruit Blacks as members for SDS and as participants in SDS activities at the Republican National Convention. In addition, SDS members have been distributing fliers on junior college campuses in Dade County, Florida, attempting to interest students in forming chapters and also attempting to recruit them to assist in SDS plans for activities during the Republican National Convention.

A recent edition of an underground publication known as the "Carpetbag Express," published on the West Coast, contains several articles relating to the Republican National Convention. One article stated that people in Miami should divide into "affinity groups" for actions at the Republican National Convention. These actions will pit "people's politics and culture against 'man's system of forced participation.' "

At a recent meeting of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) in Miami Beach, it was agreed that the Republican National Convention must be made "more eventful" with greater

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CPUSA participation in nondelegate activities. The Miami CP has given the MCC almost \$2,000 and the CPUSA headquarters has surreptitiously given the MCC \$5,000 for activities during both Conventions.

The National Commander of the NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP), while in Florida during July 1972, stated that he and 100 members of the NSWPP will be in Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention "to help law enforcement maintain order."

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement preparation, which enabled local agencies to control all incidents during the Democratic National Convention without difficulty, is being continued for the Republican National Convention. No major incidents, however, occurred during the Democratic Convention to test the effectiveness of local law enforcement planning. The Law Enforcement Intelligence Center located in the Convention Hall basement is in operation and additional telephones are being installed to expedite the flow of pertinent information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
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- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S.
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

*ess*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 8/14/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 8/11/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows that the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC) under the dominance of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) continues to plan for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. MCC has printed and distributed a "tactics manual," a copy of which is attached to this report. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and the Youth International Party (YIP) are to be represented in protest activities at the Convention. The report also states Cuban exile group plans an "Honor America Day." It also reports that the general mood of the Black community in Miami is one of disinterest in both the Convention and the protest activities.

The report concludes that less than 5,000 protesters will participate but they can be expected to cause minor disruptions and even confrontations with police. Law enforcement resources, however, are judged adequate to contain any such disruptions.

Enclosure

62-113887

REC-67 62-113887-168  
AUG 24 1972

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**ENCLOSURE**

CONTINUED - OVER

54 AUG 29 1972

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FBI JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

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IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
AUG 15 11 00 AM '72

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

*Handwritten notes:*  
WRW/AS  
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5:29P



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E-22

Number 12

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
AUGUST 21-24, 1972

August 11, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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62-113887-168

ENCLOSURE

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SUMMARY

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION, under the dominance of PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE leaders, continues to plan for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. It has printed and distributed a manual setting out its plans for disruptive activities but stressing "nonviolence." (A copy of the manual is attached.)

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR is planning its "Operation Last Patrol," composed of automobile caravans traveling to Miami Beach from various sections of the United States.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY will attempt to present its "antiracism petition," which it claims has 10,000 signatures, to the Republican National Convention.

Representatives of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY and the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION have announced plans

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to block intersections and clog streets in the vicinity of Convention Hall by the use of sit-ins on August 23.

BRIGADE 2056, a major Cuban exile group, is planning a demonstration for August 20 called "Honor America Day." The general mood of the Miami area Black community is one of disinterest in both the Republican Convention and the protest activities.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Based on current data, it appears highly likely that less than 5,000 individuals will participate in protest activities at the Republican National Convention.

It can be expected that demonstrators will attempt to block traffic, prevent entrance to and exit from the Convention complex, and engage in other disruptive activities. These actions may provoke confrontations with police.

A danger exists that "affinity groups" will engage in more violent activities, such as fire bombing, trashing, and disruption of communications.

Law enforcement resources appear adequate to contain any disruptions which may occur.

BACKGROUND

During July, the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) Steering Committee held several meetings in Miami Beach during which a number of "task forces" were set up to handle specific areas of work in preparation for protest activities at the Republican National Convention.

These "task forces" included:

- Land Committee
- Tactics Manual
- Campsite Headquarters
- Finances
- Solidarity Committee
- Expose '72
- Vietnamese Cultural Event
- Media Propaganda
- George JACKSON Memorial Service
- Tallahassee Conference
- Rock Concert
- Relations with Senior Citizens
- Communications
- Pre-Convention Activities
- "The Second Day"
- "The Third Day"

During one MCC Steering Committee meeting, it was announced that the MCC has rented about 25 rooms at the Chanin Motel which will provide accommodations

for 46 people, including full-time MCC staff members and organizers.

MCC is now a front for the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) group in Miami. PCPJ personnel dominates the MCC Steering Committee and MCC "task forces." It pays many of the expenses connected with the operation of the MCC and is attempting to control all MCC funds.

Representatives of protest groups contacted a Vice Chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the Republican National Convention and indicated that there is a feeling throughout the country that violent action will occur at the Republican National Convention. They, on behalf of their groups, pledged there would be no attacks on the police or troops, no trashing, and no disruptions of the senior citizen community. They indicated that between 5,000 and 10,000 nondelegates are expected and requested that the Republican Party intercede on their behalf with Miami Beach city

officials to obtain a campsite and other facilities. This request was denied and they were told that this was not within the authority of the Republican Party.

Representatives of protest groups made an official request by letter to the Miami Beach City Manager to use Flamingto Park as a campsite from August 15 to August 25. This letter stated that 5,000 to 10,000 people were expected and requested that any overflow of nondelegates be accommodated at the Municipal Par 3 Golf Course. They promised no physical confrontations with troops or police. The Miami Beach City Council has delayed consideration of this request until August 17. The Council, however, passed a motion in favor of sending a resolution to the White House asking that property belonging to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the south tip of Miami Beach be made available for possible use as a campsite.

Some of the MCC/PCPJ leaders are privately stating that there are indications that not as many "movement people" will show up for the Republican National



Convention as was originally expected. The MCC continues to plan for a rock concert and an "alternative culture exhibit" on August 20 which will include a candlelight vigil and a guerrilla theatre. These plans are not yet completed, but MCC will possibly request the use of Tropical Park in Miami for this activity.

A "Manual for the Republican Convention" outlining activities at the Republican Convention has been printed and is being distributed in Miami Beach. (A copy of this Manual is attached.) Subsequent to the issuance of the Manual, it was announced that that portion of the Manual calling for disruptive activities in Miami Beach hotels was in error and that there would be no such activities. The "error" was blamed on the printer.

A meeting of protest groups was held in Buffalo, New York, on August 1. This meeting was led by



an antiwar activist who recently returned from a trip to Paris where he attended meetings with representatives of the North Vietnamese

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Government. He stated that the North Vietnamese feel that the Republican National Convention will be a very opportune time to stress antiwar issues.  said that as many people are expected at Miami Beach as were present at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968, and that actions planned will be similar to those which occurred during the May Day demonstrations in Washington, D. C., in 1971. According to him, protest leaders have found that, contrary to public belief, many of the people in the South will support their activities, especially the great number of retired COMMUNIST PARTY members in the Miami Beach area. He claimed protest leaders have no desire to disrupt retired or senior citizens and that all action will take place along Collins Avenue. He said that protesters will not commit outright acts of unprovoked violence, adding that there will be many church groups in the Miami area staging peaceful sit-in-type demonstrations and that while local police are occupied with these activities, it will be possible for protesters to take militant action in other areas.

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During a meeting of "movement people" on August 1 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, PCPJ leader Dave DELLINGER outlined plans for "militant, nonviolent confrontations" at the Republican National Convention. He stated that they do not plan to simply have a series of old-fashioned rallies, but that efforts would be made to avoid disrupting residents in and around Miami Beach.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) continues to plan for its "Operation Last Patrol." A VVAW representative for the New York area has indicated that 400 New York people are committed to the VVAW automobile caravan to Miami Beach.

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) representatives in Miami have recently reported that 10,000 signatures have been obtained on their "antiracism petition" which they will attempt to present to the Republican National Convention.

At a national SDS meeting in July in Boston, Massachusetts, consideration was given to confronting

President NIXON at his Miami Beach hotel, but it was decided that security would be too tight for this activity to be successful.

A staff coordinator of the Political Conventions Office (PCO) of the National Association of Social Workers, Incorporated, wrote a letter to the Mayor of Miami Beach in July stating that the PCO had been set up specifically to work with nondelegates as well as with official delegates to the Republican National Convention. He indicated that the PCO's major concern was to insure the availability of a campsite and to avoid confrontations between nondelegates and local officials.

[redacted] of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY and [redacted] of the MCC held a press conference on August 9 in the vicinity of the Convention Hall complex. They announced that the largest "sit-in in the history of the United States" will take place on August 23 at Miami Beach. According to these individuals the demonstrators will block intersections

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and "clog the streets." They expect mass arrests but hope to be able to use "mobile tactics." They said no disruptions will occur at Miami Beach hotels and that previous announcements of such actions were erroneous.

A major Cuban exile organization in Miami, known as BRIGADE 2056, is formulating plans for an "Honor America Day" demonstration to be held on August 20 at the Convention Hall.

The general mood of the Black communities at Miami Beach is reported to be one of disinterest in both the Republican National Convention and the protest activities. Leaders of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) have indicated that it is highly doubtful that SCLC will be represented among the protest groups at the Republican National Convention.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.

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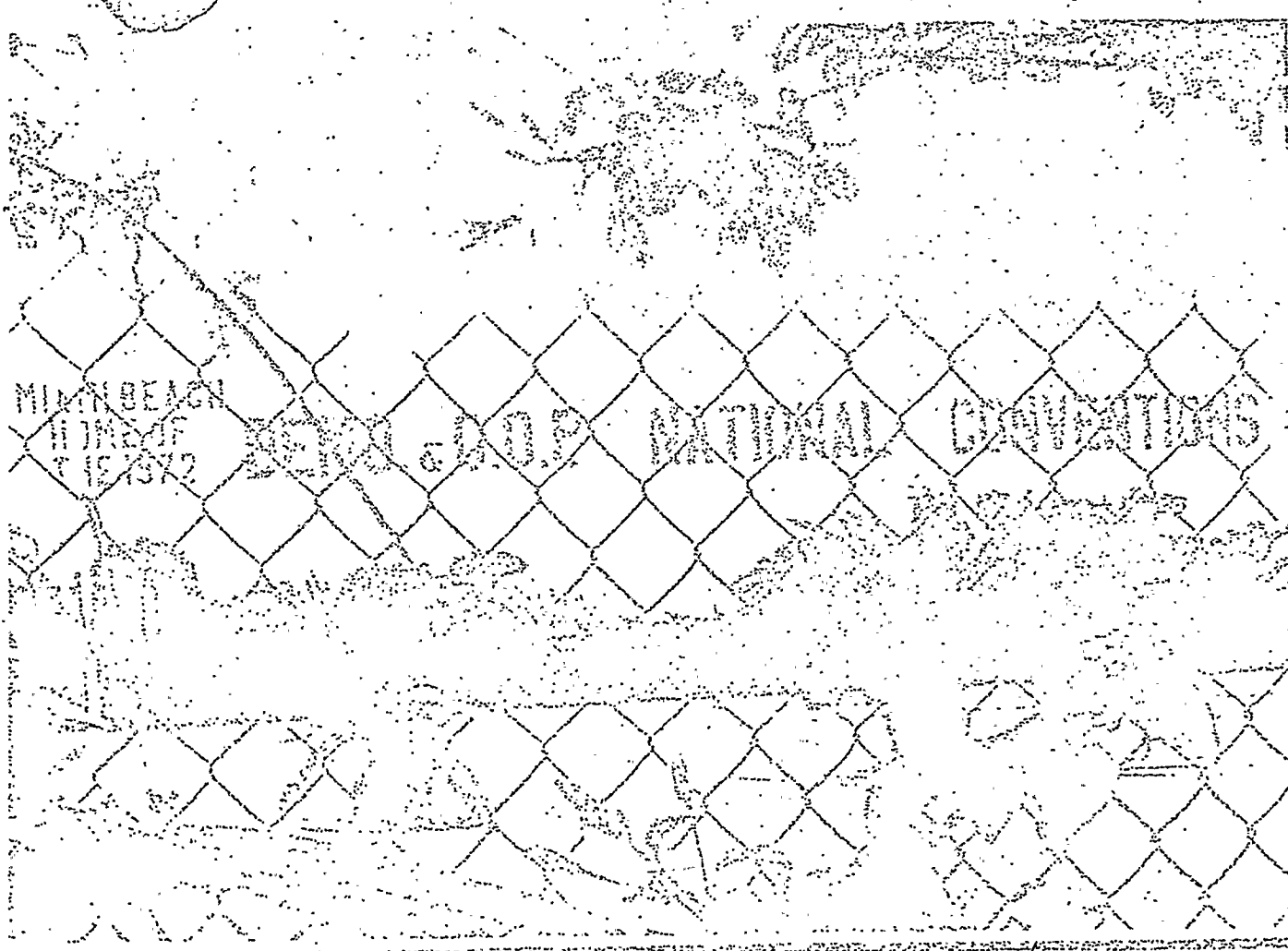
LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement preparations and resources, which enabled local agencies to control all incidents during the Democratic National Convention without difficulty, are being continued for the Republican National Convention. No major incidents, however, occurred during the Democratic Convention to test the effectiveness of local law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Intelligence Center, located in the Convention Hall basement, is in operation and additional telephones have been installed to expedite the flow of pertinent information.

VIETNAM MEANS  
FIGHT BACK

# AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

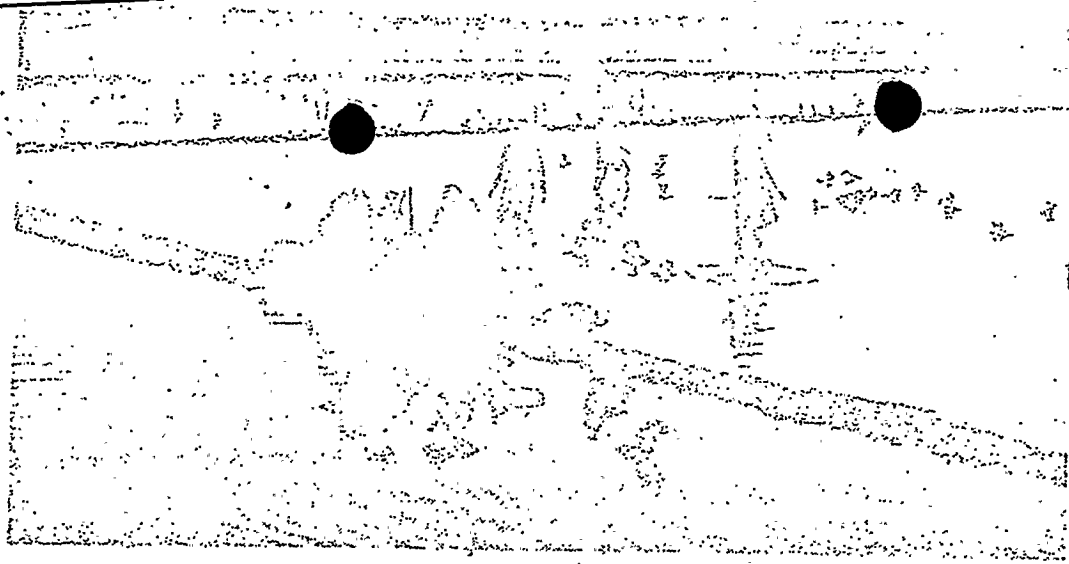
AUGUST 20-23



62-113887-168

ENCLOSURE





Oh Beloved Viet Nam

*Oh Beloved Viet Nam*

*At night the snow covers the road and freezes my soul*

*In the winter of the remote country*

*My wondering body cries.*

*Oh Beloved native country,*

*In my heart, forever remains this oath:*

*"My young body, to save my fatherland,  
I willingly sacrifice it immediately."*

*When the aggressors trample our land with their greedy heels,*

*We take our weapons to struggle together, this decisive fight.*

*The road we walk on leads us to Peace, Heroism and Honor.*

*We, the descendents of Lac Long,*

*Young brothers and sisters freshly soaked*

*By the rays of the sun.*

*We are determined to break the chains.*

*We, the Vietnamese youth*

*To save our homeland*

*Raise our voice to expell the invaders,*

*And defeat the mercenaries to the last.*

*Oh Beloved Viet-Nam, Eternal image*

*Shining like the bright morning sun,*

*Your future surges forth to reaffirm itself.*

*A song by NGUYEN THAI BINH*

*written in Seattle, Washington, winter '72.*



Produced by

The Red Buffalo Press

\* This tactical manual \*

is dedicated to our brother

NGUYEN THAI BINH

(1948 - 1972)

Vietnamese Patriot and Freedom Fighter

"We are Determined to Break the Chains!"



*I want to tame high winds, ride on violent waves,  
kill the sharks in the China Sea and clear the borderland  
to save my people. I will not deign to follow the  
footsteps of those women who resign themselves to the  
condition of concubines.*

TRIEU THI TRINH (Ba Trieu)

(3rd Century)



# THE SUMMER OF '72

of '72. Rainy season in Indochina. An offensive continues. Imminent flooding in Vietnam. Confronting Republicans in Miami

Miami Beach was not chosen by the "movement" PLACE for the Summer of '72. Neither was it to be the site of the coronation of the 37th U.S. President by the people who live there.

Miami Beach was chosen by Richard Milhous. As the record shows, it was not his first choice. By an increasingly hostile organized population an inability to prevent an epidemic of financial and political scandals from reaching public view, the Nixon "Inner Circle" decided late in May to abandon San Diego, California as the site of the G.O.P. gathering. Through quiet political manipulation, the Republicans were moved 3,000 miles into Miami Beach, Florida, the scene of their last political assemblage, amidst a deeply divided City Council and a hostile senior citizen's community.

Shortly after the Democratic Convention, Republican spokesmen called on McGovern to harness "his" anti-war forces so that the Republicans might have their convention in quiet. Republicans suggest that people should just "wait it out" - - at a time of unprecedented air attacks against all of Indochina . . . and while North Viet Nam braces against catastrophic summer flooding because of Pentagon rainmaking and dike - bombing policies. The question of Viet Nam's independence struggle cannot and will not yield to the manipulation spectacle of U.S. presidential politics.

Instead of "waiting it out" people should heighten resistance to this administrations' policies. The demonstrations planned for Miami Beach should initiate activity through the election period to expose and isolate Nixon and other Administration spokesmen.

We should not be intimidated by the seemingly awesome power of the beast, for as the Vietnamese are fond of saying, "We are not afraid of Mr. Nixon's massive use of terror against our country because we have known for a long time that the water buffalo always kicks and struggles hardest just as it is about to die."

Be free. Seize the time!

## THEORY INTO PRACTICE: A DISCUSSION OF TACTICS

Miami Beach, Florida is the culmination of four years in America under Richard Nixon's rule. For our purposes, it is important to recognize that the progression of events to this date is the result of the development of political, social and economic conditions. The 4,000 year history of Vietnamese resistance and revolution is coming to a climax with the most recent series of popular uprisings in South Vietnam. Meanwhile, round - ups and political trials are increasing daily in America. Adequate medical care for the elderly and adequate income for the poor is dwindling at a moment when the problem is most dire. More bombs fall on the dikes in North Viet Nam, U.S. -seeded clouds pour catastrophic rains onto the Mekong Plain . . .

Our presence in Miami Beach from August 18 to 23 is thus political; the purpose is not the tactical or military defeat of the Republican Party or of Richard Nixon. The objective of our protest is to focus the attention of the American people on the war to encourage active resistance on their part. Our purpose is to signal America's refusal to accept a war criminal as a Presidential candidate. Our aim is to smash the Nixon myth that his term in office represented four years of domestic tranquility; it is to state that Richard Nixon represents only more division and discontent in this country. Our ultimate political objective is to isolate and defeat Richard Milhous Nixon, 37th President of the United States.

MIAMI BEACH CONVENTION CENTER MIAMI BEACH

THANK YOU FOR COMING  
AND NOW THAT YOU ARE HERE  
HAVE A TERRIFIC TIME

## THEORY INTO PRACTICE: A DISCUSSION OF TACTICS

As a result of many discussions, we chose to describe the tactics for this demonstration as "militant nonviolent confrontation." This means that we always express ourselves in the strongest manner possible; that we remain nonviolent, which means we don't trash or attack police, National Guard or GI's; and that we remain confrontational,

Those of us who have spent a good deal of time in Miami Beach have come to realize that the objective situation demands that we make a pledge to the Miami Beach community. That pledge has been made. It is a pledge that says: we are committed to non-disruption of the senior citizen community.

In return, we have won the support and confidence of a large segment of the Miami community. The consequences of the lack of such support are all too clear. At present, large numbers of senior citizens are involved in a common struggle with us through their own activities aimed at isolating and defeating Nixon. We have achieved a political victory in that large numbers of the local community are hostile to Nixon's presence in Miami Beach, and support our struggle here. It would be a betrayal of those people living in Miami Beach if we did not really respect their needs and demands. It would be a decisive weakening of our own political position and accountability if we did not act in a disciplined and responsible manner to the senior citizen community.

We can assume that Richard Nixon will try to seize every opportunity to divide and isolate the people of Miami Beach from the planned actions. Obviously, it would be political suicide to hand over to Richard Nixon such opportunities. Thus, property damage will be avoided; broken windows will not ULTIMATELY serve our political purpose of humiliating and defeating Richard Nixon. As active-duty GI organizing has proven, physical confrontation with the enforcers of the ruling class does not properly define either the nature or target of our political struggle. We cannot afford to obscure the contradictions through attacking or provoking police, National Guard or GI's. Our aim is not to try and tactically defeat the policing forces, but to fight and defeat Richard Nixon.

As daily newspapers and weekly magazines go to press, they mistakenly raise what they believe to be the ultimate question: "Will there be violence in Miami Beach?" The answer is no. As you leaf through this manual, you'll begin to see that Miami Beach is a time period and a state of mind, which says we will not engage in violence. Let those who criticize be well instructed to observe our manner and good will displayed during a previous political convention in Miami Beach only weeks ago. For the real question on the lips of everyone is: "Will Richard Nixon continue his terror and destruction in IndoChina... and Miami Beach? And, will the American people allow him to continue to do so?"



## WOMEN IN REVOLT: AUGUST 20-21

A day of women's activities and protest at the Republican Convention. Our freedom will be the reward of our struggle.

Women will assemble in Miami Beach to show Nixon that we cannot be pacified. We will come to protest every bomb dropped over Viet Nam, every family living in sub-standard housing, every woman jailed, forced into prostitution or ripped off by back-alley abortionists. We will come to demand the freedom to determine our own lives.

All women arriving on the campus can come to the Women's area on the land, where we will camp together and plan our actions for the coming days. The Miami Womens Coalition will provide for all women a loving welcome and a free space.

We invite women to join in our activities on the land — silkscreening, women's theater and music, Expose '72, organizing into women's affinity groups, and the Women's Anti-Rape Squad — a group of us who patrol the campsite at night to deal with harassment of women.

On Monday, August 21, groups of women will be assembling at the hotels for women's guerrilla theatre actions. We will appear at the Americana, where the California delegation is staying, to protest the presence of Ronald Reagan, the murderer of George Jackson. We

will appear at the Deauville, where the New York delegation is staying, to protest the presence of Nelson Rockefeller, the murderer of Attica. We will especially appear at the Doral, where Richard Nixon, the murderer of the peoples of Indochina, is headquartered.

In the late afternoon we will assemble and march together militantly and musically to the Convention Hall. We want to carry in the march objects of our oppression — from pots and pans to the American flag, from welfare cards to pieces of the electronic battlefield.

When we arrive at the Convention Site, we will hold a rally, the first major rally of the Republican Convention, commemorating Women in Revolt. Groups of women, singers, poetesses, actresses, and older women from the Miami community will participate, and put forward their lives in revolution.

Our women's activities will not end on August 21st. We will continue guerrilla theater actions at specified targets. We urge women to come with other women, and to form into women's affinity groups for all three days of activities.

*Miami Women's Coalition*  
1718 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida 33139  
Telephone: 305/672-0055

AUG. 21, 1972: MONDAY EVENING  
VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE



As republican war-makers prepare for the closed door debate, we will share an evening with the Vietnamese people. In a large stadium, Vietnamese living in the United States will present a pageantry of Vietnamese history. Through song, dance, theatre, and poetry, the indomitable spirit of the Vietnamese people will be displayed.

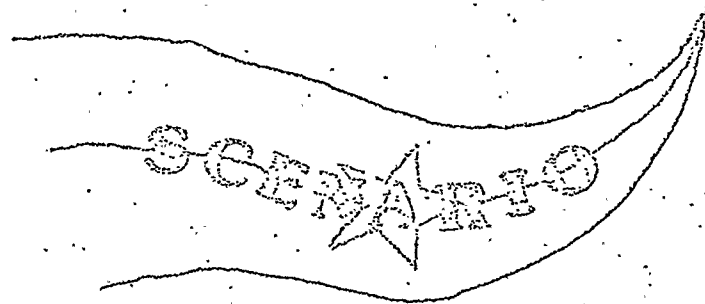
The 4,000 year Vietnamese legacy of resistance and independence will be explained, demonstrating why Viet Nam is for the Vietnamese. From the Trung Sisters to Ho Chi Minh the evening will convey the roots of the Vietnamese Revolution and of why they have so successfully resisted and defeated American imperialism.

Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam will address the assembly via transcontinental telephone to make a proposal to end the war to the American people.

To learn of a struggle can be entertaining and instructive. To understand a revolution, we must understand a people. August 20th is a night of understanding.

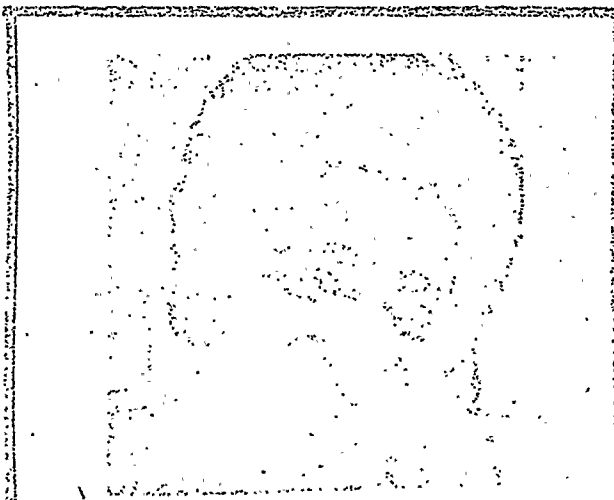
AUG. 21, 1972:  
SENIOR CITIZENS INVESTIGATION

On the opening day of the Republican National Convention, the senior citizens will begin a two day Investigation into the Policies of the Nixon Administration. A jury of senior citizens — citizens who have suffered many of America's injustices and who are constantly abused in this society — will hear testimony on the crimes of the Nixon Administration from Vietnam veterans, ex-prisoners, labor representatives, unemployed blacks, women, welfare recipients, Third World people, gays, and senior citizens.



AUG. 21, 1972:  
GEORGE JACKSON MEMORIAL DAY

August 21st, the day the Republicans call their convention to order will also mark the first anniversary of the assassination of George Jackson. On that day we will rally together to reaffirm our commitment to the revolutionary struggle that George Jackson so well exemplified. We will not hold a funeral service, but a service of resistance. We will have speakers from prisons, such as Attica, from liberation movements within the U.S., and from liberation struggles in other countries. George Jackson's continued influence on all of our lives lives the axiom: you can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill the revolution!



# SCENARIO

AUG. 22, 1972: TUESDAY AFTERNOON ★  
"NOMINATION DAY"

From North Miami Beach down to the Convention Hall, the road the delegates plan to travel to nominate Richard Nixon is being re-named the "Street Without Joy." The "Street Without Joy" is a name borrowed from the imperialist nightmare of the French legacy. It was the name the disillusioned French soldiers assigned to Highway No. 1 during the Vietnamese resistance against the French.

The "Street Without Joy" will launch Nixon's renomination process under a gauntlet of shame and anger through which, as through the passage of hell, the war criminals have one last parade.

We're going to open the drawer in the National Morgue, pull back the sheet and reveal the product: Death by air, Death by water, Death by land, Death by fire. In the lobbies of the major hotels, on the sidewalks, and in the streets, we will hold up to their eyes, death masks, limbs, weeping faces, posters of ravaged landscapes, bombed-out dikes, and of Aitica.

Regional groups and organizations will plan actions and build exhibits for the streets, sidewalks, and hotels.



NATIVE AMERICANS  
Native Americans will take a major part in the activities at the Republican Convention. Before the convention a car will leave the Pine Ridge Sioux reservation in South Dakota and, on arrival here, will hold a press conference on the continued genocide of their people and of the Vietnamese people. There will be Indian ceremonies, dances, and songs and graphics and film presentation. Native Americans will participate in the Street Without Joy and March Against Murder, and Russell Means, head of the American Indian Movement, will speak at the rally after the march. The Neo-American Church will hold services in Flamingo Park during the convention and Native Americans from around the country are expected to come and cry out against the U.S. government's attempts to annihilate them and their culture.

## WHO ARE THE CUBANS?

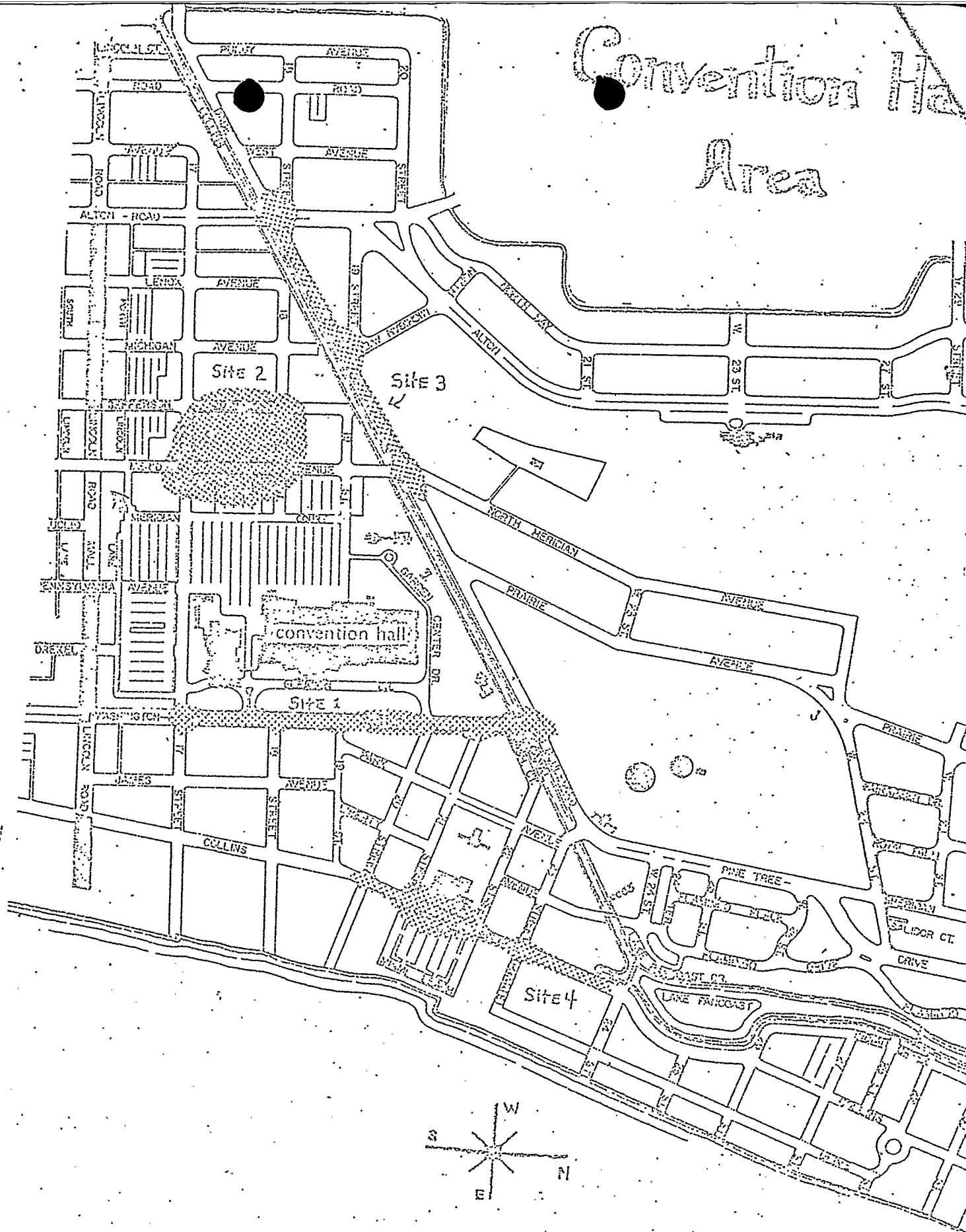
Too much hysteria and too little reason has been injected into the discussion about the Cubans of Miami and Miami Beach. The largest Cuban community resides in Miami City, across from the Beach itself. About two hundred thousand Cubans live in Dade County; half of them do not speak English. Soon, the county will be designated as bi-lingual by the County authorities. Although a good portion of the Cuban community in Dade County is affluent, there are persistent numbers of Cubans who earn an income which is below the poverty line and who live in substandard housing.

The vast majority of the Cubans living in the Miami area are anti-Castro and are supportive of the ousted fascist Batista regime. Most Cubans, however, are fairly indifferent, who fight and struggle to survive every day. They have no burning desire to "liberate" Cuba. Those who still dream of the BIG DAY are slowly falling into disfavor with the majority of the Cuban community. And, still more important, there is a small number of young Cubans who are considered leftist and who quietly support the Cuban Revolution.

AUG. 22, 1972: TUESDAY EVENING  
"MARCH AGAINST MURDER"

We will march as united Americans against the nomination of Richard Nixon. Led by unemployed Vietnam Vets, we will march this evening to the convention site and present the demands of the people assembled — the Poor Peoples' Platform and the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. These demands are a minimum request for peace, social justice, and self-determination. We will demand that Nixon respond to them by the next morning.

# Convention Hall Area



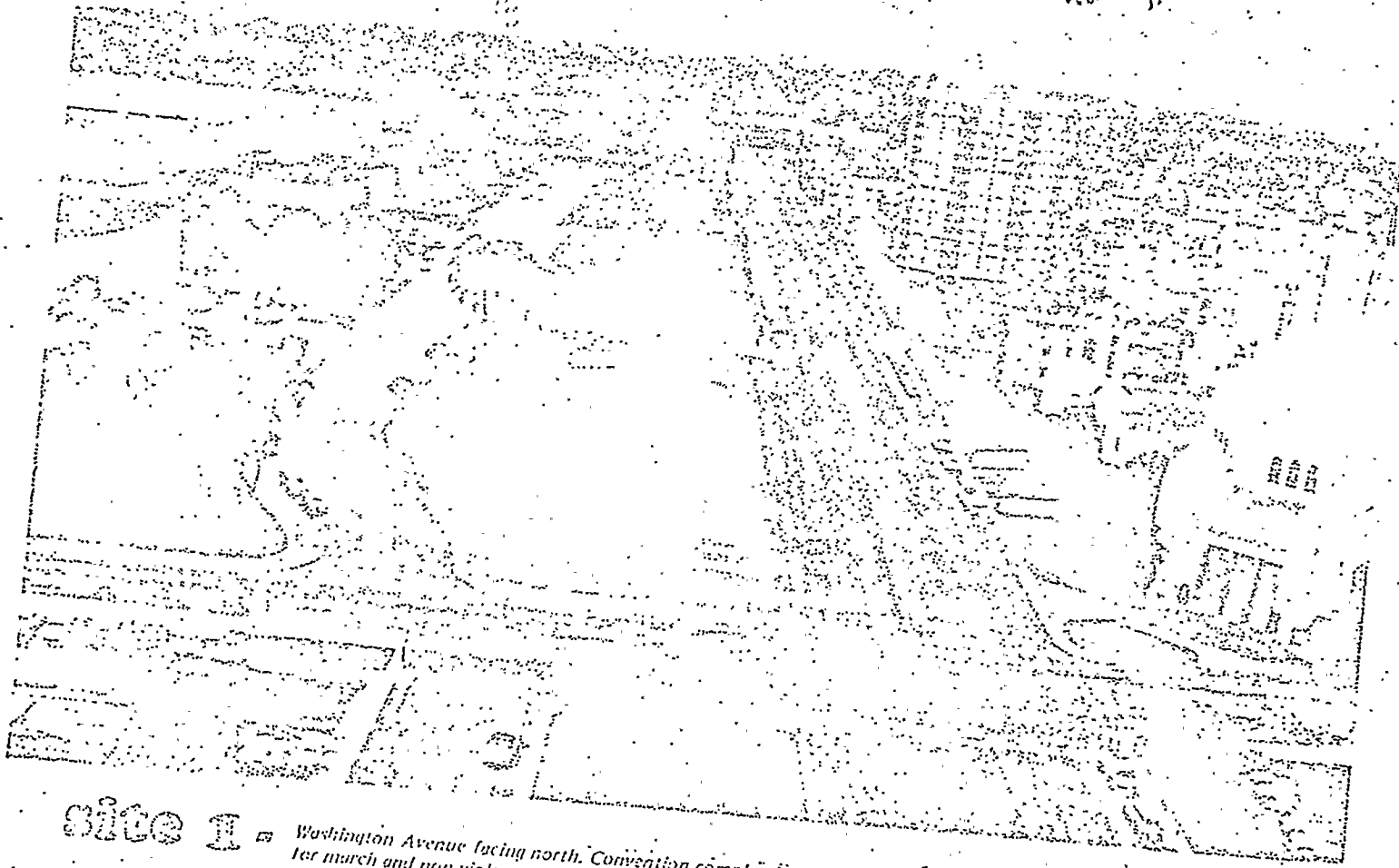
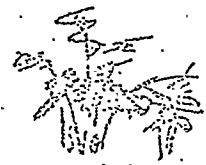
... will be armed  
... organized them  
the senior citizens of Miami Beach. They will ask the  
Republican National Committee to respond to the two  
specific demands of the demonstration — acceptance of  
the PRG Seven Point Proposal and the Poor  
People's Platform.

Failure by the Republicans to respond favorably  
will signal the beginning of militant nonviolent  
confrontation. The political objective will be to  
demonstrate the American people's refusal to accept a  
war criminal as a Presidential candidate.

People have told us that they will be organizing  
along regional and community lines before they arrive in  
Miami Beach. At a minimum, it is expected that people  
will be organizing themselves into affinity groups from  
their collectives and from those they know and trust.  
Some people will organize themselves while they are on  
the land, although such affinity groups tend often to  
not be as well organized as those which originate in  
communities.

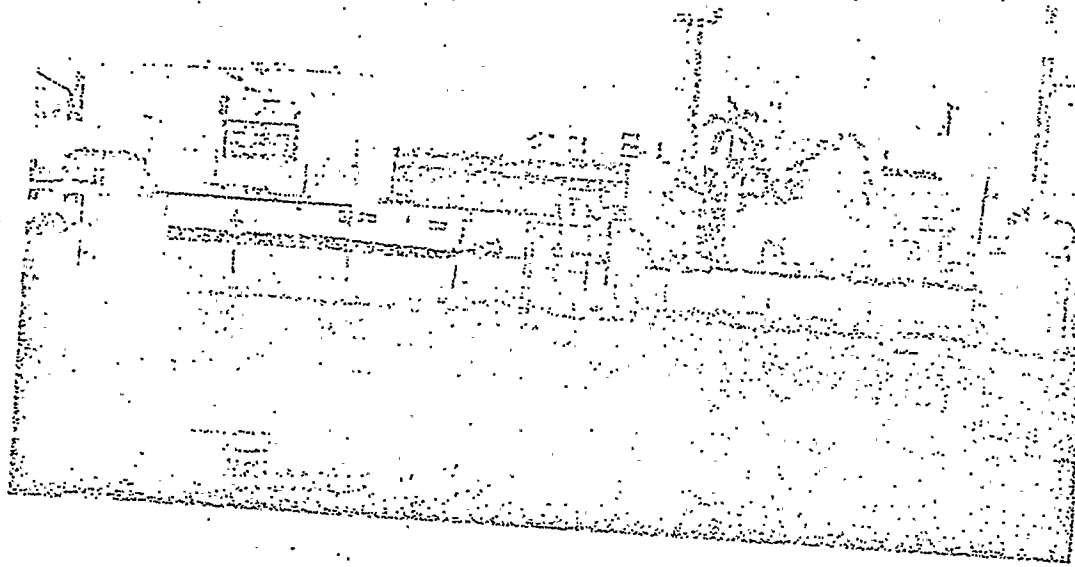
... groups will begin the response  
unfavorable GOP reply by arriving at the hotels  
delegates prepare to leave for the convention site  
will engage the Republican warmakers with guerrilla  
theatricals, civil disobedience and mobile  
disobedience in the lobbies and driveways of the hotels  
and at key intersections leading to the Convention

On the evening of the 37th U.S. Presidential  
acceptance speech, and in line with our resistance  
that acceptance, we will non-violently occupy  
Washington Avenue in front of the Convention  
(Site 1). A march from the campsite at Flamingo  
via 14th Street to Washington Avenue in front of  
Convention Hall is being planned. It is expected that  
city will grant this area which directly faces  
convention hall to us, and an arrest situation on that  
block seems unlikely.



site 1 = Washington Avenue facing north. Convention complex is on the left. Site 1  
for march and non-violent occupation of Washington Avenue.





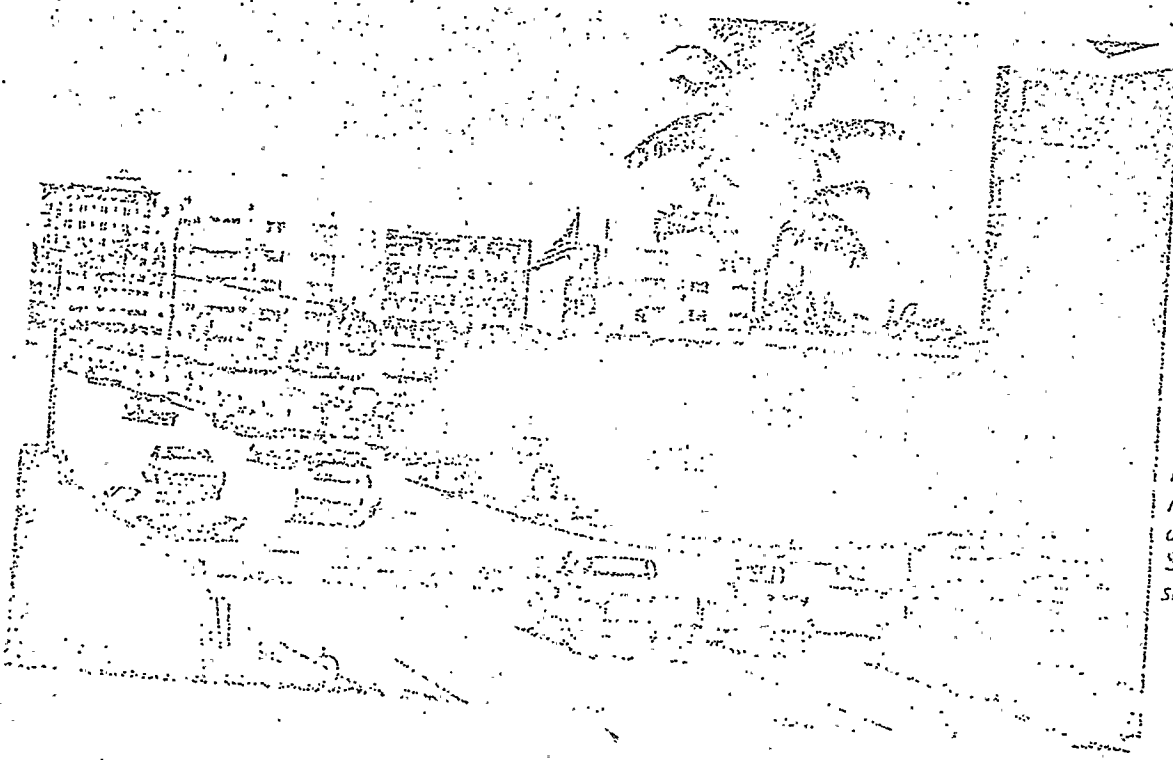
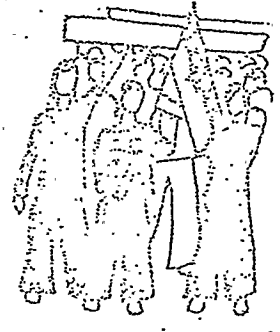
Site

2

Gate at the corner of 18th Street and Meridian Avenue at the back entrance of the Convention Hall. Site 2 for non-violent sit-in.

Military science teaches us that a humane person deploys a weaker force to neutralize a stronger one, a righteous man uses a smaller force to defeat a bigger one.

NGUYEN TRAI  
(15th Century)



Site

2

Corner of 17th Street and Meridian Avenue facing north. Convention site area is in the upper right. Site 2 for non-violent sit-in.

coincidence with the occupation of Washington Avenue, non-violent civil disobedience is visualized for three other key areas. Site 2, the vicinity of Meridian Avenue, west of the convention site, and between 17th and 18th Streets, is where non-violent sit-ins will begin (see map).

Those who wish to avoid the risk of immediate arrest while committing civil disobedience and who prefer to extend their presence at the convention site throughout the evening should consider more fluid forms of direct action in two alternate areas. They will be the areas of Dade Avenue between Meridian Avenue and Alton Roads (Site 3, see map) and Collins Avenue leading south from 24th Street (Site 4, see map). The objective is to surround the convention with angry protests as a visible sign of America's refusal to accept a war criminal as a Presidential candidate.

Practical application of militant non-violent confrontation demands leadership skilled in situation analysis, non-violent training and a willingness to display flexibility and creativeness. The key element is

ingenuity. The "less traditional" type of civil disobedience called mobile civil disobedience, will put our creative powers and resourcefulness to the test, and will require that we learn to respect our collective strength and commitment to non-violence.

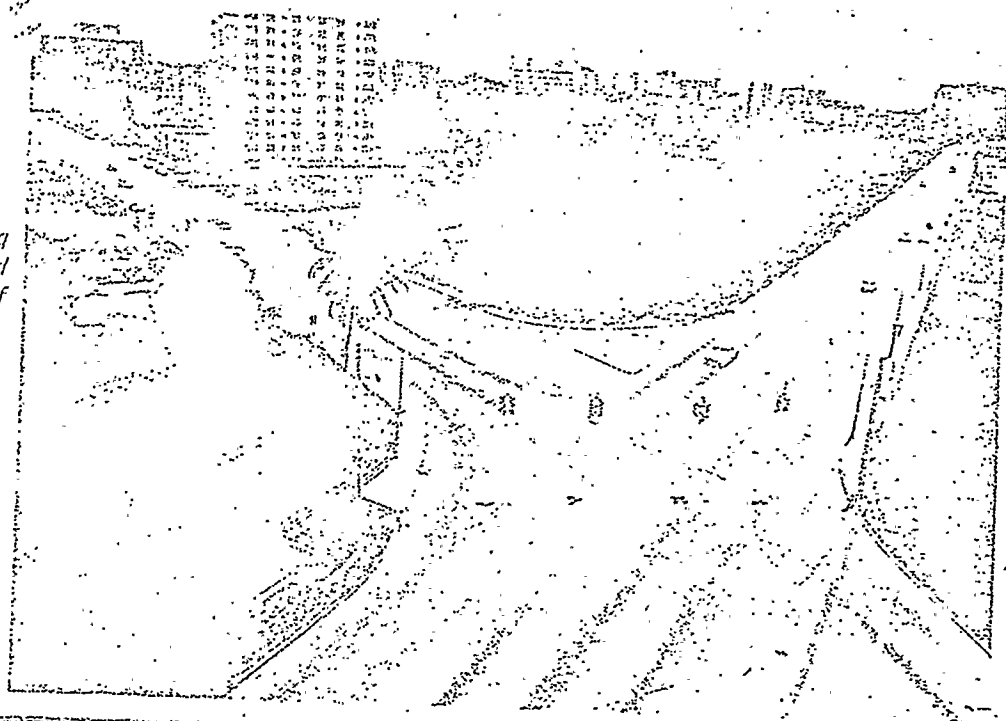
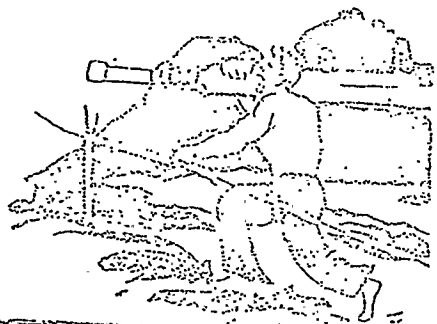
In the attempt to desanctify the President and his proceedings, it is anticipated that creative planning and intimate familiarity with the lay of the land will assist both mobile and stationary affinity groups in reaching the area of the selected targets.

The tactics put forward in this section have been thoroughly discussed here in Miami Beach, and we feel it represents a realistic way of achieving our objectives. We will be nonviolent—we will not provoke or attack police, national guard or our brothers who are GI's. We will be confrontation, which means that we will continue to engage the Republican warmakers in the streets until we have achieved our political purpose.

Four more years of Nixon will be accepted on the inside of the convention hall, while outside troops ring the perimeter and thousands of us resist and say NO!

site  
3

Intersection of Meridian Avenue running south and Dade Avenue facing west toward Alton Road, Site 3 where fluid forms of direct action will take place.



Suppose you go into battle alone, with bare hands or just a primitive weapon. But you must at any rate win the battle without sacrificing anything against a stronger enemy. You will either force yourself to figure out the best way to combat, or just renounce the battle. Your courage will consist in the fact that your determination to win demands a great deal of effort to find the best way to carry out your aim.

It would be unwise to let the enemy know your force and the weapon you have. Struggle is not a game. Even

in a game you have to sidetrack your adversary by hitting east but aiming west, by looking serious while kidding, etc. Struggle is a question of life and death for us, of present and future, of status quo and change, involving the mass of people that we love and consecrate all our feelings and hopes in.

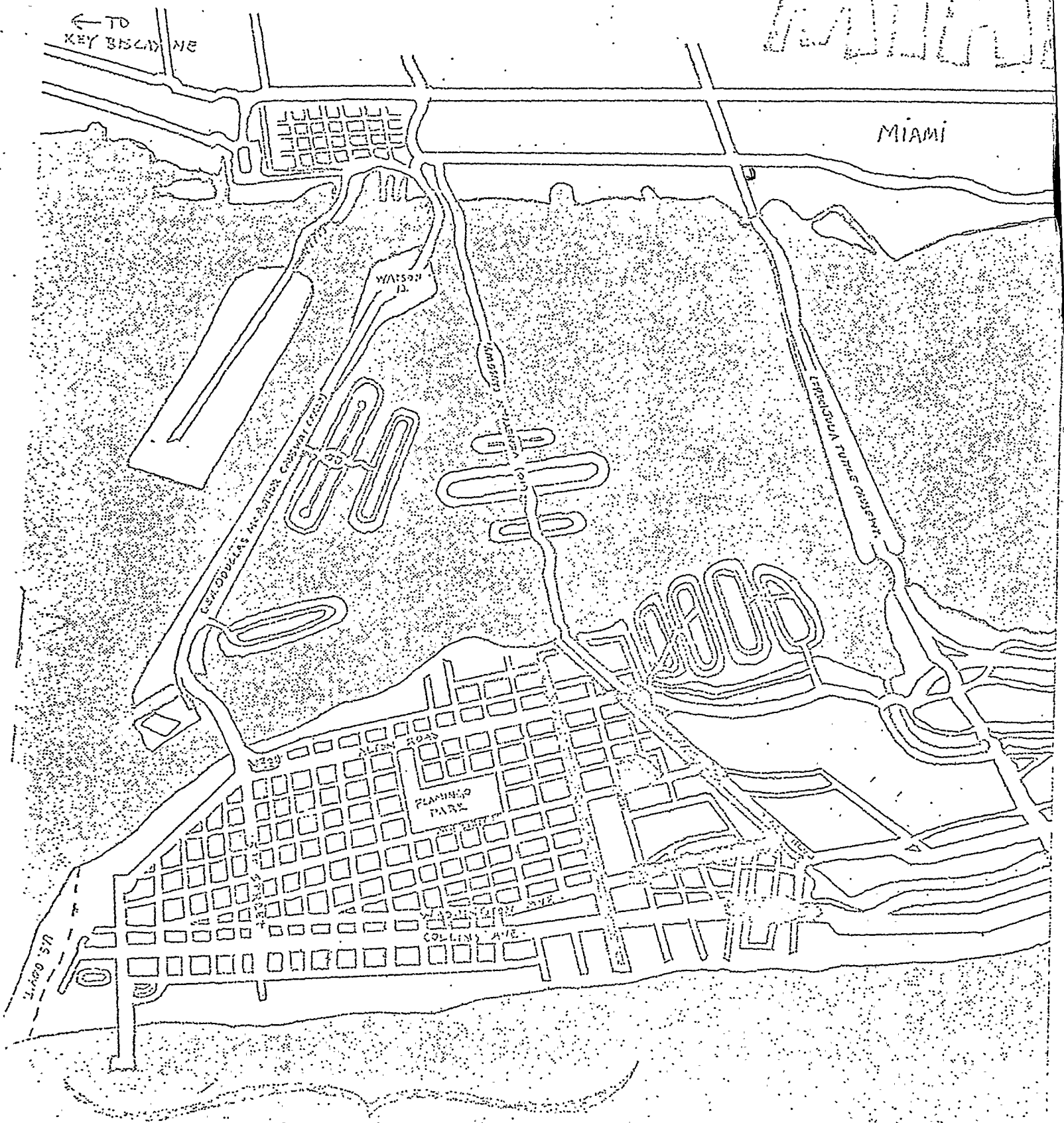
Oanh

A North Vietnamese Patriot

# THE CITY OF MIAMI

← TO  
KEY BISCAYNE

MIAMI



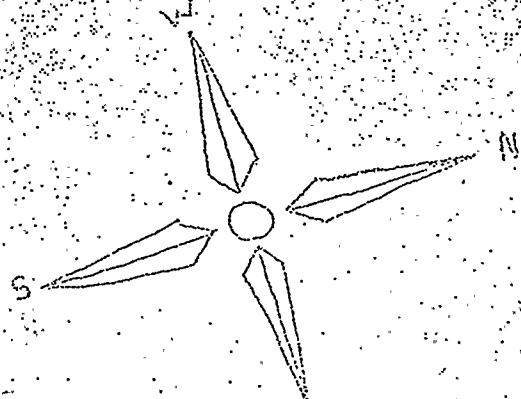
SENIOR CITIZENS

# BEACH

I-95

20th  
CAUSEWAY

ON TO MIAMI

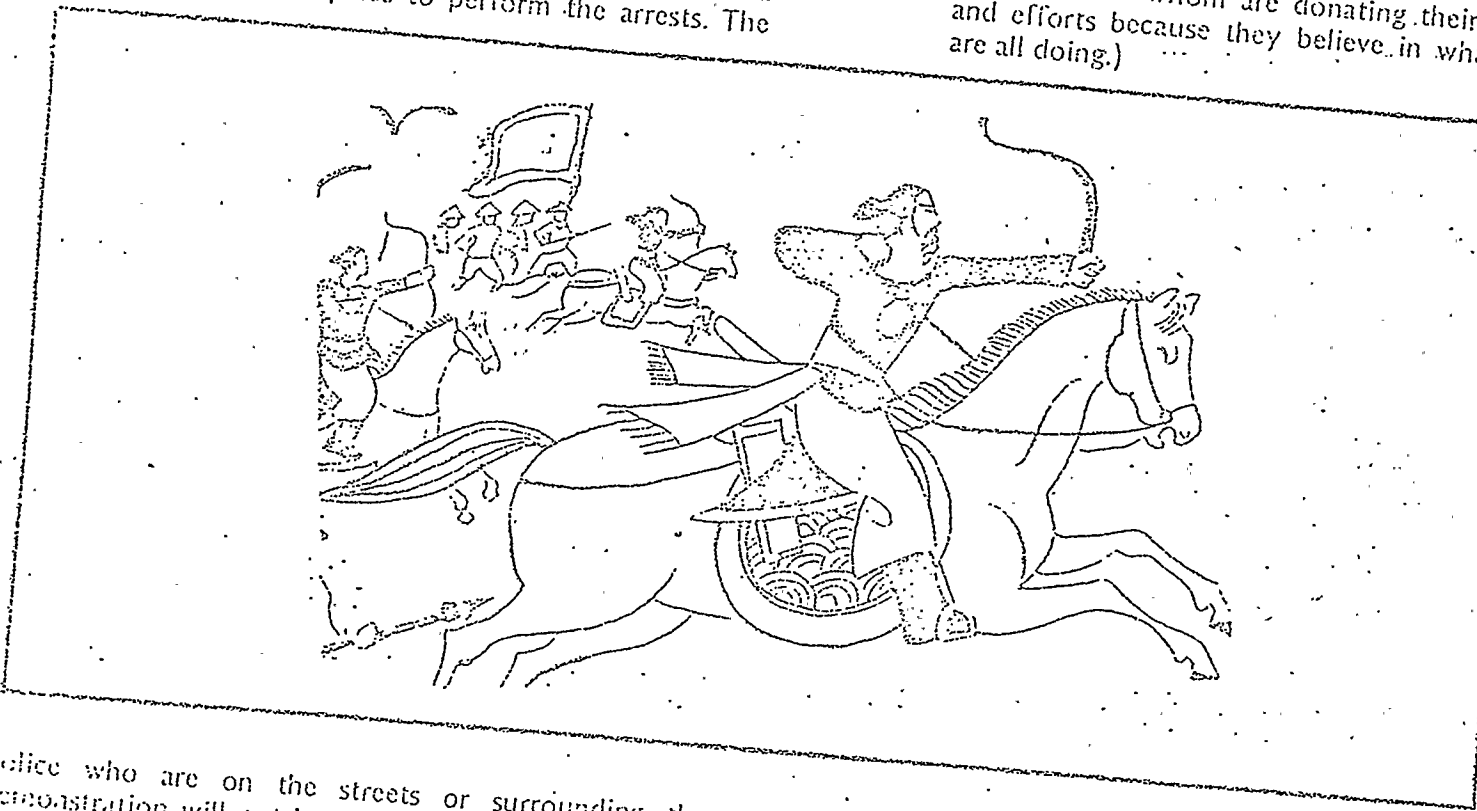


... government  
... keep people away from the  
... of their comrades who will still be in the street.  
... across the country to Miami to help the Dade County  
... officials develop a response to the actions of  
... demonstrators. The plan that has been developed is one  
... that has been experimented with in several mass arrest  
... situations in Washington, D.C., in the last year.

If the police decide to make mass arrests, a warning is usually given over a loud speaker or bullhorn. People should not take the warning lightly if they feel there may be a warrant out for them or if they are out on bond, et cetera. After the warning and the "grace period" is over, the police buses will come into the area with special police squads to perform the arrests. The

The criminal court dockets for all the courts in Miami have been cleared for the week of the convention. The courts will operate on a 24 hour day basis during a mass arrest situation.

- When you are taken before the judge, following things will happen:
- a. You will be advised of your rights
  - b. You will be assigned an attorney if you not have one and cannot "afford" to hire one. (This does not apply to Miami Legal Project people, all of whom are donating their time and efforts because they believe in what we are all doing.)



police who are on the streets or surrounding the demonstration will not leave their assigned posts unless something unusual occurs. The police who arrive on the arrest buses will take people one by one, photograph them on the scene with their "arresting officer," fill out a field arrest form with basic information (name, age, sex, address, etc.), and place them on the bus to be transported to the detention facility.

Women (up to 500) will be taken to the City of Miami Jail, 1145 N.W. 11th Street, in Miami. The first 2,500 men will be taken to the Dade County Stockade, 6950 N.W. 41st Street, Miami. The overflow will be sent to the Youth Fair Building, 10901 S.W. 24th Street, Miami (can hold between 1,000 and 1,500 people). When the Youth Fair Building is full, any other arrested people will be taken to military staging areas in Miami. Nobody will be jailed in Miami Beach, everyone will be taken to Miami. The police will use county statutes to

- c. A bond will be set, or in the case of Dade County residents, personal recognizance may be granted.
- d. If you do not have money for bail, you will be returned to the detention facility until trial.

As you can see, the government has developed a basic machine to grind out Amerikkkan justice. Whether you cooperate or not is entirely your decision, and not the legal people's.

Bail is expected to be low, and everyone is advised to do the following:

- a. Keep some sort of identification on you.
- b. Keep \$10 on you if you have it.
- c. Know an address in Miami or Miami Beach.
- d. Write the legal office number on your arm.

We will attempt to raise bail money for those who do not have it, but everyone should be aware that the

Some of us who will be arrested will be classified as juveniles by the State. A juvenile under Florida law is a person under 18 years old. Juveniles arrested will be "counseled" by a Dade County Juvenile Authority worker and provisions will be made to send the person home. Brothers and Sisters under 18 may want to consider this before being arrested.

### DRUG LAWS

Basically, possession of any type of drug without a prescription is illegal. Possession of 5 grams or less of marijuana is considered a misdemeanor and the case will be heard in a Municipal or Metropolitan court. The 5 gram count does not include twigs and seeds.

Possession of anything more than 5 grams is considered a felony, and the case will go to Criminal Court. Sale of any drug is a felony.

### CLOTHING

Under Miami Beach laws, "skinny-dipping" is illegal. It is also illegal to change clothes in public, or wear bathing suits on the street. Recently, a court action overturned local laws that made the wearing of women's clothing by men an illegal act.

### STOP AND FRISK

The Stop and Frisk Law in Florida has been made stronger by a recent Supreme Court ruling that the police may search a suspect on the basis of information supplied by an informer, and is not restricted to acting only on his own observations. This, of course, refers to the stopping and frisking of suspects on the streets for dangerous weapons.

The law of Florida is that whenever a cop encounters a person under circumstances which reasonable indicate that a person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime, he may temporarily detain the person for the purpose of ascertaining the suspect's identity and circumstances surrounding his or her presence. This is the "stop" section of the law.

The "frisk" section of the law is that whenever the cop authorized to temporarily detain a person has probably cause to believe that the person is armed with a dangerous weapon and therefore offers a threat to the safety of the cop or any other person, he may search the suspect *only to the extent necessary to disclose, and for the purpose of disclosing, the presence of such weapon.*

It must be remembered that no evidence seized by a law enforcement officer in any search shall be admissible as evidence against any person in any court of the State unless the search which disclosed the existence was authorized in compliance with the Stop and Frisk. In other words, the cop can only pat you down and not go into your pockets for other contraband.

Despite its reputation, Miami Beach is a industrialized city. The Beach and its hundreds of hotels and motels is a money people's pleasure machine. There is more than fun at stake during the Republican Convention. The multi-million dollar tourist industry supports a large working class community as well as making organized crime and big business quite wealthy. Everyone connected to the tourist industry is dependent on a very delicate balance of reputation, facilities, and pleasure inducing activities. And with new tourist centers being built every year, Miami Beach's piece of the pie is getting smaller. A political catastrophe in August could endanger the whole economic structure of Miami Beach and related communities.

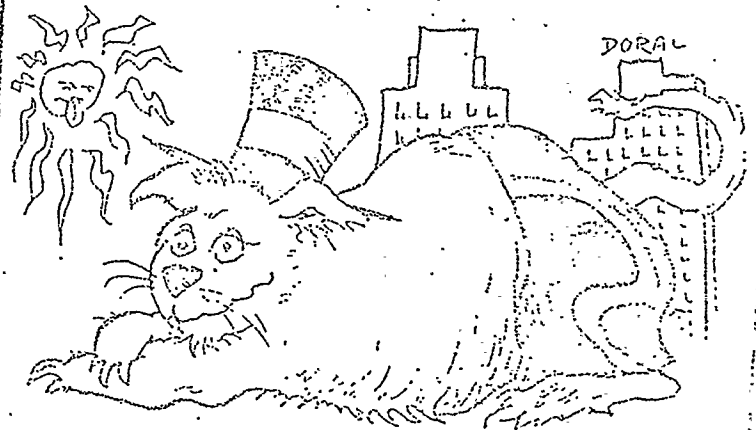
And with this factor in mind, Mayor Chuck Hall, the Miami Beach City Council, and Police Chief Rocky Pomerance are trying to keep everyone happy - the Republican Party, the unpredictable non-delegates, and the citizens who elect them.

Chuck Hall, Mayor and grandiose monarch of Miami Beach, who marches with the movement, plays with the politicians, and cries with the community says he's a YIPPIE-DEMOCRAT-CITIZEN. Chuck wants everyone happy, healthy, and impressed with him and Miami Beach. In his eyes the only thing Miami Beach isn't big enough for is another mayor.

The City Council, a group of 6 elected members plus the Mayor, has been in a state of shock and word has it that they will soon go into a deep coma for the Republican Convention. With their heads buried in the sands of the beach, they are afraid to make any decisions whatsoever. Afraid to approve requests and petrified to say no, they continually table, then say no and then reconsider and vote yes. The City Council is consistently inconsistent.

Rocky Pomerance, confident self-styled Police Chief and smiling protector of the people is a decision maker and rational thinker. Though he catches slack from all sides, he does what he feels is right and best for the city. Refusing to bust for pat and favoring a camping ground in Miami Beach, he keeps on truckin'.

Miami Beach will survive the Republican Convention but someday we'll be back to put the people in the Fountainbleau and the fat-cats in the



with the residents a deeply oppressed minority that has long been overlooked, the senior citizens. Not the senior citizens who stay in the expensive hotels, eat at high-priced restaurants and leave after two weeks. Rather, it is those people who live here year-round. Miami Beach, in case you forgot (or never knew) is a community.



In the United States one in eleven people are 65 years old. Here in Florida about 15% of the total population are senior citizens. The 1960 census reports that 18% of the 18 million senior citizenry live alone, 4% live in institutions, and that 20% live in substandard housing, compared to the National average of 16%. The population of Miami Beach is about 80,000 with the average age 62.

Being part of a new culture so extremely different from their own, many of us expected to be met with hostility. But after working with them prior to and during the Democratic Convention and relating to them in a non-stereotyped way, we've found senior citizens to be warm, receptive people. They realize that we share in the same problems, stemming from the same malignant system — presently headed by Richard M. Nixon — that continues to murder Indochinese, send us to jail because of our beliefs, and force the senior citizen into retirement on a low fixed income.

The main industry in Miami Beach is tourism, while \$ hungry land developers try to squeeze the old but for "development." Meanwhile, for more than 4 years the senior citizens have been fighting for land to build 200 low cost housing units. Low cost housing would be an obstacle to "progress," they are told. Thus, the Housing Authority has halted the new construction, strangling them with court suits.

If society can be fairly judged by the way in

underdeveloped: Scandinavia, with security, is the social welfare Mecca of other industrialized countries" without programs rather higher than we do. In Italy, for example, family ties are strong and individual recognized for their personal worth, productive output. The word "senior citizen" Japanese language translates into "most superior"; extra money there goes for an automobile rather than for a second car or for "things."

"In the U.S., it is a right to die fast," Security analyst Paul Fisher of Washington, D.C. says. "Most people work hard most of their lives and leisurely retirement years to be spent in relaxation. In doing things they hadn't had time for before, the first year may be a dream come true, but as the years diminish, they become more dependent on the subsistence level Social Security checks.

Suddenly, the soaring cost of living becomes a real problem. The shortage of low-income housing means many with no money left over for food or other needs — high rent demands of absentee landlords — care of what little they have.

With such high medical expenses, being sick is a luxury. The former dream of leisure now becomes a nightmare of worry and insecurity. And this is true for normally healthy. For the disabled, who can do little to help themselves, there is nothing. "I'm learning to eat," said one. "When I learn completely die."

When we come down here for the Republican Convention, it would be wrong to imitate the attitude of vacationers who choose not to see the pain endured by those of the "invisible ghetto." The senior citizens welcome us here.

Lend strength to each other and grow in unity.



...number and room number." ...  
Sunshine Girls, the newest escort service here, is a  
Steve Acardi, a 25 year old former lifeguard. Acardi  
the names of 300 girls in his file. They work part time  
paid a third of a \$45.00 fee for a four hour date  
business a tipping business," he said. "Some guys will  
\$100 after an evening of dining and dancing."

...birds at the Playboy Plaza, the  
hotels reek of the odors of America's ruling class.  
The hotels stretch for 50 blocks along the best  
oceanfront properties on the beach. They are owned by  
a combined clique of Mafia, Teamsters, and Jewish  
businessmen. Only the wealthy old people stay here,  
protected by their income from the painted ghetto of  
South Miami Beach.

The hotels employ thousands of Third World  
people as domestics, maids, barhops, and bellboys —  
rarely customers. They also spawn hundreds of service  
industries.

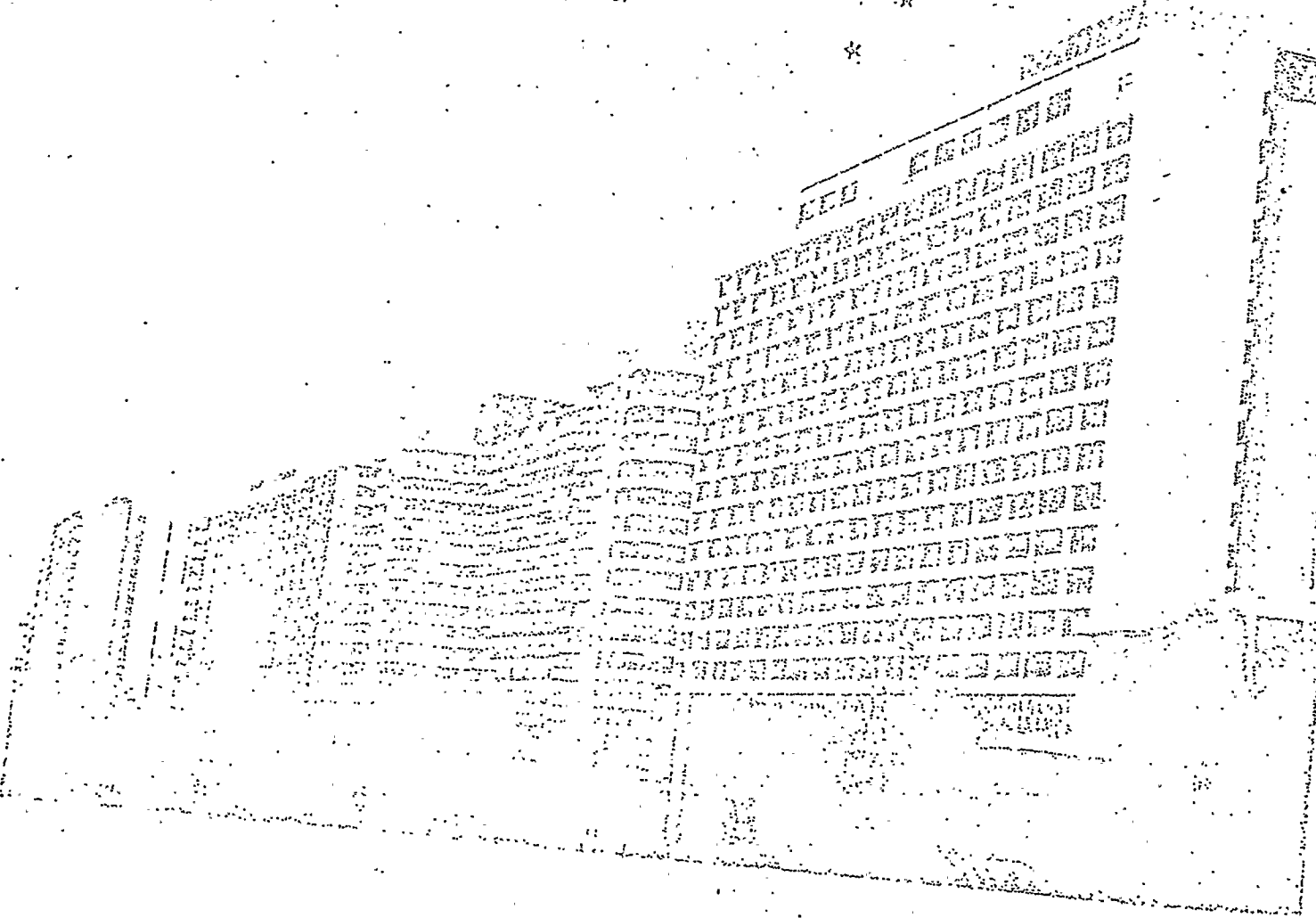
One of the most lucrative of service industries for  
the Conventions are 'nice girls.' A recent article (July 5,  
1972) in the Miami Herald stated:

Miami's "nice-girls" expect to do a booming business during the  
Democratic Convention next week. Rent A Bird is flying high,  
Supergirls Inc. is bursting at the seams... and business couldn't  
be brighter for Sunshine girls.

These three Miami escort services offer girls-for-hire in 14  
different languages from Yiddish to Gypsy. Fees range from \$45  
for a four hour date to \$185.00 for a 24 hour assignment.  
But there's a catch: customers must sign a "hands-off" agreement  
before the date, and the girls are programmed to say "no."

Meanwhile, in Saigon, "pacification" has  
tens of thousands of Vietnamese women  
prostitution, into surgical operations to "Westernize"  
their eyes and enlarge their breasts, and has forced  
into degrading and dehumanizing roles. The parallels  
between Saigon and North Miami Beach are  
striking.

The war against women by American imperialism  
is international.





# LOGISTICS

...and open smoking. We want to make it clear at our campsite during the Convention that we are here to confront Richard Nixon and his politics. The way to make our politics clear is to have strong, united people in which the majority of non-demonstrating American people can see and understand what we are about and what we stand for.



Experience has told us that there definitely will be a campsite permit issued for the Republican Convention. Although the city postponed a decision until the last days before the Democratic Convention, they are also not eager to have thousands of demonstrators wander the city in search for a place to sleep. The stalling tactic, to quote Miami Beach Vice-Mayor Goodman, "is our personal way to keep many demonstrators from coming."

The common belief is that the permit will be issued for Flamingo Park. This was the campsite used during the Democratic Convention. Although some people like the Par Three Golf Course, the only thing between us and the National Guard's and State Trooper's headquarters would be a single road. Flamingo Park is the preferred site. The park's size is deceiving, but there are many good places for camping.

The land area is something that you should be able to fall in love with. For the most part, the campsite is your home. The cutting edge between a mass of freaks and a living and breathing community is the way in which we deal with each other. If the attitude is one of "I'm groovy and let me do my own thing," we will find ourselves in trouble. The difference between us and Nixon, is our love for other people. When you stop loving the people around you, and start caring solely about yourself, there is no living difference between you and Nixon and his gang of Republicans. By sharing and caring for one another, we will build the community that we are demanding America to become.



The climate of Miami Beach takes some time to get used to. The afternoons are fairly hot and humid. We are planning to have programs at the beach during that time. Be sure, therefore, to bring light clothes, swimming suits and at least one extra change of clothing. If you have a windbreaker or light jacket, bring it. Once a day, you can expect a short rain shower and some form of protection is encouraged. A plastic trash bag, with the bottom corners clipped off for arms, and a hole in the center of the bottom for the head, makes an inexpensive raincoat. If you have insect repellent, bring it along, although the situation with mosquitoes is not very bad. The county is spraying the entire campsite for mosquitoes, which should reduce any possible problem.

Flamingo Park has many good facilities such as lights, toilets, recreational areas and a swimming pool. The park can be the best place to build a sense of community. We must remember too, that this park is also used by the senior citizens of Miami Beach. We must be ready to share it with them. Many old people have offered to help us while we are here. And we have found the senior citizens are our best allies in Miami Beach; we should keep it that way.

You will find large tents unnecessary. On most nights people prefer to sleep outside. One of the best shelters you could obtain is a plain tarp. They cost about seven dollars in most surplus stores; we will try to supply the stakes and rope. The advantage of the tarp is that it is open on the sides which will provide adequate ventilation with good protection.

It's always amazing to see how people who demonstrate for a new nation with humane principles somehow never apply them to the place they are staying. Without a doubt, if we are going to be effective, we must turn the campsite into an example of our politics and our life style. During the Democratic Convention our political statements were ignored by the newspapers, while they described some of us as

We have been extremely lucky with getting cooperation from government authorities. There should not be any problem in getting enough toilets and sanitation facilities to accommodate the numbers of people expected. There seems to be a high likelihood that we will also be able to obtain a showmobile for

musical entertainment and a smaller sound truck for political and tactical meetings. We are now in the process of obtaining a large generator to bring electricity to run Expose and the main tent.

The main tent will be located at the entrance to the park and will be equipped to provide telephones at various locations and mimeo machines for daily bulletins. We visualize the main tent as the information center and a place of coordination on the land.

The food services have been organized. We have four people working full time at present in food collection, preparation and cooking. We are going to be working with Coconut Coop and Greenpower, which are food collectives. Portable field kitchens from the county may be obtained. We have also lined up a number of large kitchens throughout the city. Area-wide appeals on local rock stations for food are being broadcast. We have been promised fresh fruit and vegetables.

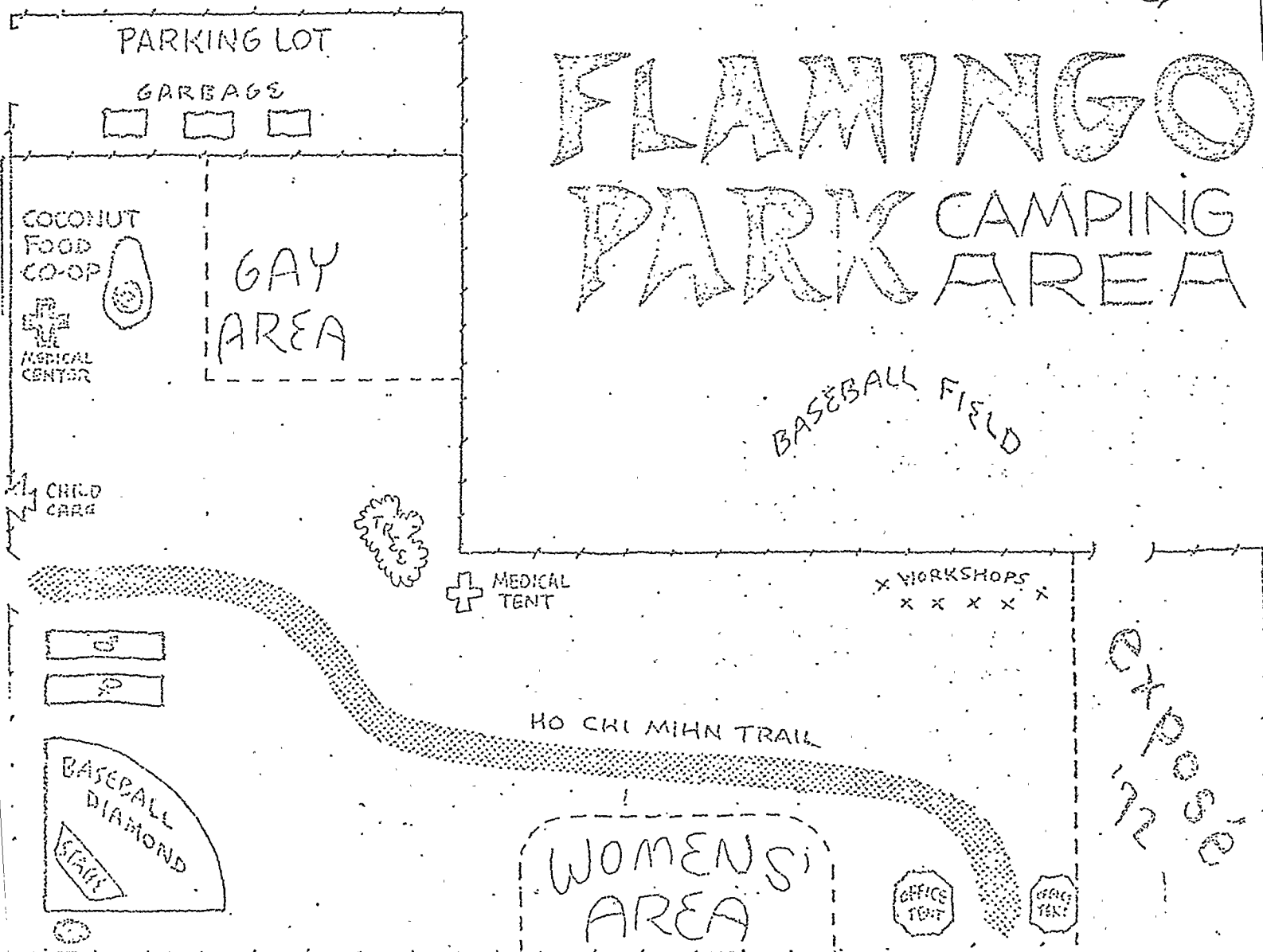
Most important, we need your help. If everyone planning to come to Miami Beach could buy a single dollars' worth of food staples (rice, wheat, canned

vegetables, food that cannot spoil), we could have enough food to provide three meals a day. Although it may not sound like much at all, when everyone contributes to the food collection, it can accumulate into impressive quantities.

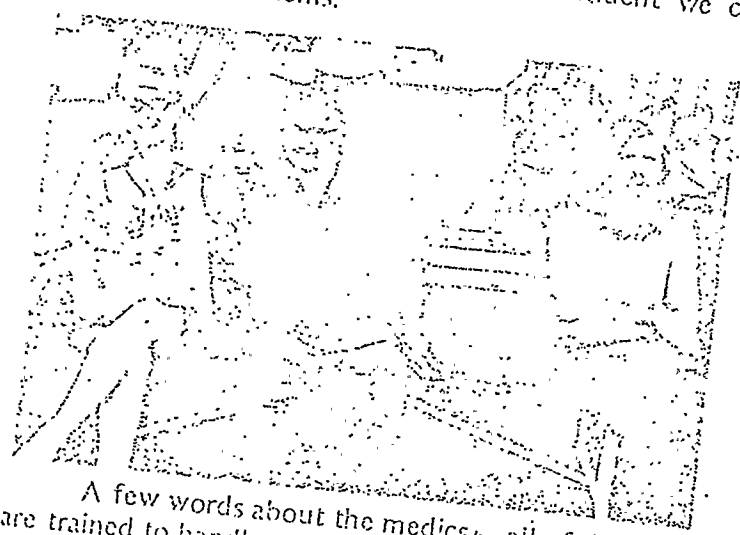
### Legal and Medical Services

The emergency services (medical and legal) are really well organized. The legal people are planning to be in full operation during the Repugnance Condescension. They should be ready to deal with all situations, including mass arrests.

We are going to have two operating medical tents. One tent is planned for minor injuries and bad trips (on the campsite during the Democratic Convention, there were no OD's and very few bad trips) and a second medical tent will be contracted for major injuries, that require trained medical care. We have made full arrangements with the emergency rooms of the local



hospitals, so there will be no trouble with hospital care. For everyone's convenience, there will be a card handed out listing a wide range of service telephone numbers to be used in an emergency. We are confident we can handle most problems.



A few words about the medics-- all of the medics are trained to handle normal medical problems. You can place your trust in the medics who will be there. Special lessons from the Democratic Convention have led to the formation of women and gay medical teams to relate to those who wish their services. People should be careful, however, of untrained, often well-meaning people who wear red cross armbands. The medics that have been screened for training and who are equipped for emergencies will wear distinctive armbands; everyone should be careful of treatment by others.

### Communication and Rumor Verification

Communications between a central location and the land and street areas will be provided to assist the medical and legal personnel, and to assist in rumor verification.

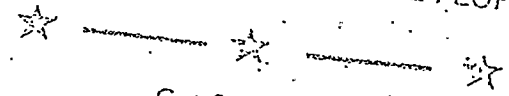
One of the lessons from Mayday was that people with walkie-talkies were among the prime targets of police arrest. In addition to this, people with walkie-talkies often unconsciously assisted the right-wing attempts to jam the air waves with unimportant transmissions, making the co-ordination of ambulance and medic teams very difficult. We hope that everyone could co-operate by not bringing their own walkie-talkies unless they feel that they are absolutely essential. If you do bring walkie-talkies, don't be surprised if you are one of the first arrested.

Rumor verification is very important to keeping the politics of our actions clear. If you hear a rumor, it can be verified by calling at 538-3657, or the Miami Switchboard at 633-7507. A People's radio station can be tuned in on any FM transistor radio at 13.9 megacycles whose call letters is WBUS. WBUS, or the "Magic Bus" has agreed to broadcast important announcements and situation reports throughout the

The importance of not circulating rumors can never be overstated. In the past, especially during Mayday, the government used rumors to shut our community and weaken our attempts to shut the government. Be especially careful of rumors about death or police riot, as the reaction to these rumors could serve as a well-orchestrated plan to justify police action. **STAY TUNED TO WBUS FOR CURRENT INFORMATION. . . VERIFY RUMORS BEFORE PASS THEM ON, PROTECT OUR COMMUNITY, PROTECT OURSELVES.**

In looking towards the Republican Convention we are truly excited. We had a positive experience with the first campsite during the Democratic Convention and we believe that the second campsite will be even better governed and coordinated. We feel the sense of community building around us now. We are sure that the land area will be a living tribute to our life and to our politics. Those of us in Miami and Miami Beach are looking forward with great anticipation to be able to be together on the land with you.

**SEE YOU IN MIAMI!  
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!**



### Get Organized!

The success of our actions in Miami Beach depends in large part on people coming here in well-organized groups. This means that affinity groups (5-10 people) and clusters of affinity groups should be organized by regions and cities.

It is imperative that people around the country take the initiative in organizing themselves into affinity groups and regions prior to arrival in Miami Beach.

Our organizational cohesion will be formalized in the first days on the land. We will have tactical orientation sessions and political discussions between regional leadership and coordinators in Miami.

To help facilitate our self-organization, people should inform the Miami Conventions Coalition of the progress in your region. To aid coordinators, call either 305/672-0123 or write to:

Miami Conventions Coalition  
Tactical & Logistics Task Force  
1718 Alton Road  
Miami Beach, Florida 33139

If possible, please include the following information when you call or write: 1) your area or region; 2) the name and address of your regional coordinator; 3) the estimate of the number of organized affinity groups in your city or region; 4) if you need more literature or speakers; 5) indication of how you learned of the Miami Conventions Coalition; 6) how you received the tactical manual.

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!**

# Ballad of Ho Chi Minh

Dm

Far a - way a - cross the o - cean. Far be -

Am Dm a)

yond the sea's east - ern rim, Lives a man who is fa - ther of the

B7 A7

in - do - Chi - nese peo - ple, And his name it is Ho Chi

Dm Refrain A7 Dm A7 Dm Final ending Dm

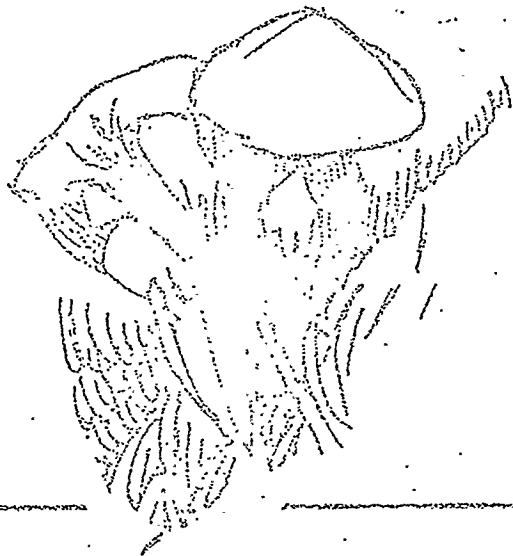
Minh, Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh. Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh. Minh. Ho!

Now Ho Chi Minh was a deep sea sailor  
 He served his time out on the seven  
 seas  
 Work and hardship were part of his  
 early education  
 Exploitation his ABC.  
 Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh...

Now Ho Chi Minh came home from  
 sailing  
 And he looked out on his native land  
 Saw the want and the hunger of the  
 Indo Chinese people  
 Foreign soldiers on every hand.  
 Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh...

Now Ho Chi Minh went to the  
 mountains  
 And he trained a determined band  
 Heroes all, sworn to liberate the  
 Indo Chinese people  
 Drive invaders from the land.  
 Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh...

From the mountains and the jungles  
 From the rice lands and the Plain  
 of Reeds  
 March the men and the women of the  
 Indo Chinese Army  
 Planting freedom with victory seeds.  
 Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh...



## Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam

The PRG Seven Point Plan was first presented in Paris as long ago as July, 1971. The two central points are: 1.) regarding the military situation: the U.S. must set a date for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military personnel, weapons and war materiel, and those of its allies. 2.) regarding the political situation in South Vietnam: the U.S. must end its intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and stop backing the regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

### PHONE NUMBERS

Miami Conventions Coalition	672-0123	Dade County	377-7691
Miami Women's Coalition	672-0055	Traveler's Aid	371-7535
Youth International Party	531-8895	Dispatch News	444-0962
Miami Federation of Senior Citizens	538-2979	WBUS Radio 93.9 FM	672-2500
Miami Ambulance Service	642-6400	Unicorn News	866-5781
Medical Committee on Human Rights	445-4691	Switchboard	633-7507
Free Clinic	634-7741	RCLC	538-6357
Crisis Center	649-8206	United Black Students	284-2683
Suicide Prevention	379-2611	Nat'l. Coalition of Gay Org's.	633-7508
Public Defender	358-4700	United Farm Workers	633-7071
Miami City Jail	377-7311	Vietnam Veterans Against The War	885-2209
Miami Beach City Jail	534-7511		681-7982

In the month when rice plants  
Seek hungrily  
The rains of the Southwest Monsoon  
The farmers of Viet Nam  
Will call the forces of nature  
The gods —  
The blessings of the ancestors  
To come to Viet Nam —  
To complete the traditional rhythm of life  
To come and feed the earth.

And the rains will come —  
Slowly at first  
Falling gently upon children, Uncles  
Sisters, Old Ones —  
On jungle clearings  
That are factories and schools  
On quiet villages  
Where  
Family to family  
Dear strong comrades  
Have, since the thirteenth century,  
Subdued the water genie  
In his battle against  
The mountain genie with earthen dikes and irrigation,  
Have struggled with the elements  
Have cultivated the Red River Valley's rice bowl  
To feed millions.  
Thus has it been in Viet Nam —  
A country which serves the needs of its people.

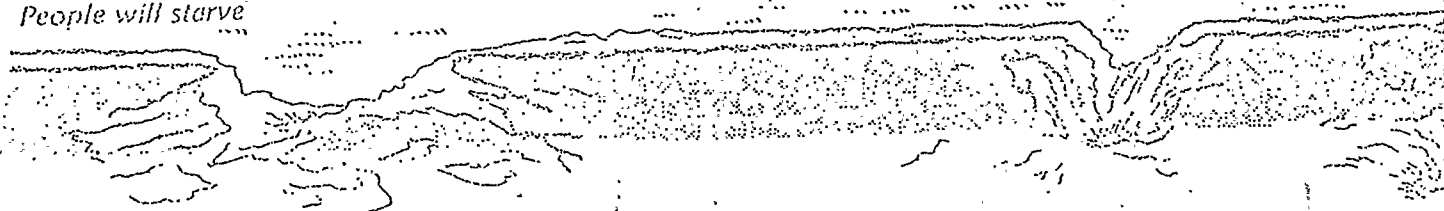
In the month of August  
In this time of traditional renewal —  
The work of centuries —  
The work of thousands —  
Will take on new meaning.  
For when the first rains come  
When the first drops touch the mountaintops  
Then travel  
In torrential consuming floods to the lowlands  
The Dikes  
Built so carefully  
With mud and baskets  
And human chains of resistance  
Will crumble and break  
Will come demolishing villages —  
Fields of fruit — fields of rice —  
Fields of vegetables — fields of life —  
People will die  
People will be refuged,  
People will starve

While Nixon is winding down, winding down,  
That which he has always escalated.  
He sent the plague of fire  
He sent them the horror of defoliation —  
He mutilated their bodies  
Leveled their pagodas and shrines —  
And when they still resisted  
Their spirit the aspirations of their country —  
Their very people —  
Nixon bombed the dikes  
Created craters which when filled with floods  
Will break other dikes —  
Nixon would destroy Vietnam  
Nixon Lies

In the month of August  
The month of the sacred drum  
In the month that the dikes crack  
And the strength of Vietnamese people responds  
To Nixon's crime...  
The people of the United States  
Will come to Miami Beach  
From Seattle to Atlanta  
People spattered with the Rainbow  
Speaking about the floods  
About winding down  
The simple truth that  
Unless Nixon is stopped  
We will be in Indochina another generation —  
And the thunder raging message  
Before America  
Will change the direction of the seventies  
And push Richard Nixon into the deep blue sea...

Because we are strong — we are bold — we respond  
We are the future  
The street without joy will end in Miami Beach  
For My Lai means FIGHT BACK  
Attica means FIGHT BACK  
Women Unite FIGHT BACK  
Vietnam means FIGHT BACK

C.K.



EXPOSE

# WAY TO EXPLAIN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## AUGUST 20: WOMEN IN REVOLT

We are coming to Miami Beach to show that Richard Nixon does not represent us, and that we shall do everything possible, within the discipline of militant non-violent confrontation, to resist the policies he represents.

August 18-23 will be the trial of Richard Nixon for his crimes against humanity. Our scenario will bring forth the evidence; and the American people will pass the decisive judgement dealing Nixon and Co. the political fate he deserves: ignominious defeat.

EXPOSE will focus on sexism and the specific oppression of women. Through workshops, guerrilla theatre and music, displays and exhibits of women's culture, we will build an awareness of women's force in unity with women in poverty, women in prisons and women within our own community. All projects and workshops are under the aegis of the Miami Women's Coalition.

## AUGUST 18: DEDICATION OF A CITY DAY OF UNITY

We will create a city on the campsite. This will be a day of growth in which our unity with one another, our unity of purpose — to confront Richard Nixon and expose the domestic and international atrocities he has committed during his reign of terror — and our strength as a community will be the base of our united energy. Through our own community on the campsite, we will also come to understand and respect the senior citizens community which surrounds us.

## AUGUST 21: GEORGE JACKSON MEMORIAL DAY

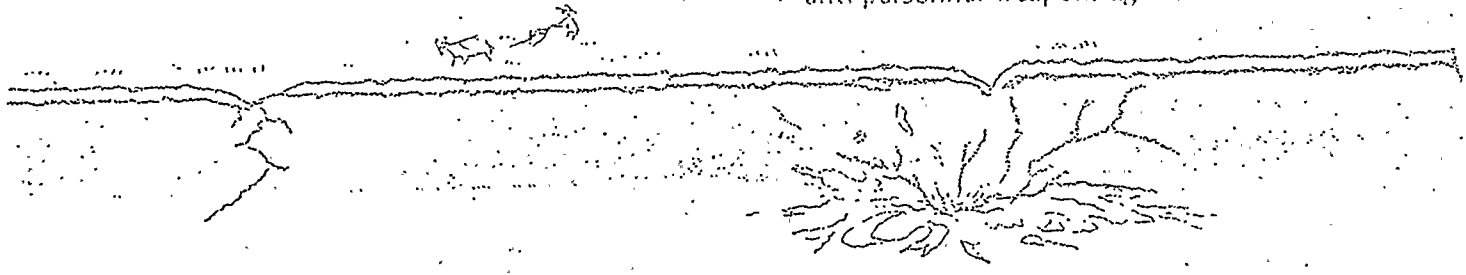
EXPOSE will honor the spirit of resistance by Third World people and all political prisoners. This will not be a day of mourning, but rather a day in which we will learn from George Jackson's revolutionary spirit and from his inflexible determination.

## AUGUST 19: DAY OF CREATION

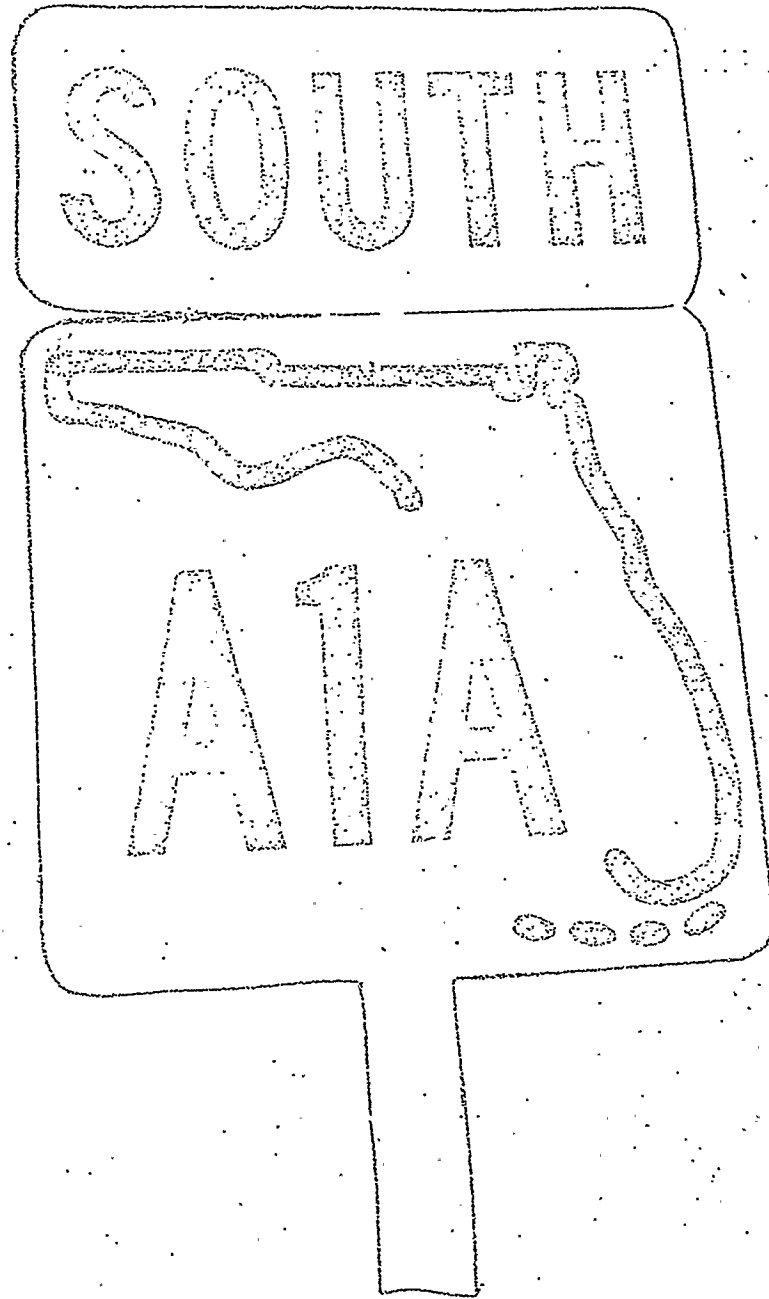
We must learn to be strong, independent people; to develop our own ideas and to find creative expressions for them. There will be workshops on food co-operatives, communes, alternatives in music and arts and crafts. We will have programs in tactical and strategic training, and help people become organized into affinity groups.

## AUGUST 22: INDOCHINA VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE

The twenty-second focuses on the widened air war in Indochina. Exhibits displaying the rise of technological warfare, the culture of the Vietnamese people, the vast destruction of the land and people of Ind. China and the extent and nature of the bombing. Emphasis is directed on the current genocidal attacks on the dikes in the Tonkin Plain which threaten the lives of millions of civilians. Those who have recently returned from Paris and Hanoi will be among the speakers. Films and slideshows will also be shown exposing the Nixon administration's "secret tactics," including a North Vietnamese film depicting the extensive use of anti-personnel weapons against civilians.



This manual represents the united efforts of:  
Effeminst Caucus  
Miami Conventions Coalition  
Miami Women's Coalition  
Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice  
Youth International Party



published in the liberated zone of the United States of America

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

RA

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller  
1 - Mr. T.F. Smith  
DATE: 8/18/72  
1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the final IEC report dated 8/18/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows that the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC), under the dominance of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), continues to plan for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) has begun its automobile caravans but to date only 38 cars are included in the caravans. The report states that members of the Attica Brigade and the Armadillo May Day Tribe, both of which groups have engaged in disruptive activities in the past, plan to participate in demonstrations during the Convention. Anti-Castro Cuban exile groups are expected to demonstrate against the protesters at the Convention with some young Cuban exiles instigating "commando-type" actions.

*ow*

REC-47,62-113887-169

The report concludes that the number of protesters will not reach 5,000, but civil disobedience can be expected, including attempts to prevent delegates from entering Convention Hall. Whatever disruptions occur are expected to be small and law enforcement resources appear adequate to contain such actions.

AUG 20 1972

Enclosure

62-113887

58 AUG 20 1972

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CONTINUED - OVER



REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.  
AUG 18 8 33 PM 1972

REC'D  
DOM INTELL DIV.

AUG 23 9 30 AM '72

REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

AUG 21 10 30 AM '72

REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

AUG 18 5 14 PM '72

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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DEL.  DATE 6/2/72 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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AUG 23 9 37 AM '72

REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

EM

WNV/AG

TSS

~~SECRET~~

E-22

Number 13

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA  
AUGUST 21-24, 1972

August 18, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

~~SECRET~~

62-113887-169

ENCLOSURE

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SUMMARY

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), now dominated by representatives of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), continues to call for demonstrations during the Republican Convention. Representatives of the MCC are traveling in various parts of the country to promote participation in protests at the Convention.

a leader of the PCPJ, has stated that "nonviolent civil disobedience" will take place at Convention Hall on August 23. This will include a sit-in at the Doral Hotel by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) and senior citizens and a sit-in on the main access roads to the Hall.

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The VVAW-sponsored "Operation Last Patrol," which consists of car caravans from various points to Miami Beach, has begun. Although the VVAW predicted 6,000 cars would participate, only 38 cars were in the caravans on August 17.

Up to 75 members of the ATTICA BRIGADE and ten former members of the defunct ARMADILLO MAY DAY TRIBE plan to engage in demonstrations during the Convention. Both of these organizations have engaged in disruptive activities in the past.

Flamingo Park has been granted to the protesters as a Miami Beach campsite. Approximately 200 individuals were in the Park on the morning of August 17.

Anti-CASTRO Cuban exile groups plan to demonstrate at the Convention site on August 21. In addition, some exiles may take "commando-type" action against anti-Convention demonstrators.

A check of major public transportation companies shows that no transportation has been chartered by protest groups to carry demonstrators to Miami Beach.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

While protest leaders continue to predict 10,000 to 15,000 participants in demonstrations during the Convention, it is unlikely that the number of demonstrators will reach 5,000.

It can be expected that protesters will engage in civil disobedience, including attempts to prevent Convention delegates from entering Convention Hall. Law enforcement resources appear adequate to cope with this type of disruption.

The presence of former members of the ARMADILLO MAY DAY TRIBE and the ATTICA BRIGADE raises the danger of violent activity during the Convention. These individuals have taken part in and are experienced in militant disruptive activities. They are not susceptible to control by moderate protest leaders and, operating in small groups, will be difficult for police to control. Calls by the leaders of the PCPJ

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and the MCC for civil disobedience will have the effect of encouraging "do your own thing" violent activity.

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BACKGROUND

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), dominated by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), is currently distributing fliers captioned "Prepare." These fliers contain a listing of Republican Party activities during the week preceding the Convention. Decisions made by the Party during its meeting will determine the issues to be used by the protesters during Convention week.

Jane FONDA, who recently returned from a visit to North Vietnam, has accepted an invitation to speak during the women's day activities sponsored by MCC on August 20-21.

An MCC representative plans to contact the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) in Miami in an attempt to have SDS join in protest activities. It is, however, to be made clear to SDS that it will be allowed to join in the activities only if it agrees to accept MCC rules and decisions.

The MCC has sent out five teams of "travelers" to various sections of the country to promote protest activities at the Convention. An MCC flier captioned "Wind NIXON Down," which describes the MCC scenario for Republican National Convention protests, is being distributed. [ ] an official of the PCPJ, and a female companion are currently visiting various major cities in the U.S. to promote interest in the protest activities at the Republican National Convention.

On August 7, [ ] spoke at a meeting in New York City during which he stated that [ ] of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY and [ ] will speak at the George JACKSON memorial to be held on August 20 in Miami Beach. During this speech, [ ] stated that "nonviolent civil disobedience" will take place at the Convention Hall on August 23, the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) and senior citizens will hold a sit-in at the Doral Hotel, and there will be a three-hour sit-in at the main access roads leading to the Convention Hall to prevent delegates from entering.

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The VVAW, originally predicting 6,000 cars in its caravan to be known as "Operation Last Patrol," now is indicating that it expects 2,000 people to arrive in Miami in this operation. As of the morning of August 17, a total of 38 cars were participating in caravans from Portland, Oregon; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Boston, Massachusetts.

In addition, the VVAW planned a 150-mile march from Ft. Pierce, Florida, to Miami Beach. Seventeen individuals left Ft. Pierce on August 14 and are proceeding toward Miami Beach.

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Fifty to 75 individuals affiliated with the ATTICA BRIGADE, a militant protest group in New York, will reportedly travel to Miami Beach.

Tom FORCADE, leader of the ZIPPIES which split from the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), has returned to Miami. FORCADE has stated that the ZIPPIES will neither cooperate with the MCC nor accept direction from it.

Former members of the ARMADILLO MAY DAY TRIBE in Texas plan to participate in protest demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. Some ten former members plan to drive to Miami Beach. It is to be noted that this group was one of the most violence-prone participating in the May Day demonstrations in Washington, D. C., in 1971.

A representative of the COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), National Office, gave the PCPJ \$1,000 to be used toward expenses incurred by the MCC in promoting protest activities.

The SDS has discussed plans for entering the Convention Hall during the Republican National Convention. These plans call for a rally of 5,000 or more at a vehicle entrance to the Convention site. During the rally, the majority of the protesters will rush around the corner to a point across from the Miami Beach Municipal Parking Garage in order to draw police from their post inside the Convention complex. If the police are diverted from their positions, 200 to 300 SDS members using wire cutters and pry bars will attempt to force their way into the complex through a pedestrian gate near Washington Avenue.

On August 14, the Miami Beach City Council voted to allow demonstrators use of Flamingo Park as a campsite during the Republican National Convention. Approval of the campsite was contingent upon sufficient sanitary facilities and a pledge of no nudity or dope usage. Approximately 200 people were in the Park on the morning of August 17.

Several anti-CASTRO Cuban exile groups met on August 15 to plan for a demonstration at the Convention site on August 21. Leaders of these groups anticipate that more Cubans will participate than the estimated 1,000 during demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention. In addition, some young Cubans are also expected to organize "commando-type" demonstrations against extremists who may picket President NIXON.

The Reverend Carl MC INTIRE previously planned to hold a "Win in Vietnam" march at Miami Beach on August 21, but he is no longer expected to sponsor such a march. In its place, a rally will be held but no details are available as to the number of participants.

The NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY (NSWPP) in a recently published leaflet entitled "Operation Beachhead" stated that the NSWPP intends to "demonstrate on behalf of the unrepresented millions of

white people in America" at the Republican National Convention. This activity is scheduled for August 19-23 and NSWPP hopes to have a campsite for 1,000 people; however, it has not submitted an application for a campsite.

A check of major transportation companies throughout the United States shows that protest groups have chartered no transportation to carry demonstrators to Miami Beach.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications of any significant foreign plans or efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.



LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Law enforcement preparations and resources, which enabled local agencies to control all incidents during the Democratic National Convention without difficulty, are being continued for the Republican National Convention. No major incidents, however, occurred during the Democratic Convention to test the effectiveness of local law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Intelligence Center, located in the Convention Hall basement, is in operation.

The Florida National Guard and Federal troops are available if needed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callehan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 8-31-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
~~INTELLIGENCE~~ CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for September - October, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls *NLS*

(8)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*wrw/TIS pt.*

*5-gtt*

EX-105

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*pt.*  
[Stamp]

SEP 14 1972  
*1334*

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

AUG 31 5 09 PM '72

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. ✓ DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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~~SENSITIVE~~

E-12

Number 15

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

August 31, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

12-113881-770  
ENCLOSURE

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

31 August -  
1 September

Georgetown, Guyana

West Indian Regional Conference of Progressive Movements. Sponsored by [redacted] of [redacted] opposition leader, [redacted] and the PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY. Fifteen to twenty delegates from several Caribbean leftist organizations as well as the PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY will attend. Possible Cuban attendance.

b6  
b7C

Autumn, 1972

Tokyo or New York City

Third Session of the Bertrand RUSSELL War Crimes Tribunal.

1-3 September

New Orleans, Louisiana

Meeting of REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA People's Center Council.

1-4 September

San Diego, California

Second International Assembly of CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

2 September

Arlington, Virginia

National Convention of the  
NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S  
PARTY (NSWPP).

2-3 September

Stockholm

Stockholm Conference on Vietnam-  
Executive Committee meeting to  
launch new international action  
against war in Indochina.

2-4 September

Cincinnati, Ohio

National Convention of INTERNA-  
TIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS.

2-4 September

New York City

National Convention of the  
WORKERS WORLD PARTY.

3 September

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at the Ellipse.  
Sponsored by NSWPP.

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

7 September

Stony Brook, Long Island

Demonstration at Administration Building, Stony Brook College, to protest Defense Department policies.. Sponsored by RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE.

9-10 September

New York City

Meeting of the National Council of the COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

22 September

Latin America

Day of Solidarity with the People of Puerto Rico. Sponsored by the AFRO-ASIAN LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION, a Cuban front developed from the 1966 Tricontinental Conference.

23 September

Washington, D. C.

East Coast Conference of NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).

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~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4-8 October	Santiago, Chile	World Peace Council Presidential Committee Meeting. Will discuss preparations for a World Congress of the Peace Movement scheduled for Autumn, 1973.
7 October	Palo Alto, California	National Steering Committee meeting of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR.
8 October	Boston, Massachusetts	National Steering Committee meeting of the NPAC.
10-16 October	Copenhagen	Third Session of the International Commission of Enquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina. Sponsored

4

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

continued

continued

by the INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO U.S. WAR CRIMES IN INDOCHINA and supported by STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM and the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. Probably American participation.

26 October

Nationwide

Picket lines around Federal buildings to demand immediate end to U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia. Sponsored by NPAC and other antiwar groups.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 9-29-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for October - November, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar was prepared by IEC, based on data furnished by the FBI and other participating agencies.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:nls *nls*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*T. Sp...*  
*D. ...*  
*Dec 12/72*  
*Am ...*  
*Sub...*  
*tu*

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**ENCLOSURE**

54 OCT 13 1972

*2150*

*5 - Tunstall*

REC'D C. J. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

SEP 29 2 41 PM '72

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
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E-12

Number 16

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

September 29, 1972

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coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
October 1972	France	Assembly of World Youth in Support of Vietnam. Plans for this meeting originated in July 27, 1972, Paris Meeting of European Communist Parties to discuss Vietnam support.
23 September - 1 October	Rome, Italy	L'Unita National Festival. Festival will be large demonstration against imperialism and for the end of the Vietnam War. Democratic Republic of Vietnam and National Liberation Front of South Vietnam representatives will attend. Probable American participation.
1-2 October	Palo Alto, California	National Steering Committee meeting of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

4-8 October

Santiago, Chile

World Peace Council Presidential Committee Meeting. Will discuss preparations for a World Congress of the Peace Movement scheduled for Autumn 1973.

6-9 October

Quebec, Canada

International Assembly of Christians in Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian Peoples. Theme "Human Liberation and the Liberation of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian Peoples." 300 delegates expected to participate, including North and South Vietnamese and a large delegation from the U.S.

7-8 October

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Emergency meeting of STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

8 October

Boston, Massachusetts

National Steering Committee meeting of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).

9-12 October

Beirut, Lebanon

Arab Progressive Front Congress for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution. Sponsored by the ARAB PROGRESSIVE FRONT and partially financed by the COMMUNIST PARTY of Lebanon.

10-16 October

Copenhagen, Denmark

Third Session of the International Commission of Enquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina. Sponsored by the INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO U.S. WAR CRIMES IN INDOCHINA and supported by STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM and the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. Probable American participation.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
15-22 October	Worldwide	International Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Indochina. Sponsored by the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM.
26 October	Nationwide	Picket lines around Federal buildings to demand immediate end to U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia. -- Sponsored by NPAC and other antiwar groups.
11-14 November	Baghdad, Iraq	Scientific Seminar - "Oil as a Weapon in the Struggle Against Imperialism and Israeli Aggression and as an Instrument in the Development of an Independent National Economy." Sponsored and organized by the communist-front WORLD PEACE COUNCIL and its affiliate, the IRAQI NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PEACE AND SOLIDARITY. Three Americans have been invited to participate.



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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
18 November	Nationwide	Demonstrations demanding total, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Southeast Asia. Sponsored by NPAC and other antiwar groups.
22-26 November	Cleveland, Ohio	National Convention of YOUTH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.
25-26 November	Paris, France	Executive Committee Meeting of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. Will consider preparations for Conference in early 1973. American participation expected.

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/24/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1-Mr. Felt  
1-Mr. Cleveland  
1-Mr. Miller

1-Mr. Branigan  
1-Mr. Cregar  
1-Mr. Gray  
1-Mr. G.C. Moore  
1-Mr. Shackelford  
1-Mr. T.J. Smith  
1-Mr. Tunstall

Felt	_____
Bates	_____
Bishop	_____
Callahan	_____
Campbell	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Miller	_____
Ponder	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

Reference prior memoranda advising of the request levied on IEC by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) for a compilation of intelligence requirements which could be collected in whole or in part domestically. Memorandum of 10/4/72 containing a final draft of these requirements was approved by the Acting Director.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of these requirements along with a transmittal letter to the PFIAB indicating that this study is being submitted as working papers. The letter also requests that IEC be consulted prior to distribution of these requirements outside the PFIAB.

The list of requirements is identical to that submitted for approval by the referenced memorandum of 10/4/72.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

GTT:wmc  
(11)

*[Handwritten initials and scribbles]*

*[Handwritten initials: WVC, EM, WAB, etc.]*

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REC-70

62-113887-172  
*[Handwritten initials: JEK]*

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NOV 3 1972  
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FBI

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FBI  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED CLEVELAND

REC'D J. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

OCT 25 6 33 AM '72

REC'D J. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D J. S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

OCT 26

4 51 PM '72

OCT 24 12 58 PM '72

FBI

JUSTICE

OCT 26 4 43 PM '72

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EXCEPT AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116245 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

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DATE 10/21/72  
SSC 62-116375-466  
HSC

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

October 25, 1972

Address Reply to the  
Division Indicated  
and Refer to Initials and Number

George W. Anderson, Jr.  
Admiral, USN (Ret.)  
Chairman, President's Foreign  
Intelligence Advisory Board

Dear Admiral Anderson:

Pursuant to your request to me there are enclosed two copies of a working paper setting forth intelligence requirements which can be satisfied in whole or part by collection within the United States.

I would appreciate being consulted prior to distribution of this paper outside the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard A. Wells

Enclosures (2)

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62-113887-172

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Working Paper

INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS LIST

October 25, 1972

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY ..... b .....  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON impossible to  
determine

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

62-113887-172

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## INTRODUCTION

Historically, in the classic context, intelligence has concerned itself only with information of foreign governments, their activities, capabilities, military prowess and foreign policies. In today's environment such a definition is too limited. Terrorism, civil unrest, drug abuse, crime and protest pervade the Nation and the world, with unpredictable interactions and counteractions. The term "national security" has taken on a new meaning and dimension, and may be equated in part to "national survival."

In this state of national and world affairs, the "intelligence" requirements of the U.S. have broadened and proliferated immensely. Undeniably, the tried-and-true methods of intelligence collection are valuable for application to these broader needs. In some areas new techniques and methods may have to be adopted. Increased emphasis

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on exploitation of available sources in the U.S. may fulfill part of the requirement.

The intelligence requirements presented hereinafter cover both those needed for national security in its historical sense, and those essential for national survival. Some, such as military information of foreign powers, can in large part only be satisfied by collection abroad; however, targets of opportunity such as defecting foreign military personnel, foreign travellers, tourists and other diplomatic or official personnel may offer the chance to collect military intelligence in this country. Others, such as narcotics intelligence, can be collected both in the U.S. and abroad. Still others, such as criminal intelligence, probably can be satisfied largely within the U.S.

TOP SECRET

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Positions of other governments on sensitive, international, and United Nations issues.
2. The opinions of foreign officials on United States actions.
3. Biographic data on important foreign personalities.
4. Coverage of diplomats and diplomatic establishments of countries sympathetic to the Peoples Republic of China with the objective of developing information concerning Red China's policies and plans.
5. Coverage of diplomatic and official establishments and personnel of the Middle East countries, including both pro-Arab and pro-Israeli establishments.
6. Internal frictions in foreign countries that can be utilized by the United States in furtherance of its policies.

~~SECRET~~

ECONOMIC

1. Development of new industries by foreign countries.
2. Aid to foreign countries by major powers to develop industry and markets.
3. Information on the world energy situation.
4. Foreign intentions, plans, and strategies in trade and monetary negotiations.
5. Foreign financial developments that affect the flow of capital and the U.S. balance-of-payments position.
6. Foreign policies and practices that affect the U.S. trade and access to raw materials, the competitive position of our exports, and business operations abroad.
7. The performance of foreign economies and their future prospects.
8. Foreign military expenditures.
9. Foreign military production and procurement.

~~SECRET~~

10. Foreign access to strategic commodities and advance production technology, including research and development and computer technology.

COUNTERESPIONAGE

A. Communist Intelligence Services (CIS) which consist of the intelligence services of the Soviet Union, the Satellite Countries, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, the Peoples Republic of China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

1. Organization, structure and mission of each CIS.
2. Overt and covert intelligence collection requirements and priorities assigned for each of these services.
3. Methods of overt and covert intelligence collection (modus operandi) of each service.
4. Communications methods used by these services (headquarters to residentura and residentura to agents).
5. Security procedures utilized.
6. Identification of operational personnel counterintelligence targeting.

7. Penetration of the various networks through live and/or technical means.
8. Disruption of such networks through all available channels.
9. Recruitment attempts by CIS among emigre groups, persons employed by defense industries, military personnel, U.S. Government agencies and journalists.
10. Travel by members of the CIS, including unauthorized travel within the U.S.
11. Information concerning personal activities of CIS personnel which might indicate recruitment or defection potential.
12. Information concerning individuals and organizations in the U.S. who are working on behalf of foreign governments.
13. Travel of U.S. citizens to communist-bloc countries.

14. Information on any international political situations which could affect CIS operational activity within the U.S.
15. Information relating to procedures, doctrines, materials or equipment used in foreign communications.
16. Information on attempts to obtain unauthorized access to U.S. cryptographic materials, equipment, installations or procedures or to otherwise endanger U.S. crypto-security or intercept U.S. Governmental communications.
17. Information about relations with and support to (funding) Communist Party, USA, and other organizations and groups.
18. Information concerning visitors from communist bloc, including exchange scientists, students, and cultural and trade delegations.

19. Information concerning the activities, contacts, etc., of communist bloc trade, cultural and journalistic representatives stationed in the U.S.
  20. Information about activities of communist bloc countries in the political arena of the United Nations and other international organizations represented in the U.S.; i.e., foreign positive intelligence, as reflected through CIS activities.
  21. Information concerning technical counter-measures and surveillance capabilities of foreign governments.
- B. Noncommunist' countries intelligence services.
1. While generally of lower priority than the intelligence services of the communist countries, most of the foregoing requirements apply to the intelligence services

~~SECRET~~

of the noncommunist countries, particularly those of the Middle East.

2. Information that CIS have penetrated other intelligence services and international organizations in which the U.S. participates.
3. Objectives of the intelligence services of governments which generally support U.S. policies.

~~SECRET~~



REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OR  
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

1. The identity, objectives, and membership of such groups. Identification of individual unaffiliated revolutionaries, anarchists and those who would resort to violence and terroristic activities.
2. The relationship between U.S. groups and foreign groups or governments.
3. The source of funds utilized by these groups. Sources and methods of false identity documentation utilized by revolutionaries and terrorists.
4. The stockpiling of and training with weapons by members; location of any guerilla warfare or terrorist training areas.
5. Methods of communications utilized by the groups.
6. Penetration of underground or clandestine apparatus utilized by these groups.

7. Violence, urban guerilla warfare, revolutionary activity and demonstrations planned.
8. The identity of members or sympathizers of the groups in the Armed Services and data on nature and extent of support or assistance, such as furnishing of weapons.
9. The influence of these groups in the labor, educational, news media, political, judicial and civil rights areas.
10. Foreign travel and contacts by members.
11. Travel by foreign extremists or revolutionaries in the U.S. and the purpose of such travel.
12. Advance information concerning foreign conferences and coverage of the conferences.
13. Racial or extremist trends which present a potential for violence or disturbances.
14. Training of U.S. nationals in urban guerilla warfare by foreign governments.
15. Information concerning extremists who have fled the U.S. to avoid prosecutive action.

16. Information indicating plans to assault, attack, kidnap or assassinate U.S. Government officials, private citizens and representatives of foreign governments.
17. Plans of dissident nationalist groups in the United States to conduct activities against the establishments of current foreign regimes in this country or against U.S. facilities here or abroad in order to bring pressure to bear to obtain U.S. support for the dissidents' objectives.
18. Plans of foreign groups to kidnap or assassinate U.S. officials or to commit sabotage in order to force a change in U.S. policy.
19. The supplying by dissident nationalist groups of money or arms to antiregime groups abroad.
20. Development of data indicating such individuals are acting in the U.S. on behalf of foreign

interest or governments as to require their registration as agents of foreign powers.

21. Identification in U.S. of underground escape routes and reentry channels utilized by these individuals and/or groups.
22. Identity and source of publications, including training documents, being sent into U.S. to be utilized by revolutionaries, subversive or terrorist groups.
23. Extent of contact with and influence exerted over members of U.S. military serving in foreign countries by revolutionary or terrorist groups operating within respective countries.

NARCOTICS

1. Any indication that heroin labs are operating in the United States and the existence of clandestine laboratory operations which could be utilized to convert morphine base to heroin.
2. Purchases abroad of heroin or morphine base by U.S. citizens.
3. The availability of heroin or morphine base in the U.S.
4. Information that potential converters are purchasing precursor chemicals, particularly acetic anhydride, which are used to convert morphine base to heroin.
5. The availability and source of brown heroin in the United States.
6. The involvement of ethnic Chinese in narcotics traffic.
7. Smuggling routes and techniques of concealment used in the narcotics traffic.

~~SECRET~~

8. Communications utilized by narcotics traffickers.
9. Key individuals involved and the methods used in distribution of narcotics.
10. Information indicating that commercial shipping and transportation firms are involved in smuggling narcotics.
11. Involvement on the part of foreign diplomatic or official personnel in the narcotics traffic.

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~~SECRET~~

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

1. The organization and operation of groups formed to engage in criminal activities, including leaders, members and relationships with other such groups.
2. The primary criminal activities engaged in by these groups.
3. Information regarding the movement of funds derived from criminal activities, including investments in legitimate business, financing criminal activities, and neutralization of governmental control through corruption. The degree of influence that such funds enable such groups to exert.
4. Conflicts between criminal groups.
5. Means of communications, influential associations and pertinent travel data concerning each group and its members.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*ms*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Cregar

DATE: 10/20/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr, W.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

7

On 10/18/72 The White House requested that captioned Committee submit by 11/10/72 an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S., for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country.

In order to fulfill the above levy, each member agency of IEC is being asked to furnish any available information regarding the following points:

*blair*  
*gc*  
*shackelford*

- 1) Number of foreign students of each designated nationality in the U.S. and their location.
- 2) Membership by these students in either terrorist groups or groups capable of committing acts of terrorism.
- 3) Student groups formed by these students, including size of membership, key officials and any connections with foreign groups such as AL FATAH.
- 4) Actual membership of such students in such terrorist organizations as AL FATAH.
- 5) Relationship of students and/or student groups with other militant groups within the U.S.
- 6) Past terrorist activities in which such students and/or groups have been involved.
- 7) Extent of propaganda efforts conducted by or directed at such students and/or student groups.

*mg*

GTT:wmc  
(6)

REC-28 62-113887-173

ST-114

CONTINUED - OVER

*FD*

57 NOV 24 1972

*5. GTT*

*copy sent to Deputy Attorney General  
May 2, 1972  
FJC*



AMDA 11/15

RECEIVED MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.

OCT 24 10 53 AM '72

RECEIVED

OCT 24 8 42 AM '72

OCT 20 2 45 PM '72

OCT 26 9 18 AM '72

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S)-62-116396 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/2/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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OCT 26 10 12 AM '72

OCT 26 10 16 AM '72

RECEIVED MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

8) Current U.S. restrictions placed upon foreign students.

The evaluation requested will undoubtedly be furnished to the President's committee studying ways and means of preventing terrorist activities in the U.S. The information being requested by IEC can be partially fulfilled by the Extremist Intelligence, Nationalities Intelligence and Revolutionary Activities Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division. These Sections are being canvassed for information in line with the above request and the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff will compile all available data for approval and submission to the IEC. The Bureau's representative thereafter will participate in the preparation of the evaluation which has been requested by The White House.

ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, Bureau's contribution will be submitted for approval prior to being furnished to IEC.

EM

WGC

~~7~~  
DDK/dmfs

J...  
10/25-  
9:34P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

1-Mr. E.S. Miller

1-Mr. W.O. Cregar

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

DATE: 11/9/72

1-Mr. A. Gray

1-Mr. G.C. Moore

1-Mr. Shackelford

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1-Mr. T.J. Smith

1-Mr. Tunstall

*G. Tunstall*

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Campbell \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ponder \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

The White House has requested captioned Committee submit periodic reports on the potential for violence during demonstrations which may be held during the upcoming Presidential inauguration ceremonies. Bernard Wells, Executive Director of IEC, has indicated that the Committee will shortly begin submissions of weekly communications regarding the plans of dissident and militant groups during the inauguration as well as an evaluation of the disruptive potential of such demonstrations.

Much of the information necessary for this evaluation can be furnished by the Domestic Intelligence Division. If approved, the Extremist Intelligence, Internal Security, Nationalities Intelligence, Research and Revolutionary Activities Sections will be canvassed for information in line with the above request.

*CA# 75-6203*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *3-30-88* BY *SP5 [signature]*

ACTION:

If you approve, the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff will compile all pertinent data developed by these Sections and furnish to IEC.

GTT:wmc lwmc  
(8)

*5- [signature]*

EX-117

EM

REC-27

*67-113-1-194*

15 NOV 28 1972

*wmc*

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*copy sent to [unclear] May 7, 1975 [unclear]*

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DOM INTELL DIV.

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MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

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Nov 27 5 11 PM '72

( )

OFFICE

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEN STUDY 75

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ACC.	SSC	DATE	HSC	DATE
	62-116395-206	6/27/75		
DEL.		DATE	ACC.	DATE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

1-Mr. Felt  
1-Mr. Miller

DATE: 11/21/72

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1-Mr. Boynton  
1-Mr. Branigan  
1-Mr. Cregar  
1-Mr. A. Gray  
1-Mr. G.C. Moore  
1-Mr. Shackelford  
1-Mr. T.J. Smith  
1-Mr. Tunstall

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for IEC to prepare, on a weekly basis, a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the first IEC compilation dated 11/20/72 in response to such request. This compilation is composed primarily of data furnished by the State Department; however, as the field, in accordance with recent instructions, begins submission of possible targets of terrorism, the Bureau's contribution will become a substantial part of these publications.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc  
(11)

ENCLOSURE

REC-13 62-113887-175

EX-105

3 NOV 29 1972

S-Tunstall

70 DEC 5 1972

R. J. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

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ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. ✓ DATE 4/17/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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*[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document]*



Number 1

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES

ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

November 20, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 21 copies

b6  
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY   
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY D  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite  
*determination*

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ENCLOSURE 62-113887-175

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. It is not an all-inclusive list since historically almost every conceivable type of person and place has been subject to such an attack. Many terrorist acts are symbolic; therefore, the victims may not be directly connected with the primary objectives of the terrorists. An example would be the kidnapping of an American diplomat to force the United States to put pressure on Israel to release Palestinian prisoners or a terrorist act for the sole purpose of giving publicity to the terrorist cause.

Carlos MARIGHELLA, martyred Brazilian terrorist, stated in his "Minimanual of the Urban Guerilla":

"The kidnapping of personalities who are known artists, sports figures or are outstanding in some other field, but

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who have evidenced no political interests,"  
can be a useful form of propaganda for  
the revolutionary and patriotic principles  
of the urban guerilla. . . ."

This manual has been widely read by political  
terrorists and utilized in the preparation of  
additional terrorist manuals.

It is obvious that terrorist targets, under this  
concept of terrorist activity, are virtually unlimited.  
No country or event can be considered exempt from such  
attacks.

There are numerous continuing possible targets  
such as United States and foreign embassies and  
official establishments; facilities controlled by  
United States firms but located in foreign countries;  
business firms in foreign countries which are owned or  
controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists;  
American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other  
transportation facilities owned or controlled by the

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United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Nevertheless, It is felt that this listing of potential targets, while not inclusive, does focus on events or personalities attractive to terrorists. Of those listed, the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, which will include a visit by the Israeli Foreign Minister; the fund-raising tours by Israeli officials; the visit by the Scientific Delegation from the Peoples Republic of China; the tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria; and the tour of the Moscow Circus are particularly attractive targets for terrorists.

The overall classification of this paper is secret; however, individual items included in the listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
24 October - 24 November	Director of Population Affairs, Ministry of Health of Iran, Dr. Khosrow MERAT	To study population and population affairs	New York City
Mid November	American participants	The Fifth International Fair (a guerilla group has threatened an attack against the Brazilian Pavillion at the Fair)	San Salvador, El Salvador
November	Possible American participants	Conference on the Role of World Imperialism in Consolidating the Zionist Entity	Iraq

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-175

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
November - December	United States Senator, Abraham RIBICOFF	Foreign tour	London, England Paris, France Rome, Italy Tel Aviv, Israel
5 November - 1 December	Director General of Guidance Counsel, Ministry of Education of Iran, Mrs. Fakhri RAHRO	To study counseling techniques	Washington, D. C.
12-29 November	Minister of Labor of Israel, Mr. Yosef ALMOGI	Fund-raising tour	Richmond, Virginia 19 November  Washington, D. C. 20 November

DATEPERSON/GROUPEVENTPLACE

			New York City 21-22 November
			Newark, New Jersey 23-24 November
			Chicago, Illinois 25-26 November
			New York City 27-29 November
15 November - 15 December	Private secretary to the Prime Minister of Jordan, Jamil MAZIF	To attend the Governmental Affairs Institute	Washington, D. C.
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden 21 November

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania;  
Spectrum  
4 January 1973

Norfolk, Virginia;  
Scope  
9 January

Hampton, Virginia;  
Hampton Roads  
Coliseum  
17 January

Uniondale, New York;  
Nassau County  
Coliseum  
24 January

New Haven, Connecticut;  
New Haven Coliseum  
30 January

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
18 November - 11 December	Players are expected from the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary	International Chess Tournament	San Antonio, Texas
20 November - 15 December	Scientific Delegation from the Peoples Republic of China		Washington, D. C. 20-22 November
			Islip, Stoneybrook, New York area; 23-25 November
			New York City and area; 26-30 November
			Princeton, New Jersey; 1 December
			Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity; 2 December

DATEPERSON/GROUPEVENTPLACE

Chicago, Illinois;  
6-7 December

Detroit, Michigan;  
7-9 December

San Francisco,  
Stanford, and  
Berkeley, California;  
9-15 December

23 November -  
3 December

Foreign Minister of  
Israel, Abba EBAN; and  
Dr. Henry KISSINGER

Celebration of the 25th Los Angeles Convention  
anniversary of the Center,  
founding of the State of Los Angeles, California  
Israel. Focal point of  
the celebration will be a  
dinner on 29 November.  
This celebration is  
described as the largest  
one to be held outside the  
State of Israel and is  
expected to attract up to  
250,000 persons from through-  
out the world.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
30 November	The President of Poland	Official visit	Washington, D. C.
1-3 December	Possible American participants	The International Conference of the Youth of Europe and of the Arab Countries	Paris, France
2-3 December	President ALLENDE of Chile	United Nations	New York City
3-17 December	USSR Delegation to the Joint Soviet-American Commission on Cooperation in Science and Technology		Arrive New York City; 3 December  Washington, D. C. 4-6 December  Cape Kennedy and Orlando, Florida; 6 December

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Orlando, Florida,  
and Dallas, Texas;  
7 December

Dallas, Texas;  
San Diego and  
Los Angeles,  
California;  
8 December

Los Angeles,  
California; and  
Idaho Falls, Idaho;  
10 December

Idaho Falls, Idaho;  
Urbana, Illinois;  
11 December

Urbana and Chicago,  
Illinois;  
12-13 December

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C. 14 December
			Washington, D. C.; Newark and Murray Hills, New Jersey; 16 December
6 December	Princess MUNA of Jordan	Launch of Apollo 17	Cape Kennedy, Florida; Washington, D. C.
8 December	Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON	Fund-raising tour, United Jewish Appeal	New York City and other cities
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois; 18 December

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Indianapolis,  
Indiana;  
27 December

New York City  
2 January 1973

Washington, D. C.  
8 January

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller

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

DATE: 11/27/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: <sup>o</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for IEC to prepare, on a weekly basis, a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the IEC compilation dated 11/27/72 in response to this request.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc *WTRC*  
(4)

REC-64

62-113887-178

*EM* \_\_\_\_\_

11 NOV 30 1972

ENCLOSURE

*F4101*

53 DEC 8 1972

REC'D MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

Nov 27 3 39 PM '72

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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Number 2

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

November 27, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY ....b.....  
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON impossible to  
determine

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62-113887-176

ENCLOSURE

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## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets such as United States and foreign embassies and foreign establishments; facilities controlled by United States firms but located in foreign countries; business firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

Of the persons and events listed, the following are considered particularly attractive targets:

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the 12-29 November and 8 December fund-raising  
tours by Israeli officials;

the 15 November - 30 January tour of the Moscow  
Circus;

the 20 November - 15 December visit by the  
Scientific Delegation from the Peoples Republic of  
China;

the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the  
founding of the State of Israel;

the 27 November - 2 December tour of the Beryozka  
Dance Company;

the 2 December demonstrations against Yugoslav  
official establishments;

the 2-19 December International Youth Science Tour;

the 3-4 December visit to the United Nations by  
President ALLENDE of Chile;

the 6 December launch of Apollo 17; and

the 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration  
ceremonies.

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The overall classification of this paper is "Secret"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
Mid November	American participants	The Fifth International Fair (a guerilla group has threatened an attack against the Brazilian Pavillion at the Fair)	San Salvador, El Salvador
November - December	United States Senator Abraham RIBICOFF	Foreign tour	London, England Paris, France Rome, Italy Tel Aviv, Israel
12-29 December	Minister of Labor of Israel, Mr. Yosef ALMOGI	Fund-raising tour	New York City 27-29 November

\*New item

\*\*Revision of previous item

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
15 November - 15 December	Private secretary to the Prime Minister of Jordan, Jamil MAZIF	To attend the Governmental Affairs Institute	Washington, D. C.
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden Opening 21 November  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opening 4 January 1973  Norfolk, Virginia Scope Opening 9 January

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opening 17 January
			Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opening 24 January
			New Haven, Connecticut; New Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January
18 November - 11 December	Players from the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary	International Chess Tournament	San Antonio, Texas

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
20 November - 15 December	Scientific Delegation from the Peoples Republic of China		New York City and area; 26-30 November  Princeton, New Jersey 1 December  Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity; 2 December  Chicago, Illinois 6-7 December  Detroit, Michigan 7-9 December

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			San Francisco, Stanford, and Berkeley, California 9-15 December
23 November - 3 December	Foreign Minister of Israel, Abba EBAN; and Dr. Henry KISSINGER	Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel. Focal point of the celebration will be a dinner on 29 November. This celebration is described as the largest one to be held outside the State of Israel and is expected to attract up to 250,000 persons from throughout the world.	Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, California

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*27-29 November	The Soviet Union Inland Water Transport Exchange Delegation	Tour and conferences	New Orleans, Louisiana 27 November  Washington, D. C. 28 November  New York City 29 November
*27 November - 2 December	The Beryozka Dance Company	U.S. tour	Hackensack, New Jersey; New York City 27 November  New York City 27-30 November  Providence, Rhode Island 1 December

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Hartford, Connecticut 2 December
*29 November - 20 December	USSR Oceanography Exchange Delegation	Tour and conferences	Washington, D. C. 29 November - 3 December
			Seattle, Washington 3-6 December
			San Diego, California 6-10 December
			Boston, Massachusetts 10-12 December
			New York City 12-13 December
			Miami, Florida 13-17 December

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Washington, D. C. 17-20 December
			New York City 20 December
*30 November - 2 December	U.S. ambassadors in West Africa, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Department of State officials	West African Chiefs of Mission Conference	Accra, Ghana
1-3 December	Possible American participants	The International Conference of the Youth of Europe and of the Arab Countries	Paris, France

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*2 December	Yugoslav official establishments	First anniversary of student-led riots in Yugoslavia. Demonstrations by Croatian emigre dissidents.	New York City Chicago, Illinois Washington, D. C. Toronto, Canada
*2-19 December	Seventy-six students from various countries, including the Republic of China, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, and the Republic of Vietnam	The International Youth Science Tour sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Washington, D. C., and the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 2-5 December  Orlando and the Kennedy Space Center, Florida 5-7 December  Knoxville, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama 7-9 December

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DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Denver and Boulder,  
Colorado

9-11 December

Houston, Texas

11-13 December

Los Angeles,  
California

13-15 December

San Francisco,  
California

15-17 December

New York City

17-19 December

(Tour may visit  
Washington, D. C.  
19 December)

10

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DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

\*\*3-4 December

President ALLENDE of Chile

United Nations

New York City

\*3-7 December

Soviet Committee for  
Defense of Peace

The Dartmouth  
Conference. Meeting  
of USSR-USA public  
figures sponsored by  
David ROCKEFELLER and  
the Charles KETTERING  
Fund.

New York City,  
Hanover, New Hampshire  
Washington, D. C.

3-17 December

USSR Delegation to the  
Joint Soviet-American  
Commission on Cooperation  
in Science and Technology

Arrive New York City  
3 December

Washington, D. C.  
4-6 December

Kennedy Space Center  
and Orlando, Florida  
6 December

11

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~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Orlando, Florida;  
Dallas, Texas  
7 December

Dallas, Texas;  
San Diego and  
Los Angeles,  
California  
8 December

Los Angeles,  
California;  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
10 December

Idaho Falls, Idaho;  
Urbana, Illinois  
11 December

Urbana and Chicago,  
Illinois  
12-13 December

12

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C. 14 December
			Washington, D. C.; Newark and Murray Hill, New Jersey 16 December
6 December	Princess MUNA of Jordan	Launch of Apollo 17	Kennedy Space Center, Florida; Washington, D. C.
*6 December	Seven thousand invited guests from various countries plus an additional 41,000 individuals in the area	Launch of Apollo 17	Kennedy Space Center, Florida

13

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
8 December	Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON	Fund-raising tour, United Jewish Appeal	New York City and other cities
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois 18 December  Indianapolis, Indiana 27 December  New York City 2 January 1973  Washington, D. C. 8 January

14

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*18-21 December	Possible American participants	International Symposium on Human Rights in the USSR	Brussels, Belgium
*20 January 1973	United States and foreign dignataries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/5/72

FROM: G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the IEC compilation dated 12/4/72 in response to this request. Highlighted as targets of particular significance are the January 20, 1973, Presidential Inauguration ceremonies; December 6 launch of Apollo 17; the December 3-4 visit of President Salvador Allende of Chile to the United Nations; the December 8 fund-raising tour of Deputy Israeli Prime Minister; and the current tour of the Moscow circus.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

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*107*

*62-113887-177*  
*724*

*EM*  
*REC-18* 62-113887-177

EX-101

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*OK*  
2- ENCLOSURE  
51 DEC 20 1972  
*F401*

DEC 2 11 33 AM '72

*5- [Signature]*

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 5 11 53 AM '72

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
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Number 3

~~EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES~~  
~~ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK~~

December 4, 1972

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coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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- 62-113887-177

ENCLOSURE

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## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

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1. The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies;
2. The 6 December launch of Apollo 17;
3. The 3-4 December visit to the United Nations by President ALLENDE of Chile;
4. The 8 December fund-raising tour by Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON; and
5. The 15 November - 30 January tour of the Moscow Circus.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
November - December	United States Senator Abraham RIBICOFF	Foreign tour	London, England Paris, France Rome, Italy Tel Aviv, Israel
15 November - 15 December	Private secretary to the Prime Minister of Jordan, Jamil MAZIF	To attend the Governmental Affairs Institute	Washington, D. C.
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden Opened 21 November  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opening 4 January 1973

62-113887-177  
 ENCLASURE

\*New item  
 \*\*Revision of previous item

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

18 November -  
11 December

Players from the  
Soviet Union, Yugoslavia,  
Czechoslovakia, and  
Hungary

International Chess  
Tournament

Norfolk, Virginia;  
Scope  
Opening 9 January

Hampton, Virginia  
Hampton Roads  
Coliseum  
Opening 17 January

Uniondale, New York;  
Nassau County  
Coliseum  
Opening 24 January

New Haven, Connecticut;  
New Haven Coliseum  
Opening 30 January

San Antonio, Texas

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
20 November - 15 December	Scientific Delegation from the Peoples Republic of China		Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity; 2 December  Chicago, Illinois 6-7 December  Detroit, Michigan 7-9 December  San Francisco, Stanford, and Berkeley, California 9-15 December
29 November - 20 December	USSR Oceanography Exchange Delegation	Tour and conferences	Seattle, Washington 3-6 December

3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

San Diego, California  
6-10 December

Boston, Massachusetts  
10-12 December

New York City  
12-13 December

Miami, Florida  
13-17 December

Washington, D. C.  
17-20 December

New York City  
20 December

4

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
2-19 December	Seventy-six students from various countries, including the Republic of China, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, and the Republic of Vietnam	The International Youth Science Tour sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Washington, D. C., and the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 2-5 December
			Orlando and the Kennedy Space Center, Florida 5-7 December
			Knoxville, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama 7-9 December
			Denver and Boulder, Colorado 9-11 December
			Houston, Texas 11-13 December

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Los Angeles, California 13-15 December
			San Francisco, California 15-17 December
			New York City 17-19 December
			(Tour may visit Washington, D. C. 19 December)
3-4 December	President ALLENDE of Chile	United Nations	New York City
3-7 December	Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace	The Dartmouth Conference. Meeting of USSR-USA public figures sponsored by David ROCKEFELLER and the Charles KETTERING Fund.	New York City Hanover, New Hampshire Washington, D. C.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
3-17 December	USSR Delegation to the Joint Soviet-American Commission on Cooperation in Science and Technology		Arrive New York City 3 December  Washington, D. C. 4-6 December  Kennedy Space Center and Orlando, Florida 6 December  Orlando, Florida; Dallas, Texas 7 December  Dallas, Texas; San Diego and Los Angeles, California 8 December  Los Angeles, California; Idaho Falls, Idaho 10 December

7

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Idaho Falls, Idaho; Urbana, Illinois 11 December
			Urbana and Chicago, Illinois 12-13 December
			Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C. 14 December
			Washington, D. C.; Newark and Murray Hill, New Jersey 16 December
**3-17 December	Princess MUNA of Jordan	Launch of Apollo 17	Kennedy Space Center, Florida; Washington, D. C.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
6 December	Seven thousand invited guests from various countries plus an additional 41,000 individuals in the area	Launch of Apollo 17	Kennedy Space Center, Florida
**8-12 December	Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON	Fund-raising tour, United Jewish Appeal	New York City 8-10 December  Toronto, Canada 11 December  Washington, D. C. 12 December
*10-16 December	Unknown (possible threats to U.S. installations)	Week of anti-imperialist demonstrations and lectures to show solidarity with Chile. Sponsored by the PANAMA STUDENT FEDERATION. Highlighted by Anti-Imperialist Day on 12 December.	Panama City, Panama

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*11 December	Socialist Party of Puerto Rico	Demonstration at the White House to protest incarceration of five members of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, including those convicted on charges of attempting to take the life of former President TRUMAN in Washington, D. C., in 1950.	Washington, D. C.
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois **16 December  Indianapolis, Indiana 27 December  New York City 2 January 1973



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Washington, D.C. 8 January
18-21 December	Possible American participants	International Symposium on Human Rights in the USSR	Brussels, Belg.
20 January 1973	United States and foreign dignataries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Cregar

TO Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/10/72

FROM G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- Felt
- Bates
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Campbell
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Jenkins
- Marshall
- Miller, E.S.
- Ponder
- Soyars
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

Re prior memorandum 10/20/72 which set out a request of The White House for the submission by IEC of an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S. for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country.

Reference memorandum indicated that the Extremist Intelligence, Nationalities Intelligence and Revolutionary Activities Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division would be canvassed for information in line with the above request. The attached is a summary of such information which has been compiled by the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff.

ACTION:

If approved, a copy of the attached summary will be furnished to IEC where the Bureau's representative will participate in the preparation of an overall evaluation as has been requested by The White House.

Enclosure

ST-115 REC-71

DEC 12 1972

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(6)

*GTT*  
12/5  
9:14P

*WGC* *EM* *WGB*  
*Frank*

**ENCLOSURE**

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NOV 16 6 34 AM '72

REC'D MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
NOV 15 4 14 PM '72

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DEC 7 10 52 AM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

DEC 7 10 03 AM '72

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~~NOV 10 1972~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following information is being furnished by the FBI to IEC in accordance with its request of 10/18/72 for information regarding the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S. for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country.

There is no information available regarding Israeli and Irish students as to terrorist activities.

The following information is being furnished concerning Arab foreign students in the U.S.:

- 1) More than 9,000 Arab students are presently in the U.S. on valid student visas.
- 2) Approximately 70 individuals have been identified as Al Fatah cadre members within the U.S. Of this group, less than 20 percent have been identified as being currently in student status. Although actual membership in such terrorist organizations may be low among the Arab student population, influence exerted by a few leaders can greatly affect the nature of the groups activities.

Classified By SP1 P. L. G. U. 5-6-82  
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3  
Date of Review 11-10-85

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OTHERWISE~~

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 1B(2)  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3) The principal student groups are the Organization of Arab Students in U.S. and Canada (OAS) and the Iranian Student Association (ISA).

The OAS claims 7,000 members with 122 branches in principal universities in the U.S. and Canada. The similarities and difficulties within the OAS very closely resemble those existing among the Arab nations themselves. There are two distinct groups within OAS consisting of radicals on one side and conservatives on the other. The radical group is leftist oriented and is itself separated into two subdivisions. The first of these subdivisions follows the policy of Egypt, Sudan, Libya and Yemen, whose policy is to settle the dispute with Israel peacefully. The second subdivision follows the policy of Iraq, Syria and Algeria which have as their ultimate aim the eventual destruction of Israel. The conservative group in the OAS follows the philosophy of Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Tunisia which is more or less "live and let live."

While in September, 1969, the conservative group in OAS gained control, by 1971 the Moslem Brotherhood Party, which is opposed to the Egyptian position of peaceful settlement in the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Middle East and will accept nothing less than the restitution of Palestine prior to 1947, gained control.

The OAS in November, 1970, joined with Students for a Democratic Society, Youth Against War and Fascism, the Arab-American Congress and Iranian Student Association to form the Anti-Imperialist Committee. This Committee was set up primarily for protest activities which were anti-Israeli in character. At the OAS national conference at the University of Houston in August, 1971, with approximately 200 students participating, the organization again split into two groups, the leftist students as opposed to the moderate wing. The leftist students sided with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Prior to a recent election of officers, the OAS was headed by a student who was reportedly a member of the cadre of Al Fatah. Although no acts of terrorism have been consummated by members of the OAS, numerous plans have been formulated by individuals and small groups of members aimed at aiding the cause of the Palestinians. The OAS membership is greatly influenced by the cause of the Palestinians and ~~(S)~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

propaganda directed at Arabs in general. Members of the Al Fatah have appeared as featured speakers at its annual conventions. ~~(S)~~

The other major student group in the U.S. is the Iranian Student Association which claims a membership of thousands in the student world. Its members are extremely militant and several plots have been discovered where members planned to attack Iranian political personalities in the U.S. Members of the group have been suspected of participating in the 1971 bombing of the Iranian Consulate in San Francisco, California; however, no evidence has been developed tying in any individual student with the actual bombing. Extremist activities by ISA have been primarily focused against the present regime in Iran.

The Persian Student Union at the University of Illinois Medical School in Chicago, which is politically Maoist, has been extremely militant in its anti-Shah activities. This group is closely associated with the Young Socialist Alliance.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A small group of ISA members at Stanford University together with ten members of the Venceremos Organization have participated in activities including a protest of the celebration of Persian Empire Program in the Fall of 1971.

"The Student," which is published in the U.S. by ISA, and "Iran Azad" (Free Iran), published by and for Iranian students studying abroad, are distributed to Iranian students in the U.S. Both of these publications are anti-Shah in nature.

4) (Same as number 2.)

5) Although there have been certain instances where foreign students have joined with militant U.S. groups in specific activities, there appears to be very little evidence of any close relationship existing between Arab students and such militant groups. Due to the presence of Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers, a certain relationship developed between the Al Fatah and the Black Panther Party. This relationship, however, has apparently not extended to the Arab students in the U.S. as there is no evidence of communication between the Black Panther Party and Arab student groups. ~~(S)~~

~~SECRET~~

- 5 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6) As previously indicated, no terrorist activities are known to have been committed by Arab students within the U.S. So far, the extent of their activity has been the formulation of plans for such activities which have either been thwarted by officials or dropped by the students themselves in fear or being discovered.

7) Propaganda efforts by the Arabs or followers of the Palestinian Liberation Movement have as yet not been directed specifically at Arab students within the U.S. Propaganda efforts have, however, been directed at all Arabs wherever they are located, whether in student status or not. Al Fatah leaders have participated at various Arab student activities in the U.S. and have undoubtedly exerted influence upon these students.

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658  
120

Mr. Bernard A. Wells  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
For the Acting Director, FBI  
W. Mark Felt  
Acting Associate Director  
**CALENDAR OF TARGETS OR POSSIBLE  
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS**

1-Mr. Miller

November 22, 1972

- 1-Mr. Boynton
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1-Mr. Cregar
- 1-Mr. Gray
- 1-Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1-Mr. Shackelford
- 1-Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1-Mr. Tunstall

Reference is made to your request for data necessary for preparation of a calendar of events, activities and personalities which might attract terrorist activities.

This Bureau has recently instructed all field offices to furnish such information and this data, when received, will be furnished to your Committee by the Bureau's representative to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff.

GTT:wmc  
(12)

NOTE:

See memorandum G.T. Tunstall to Mr. E.S. Miller, dated 11/20/72, captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), Internal Security - Miscellaneous," prepared by GTT:wmc.

GTT

WMC

ETC

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Lewis \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

Dak, 11/21/72

5-9/11

70 DEC 2 1972  
JAN 3 1973  
MAILED 12 DEC 3 1972  
RETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1-Mr. Miller  
1-Mr. Boynton

DATE: 11/20/72

1-Mr. Branigan  
1-Mr. Cregar  
1-Mr. Gray  
1-Mr. G.C. Moore  
1-Mr. Shackelford  
1-Mr. T.J. Smith  
1-Mr. Tunstall

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

This is to advise of a request by IEC for data needed for compilation of a calendar of events, activities and personalities which might be targets of terrorist activities. This is also to request approval for attached letter to be sent to IEC pointing out the type of data the Bureau will furnish.

The President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism has requested IEC prepare, on a weekly basis, such a calendar focusing primarily on domestic activities. In line with this request the Bureau is being asked to furnish any information received regarding events, activities or individuals who could reasonably be expected to attract terrorist attacks. D.C.

In connection with this IEC request, the State Department will be furnishing all available data regarding travel of foreign nationals and cultural exchange groups to this country, travel of Soviet and certain communist-bloc diplomatic officials within the U.S. and schedules of international conferences and meetings which may logically be the targets of terrorists. The Secret Service and the Defense Department will be furnishing data regarding travel of U.S. officials who may be subject to such acts. The Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency will also be furnishing, on a weekly basis, any data developed regarding this request.

Additional instructions to the field in connection with this request will not be necessary as recent instructions regarding submission of a weekly summary of terrorist activities included a request for targets of terrorism to be included in this communication.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc (11)  
*wmc*

*1111* - XEROX  
NOV 30 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

*5-gtt*

*Copy sent to Deputy Attorney General May 7, 1975 EJE*

*15-1863-36*  
*Unrecorded copy filed in*

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

ACTION:

If approved, attached letter will be sent to IEC and pertinent data received by the Bureau will be furnished IEC through the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff.

*EM*

*WGC*

*wal*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/5/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

*See*  
Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for December, 1972-January, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

*EM*  
*GTT*  
*bjr*  
*Walters*

ST-102  
REC-73

62-113887-179

DEC 20 1972

*je*  
*fw*  
JAN 2 1973

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

E-12

Number 18

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

December 1, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

b6  
b7C

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

62-113887-1179

UNCLASSIFIED



~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
1-3 December	Paris, France	International Conference of the Youth of Europe and of the Arab countries. Sponsored by the anti-imperialist, pro-Palestinian Front des Jeunes Progressistes, a winter group formed from the UNION OF THE YOUNG FOR PROGRESS.
2 December	Toronto, Canada Chicago, Illinois New York City Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations against Yugoslav official establishments by Croatian emigre dissidents on the first anniversary of student-led riots in Yugoslavia.
2-6 December	Ghent, Belgium	Annual meeting of the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. American participation is likely.

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
5-8 December	Berlin, East Germany	Conference of National Peace Movements. Sponsored by the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL to plan the World Peace Congress in Moscow in 1973. American participation is expected.
10-15 December	Prague, Czechoslovakia	Meeting of the International Jury on Peace in Vietnam. Sponsored by the International Organization of Journalists. Americans have been invited.
11 December	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at The White House to protest incarceration of five members of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico including those convicted on charges of attempting to take the life of former President TRUMAN in Washington, D. C., in 1950. Sponsored by the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Mid-December (?)	Beirut, Lebanon	Meeting of the Palestine National Council. May be postponed indefinitely because of the internal differences within Fatah.
15-25 December	Washington, D. C.	Protest activities in connection with Christmas tree lighting and peace pageant on the Ellipse.
22 December	Washington, D. C.	Central Committee meeting of AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE (ALSC).
23 December	Washington, D. C.	National Committee meeting of ALSC.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
January	Panama	International Labor Congress sponsored by the Union Federation of Workers of the Republic of Panama (UFWRP). (The UFWRP is associated with the WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.)
12-14 January	Washington, D. C.	National Convention of NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).
13 January	Houston, Texas	National Committee meeting of ALSC.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
20 January	Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations during the inauguration of President NIXON to "indict the United States Government for genocide and racism." Sponsored by STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY-WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (SDS-WSA).
January or February	Jamaica	Meeting to plan the Sixth Pan-African Conference to be held in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, in mid-1973.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 12/11/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 4, dated 12/11/72, in response to above request. Continued to be highlighted as targets of particular significance are the 1/20/73 Presidential Inauguration ceremonies; the 12/8 fund raising tour of Deputy Israeli Prime Minister and the current tour of the Moscow circus. In addition, it is pointed out that should former President Truman die his funeral ceremonies will offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks as heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will undoubtedly participate in the funeral.

This compilation also points out that the Christmas season offers an opportunity for an increase in terrorist activities as large numbers of packages and letters will be mailed and increased travel resulting in crowded transportation terminals will offer terrorists greater opportunity.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

NOV 3 1972

REC-72

*62-113857-180*

DEC 19 1972

EX-105

*2 ENCLOSURE*

*G. T. Tunstall*

*EM*

*wmc*

DOM INTELL DIV  
REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 14 6 17 PM '72

DEC 12 6 55 AM '72

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

DEC 11 4 53 PM '72

TO DIRECTOR  
FROM SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116346 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC.  DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 9/2/78  
SSC 62-116345-166  
HSC  
ACQ. \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL. \_\_\_\_\_

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED TO DEPT.

~~SECRET~~

Number 4

~~\*~~  
EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES

ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

December 11, 1972

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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.....  
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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

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b7C

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62-113887-180  
ENCLOSURE



~~SECRET~~

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

1. The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity.

2. The 8-12 December fund-raising tour by the Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON, is a significant target because of his position in the Israeli Government.

3. The 15 November - 30 January tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulty of policing the large crowds which will attend.

In the event former President TRUMAN dies, his funeral ceremonies will offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attack. Undoubtedly, heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will participate in the funeral.

The forthcoming Christmas season also offers the opportunity for an increase in terrorist activity. Large numbers of packages and letters will be mailed, there will be increased travel resulting in crowded transportation terminals, and terrorist activity during the Christmas season will have a greater impact throughout the world.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
15 November - 15 December	Private secretary to the Prime Minister of Jordan, Jamil MAZIF	To attend the Governmental Affairs Institute	Washington, D. C.
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden Opened 21 November  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opening 4 January 1973  Norfolk, Virginia, Scope Opening 9 January

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-

180

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Hampton, Virginia;  
Hampton Roads  
Coliseum  
Opening 17 January

Uniondale, New York;  
Nassau County  
Coliseum  
Opening 24 January

New Haven, Connecticut;  
New Haven Coliseum  
Opening 30 January

20 November -  
15 December

Scientific Delegation from  
the Peoples Republic of  
China

San Francisco,  
Stanford, and Berkeley,  
California  
9-15 December

2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
29 November - 20 December	USSR Oceanography Exchange Delegation	Tour and conferences	Boston, Massachusetts 10-12 December  New York City 12-13 December  Miami, Florida 13-17 December  Washington, D. C. 17-20 December  New York City 20 December
December	United States Senator Abraham RIBICOFF	Foreign tour	London, England Paris, France Rome, Italy Tel Aviv, Israel

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
2-19 December	Seventy-six students from various countries, including the Republic of China, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, and the Republic of Vietnam	The International Youth Science Tour sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Houston, Texas 11-13 December  Los Angeles, California 13-15 December  San Francisco, California 15-17 December  New York City 17-19 December  (Tour may visit Washington, D. C. 19 December)

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
3-17 December	Princess MUNA of Jordan	Visit	Washington, D. C.
8-12 December	Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Yigal ALLON	Fund-raising tour, United Jewish Appeal	Toronto, Canada 11 December  Washington, D. C. 12 December
10-16 December	Unknown (possible threats to U.S. installations)	Week of anti-imperialist demonstrations and lectures to show solidarity with Chile. Sponsored by the PANAMA STUDENT FEDERATION. Highlighted by Anti-Imperialist Day on 12 December	Panama City, Panama

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois 16 December  Indianapolis, Indiana 27 December  New York City 2 January 1973  Washington, D. C. 8 January
18-21 December	Possible American participants	International Symposium on Human Rights in the USSR	Brussels, Belgium
20 January 1973	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.

6

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/19/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Milby	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Waters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 5 dated 12/18/72 in response to above request. Continued to be highlighted as targets of particular significance are the 1/20/73 Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and the current tour of the Moscow circus. In addition, it is pointed out that should former President Truman die his funeral ceremonies would offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks. The forthcoming Christmas season also offers opportunity for increasing terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

GTT:bjr  
(3)

SI-115  
REC-67

62-113887-181

21 JAN 3 1973

ENCLOSURE

58 JAN 10 1973

EXT. INT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~

Number 5

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

December 18, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

62-113887-181

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity.

(2) The 15 November - 30 January tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulty of policing the large crowds which will attend.

In the event former President TRUMAN dies, his funeral ceremonies will offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attack. Undoubtedly, heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will participate in the funeral.

The forthcoming Christmas season also offers the opportunity for an increase in terrorist activity.

Large numbers of packages and letters will be mailed,

there will be increased travel resulting in crowded transportation terminals, and terrorist activity during the Christmas season will have a greater impact throughout the world.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden Opened 21 November
			Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opening 4 January 1973
			Norfolk, Virginia; Scope Opening 9 January
			Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opening 17 January

\*New Item  
\*\*Revised Item

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Uniondale, New York;  
Nassau County  
Coliseum  
Opening 24 January

New Haven, Connecticut  
New Haven Coliseum  
Opening 30 January

29 November -  
20 December

USSR Oceanography Exchange  
Delegation

Tour and conferences

Washington, D. C.  
17-20 December

New York City  
20 December

2

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
2-19 December	Seventy-six students from various countries, including the Republic of China, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, and the Republic of Vietnam	The International Youth Science Tour sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	New York City 17-19 December  (Tour may visit Washington, D. C. 19 December)
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois 16 December  Indianapolis, Indiana 27 December

3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			New York City 2 January 1973
			Washington, D. C. 8 January
18-21 December	Possible American participants	International Symposium on Human Rights in the USSR	Brussels, Belgium
*18-22 December	Minister of Transportation of Israel Shimon PERES	Tour	Washington, D. C. 18 December
			Milwaukee, Wisconsin 19 December
			St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri 20 December

4

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

20 January 1973

United States and foreign  
dignitaries

The Presidential  
Inauguration

Chicago, Illinois;  
Rochester, New York  
21 December

New York City  
22 December

Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Mittler, E.S.	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/26/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 6 dated December 22, 1972. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the January 20, 1973, Presidential Inauguration, the November 15-January 30 tour of the Moscow Circus and a proposed visit by King Hussein to the U.S. The report again indicates that in the event of the death of former President Truman funeral services would offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc  
(3)

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

ST-102

*GTT*  
12-28  
3:24P  
EM/DEA

REC-70

10 JAN 4 1973

5-9th

3  
JAN 10 1973

~~SECRET~~

Number 6

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

December 22, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

b6  
b7C

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-182

~~SECRET~~

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

62-113887-182

(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity.

(2) The proposed visit by King HUSSEIN to the United States is a particularly significant target. He could be targeted by Arab terrorist groups.

Pertinent Federal and local authorities are aware of the above two targets.

(3) The 15 November - 30 January 1973 tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulty of policing the large crowds which will attend.

In the event former President TRUMAN dies, his memorial ceremonies will offer an excellent opportunity

for terrorist attack. Undoubtedly, heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will participate in the funeral. . .

The current holiday season also offers an opportune time for an increase in terrorist activity. The post offices will be flooded with letters and packages and the airport terminals crowded with travelers, both providing favorable conditions for terrorist operations. Such activity at this time would have a significant impact throughout the world.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.



~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

15 November -  
30 January 1973

Moscow Circus

New York City;  
Madison Square Garden  
Opened 21 November

Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania;  
Spectrum  
Opening 4 January 1973

Norfolk, Virginia;  
Scope  
Opening 9 January

Hampton, Virginia;  
Hampton Roads  
Coliseum  
Opening 17 January

\*New Item

\*\*Revised Item

62-113851-182

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opening 24 January
			New Haven, Connecticut New Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Chicago, Illinois Opened 16 December
			Indianapolis, Indiana Opening 27 December
			New York City Opening 2 January 1973
			Washington, D. C. Opening 8 January

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*20 December - 6 January 1973	American Christmas pilgrims	Christmas tours to the Holy Land	Israel
*24 December - 7 January 1973	The Soviet Hockey Team	World Hockey Championship	Seattle, Washington 25 December  Phoenix, Arizona 27 December  Colorado Springs, Colorado 29-30 December  Minneapolis, Minnesota 2 January 1973

3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

\*26 December -  
6 January 1973

Czechoslovakian Hockey  
Team

World Hockey  
Championship

San Diego, California  
3 January

Portland, Oregon  
6 January

Colorado Springs,  
Colorado  
26-29 December

Minneapolis,  
Minnesota  
1 January 1973

South Bend, Indiana  
3 January

Boston, Massachusetts  
4 January

4

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Durham, New Hampshire 6 January
*5-7 January 1973 (Dates tentative)	The Prime Minister of Ireland, Keith LYNCH	Official visit	Washington, D. C. New York City
20 January 1973	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.
*Early 1973 (Exact dates not known)	King HUSSEIN of Jordan	Trip to United States	Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1-Mr. E.S. Miller  
1-Mr. G.T. Tunstall

- Frank*
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/11/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 12/8/72 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration 1/20/73. In this report, Students for a Democratic Society/Worker Student Alliance and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War are highlighted as organizations responsible for much of the planning to date of such protest demonstrations. Report also indicates that the violence-prone Revolutionary Union, Youth International Party and the Attica Brigade plan to participate in such activities.

Of particular interest is the reporting of plans by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in cooperation with Arab students in the U.S. to mail letter bombs to prominent U.S. citizens thereby overshadowing inauguration proceedings.

This report indicates that it is too early to ascertain the number of participants or the type of activities which will be conducted. Based upon information received to date, it is reasonable to assume that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will be involved and that disruptive tactics, including police confrontations, will occur. The report indicates that until planning sessions by the major sponsoring organizations are held in early ~~1/73~~, it is impossible to anticipate the extent of these demonstrations.

ACTION:

**ENCLOSURE**

None. For information.

**JAN 3 1973**

Enclosure  
GTT:wmc (3)

*wmc*

*JAN 8 1973*  
*Jim*  
*12-14*  
*6:37P*

*WAL*  
*EM*

*W. New*  
*T. (S)*  
*Alper*

*CX*  
*62-10119*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

*wmc*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/26/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1-Mr. E.S. Miller

1-Mr. G.T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 12/21/72 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration on 1/20/73. In this report, plans of various protest organizations are set forth. Organizations involved include the Students for a Democratic Society/Worker Student Alliance, the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Attica Brigade and the American Indian Movement. It is pointed out that the London office of the International Federation for Disarmament and Peace is urging protest demonstrations at U.S. Embassies throughout the world on Inauguration Day if President Nixon has not signed a peace treaty by that time.

**REC-03**

*62-113-1-184*

This report concludes that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will undoubtedly be involved in protest activities aimed at disrupting Inauguration Day ceremonies. Tactics involved will include throwing of debris along the parade route and confrontations with police. It is concluded that the number of participants will not reach 5,000; however, small strategically located groups along the parade route can cause minor incidents and embarrass officials. The renewed bombing in Vietnam will be a strong factor in ascertaining the potential for disruption as many college students will be on midterm breaks and could greatly augment the number of participants in protest activities.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc (3)

*u me*

**XEROX**

JAN 9 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

*5-gtt*

JAN 14 1973

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The report concludes that it is still too early to predict accurately either the number of participants or the type and/or extent of disruption which can be expected.

ACTION:

None. For information.

EM/DEM

~~7~~

~~DDK/BK~~

J...  
12-28  
3:21 P



~~SECRET~~

E-29

Number 2

~~PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS DURING  
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONIES~~

December 21, 1972

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC staff.

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~~SECRET~~

62-113887-184

INDEX

~~SECRET~~

Summary

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY/WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (SDS/WSA) continues to prepare for protests at the Inauguration ceremonies. Literature advertising protest activities is being distributed across the country. Plans include a march, rally and disruptive tactics.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE is circulating antiwar petitions which are to be presented to President NIXON on Inauguration Day. Leaders have not decided whether presentation of petitions will involve mass demonstrations.

The ATTICA BRIGADE intends "to impede the movement of the Inaugural Parade by any means possible" and their Inaugural activities are being described as "winter-type Mayday." The AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT has set up an office in Washington, D. C., and is attempting to "get something together for the Inauguration."

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62-113887-184

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

The POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE has planned disruptive incidents, including mailing of letter bombs to individuals in the U.S. during the period of the Inauguration. The London office of the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace is urging demonstrations at U.S. Embassies on Inauguration Day if President NIXON has not signed a peace treaty by that date.

~~SECRET~~

Conclusion/Comment

Dissident groups with violence-prone elements will undoubtedly be involved in protest activities aimed at disrupting Inauguration Day ceremonies in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1973. Disruptive tactics including throwing of debris and confrontations with the police will occur. The number of participants will probably not reach 5,000; however, small strategically located groups along the Parade route can cause minor incidents and embarrass officials.

A strong factor in ascertaining the potential for disruption is the status of the war in Southeast Asia. Should the bombing continue or be further escalated, additional support will be forthcoming for the protest demonstrations. Many college students will be on midterm breaks and could greatly augment the number of participants.

~~SECRET~~

Protest groups are attempting to broaden the issues to include domestic problems. Attempts are also being considered to encourage labor organizations to participate in the demonstrations and these efforts, if successful, will increase the size of the demonstrations.

It is still too early to predict accurately either the number of participants or the type and/or extent of disruptions which can be expected. After planning meetings are held, which are scheduled for early January 1973 by protest groups, it will be more feasible to forecast the extent of Inauguration Day demonstrations.

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Background

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY/WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE continues to plan for Inauguration demonstrations. A leaflet entitled "Saturday, January 20, Washington, D. C., Inauguration Day" urges demonstrations against "government racism." This leaflet indicates that in its demonstrations SDS will demand that the U.S. Government "stop the wage freeze, stop the family assistance plan, stop government theorists MOYNIHAN and BANFIELD and indict the Governor of Louisiana for murder of two Southern U students."

(Individuals referred to above are Patrick MOYNIHAN, former Presidential advisor and Professor BANFIELD of the University of Pennsylvania who is the author of "The Unheavenly City.") This leaflet states that buses will leave New York City at 6 a.m., for Washington, D. C., on Inauguration Day and will return Sunday night, January 21, 1973. The round trip is offered for \$8.00.

Another leaflet entitled "Indict the U.S. Government for International Genocide" published by SDS in Boston, urges demonstrations against government

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racism on Saturday, January 20, 1973. SDS and PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY members from the Boston area are being urged to purchase tickets for travel to the Inaugural ceremonies. Tickets are being sold for \$20.00 each and members claim 35 such tickets have already been purchased.

Publicity for Inaugural demonstrations by SDS has appeared in several localities throughout the country, including New York, Boston and Berkeley. Posters depicting President NIXON wearing a crown containing the initials ITT have appeared in Berkeley as well as on the campus of the University of Texas at El Paso.

"New Left Notes," the SDS newspaper, in an issue dated December 22, 1972, announced SDS-sponsored demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, on January 20, 1973. According to this paper, the Washington demonstration will begin at 10:30 a.m. and demonstrators are urged to rally at the corner of H and 8th Streets, N.E. On December 4, 1972,

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an SDS representative filed an application for a parade permit with the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department for a parade to be held on January 20, 1973. The request indicated that the parade will start at 10 a.m., and terminate at 3 p.m. Participants will assemble at H and 8th Streets, N.E., proceed West on H Street, N.E., South on 2nd Street, N.E., West on D Street, N.E., to Union Station Plaza where a rally will be held. The request indicated that 1,000 demonstrators will participate in the parade carrying 500 signs and banners. Included in the parade will be four cars, three panel trucks, and one flatbed truck. The theme of the parade is "End Government Racism."

Baltimore SDS members have discussed plans for the above parade and rally which will be for the express purpose of "disrupting the Inauguration ceremonies." They further indicated that SDS leaders will be staying at the Albert Pick Motor Inn in Washington, D. C., where they will coordinate housing, food and demonstration

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

activities for SDS members. In addition to the above plans, SDS members intend to create disruptive activities at social functions held in connection with the Inauguration ceremonies with particular emphasis on the Inaugural Balls.

A leader of SDS at Towson State College (TSC), Towson, Maryland, has stated that the SDS contingent from TSC will depart Towson via chartered bus at 8 a.m., on January 20, 1973, and that SDS plans will include "Mayday" tactics with SDS members marching across the Inaugural Parade route and attempting to join in the Inaugural Parade. They hope this action will provoke a reaction by the Metropolitan Police force resulting in a confrontation. TSC SDS members have indicated that attempts will be made to induce farm worker unions to cosponsor Inaugural demonstrations.

At a recent meeting of SDS in Norfolk, Virginia, discussions were held concerning possible tactics to be used in Inaugural demonstrations. It was suggested

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that demonstrators fill paper bags with eggs and rocks, filter through the crowd and make their way to the front where the eggs and rocks could be thrown. It was also suggested that participants function alone or in groups of twos rather than attempt to stay together as a large body. It was indicated that SDS members from Norfolk would participate in an SDS meeting in Washington, D. C., in late December 1972, during which plans for civil disobedience would be discussed. Norfolk SDS members reportedly have about six gas masks which will be used if needed during the ceremonies.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), at a convention in Chicago, Illinois, during November 1972, held discussions concerning "counter-Inaugural" plans. Leaders indicated PCPJ would hold a national signature campaign petitioning the President to accept the current North Vietnam peace proposal. On Inauguration Day, these signatures are to be presented to the President in Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Strong objections were expressed against calling for a mass demonstration and it was left up to the leaders to assess the situation and decide upon the form for the delivery of the signatures.

The ATTICA BRIGADE, which has engaged in militant activities in the past, including the Mayday 1972 demonstration in Washington, D. C., has held several meetings regarding Inauguration Day and is currently drafting a statement concerning its major objectives. The general theme of this statement will be to "impede the movement of the Inauguration Parade by any means possible." Members of the ATTICA BRIGADE have been meeting in Washington, D. C., with other protest leaders concerning Inauguration Day.

Leaders of the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT have established an office in Washington, D. C., and have expressed a desire to "get something together for the Inauguration."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Foreign Involvement

The POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, acting in coordination with Arab university students in the U.S., is reportedly planning disruptive incidents in conjunction with the Presidential Inauguration, allegedly including the mailing of letter bombs to individuals within the U.S. No letter bomb or incident, however, is to be directed at the President personally. The Inauguration date was reportedly chosen in hopes that the focus of world attention on the Inauguration would insure maximum publicity for the incidents. There has been no confirmation of this report from other sources.

The London office of the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace is urging its members to demonstrate at U.S. Embassies throughout the world on January 20, 1973, if President NIXON has not signed a Vietnam peace treaty by that date.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

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

DATE: 1/3/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for January, 1973-February, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

REC-71

EX-101

JAN 10 1973

*Tunstall*  
EXT. INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

57 JAN 15 1973

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

E-12

Number 19

~~INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS~~

January 2, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113527-185

~~SECRET  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE~~

INTRODUCTION

The current bombing of North Vietnam is acting as a spur to antiwar demonstrations. In addition to the activities listed in this paper, it can be expected that antiwar demonstrations will greatly increase during the next weeks.

~~SECRET  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE~~

ENCLOSURE

5-28-17-105

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Early 1973	Unknown	Arab Popular Conference for Support of Palestinian Resistance. (Preparatory Committee met in Beirut, Lebanon, 27-29 November 1972.)
January 1973	Rome, Italy	Preparatory meeting for International Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East, which is tentatively scheduled for 1973 in Bologna, Italy.
3-4 January	Washington, D. C.	A Peoples Lobby with Congress. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM and the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC).
4 January (?)	Beirut, Lebanon	Palestine Liberation Organization Planning Conference. This information has not been confirmed.

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

62-113337-185



~~SECRET  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4 January	Chicago, Illinois	National Steering Committee meeting of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) to plan demonstrations at Presidential inauguration.
6 January	Baltimore, Maryland	International Interim Committee meeting of STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY-WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE (SDS-WSA) to plan demonstrations at Presidential inauguration.
12-14 January	Washington, D. C.	National Convention of NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) to plan demonstrations at Presidential inauguration.
13 January	Houston, Texas	National Committee meeting of AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE (ALSC).
15 January	Jamaica	Meeting to plan the Sixth Pan-African Conference to be held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in June 1973.

~~SECRET  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
SENSITIVE~~

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
20 January	Washington, D. C. San Francisco, California	Demonstrations during the inauguration of President NIXON. Sponsored by SDS-WSA, VVAW, NPAC, YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), ATTICA BRIGADE, and other antiwar groups.
20 January	Worldwide	The Executive Bureau of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam is considering arrangement of mass demonstrations in support of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
February 1973	Paris, France	Amnesty Conference sponsored by American deserter support groups
February 1973	Major cities in Western Europe	Anti-American demonstrations on the Vietnam war issue; planned by the Fourth International

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

February 1973

Rome, Italy, or  
Paris, France

General meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam called in reaction to renewed American bombing of North Vietnam. An emergency preparatory committee meeting is being held in Stockholm, Sweden, on 28 December 1972 to make final arrangements.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 1/8/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 8 dated January 8, 1973. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the Presidential Inauguration, the visit by King Husayn, tour of the Moscow Circus and the tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

REC-71

*62-113887-186*

EX-101

JAN 11 1973

*5 - Tunstall*

*WOB*  
*R...*  
*...*  
*T...*  
*...*

*ab*

*wed*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

57 JAN 15 1973

~~SECRET~~

Number 8

~~\*~~EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES

ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

January 8, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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62-113881-186

**ENCLOSURE**

~~SECRET~~

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

62-113857-186

~~SECRET~~

(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity. United States protest groups plan demonstrations during the inauguration. These activities may lead to confrontations with police.

(2) The proposed visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. He could be targeted by Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The 15 November 1972 - 30 January 1973 tour of the Moscow Circus and the 16 December 1972 - January 1973 tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria are considered significant targets because of their countries of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending them. Both

activities have been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off at the Moscow Circus in New York City and tear gas was set off during a Chicago, Illinois, performance by the Acrobatic Troupe.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.



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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opened 4 January	Department of State has alerted police departments
			Norfolk, Virginia; Scope Opening 9 January	
			Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opening 17 January	
			Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opening 24 January	

62-115111-186

\*New Item  
\*\*Revised Item

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			New Haven, Connecticut New Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January	
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	New York City Opened 2 January  Washington, D. C. Opening 8 January	Representatives of the Office of Security, State Department, traveling with Troupe
Early 1973 (Exact dates not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Trip to United States	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service will prot

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
January 1973	Trade union officials; possible American observers	Joint World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) committee meeting	Cairo, Egypt	No United State action
**5-11 January	The Prime Miniter of Ireland, Keith LYNCH	Official visit	Washington, D. C. New York City	Secret Service protecting
13-14 January	Delegates and observers, including Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda MEIR	Meeting of the Socialist International	Paris, France	No United State action U.S. Embassy aware of event

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
20 January	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.	Federal and local law enforcement agencies covering this event
*22 January - 4 February	Soviet Boxing Team (33 members)	International Boxing Competition	Las Vegas, Nevada 22-29 January  Denver, Colorado 29 January  Omaha, Nebraska 30-31 January  New York City 4 February  (Above itinerary tentative)	State Department will alert local police departments

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

COMMENT

\*10-18 February

Participants from  
various foreign  
countries

The World Bobsled  
Championship

Lake Placid,  
New York

No  
United States  
action  
taken

5

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/4/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. A. Gray
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Decker
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*Handwritten signature*

IEC, formed in late 1970 at the specific instructions of President Nixon, is composed of representatives of the various U. S. intelligence agencies. The Committee, although housed in the Department of Justice space under the direction of an executive director who is a special assistant to the Attorney General, is directly responsible to The White House. Its purpose is to review and evaluate all data collected by the U. S. intelligence community and to submit results of such evaluations to The White House. Participating agencies, including the Bureau, are represented on the working staff.

On March 21, 1972, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB), in furtherance of the President's announced reorganization of U. S. intelligence efforts requested IEC to obtain from the various agencies and furnish to FIAB an overall list of the intelligence requirements of the U. S. intelligence community which could be collected domestically. FIAB requested such list in connection with their study of ways and means to improve the quality of intelligence within the limitations of recent budgetary and other resource constraints imposed upon the overall U. S. intelligence effort.

ST-116 REC-88 62-11307-187

Attached is a rough draft of a broad, comprehensive list of intelligence requirements compiled by the IEC staff from contributions of member agencies in accordance with the FIAB request. As pointed out in the introduction, intelligence can no longer be defined in the classic context which concerned itself with information regarding foreign governments; their activities, capabilities, military prowess and foreign policies. Such a definition in today's environment is much too limited. Intelligence requirements of the U. S. have broadened and proliferated immensely and, although the old techniques and methods of collection are still valuable, new ones may have to be adopted with increased emphasis on exploitation of available sources within the United States. Although basically this is not a new concept, it has not been fully emphasized or implemented in the past.

Enclosure  
JAN 16 1973

UNCLASSIFIED

CONTINUED - OVER

GTT:was (11)

TUNSTALL  
EXT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

This report, which will be disseminated only to The White House with copies to the IEC member agencies, contains observations which coincide with the already formulated attitude of the FIAB which is interested in and nurturing broader across-the-board intelligence collection efforts. The thrust being put forth is human collection versus mechanical collection. In other words it is being realized that the U. S. has been putting too many eggs in one basket at the expense of what is thought to be by many in the intelligence community a better and more economical means of intelligence collection. The President in his plans for reorganization of intelligence efforts does not desire a cut in intelligence gathering but rather the replacement of costly collection methods with more economical and thorough means.

If this theory is sustained and the President endorses it, the FBI will be the logical agency to handle the job because of our present responsibility of intelligence collecting within the United States. If this occurs and since our duties would be substantially broadened, additional manpower and resources will be needed.

ACTION:

*L* Do we have an estimate & a justification ready?

If approved, the Bureau's representative on the IEC staff will concur with these requirements for submission to the FIAB.

*DEM*

ADDENDUM BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR E. S. MILLER 10/4/72 ESM:aeb

I can endorse the observations made by Mr. Tunstall in this memorandum since we are currently in the process of preparing answers to 36 questions submitted by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a number of which are obviously directed to what appears to be a preordained concept of expanded intelligence collection in the U.S.

*WVC*

*7*

*WGC*

*EM*

*depek*

Approved *Jm* 10/7  
11:50A

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Roughdraft

E-28-1

Downgrade to ~~Secret~~  
uc/Baw 60324 /  
5/3/11

~~TOP SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE 62-113887-187



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INTRODUCTION

Historically, in the classic context, intelligence has concerned itself only with information of foreign governments, their activities, capabilities, military prowess and foreign policies. In today's environment such a definition is too limited. Terrorism, civil unrest, drug abuse, crime and protest pervade the Nation and the world, with unpredictable interactions and counteractions. The term "national security" has taken on a new meaning and dimension, and may be equated in part to "national survival."

In this state of national and world affairs, the "intelligence" requirements of the U.S. have broadened and proliferated immensely. Undeniably, the tried-and-true methods of intelligence collection are valuable for application to these broader needs. In some areas new techniques and methods may have to be adopted. Increased emphasis on exploitation of available sources in the U.S. may fulfill part of the requirement.

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The intelligence requirements presented hereinafter cover both those needed for national security in its historical sense, and those essential for national survival. Some, such as military information of foreign powers, can in large part only be satisfied by collection abroad; however, targets of opportunity such as defecting foreign military personnel, foreign travellers, tourists and other diplomatic or official personnel may offer the chance to collect military intelligence in this country. Others, such as narcotics intelligence, can be collected both in the U.S. and abroad. Still others, such as criminal intelligence, probably can be satisfied largely within the U.S.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Positions of other governments on sensitive, international, and United Nations issues.
2. The opinions of foreign officials on United States actions.
3. Biographic data on important foreign personalities.
4. Coverage of diplomats and diplomatic establishments of countries sympathetic to the Peoples Republic of China with the objective of developing information concerning Red China's policies and plans.
5. Coverage of diplomatic and official establishments and personnel of the Middle East countries, including both pro-Arab and pro-Israeli establishments.
6. Internal frictions in foreign countries that can be utilized by the United States in furtherance of its policies.

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ECONOMIC

1. Development of new industries by foreign countries.
2. Aid to foreign countries by major powers to develop industry and markets.
3. Information on the world energy situation.
4. Foreign intentions, plans, and strategies in trade and monetary negotiations.
5. Foreign financial developments that affect the flow of capital and the U.S. balance-of-payments position.
6. Foreign policies and practices that affect the U.S. trade and access to raw materials, the competitive position of our exports, and business operations abroad.
7. The performance of foreign economies and their future prospects.
8. Foreign military expenditures.
9. Foreign military production and procurement.

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10. Foreign access to strategic commodities and advance production technology, including research and development and computer technology.

COUNTERESPIONAGE

A. Communist Intelligence Services (CIS) which consist of the intelligence services of the Soviet Union, the Satellite Countries, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, the Peoples Republic of China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

1. Organization, structure and mission of each CIS.
2. Overt and covert intelligence collection requirements and priorities assigned for each of these services.
3. Methods of overt and covert intelligence collection (modus operandi) of each service.
4. Communications methods used by these services (headquarters to residentura and residentura to agents).
5. Security procedures utilized.
6. Identification of operational personnel counterintelligence targeting.

7. Penetration of the various networks through live and/or technical means.
8. Disruption of such networks through all available channels.
9. Recruitment attempts by CIS among emigre groups, persons employed by defense industries, military personnel, U.S. Government agencies and journalists.
10. Travel by members of the CIS, including unauthorized travel within the U.S.
11. Information concerning personal activities of CIS personnel which might indicate recruitment or defection potential.
12. Information concerning individuals and organizations in the U.S. who are working on behalf of foreign governments.
13. Travel of U.S. citizens to communist-bloc countries.



14. Information on any international political situations which could affect CIS operational activity within the U.S.
15. Information relating to procedures, doctrines, materials or equipment used in foreign communications.
16. Information on attempts to obtain unauthorized access to U.S. cryptographic materials, equipment, installations or procedures or to otherwise endanger U.S. crypto-security or intercept U.S. Governmental communications.
17. Information about relations with and support to (funding) Communist Party, USA, and other organizations and groups.
18. Information concerning visitors from communist bloc, including exchange scientists, students, and cultural and trade delegations.

19. Information concerning the activities, contacts, etc., of communist bloc trade, cultural and journalistic representatives stationed in the U.S.
20. Information about activities of communist bloc countries in the political arena of the United Nations and other international organizations represented in the U.S.; i.e., foreign positive intelligence, as reflected through CIS activities.
21. Information concerning technical countermeasures and surveillance capabilities of foreign governments.

B. Noncommunist countries intelligence services..

1. While generally of lower priority than the intelligence services of the communist countries, the foregoing requirements apply to the intelligence services of the noncommunist countries, particularly those of the Middle East.

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2. Information that CIS have penetrated other intelligence services and international organizations in which the U.S. participates.
3. Objectives of the intelligence services of governments which generally support U.S. policies.

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REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OR  
TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

1. The identity, objectives, and membership of such groups. Identification of individual unaffiliated revolutionaries, anarchists and those who would resort to violence and terroristic activities.
2. The relationship between U.S. groups and foreign groups or governments.
3. The source of funds utilized by these groups. Sources and methods of false identity documentation utilized by revolutionaries and terrorists.
4. The stockpiling of and training with weapons by members; location of any guerilla warfare or terrorist training areas.
5. Methods of communications utilized by the groups.
6. Penetration of underground or clandestine apparatus utilized by these groups.

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7. Violence, urban guerilla warfare, revolutionary activity and demonstrations planned.
8. The identity of members or sympathizers of these groups in the Armed Services and data on nature and extent of support or assistance, such as furnishing of weapons.
9. The influence of these groups in the labor, educational, news media, political and civil rights areas.
10. Foreign travel and contacts by members.
11. Travel by foreign extremists or revolutionaries in the U.S. and the purpose of such travel.
12. Advance information concerning foreign conferences and coverage of the conferences.
13. Racial or extremist trends which present a potential for violence or disturbances.
14. Training of U.S. nationals in urban guerilla warfare by foreign governments.
15. Information concerning extremists who have fled the U.S. to avoid prosecutive action.

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16. Information indicating plans to assault, attack, kidnap or assassinate U.S. Government officials, private citizens and representatives of foreign governments.
  17. Plans of dissident nationalist groups in the United States to conduct activities against the establishments of current foreign regimes in this country or against U.S. facilities here or abroad in order to bring pressure to bear to obtain U.S. support for the dissidents' objectives.
  18. Plans of foreign groups to kidnap or assassinate U.S. officials or to commit sabotage in order to force a change in U.S. policy.
  19. The supplying by dissident nationalist groups of money or arms to antiregime groups abroad.
  20. Development of data indicating such individuals are acting in the U.S. on behalf of foreign interest or governments as to require their registration as agents of foreign powers.

21. Identification in U.S. of underground escape routes and reentry channels utilized by these individuals and/or groups.
22. Identity and source of publications, including training documents, being sent into U.S. to be utilized by revolutionaries, subversive or terrorist groups.
23. Extent of contact with and influence exerted over members of U.S. military serving in foreign countries by revolutionary or terrorist groups operating within respective countries.

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NARCOTICS

1. Any indication that heroin labs are operating in the United States and the existence of clandestine laboratory operations which could be utilized to convert morphine base to heroin.
2. Purchases abroad of morphine base by U.S. citizens.
3. The availability of morphine base in the U.S.
4. Information that potential converters are purchasing precursor chemicals, particularly acetic anhydride, which are used to convert morphine base to heroin.
5. The availability and source of brown heroin in the United States.
6. The involvement of ethnic Chinese in narcotics traffic.
7. Smuggling routes and techniques of concealment used in the narcotics traffic.
8. Communications utilized by narcotics traffickers.

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9. Key individuals involved and the methods used in distribution of narcotics.
10. Information indicating that commercial shipping and transportation firms are involved in smuggling narcotics.
11. Involvement on the part of foreign diplomatic or official personnel in the narcotics traffic.

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

1. The organization and operation of groups formed to engage in criminal activities, including leaders, members and relationships with other such groups.
2. The primary criminal activities engaged in by these groups.
3. Information regarding the movement of funds derived from criminal activities, including investments in legitimate business, financing criminal activities, and neutralization of governmental control through corruption. The degree of influence that such funds enable such groups to exert.
4. Conflicts between criminal groups.
5. Means of communications, influential associations and pertinent travel data concerning each group and its members.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Felt	_____
Baker	_____
Callahan	_____
Cleveland	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Gebhardt	_____
Jenkins	_____
Marshall	_____
Milne	_____
Purvis	_____
Soyars	_____
Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/3/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 7 dated January 2, 1973. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the Presidential Inauguration, January 5, 1973, memorial services for former President Truman, the proposed visit by King Hussein and the continuing tour of both the Moscow Circus and the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

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*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

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REC-70  
EX-101

62-113887-188

JAN 9 1973

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ENCLOSURE

70 JAN 17 1973

EXT. INT. SEC.

DOC. CLAS. OFFICE

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Number 7

~~\*~~ EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES

ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

January 2, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

CLASSIFIED BY ...   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980.

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62-113887-188

ENCLOSURE

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

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(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity.

(2) The 5 January 1973 memorial services honoring former President TRUMAN will offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attack. Heads of State and other foreign dignitaries can be expected to attend the services.

(3) The proposed visit by King HUSSEIN to the United States is a particularly significant target. He could be targeted by Arab terrorist groups.

(4) The 15 November 1972 - 30 January 1973 tour of the Moscow Circus and the 16 December 1972 - January 1973 tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria are considered significant targets because

of their countries of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending them. Both activities have been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off at the Moscow Circus in New York City and tear gas was set off during a Chicago, Illinois, performance by the Acrobatic Troupe.

The overall classification of this paper is ~~"Secret"~~; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		New York City; Madison Square Garden Opened 21 November
			Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Spectrum Opening 4 January 1973
			Norfolk, Virginia; Scope Opening 9 January
			Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opening 17 January

\* New Item  
\*\* Revised Item

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DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

Uniondale, New York;  
Nassau County  
Coliseum  
Opening 24 January

New Haven, Connecticut  
New Haven Coliseum  
Opening 30 January

16 December -  
January 1973

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe  
of Manchuria

Tour of U.S. cities

Indianapolis, Indiana  
Opened 27 December

New York City  
Opening 2 January 1973

Washington, D. C.  
Opening 8 January

2

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
24 December - 7 January 1973	The Soviet Hockey Team	World Hockey Championship	Minneapolis, Minnesota 2 January 1973  San Diego, California 3 January  Portland, Oregon 6 January
26 December - 6 January 1973	Czechoslovakian Hockey Team	World Hockey Championship	South Bend, Indiana 3 January 1973  Boston, Massachusetts 4 January

3

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
			Durham, New Hampshire 6 January
**27 December - 6 January 1973	American Christmas Pilgrims	Christmas tours to the Holy Land	Israel
*Early 1973 (Exact dates not known)	King HUSSEIN of Jordan	Trip to United States	Washington, D. C.
*January 1973	Trade union officials Possible American observers	Joint World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) committee meeting.	Cairo, Egypt

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
*5 January 1973	United States and foreign dignitaries	Memorial services honoring former President TRUMAN	Washington, D. C.
5-7 January 1973 (Dates tentative)	The Prime Minister of Ireland, Keith LYNCH	Official visit	Washington, D. C. New York City
*13-14 January	Delegates and observers, including Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir	Meeting of the Socialist International	Paris, France
20 January	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EW*

DATE: 1/8/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller  
1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/5/73 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration on 1/20/73. This report indicates that Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Youth International Party and other militant groups continue to plan for protest demonstrations immediately before and during Inauguration Day celebrations. It is reported that the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are jointly planning for a massive gathering of sympathizers on Inauguration Day and NPAC spokesmen have indicated they anticipate 50,000 participants.

Foreign involvement in protest activities aimed at the Inauguration, according to the report, includes sending of telegrams to U.S. Congress and massive international demonstrations in support of North Vietnam. Additionally, contact between a North Vietnamese official and a representative of PCPJ in Montreal, Canada, concerning inaugural demonstrations is set out.

**12 JAN 23 1973**

The report concludes that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will undoubtedly attempt to disrupt Inaugural proceedings, however, their number is expected to

Enclosure

GTT:wmc  
(3)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

59 JAN 30 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

be small. It is also concluded that the NPAC and PCPJ may be able to attract 50,000 participants, especially if peace talks break down. These participants will, however, be individuals who are not expected to participate in violence.

ACTION:

None. For information.

EM

wfw

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E-29

Number 3

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS DURING  
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

January 5, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

b6  
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-189

~~SECRET~~

Summary

The STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, and other militant groups continue to plan for protest demonstrations immediately before and during Inauguration Day celebrations. SDS and VVAW have applied for permits for protest activities.

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) are jointly planning for a massive gathering of antiwar movement sympathizers on January 20, 1973. NPAC has applied for a demonstration permit and a spokesman has indicated they anticipate 50,000 participants in Washington, D. C., during the Inauguration ceremonies.

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam is currently planning actions for January 20, 1973, including the sending of telegrams to the U.S. Congress asking Congress to disavow President NIXON'S North Vietnam

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policy and the holding of mass international demonstrations in support of North Vietnam. A North Vietnamese official was reportedly in contact with a representative of PCPJ recently in Montreal, Canada, to discuss antiwar demonstrations to be held during the Inaugural ceremonies in Washington, D. C.

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Conclusions/Comments

The recent resumption of bombing in North Vietnam following the breakdown of peace talks has brought back some of its former vitality to the anti-war movement. This revitalization includes both financial and participatory support which has not been present in the movement in the U.S. for many months. The overall effect of this revitalization will substantially increase the number of participants in the Inauguration Day demonstrations in Washington, D. C.

Dissident groups with violence-prone elements continue to present a potential for violent disruptions at the Inaugural proceedings; however, the violence-prone individuals are still not expected to exceed 5,000. In addition to the militant groups, NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) spokesmen indicate that the group anticipates 50,000 participants in its counter-Inaugural demonstrations.

It remains to be seen what effect the current peace talks will have on Inauguration Day protest

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activities. Should these talks again be called off the prediction of 50,000 participants by NPAC would not be unreasonable, however, these individuals would not be those expected to participate in violence.

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Background

Jerry GORDON, coordinator of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), which is controlled by the communist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), in a press conference on December 22, 1972, announced that "a massive outcry from the American people is needed to halt the horror of the bombing in Southeast Asia." GORDON, whose NPAC sponsored the peaceful mass rallies at the Capitol in April of 1971 and May of 1972, announced that he was calling for large scale peaceful demonstrations on January 20 at Washington, D. C.

GORDON, in his press conference, did not indicate how many protesters he anticipated but said the number would be substantially larger than small regional rallies recently organized. GORDON stated NPAC is considering staging its demonstration either at the Sylvan Theater near the Washington Monument or at the Lincoln Memorial.

On December 27, 1972, NPAC held an emergency antiwar meeting in New York City attended by approximately

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600 persons to discuss plans for participation in demonstrations at the Inaugural ceremonies. During the meeting, it was at first announced that preparations were being made for 150,000 demonstrators to take part in the protest. Later a spokesman indicated that in reality only 50,000 are expected to participate. It was also announced that a group identified as the "Preliminary Committee for National Coalition to Sign the Treaty Now," which is sponsored by some 23 organizations, has agreed to participate in the Inaugural protests using the slogan "stop the bombing- end the war."

In press conferences held December 20 and 22, NPAC announced plans to combine with the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, controlled by the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, youth group of the SWP, in massive street demonstrations on Inauguration Day in Washington, D. C. The Washington, D. C., branch of NPAC has filed a notice with the U.S. Park Police for a demonstration permit on January 20, 1973. According to the notice, demonstrators will assemble at the Lincoln Memorial

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between 10 a.m. and 12 noon and march to the Ellipse for an antiwar rally and demonstrations starting at 1 p.m.

An interim committee meeting of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) was held in New York City on December 31, 1972. It was decided that PCPJ would "join forces" with NPAC for the purpose of demonstrating during the Inaugural ceremonies in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1973. PCPJ and NPAC will announce this decision at a joint press conference in Washington, D. C.

Representatives of PCPJ announced on December 26, 1972, that PCPJ had decided to hold demonstrations on January 19 and 20, 1973, in Washington, D. C. These demonstrations are to include a "march against death" which will be held simultaneously with the Inaugural Parade.

According to "The Washington Post," 50 women gathered in front of the Capital as Congress convened on January 3rd to begin what they said would be a

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series of demonstrations ending on January 20, the day President NIXON will be inaugurated. Led by members of WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE and bearing anti-war signs, leaders of the group called for "a massive presence, a true democratic representation of citizens at the Inaugural ceremonies."

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) will include in its Inaugural protests small demonstrations in Washington, D. C., on January 18 and 19, 1973. The main SDS demonstration will be held on January 20, which will consist of a demonstration at 10:30 a.m. at 8th and H Streets, N.E., followed by a march to the Capital with a planned arrival time at 11:30 a.m. SDS reportedly has a permit for a demonstration in a park located near the Capitol. The demonstration will feature shouts and chants loud enough to be heard at the Inaugural ceremonies. Demonstrators will break for lunch at 12:30 and regroup in Lafayette Park at 1:30 p.m. When the Inaugural Parade begins at 2 p.m., SDS plans "to march up Pennsylvania Avenue" (presumably toward the Capitol)

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with signs and banners and chanting and shouting.

A spokesman for the COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), has indicated that it will support peaceful demonstrations during the Inaugural ceremonies but will not become involved in any type of "confrontation action."

A member of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), has indicated that he is planning to take part in Inauguration Day demonstrations along with YIP members who are described as "crazies." These individuals are so known because they have shown a propensity for violence during prior demonstrations. He reportedly has an automatic handgun and will shoot anyone who attempts to take him into custody. He has also previously indicated that he is considering blowing up communication towers in Fairfax County, Virginia, and/or an ammunition dump located in that area prior to Inauguration Day.

A leader of the "PEOPLES PEACE TREATY" from Detroit, Michigan, allegedly attended a PCPJ meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, in late December 1972 to form and distribute a scenario of activities for



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antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1973. It was reported that one busload of demonstrators would be traveling from Jackson, Michigan, to Washington, D. C., for the Inaugural demonstrations.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) has filed a notice with the U.S. Park Police for a planned Inauguration Day demonstration to begin at either the Tidal Basin or the Iwo Jima Monument and march to the Arlington National Cemetery.

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Foreign Involvement

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam is currently planning actions for January 20, 1973. These actions will consist of the sending of telegrams to the U.S. Congress on Inauguration Day asking for Congress to disavow President NIXON'S Vietnam policy, and the holding of mass international demonstrations in support of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (ICDP), a British antiwar group and a member organization of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, has issued a call for large demonstrations at U.S. Embassies on Inauguration Day, if, by then, a cease fire has not been signed. The ICDP has urged that immediate international publicity be given to these demonstration plans.

A reliable source reported in late December 1972 that North Vietnamese officials had been in contact in Montreal, Canada, with a representative of the

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PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE in the U.S.

The contact dealt with antiwar demonstrations planned for Washington, D. C., on January 3-4, 1973, and on January 20, 1973.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Miller
- Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/15/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

*T. A. B.*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 9 dated January 15, 1973. The Presidential Inauguration still continues to be a target of significance for terrorism as well as the visits of the Moscow Circus and the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria. In addition, the proposed visits of King Husayn and Golda Meir of Israel present targets believed to be susceptible to terrorist attacks. Newly listed targets include the visit by Yuriy Brezhnev, son of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the visit of Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

*REC-78*  
*JUST-111*  
*1-17*  
*9:13A*

*62-113887-190*  
*EM/wmc*  
JAN 23 1973  
*wgc*

*5-9 Tunstall*

**ENCLOSURE**  
**57 JAN 29 1973**  
*bks*

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Number 9

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

January 15, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

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b7C

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

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62-113887-190

ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity. United States protest groups plan demonstrations during the inauguration. These activities may lead to confrontations with police.

(2) The proposed visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. He could be targeted by Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(4) The visit by [redacted] [redacted] of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is also significant. He could be the target of militant Jewish groups, as well as dissident nationalistic groups.

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(5) The 15 November 1972 - 30 January 1973 tour of the Moscow Circus and the 16 December 1972 - January 1973 tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria are considered significant targets because of their countries of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending them. Both activities have been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off at the Moscow Circus in New York City and tear gas was set off during a Chicago, Illinois, performance by the Acrobatic Troupe.

(6) The visit of Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia could present an attractive target to Yugoslav dissident groups in this country.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.



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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		Norfolk, Virginia; Scope Opened 9 January	Department of State has alerted police departments
			Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opening 17 January	
			Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opening 24 January	
			New Haven, Connecticut Hew Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January	

\*New Item  
\*\*Revised Item

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
16 December - January 1973	Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria	Tour of U.S. cities	Washington, D. C. Opened 8 January	Representatives of the Office of Security State Department, traveling with Troupe
**31 December - 15 January	Princess MUNA of Jordan	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
January 1973	Trade union officials; possible American observers	Joint World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) committee meeting	Cairo, Egypt	No U.S. acti

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*10 January - 23 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
*15-21 January b6 b7C		Visit for medical treatment	San Francisco, California; New York City; Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
*18-23 January	Former Prime Minister SATO of Japan	Special envoy to the United States	Washington, D. C.; LBJ Ranch, Texas	Protection not yet arranged
20 January	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.	Federal and local law enforcement agencies covering this event

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*20 January	American Embassies and installations abroad	Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations	Worldwide	U.S. Embassies alerted
*21 January- 3 February	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 233px; height: 155px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> of Promsyrioimport, will be accompanied by <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 226px; height: 53px;"></div>	Business visit	New York City and possibly other cities	Protection not yet arranged
22 January - 4 February	Soviet Boxing Team (33 members)	International Boxing Competition	Las Vegas, Nevada 22-29 January	State Department will alert local police departments

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Denver, Colorado 29 January	
			Omaha, Nebraska 30-31 January	
			New York City 4 February	
			(Above itinerary tentative)	
*23 January - 9 February	Athletes from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Ice Yacht Championship	New York City 23 January	No U.S. action
			Red Bank, New Jersey 23-29 January	
			Erie, Pennsylvania 30 January	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Mt. Clemens, Michigan 4-9 February	
*31 January 3 February	Prime Minister HEATH of Great Britain	Official visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
*February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Tentative visit. Protection not yet arranged
**5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Washington, D. C.; Palm Springs, California	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10-18 February	Participants from various foreign countries	The World Bobsled Championship	Lake Placid, New York	No U.S. action taken
*Week of 12 February	Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia	Visit	Washington, D. C.	Protection not yet arranged
*27 February - 7 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C., and other cities	Secret Service will protect
*4 March	United States citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installations alerted

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/15/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/12/73 concerning protest demonstrations. This report indicates that the National Peace Action Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice will jointly sponsor protest activities in which they estimate 25,000 to 40,000 individuals will participate. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War will march and rally at the D. C. War Memorial. Representatives estimate there will be 1,500 to 2,500 participants in their activities. The Students for a Democratic Society will march and rally with an estimated 2,000 participating.

ST-111

REC-23 62-113887-1911

The Inaugural ceremonies will be policed by the Metropolitan Police Department with the 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division assigned cordon duty along the Parade route with six other battalions of troops placed on alert for possible duty. The D. C. National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

The report concludes that counter-inaugural protests may attract up to 15,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom will be peaceful and will not engage in disruptive activities. It can be expected that a small segment of demonstrators not susceptible to control by protest leaders and probably numbering less than 1,000 will attempt to use disruptive tactics, including

Enclosure

**ENCLOSURE**

CONTINUED - OVER

GTT:wmc  
5(8) JAN 31 1973  
278

5 - Tunstall



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

sit-downs, throwing of debris and trashing of Government and business offices. The report predicts that the Metropolitan Police Department, experienced in handling demonstrations, assisted by the U.S. military and D. C. National Guard will have little trouble in controlling demonstrators.

ACTION:

None. For information.

*G*  
*1-17*  
*9:12 A*

*7* ————— *WGL*  
*EM/wplw*  
*RRK*

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E-29

Number 4

~~PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS DURING  
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.~~

January 12, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

CLASSIFIED BY  b6  
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION b7C  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

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62-113887-191

ENCLOSURE

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Summary

Authorization has been granted for the following demonstrations at Washington, D. C., on January 20.

The NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) Inaugural protest activities will consist of a march from the Lincoln Memorial to the vicinity of the Washington Monument where a rally will be held. The request for the authorization estimated 25,000 to 40,000 participants. Sponsors of the demonstration claim no violence is planned and that there will be no confrontations with police.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will gather at Arlington Cemetery and after a brief rally march to the vicinity of the District of Columbia War Memorial where another rally will be held. VVAW representatives estimate 1,500 to 2,500 participants. During a VVAW Steering Committee meeting January 4-8, it was agreed that no violence will take place and that VVAW members will attempt to quell disorders.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) will gather at 8th and H Streets, Northeast, and then march to Union Station Plaza where a rally will be held. SDS representatives estimate 2,000 individuals will participate.

An SDS spokesman has suggested holding demonstrations at other Inaugural ceremonies on January 18 and 19 but no definite plans have been made known.

Other groups such as the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM), the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) and the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) are not planning separate demonstrations but will participate in one or the other of the above demonstrations.

The Metropolitan Police Department has formulated plans to police the Inaugural ceremonies. The 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division has been assigned cordon duty along the Parade route and six other Battalions of troops have been placed on alert for possible duty during the Inaugural ceremonies. The D. C. National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

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Conclusion/Comment

Based on present indications, counter-Inaugural protests at Washington, D. C., on January 20 may attract up to 15,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom will be peaceful and will not engage in disruptive activities. The number of demonstrators could be greatly increased by continuation of the bombing in Vietnam and/or a breakdown in current peace talks.

It can be expected that a small segment of the demonstrators, not susceptible to control by protest leaders and probably numbering less than 1,000, will attempt to use disruptive tactics similar to those used during the January 1969 Inauguration. These tactics may include sit-downs in the path of the Inaugural Parade, the throwing of various objects at Parade units and "trashing" of Government and business buildings. Disruptive activities will probably be focused on the Inaugural Parade which will be witnessed by thousands of spectators.

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The Metropolitan Police Department is experienced in handling demonstrations, both peaceful and militant. Police planning for protective measures during the Inaugural ceremonies appears adequate. Police, assisted by U.S. military and D. C. National Guard personnel, should have little trouble in controlling demonstrators.

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Background

Various protest groups are continuing their plans to demonstrate during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies. The following demonstrations are planned.

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) AND THE PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

Representatives of NPAC and PCPJ have decided to hold a joint demonstration. On January 8 they were granted a permit to demonstrate. The permit lists the following activities on January 20.

10:30 a.m. - Assemble at the Lincoln Memorial

12 noon - March to begin along the following route:

From Lincoln Memorial north on Bacon Drive to Constitution Avenue, east on Constitution Avenue to 14th Street, south on 14th Street to Madison, west on Madison to the Washington Monument where a rally will be held.

NPAC/PCPJ estimates 25,000 to 40,000 participants.

The permit is good until 6 p.m. January 20 and allows a speakers platform at the Washington Monument

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with a public address system. A sound truck is authorized at 17th Street and Constitution Avenue to direct marchers. Parking has been reserved for 150 buses.

In addition to the above, a leaflet issued by PCPJ announces that an antiwar rally will be held on the evening of January 19 at Malcolm X Park (Meridian Hill Park) in Washington, D. C. According to the leaflet, a "march against death" may begin after the rally and continue throughout the night.

During a January 5 press conference cosponsored by NPAC and PCPJ in Washington, D. C., it was announced that labor unions and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) will endorse the demonstration. A spokesman for the groups stated that antiwar forces would demonstrate regardless of whether a peace treaty is signed or the bombing halted as they consider "President NIXON is untrustworthy." At the press conference, it was further announced that "thousands" will participate in the demonstrations. Leaders of the two groups stated they want to avoid mass street acts such as those which occurred during the January 1969 Inauguration.

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They predicted the January 20 demonstration will be solemn but strong in "both numbers and conviction." They described it as an "Inauguration of conscience-not a confrontation."

Walter Fauntroy, District of Columbia Congressional Delegate, and other community leaders have called upon blacks to participate in the demonstration. Fauntroy, at a news conference called by veteran peace activist Julius HOBSON, stated that "blacks and all people of conscience" should join in the protest to let the President know "we want an end to the bombing and war now."

PCPJ has allegedly arranged for transportation for "an estimated" 35,000 people from the New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, areas.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

On January 3, 1973, VVAW received approval from Government authorities for the following demonstration on January 20.

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10 a.m. - Gather at the Arlington Cemetery parking lot at the entrance gate to Arlington Cemetery.

11 a.m. - A short memorial ceremony with two speakers, one a Vietnamese and the other Barry ROMO, National Chairman of the VVAW who recently returned from Hanoi.

11:30 a.m. - March from Arlington Cemetery across Memorial Bridge (four abreast and twenty deep) to 23rd and Lincoln Memorial Circle, then south on 23rd Street to Ohio Drive, south on Ohio Drive to West Basin Drive, then north on West Basin Drive to the D. C. War Memorial. A rally will be held between the Memorial and the Reflecting Pool at the conclusion of the march. VVAW plans to terminate its rally at 4 p.m.

VVAW estimates 1,500 to 2,500 participants.

In addition to the rally, guerrilla theater will be conducted by VVAW members.

A national VVAW Steering Committee meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, January 4-8 during which demonstrations during the Inaugural ceremonies were discussed. At this meeting it was agreed that VVAW demonstrators will assemble at Arlington National Cemetery at 9:30 a.m. on January 20 and then march at 10:30 a.m. to the vicinity of 4th or 5th Streets,

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Northwest, on the Mall where tables will be set up to solicit signatures to petitions calling for the signing of the Viet Cong Nine-point Peace Treaty. In addition, it was agreed to conduct guerrilla theater skits relating to the North Vietnamese struggle and "American imperialism." It was decided that VVAW will provide discipline within its groups, will not carry flags of any nation and will attempt to quell disorders.

While it was agreed at the Chicago meeting that VVAW would not engage in disruptions, during an antiwar meeting in New York City on January 6 a spokesman for VVAW announced it will definitely attempt to disrupt Inaugural ceremonies by breaking into the Inaugural Parade. VVAW members reportedly will station themselves around television cameras where they will display anti-NIXON banners.

It should be noted that the VVAW permit to demonstrate does not include a march to 4th or 5th Streets, Northwest, and that the VVAW Steering Committee has called for a peaceful demonstration.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

SDS, which is controlled by the communist PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), received authorization on January 10 for the following demonstration on January 20.

10 a.m. - Gather at 8th and H Streets, Northeast

10:30 a.m. - March west on H Street to 2nd Street, south on 2nd Street to F Street, west on F Street to Union Station Plaza arriving at 11:30 a.m.

12 noon to 1:30 p.m. - Rally

SDS estimates 2,000 participants in the demonstration.

SDS has permission to use All Souls Unitarian Church and St. Stephens and the Incarnation Church to house its demonstrators. SDS spokesmen have indicated they have buses coming from Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

On January 6 a regional meeting of SDS was held at Largo, Maryland. During this meeting, it was indicated that the tactics which will be used during

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the demonstrations will be determined by the number of people they are able to amass for support. It was stated that SDS does not plan violence, but cannot be responsible for individual acts of violence by participants.

An SDS representative has suggested that demonstrations be held at the Vice President's Reception at the Smithsonian Institution on January 18; however, SDS has made no definite plans concerning this protest.

THE NATIONAL SIGN THE TREATY NOW COALITION

This group, which is headquartered in New York City and includes among its sponsors the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP); YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF), the youth group of the communist WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP); and the ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS, has issued a leaflet urging participation in protests in Washington, D. C. during Inaugural ceremonies. The COALITION met at Washington, D. C., on January 4 and decided to participate in the NPAC/PCPJ demonstration.

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THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP)

During an antiwar meeting on January 6 at New York City, the YIP indicated it will participate in Inaugural demonstrations at Washington, D. C., on January 20 although it had made no definite plans. Subsequently, on January 10, a spokesman for the YIP announced it will participate in the SDS demonstration at Washington, D. C. Representatives of YIP were previously denied their request to enter a float in the form of a large rat in the Inaugural Parade. This float may be used in the SDS march.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)

AIM has indicated it plans to assemble 150 to 200 members at Washington, D. C., about January 15 and have them remain through January 20. It has not announced plans to demonstrate; however, three national leaders of AIM have been invited to speak at the VVAW rally on January 20.

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THE BLACK CAUCUS

Members of THE BLACK CAUCUS, a group of U.S. Black naval personnel recently involved in racial incidents aboard the USS Kitty Hawk, have indicated they will participate in Inaugural demonstrations; however, no details are available concerning their plans.

OTHER GROUPS

On January 6 representatives of the BALTIMORE GRASSROOTS, a protest group organized during the recent Presidential election; the YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE, the youth group of the COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA); SDS; the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC), which is controlled by the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE; and PCPJ met at Baltimore, Maryland, in an attempt to organize demonstrations at Washington, D. C., on Inauguration Day. During this meeting, representatives of the SMC and PCPJ refused

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to join forces with SDS and stated they were going to hold a "nonconfrontation march."

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Foreign Involvement

The National Council of the INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE (ICDP) will be meeting in Paris, France, on January 13 and 14, 1973. This meeting will probably be used to further the organization's plans for gaining international publicity for demonstrations called by ICDP at U.S. Embassies on Inauguration Day.

The Australian Trotskyist organization, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION, has organized a demonstration to be held at the American Consulate in Sidney, Australia, on January 20, 1973.

Seven extreme left French organizations, including the Trotskyist Front of Solidarity for Indo-China, plan to demonstrate in Paris, France, on January 20, 1973, to protest President NIXON's action in Vietnam.

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Police Planning

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has formulated plans to police the Inaugural ceremonies. All available personnel, including cadets and those undergoing recruit training, have been assigned duties during the ceremonies.

The 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division has been assigned cordon duty along the Parade route. Officers of the MPD will also be stationed along the route. Six Battalions of troops have been placed on alert at their home stations for use if needed.

The District of Columbia National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Baker \_\_\_\_\_
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- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 1/22/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks. *5- gtt*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 10 dated 1/19/73. At the time of publication, the Presidential Inauguration still continued to be a target of significance for terrorism. In addition, the proposed visit of King Husayn, the proposed visit of Prime Minister of Israel Golda Meir and the visit  of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were listed as primary targets for terrorism. The visit of Deputy Premier of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow along with the continuing tour of the Moscow Circus also present potential targets for terrorism.

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ACTION:

None. For information.

REC 43

*62-11-877-192*

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

**ENCLOSURE**

EX-105

5 JAN 30 1973

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1-23  
2:03 P*

*EM*

*WBC*

**DOC. CLASS. OFFICE**

1973

*(M)*

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Number 10

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

January 19, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

CLASSIFIED BY  b6  
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION b7C  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980.

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62-113787-192  
ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The 20 January 1973 Presidential inauguration ceremonies are considered particularly significant targets because both United States and foreign dignitaries will be present, large crowds will be attracted to the Washington, D. C., area, and the ceremonies will be televised, thereby affording a chance for terrorists to obtain worldwide publicity. United States protest groups plan demonstrations during the inauguration. These activities may lead to confrontations with police.

(2) The proposed visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.

(3) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(4) The visit by  the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is also significant. He could be the target of militant Jewish groups, as well as dissident nationalistic groups.

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(5) The visit of Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia could present an attractive target to Yugoslav dissident groups in this country.

(6) The proposed visit by the Mayor of Moscow presents a significant target both to militant Jewish groups and to dissident nationalistic groups.

(7) The 15 November 1972 - 30 January 1973 tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - 30 January 1973	Moscow Circus		Hampton, Virginia; Hampton Roads Coliseum Opened 17 January	Department of State has alerted police departments
			Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opening 24 January	
			New Haven, Connecticut Hew Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January	
January 1973	Trade union officials; possible American observers	Joint World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) committee meeting	Cairo, Egypt	No U.S. action

\*New Item

\*\*Revised Item

62-11377-192  
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 January - 23 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
15-21 January b6 b7C	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 80px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">[REDACTED]</div>	Visit for medical treatment	San Francisco, California; New York City; Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
**17-31 January	Former Prime Minister SATO of Japan	Special envoy to the United States	San Francisco, California 17-18 January  Washington, D. C. 18-21 January  Fayetteville, North Carolina 21-22 January	Secret Service protecting

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DATE

PERSON/GROUP

EVENT

PLACE

COMMENT

Washington, D. C.  
22-24 January

Annapolis, Maryland  
24 January

Washington, D. C.  
24-26 January

New York City  
26-28 January

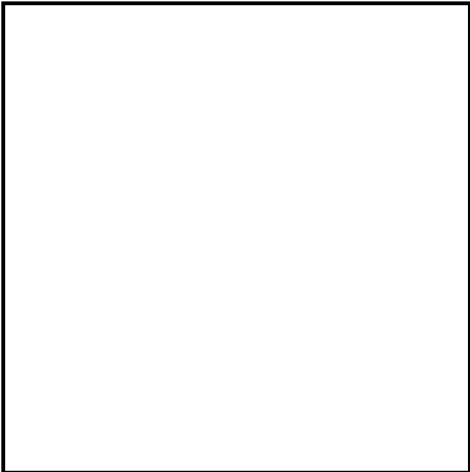
Houston, Texas  
28-29 January

San Antonio, Texas  
29-30 January

Los Angeles,  
California  
30-31 January

3

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
20 January	United States and foreign dignitaries	The Presidential Inauguration	Washington, D. C.	Federal and local law enforcement agencies covering this event
20 January	American Embassies and installations abroad	Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations	Worldwide	U.S. Embassies alerted
21 January - 3 February		Business visit	New York City and possibly other cities	State Department arranging protection

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
22 January - 4 February	Soviet Boxing Team (33 members)	International Boxing Competition	Las Vegas, Nevada 22-29 January  Denver, Colorado 29 January  Omaha, Nebraska 30-31 January  New York City 4 February  (Above itinerary tentative)	State Department will alert local police depart- ments
23 January - 9 February	Athletes from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Ice Yacht Championship	New York City 23 January  Red Bank, New Jersey 23-29 January	No U.S. action

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Erie, Pennsylvania 30 January	
			Mt. Clemens, Michigan 4-9 February	
*29 January - 7 February	The Mayor of Moscow, Vladimir F. PROMYSLOV	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 29 January - 1 February	State Department arranging police protection
			San Francisco, California 1-3 February	
			Los Angeles, California 3-4 February	
			New York City 5-7 February	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
31 January - 3 February	Prime Minister HEATH of Great Britain	Official visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Tentative visit. Protection not yet arranged
5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Washington, D. C.; Palm Springs, California	Secret Service will protect
10-18 February	Participants from various foreign countries	The World Bobsled Championship	Lake Placid, New York	No U.S. action taken

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Week of 12 February	Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia	Visit	Washington, D. C.	Protection not yet arranged
27 February - 7 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C., and other cities	Secret Service will protect
4 March	United States citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installa- tions alerted

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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 Mrs. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 1/22/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/18/73 concerning protest demonstrations. This report indicated that the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice jointly sponsoring protest activities on Inauguration Day should draw 25,000 to 40,000 individuals. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Students for a Democratic Society conducting separate demonstrations on Inauguration Day were expected to draw 2,000 to 4,000 participants.

The report concluded that the majority of the demonstrators would be peaceful and not engage in disruptive activities while a small segment could be expected to attempt to use disruptive tactics. The report also indicates that demonstrations were to be held at U.S. Embassies and Consulates throughout the world in protest to the U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

**FEB 9 1973**

*Handwritten notes:*  
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**REC-11**  
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**REC-11**  
**62-113887-193**

**5 JAN 30 1973**

**ENCLOSURE**

*Handwritten signature:* *GTT*

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E-29

Number 5

~~X~~ PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS DURING  
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

January 18, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC staff.

Copy 5 of 20 copies

CLASSIFIED BY .....  .....  
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1980

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Summary

Authorization has been granted for the following demonstrations at Washington, D. C., on January 20.

The NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) Inaugural protest activities will consist of a march from the Lincoln Memorial to the vicinity of the Washington Monument where a rally will be held. The request for the authorization estimated 25,000 to 40,000 participants. Sponsors of the demonstration claim no violence is planned and that there will be no confrontations with police.

Spokesman for NPAC/PCPJ marshals indicates that "trouble spots" may be at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building; Constitution Avenue, fronting the Ellipse; and 14th Street and Constitution Avenue where marshals expect Federal troops to be stationed. Other sources suggest 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue may be the site of disruptions.

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will gather at Arlington Cemetery and after a brief rally march to the vicinity of the District of Columbia War Memorial where another rally will be held. VVAW representatives estimate 1,500 to 2,500 participants. A VVAW activist has stated he will lead a group to 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue to gain publicity. A small VVAW group plans to disrupt State of Connecticut Inaugural Ball at the Mayflower Hotel.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) will gather at 8th and H Streets, Northeast, and then march to Union Station Plaza where a rally will be held. SDS representatives estimate 1,300 to 1,500 individuals will participate. SDS plans to rally and picket at the Vice President's reception on January 18 and at the National Institutes of Health on January 19.

Other groups, such as the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM), the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC), and the ATTICA BRIGADE are not planning separate

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demonstrations but will participate in one or the other of the above demonstrations.

The Metropolitan Police Department has formulated plans to police the Inaugural ceremonies. The 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division has been assigned cordon duty along the Parade route and six other battalions of troops have been placed on alert for possible duty during the Inaugural ceremonies. The D.C. National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

A survey of public transportation indicates approximately 342 buses, three trains, and one airplane have been chartered for travel to Washington, D. C., by demonstrators. These vehicles are estimated to be able to transport 23,000 individuals.

Demonstrations may be held at U.S. Embassies and Consulates throughout the world. Demonstrations have been definitely scheduled for Sydney and Melbourne, Australia; and Paris, France.

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Conclusion/Comment

Based on present indications, counter-Inaugural protests at Washington, D. C., on January 20 may attract 25,000 to 40,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom will be peaceful and will not engage in disruptive activities.

Based upon the public transportation chartered to date, it can be expected that 23,000 individuals will travel to Washington, D. C., to participate in demonstrations. Up to 10,000 other participants, including those arriving by private transportation, can be expected. The number of chartered vehicles is in a state of flux and the number could change drastically depending on several factors, including the weather, the status of current peace talks and the financial ability of the demonstrators to pay for the charters.

It can be expected that a small segment of the demonstrators, not susceptible to control by protest leaders and probably numbering less than 2,000, will

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attempt to use disruptive tactics similar to those used during the January 1969 Inauguration. These tactics may include sit-downs in the path of the Inaugural Parade, the throwing of various objects at Parade units and "trashing" of Government and business buildings. Disruptive activities will probably be focused on the Inaugural Parade which will be witnessed by thousands of spectators. The vicinity of 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue appears to be the most likely spot for disruptive activities.

The Metropolitan Police Department is experienced in handling demonstrations, both peaceful and militant. Police planning for protective measures during the Inaugural ceremonies appears adequate. Police, assisted by U.S. military and D.C. National Guard personnel, should have little trouble in controlling demonstrators.

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Background

Various protest groups have completed their plans to demonstrate during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies. The following activities are scheduled:

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) AND THE  
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

NPAC and PCPJ will hold joint protest activities on January 20, 1973. They have been granted a permit to assemble at the Lincoln Memorial beginning at 10:30 a.m., and at 12 noon march to the Washington Monument where a rally will be held.

The permit, which is good until 6 p.m., January 20, authorizes the use of a speakers platform at the Washington Monument with a public address system and a sound truck to direct marchers. Parking has been reserved for 150 buses and NPAC/PCPJ spokesmen estimate there will be 25,000 to 40,000 participants.

In addition to the above, PCPJ has announced that an antiwar rally will be held on the evening

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of January 19 at Malcolm X Park (Meridian Hill Park) in Washington, D. C. A "march against death" is being considered after this rally to possibly continue throughout the night.

NPAC and PCPJ have announced that labor unions and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) will endorse the demonstration and that they will demonstrate regardless of whether a peace treaty is signed or the bombing halted as they consider "President NIXON is untrustworthy." Leaders of the two groups stated they want to avoid mass street acts such as those which occurred during the January 1969 Inauguration. NPAC/PCPJ spokesmen have indicated their January 20 demonstration will be solemn but strong in "both numbers and conviction," describing it as an "Inauguration of conscience--not a confrontation."

District of Columbia community leaders have called upon blacks to participate in the above demonstration. They have stated that "blacks and all people

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of conscience" should join in the protest to let the President know "we want an end to the bombing and war now."

Fifty-four individuals from New York City will act as marshals for the NPAC/PCPJ demonstration.

At a meeting of these marshals [redacted]

[redacted] of the Communist Party of the U.S. and currently the Communist Party representative on the Interim Committee of the PCPJ, he announced the following locations as "potential trouble spots" for the marshals: (1) the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building where [redacted] indicated "trashing or rock throwing" may occur (2) the area on Constitution Avenue fronting the Ellipse (3) the intersection of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue where [redacted] stated "troops would be present."

A leaflet was circulated at the marshals meeting which stated that an "interfaith religious service would be held at 7:30 p.m. at the First Congregational Church, 10th and G Streets, followed by a candlelight procession to the vigil site opposite the main Inaugural

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Ball (G Street between 4th and 5th)." While no date was given in the leaflet for this demonstration, it undoubtedly refers to the Ball on January 20.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)

VVAW has been authorized to gather at Arlington Cemetery parking lot at 10 a.m., on January 20, 1973, hold a short memorial ceremony with two speakers and at 11:30 a.m., begin a march to the D. C. War Memorial where a rally will be held. This rally will consist of speeches, guerrilla theater and the playing of Vietnamese music. During these activities, participants will be encouraged to sign "a peace treaty."

While it was previously agreed that VVAW would not engage in disruptions, a spokesman for VVAW has announced it will definitely attempt to disrupt Inaugural ceremonies by breaking into the Inaugural Parade. VVAW members reportedly will station themselves around television cameras where they will display anti-NIXON banners.

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A VVAW activist from New York City plans to lead a group from the main rally to 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue to gain publicity.

Several VVAW members from Connecticut plan to attend the Connecticut State Inaugural Ball at the Mayflower Hotel on January 20 and disrupt activities by throwing blood on the Governor.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

SDS, which is controlled by the communist PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), plans the following protest activities prior to and during Inaugural proceedings:

On January 18 rally at and picket of the Museum of History and Technology commencing at 5:50 p.m., to coincide with a reception for the Vice President.

On January 19 from noon to 2 p.m., rally at and picket of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, to protest racism and genocide.

On January 19 will participate in the rally being conducted at Malcolm X Park beginning at 5:30 p.m.

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On January 20 will assemble at 8th and H Streets, Northeast, at 10 a.m., and march to Union Station Plaza where a rally will be held from noon to 1:30 p.m., with participation estimated between 1,300 and 1,500 individuals.

SDS has permission to use All Souls Unitarian Church and St. Stephens and the Incarnation Church to house its demonstrators. Spokesmen indicate that the tactics which will be used during the demonstrations will be determined by the number of people they are able to amass for support. It was stated that SDS does not plan violence, but cannot be responsible for individual acts of violence by participants.

No specific plans have been made by SDS for protest activity at the various Inaugural Balls being held on the evening of January 20. SDS leaders contemplate no civil disobedience during the protests as it is felt such action would alienate the American working class.

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THE NATIONAL SIGN THE TREATY NOW COALITION

This group, which is headquartered in New York City and includes among its sponsors the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP); YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF), the youth group of the communist WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP); and the ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS, has issued a leaflet urging participation in protests in Washington, D. C., during Inaugural ceremonies. The COALITION has decided to participate in the NPAC/PCPJ demonstration.

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP)

The YIP has announced it will participate in the SDS demonstration at Washington, D. C. Representatives of YIP were previously denied their request to enter a float in the form of a large rat in the Inaugural Parade. This float may be used in the SDS march.

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THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)

AIM has indicated it plans to assemble 150 to 200 members at Washington, D. C., about January 15 and have them remain through January 20. It has not announced plans to demonstrate; however, three national leaders of AIM have been invited to speak at the VVAW rally on January 20.

THE BLACK CAUCUS

Members of THE BLACK CAUCUS, a group of U.S. Black Naval personnel recently involved in racial incidents aboard the USS Kitty Hawk, have indicated they will participate in Inaugural demonstrations; however, no details are available concerning their plans.

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OTHER GROUPS

The BALTIMORE GRASSROOTS, a protest group organized during the recent Presidential election; and the YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE, the youth group of the COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA); have entered into planning for protest demonstrations on Inauguration Day. They have no specific plans and will probably join the activities of other protest groups.

The FIRST AMENDMENT BRIGADE, a New York City protest group meeting with representatives of the U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM, VVAW and the MADAME BINH BRIGADE, discussed preparation of a leaflet containing suggestions that demonstrators follow on arrival in Washington, D. C., on January 20. This leaflet will instruct demonstrators to attempt to infiltrate the Inaugural Parade in small groups concealing bandages and banners reading "Sign Now," or "Sign the Treaty Now" under their clothing. These bandages and banners

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are to be uncovered at television locations along the Parade route as a means of gaining publicity for the antiwar movement. It was also suggested that the locations of the various Inaugural Balls be included on the leaflet so that demonstrators could locate the sites and conduct guerrilla theater. One female indicated she would throw herself in front of President NIXON's car during the Inaugural Parade. No indication has been received that such a leaflet has been prepared.

Another New York City antiwar group known as the PEOPLES LIBERATION PARTY plans to demonstrate in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1973.

The ATTICA BRIGADE, which had previously indicated its members would demonstrate in Washington, D. C., during the Presidential Inauguration, is now planning to participate in the VVAW demonstration.

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Public Transportation

A survey of transportation facilities of Eastern, Southern and Central U.S. indicates approximately 342 buses, three trains and one airplane have been chartered by protest groups to travel to Washington, D. C., for Inaugural activities. It is estimated that 23,000 individuals can be transported on these vehicles.

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Foreign Involvement

The INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE (ICDP) has called for demonstrations at U.S. Embassies on Inauguration Day.

The Australian Trotskyist organization, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION, has organized a demonstration to be held at the American Consulate in Sydney, Australia, on January 20, 1973.

Ten left French organizations, including the Trotskyist FRONT OF SOLIDARITY FOR INDO-CHINA, plan to demonstrate in Paris, France, on January 20, 1973, to protest President NIXON's action in Vietnam. French police expect 1,500 individuals will participate.

A meeting attended by high-ranking Communist Party functionaries from throughout the world was held in Moscow in December 1972 for the purpose of coordinating plans for demonstrations to be staged by participating Communist Parties in their respective countries, if the U.S. Government has not signed the "October Peace Treaty" with North Vietnam by the

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date of the Inauguration. At least one Western Communist Party which was represented at this meeting-- the Austrian Communist Party--subsequently discussed plans for a demonstration in connection with the Presidential Inauguration.

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Police Planning

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has formulated plans to police the Inaugural ceremonies. All available personnel, including cadets and those undergoing recruit training, have been assigned duties during the ceremonies.

The 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division has been assigned cordon duty along the Parade route. Officers of the MPD will also be stationed along the route. Six battalions of troops have been placed on alert at their home stations for use if needed.

The District of Columbia National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/29/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*C*

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 11 dated 1/29/73. The proposed visits of King Husayn, Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow are noted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus continues to be rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *Wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

ST-116 *Employment*

REC-20

62-113887-7

16 FEB 2 1973

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DOC. CLASS. OFFICE

ENCLOSURE

17 FEB 9 1973 *MP*

*5-7 [Signature]*

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
*1-31*  
*8:33*  
*Walters*  
*Miller*  
*et*

~~SECRET~~

Number 11

~~EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES~~  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

January 29, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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b7C

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC, 31, 1980

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-194

~~SECRET~~

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

- (1) The proposed visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.
- (2) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.
- (3) The visit of Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia could present an attractive target to Yugoslav dissident groups in this country.
- (4) The proposed visit by the Mayor of Moscow presents a significant target both to militant Jewish groups and to dissident nationalistic groups.
- (5) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.



The proposed visit by   
of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the  
Soviet Union, has been cancelled.

The overall classification of this paper is  
"~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing  
may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Uniondale, New York; Nassau County Coliseum Opened 24 January	Department of State has alerted police departments
			New Haven, Connecticut; New Haven Coliseum Opening 30 January	
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	
			(Itinerary from February to April not available)	

52-113887-194

\*New Item  
\*\*Revised Item

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 January - 23 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
**17 January - 1 February	Former Prime Minister SATO of Japan	Special envoy to the United States	Houston, Texas 28-29 January  San Antonio, Texas 29-30 January  Los Angeles, California 30-31 January  Honolulu, Hawaii 1 February	Secret Service protecting

2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
22 January - 4 February	Soviet Boxing Team (33 members)	International Boxing Competition	Las Vegas, Nevada 22-29 January  Denver, Colorado 29 January  Omaha, Nebraska 30-31 January  New York City 4 February  (Above itinerary tentative)	State Department will alert local police depart- ments
23 January - 9 February	Athletes from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Ice Yacht Championship	Red Bank, New Jersey 23-29 January	No U.S. action

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Erie, Pennsylvania 30 January	
			Mt. Clemens, Michigan 4-9 February	
*24 January - Mid-February	MAZOWSZE Song and Dance Company of Poland	Tour	Various U.S. cities	Police departments alerted by State Department
29 January - 7 February	The Mayor of Moscow, Vladimir F. PROMYSLOV	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 29 January - 1 February  San Francisco, California 1-3 February  Los Angeles, California 3-4 February	State Department arranging police protection

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			New York City 5-7 February	
*29 January - 28 February	Czechoslovakian State Orchestra (115 people)	Concert tour	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
31 January - 3 February	Prime Minister HEATH of Great Britain	Official visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Tentative visit; protection not yet arranged

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*4-21 February	Soviet Water Polo Team	Water Polo Games	Long Beach and San Francisco, California	No U.S. action
5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Washington, D. C.; Palm Springs, California	Secret Service will protect
10-18 February	Participants from various foreign countries	The World Bobsled Championship	Lake Placid, New York	No U.S. action taken
Week of 12 February	Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia	Visit	Washington, D. C.	Protection not yet arranged

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
27 February - 7 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private vist and bond drive	Washington, D. C., and other cities	Secret Service will protect
4 March	United States citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installa- tions alerted
*15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama, City Panama	U.S. installa- tion will be alerted

7

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 2/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for February, 1973-March, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

**ENCLOSURE**

*EM*

*5- [unclear] Tunstall*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*

REC-32

ST 101

62-113887-195

FEB 13 1973

*432*  
70 FEB 20 1973

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

E-12

Number 20

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

February 2, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

62-113887-195  
ENCLOSURE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENTS AND SPONSOR</u>
Early 1973	Unknown	Arab Popular Conference for Support of Palestinian Resistance. (Preparatory Committee met in Beirut, Lebanon, 27-29 November 1972.)
February 1973	Paris, France	Amnesty Conference sponsored by American deserter support groups in Europe, including the Stockholm based group "Up from Exile." American participation will predominate.
February 1973	Major Cities in Western Europe	Anti-American demonstrations on the Vietnam War issue; planned by the Fourth International.

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
February 1973	Santiago, Chile	A hemisphere-wide conference of guerrillas and extreme leftists sponsored by the LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT (FAL). One of the topics to be discussed is the U.S. role in Latin America, particularly with regard to Chile and Peru. (Comment: The FAL held a similar meeting in December 1971, which was attended by representatives of various Latin American revolutionary parties, but no known Americans.)
3-4 February	New York City	Regional Conference of COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA).

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
11 February	New York City	Demonstration at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. Sponsored by JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL).
21 February	Rome, Italy	Meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam to make final arrangements for the plenary session to be held on 22 February.
22-24 February	Rome, Italy	Plenary session of the Stockholm Conference. (Originally scheduled for 2-4 February.) American attendees are expected.
23 February	Washington, D. C.	March on the Capitol. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
23-24 February	Washington, D. C.	Antiwar Convention. Sponsored by NPAC.
26 February	Chicago, Illinois	National Muslim Convention. Sponsored by the NATION OF ISLAM (NOI).
26 February - 1 March	Trinidad	Anti-Imperialist Conference sponsored by the UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS. American delegates have been invited.
4 March	Japan	Anti-U.S. demonstrations in Japan sponsored by the ALL JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST A AND H BOMBS.
15-21 March	Panama	Possible student demonstrations and increased anti-American propaganda in connection with United Nations Security Council. Violence may occur.

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
30 March	Jackson, Mississippi	"African Prisoner of War Solidarity Day." Sponsored by REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA).
31 March	Jackson, Mississippi	March from Jackson State College to sites where violence has previously occurred. Sponsored by RNA.

~~SECRET~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD  
~~SENSITIVE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 2/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*See*

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks. *5- [signature]*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 12 dated 2/5/73. The visits of King Husayn, Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow are noted to continue as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now performing in Canada, is rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama in March is believed to be an attractive target. *[signature]*

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

REC-54

*62-113887-196*

62-113887

FEB 13 1973

GTT:wmc *wmc*

ST-111

(3)

*EM*

*wmc*

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*2 ENCLOSURE*

58 FEB 16 1973

*5049*



~~SECRET~~

Number 12

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

February 5, 1973

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coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981.

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62-113887-196

CLOSURE!

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.

(2) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The visit of Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia could present an attractive target to Yugoslav dissident groups in this country.

(4) The visit by the Mayor of Moscow presents a significant target both to militant Jewish groups and to dissident nationalistic groups.

(5) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(6) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area. Student demonstrations are presently being discussed.

The recent terrorism in Haiti directed against the United States Consul may generate similar activities in other areas.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February	Department of State has alerted police departments
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	
			(Itinerary from February to April not available)	

67-113887-196  
 EXHIBIT

\*New item  
\*\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**10 January 28 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
23 January - 9 February	Athletes from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Ice Yacht Championship	Mt. Clemens, Michigan 4-9 February	No U.S. action
24 January - Mid-February	MAZOWSZE Song and Dance Company of Poland	Tour	Various U.S. cities	Police depart- ments alerted by State Department

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
29 January - 7 February	The Mayor of Moscow, Vladimir F. PROMYSLOV	Official visit	New York City 5-7 February	State Department arranging police protection
29 January - 28 February	Czechoslovakian State Orchestra (115 people)	Concert tour	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Tentative visit; protection not yet arranged

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
4-21 February	Soviet Water Polo Team	Water Polo Games	Long Beach and San Francisco, California	No U.S. action
**5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Washington, D. C. 5-10 February  Deerfield, Massachusetts 10 February  Palm Beach, Florida 10 February -	Secret Service will protect
10-18 February	Participants from various foreign countries	The World Bobsled Championship	Lake Placid, New York	No U.S. action taken

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Week of 12 February	Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia	Visit	Washington, D. C.	Protection not yet arranged
*26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
27 February - 7 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C., and other cities	Secret Service will protect
4 March	U.S. citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installations alerted

5

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*9-23 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March	State Department will alert police depart- ments
			Buffalo, New York 12 March	
			Los Angeles, California 14 March	
			Miami, Florida 17 March	
			Washington, D. C. 21 March	
			New York City 23 March	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installations	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be <del>erted</del>

7

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/12/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 13 dated 2/12/73. The visits of King Husayn, Golda Meir and Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia are noted to continue as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now performing in Canada, is rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama in March is believed to be an attractive target.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc WSMC  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*Jim 5- Emp/usa*  
*2/12*  
*9:17 P*

**REC-73**

*62-113887-197*

**FEB 15 1973**

**ENCLOSURE**

*278*  
**57 FEB 22 1973**

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Number 13

~~X~~ EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

February 12, 1973

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YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

~~SECRET~~

-62-113887-197

**ENCLOSURE**

~~SECRET~~

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

### Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

~~SECRET~~

(1) The visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.

(2) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The visit of Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia could present an attractive target to Yugoslav dissident groups in this country.

(4) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(5) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

The recent terrorism in Haiti directed against the United States Ambassador may stimulate similar activities in other areas.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus			Department of State has alerted poli departments
			Departed for Canada 2 February	
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	
			(Itinerary from February to 25 April not available)	

ENCLOSURE

\*New item  
\*\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

62-113381-197

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 January - 28 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
24 January - Mid-February	MAZOWSZE Song and Dance Company of Poland	Tour	Various U.S. cities	Police departments alerted
29 January - 28 February	Czechoslovakian State Orchestra (115 people)	Concert tour	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Tentative visit; protection not yet arranged

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
4-21 February	Soviet Water Polo Team	Water Polo Games	Long Beach and San Francisco, California	State has alerted poli
5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Palm Beach, Florida 10 February -	Secret Service will protect
*9-21 February	The Finance Minister of Israel, Pinchas SAPIR	Fund-raising tour	New York City 9-14 February  Washington, D. C. 14 February  Miami, Florida 15-21 February	Secret Service will protect

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10-18 February	Participants from various foreign countries	The World Bobsled Championship	Lake Placid, New York	No U.S. action taken
Week of 12 February	Deputy Premier SIROTKOVIC of Yugoslavia	Visit	Washington, D. C.	Protection being arranged
*18 February - 18 April	The Soviet Harp Quartet	United States and Canadian tour	Various cities in the United States and Canada	No U.S. action
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**27 February - 8 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C., 28 February - 1 March  Miami, Florida 2-5 March  New York City 5-8 March	Secret Service will protect
4 March	U.S. citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installa- tions alerted

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
9-23 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March	State Department will alert police depart- ments
			Buffalo, New York 12 March	
			Los Angeles, California 14 March	
			Miami, Florida 17 March	
			Washington, D. C. 21 March	
			New York City 23 March	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be affected

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/20/73

FROM : C. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

45

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

*T. Spill*  
*B. [unclear]*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 14 dated 2/20/73. The visits of King Husayn and Golda Meir continue to be highlighted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, which has been subject to harassment, is also noted as a significant target for terrorist acts. Recent terrorism in Haiti directed against U. S. officials may stimulate similar activities in other South American or Central American areas. As a result, the United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, is projected as an attractive target for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

**ENCLOSURE**

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc/wmc  
(3)

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

ST-104

REC-5

62-113887-198

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51 MAR 12 1973

*WGC*

DOC. CLASS.



MAR 7 1973

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 22 1 58 PM '73

RECEIVED CLEVELAND

RECEIVED

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

FEB 21 8 18 AM '73

FEB 20 3 18 PM '73

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

FEB 21 2 17 PM '73

REC'D GEBHARDT  
FBI

FEB 21 9 46 AM 1973

FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IMPRUDENT NOTE: FORM WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS SUBJECT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S), 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MISC. DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED, \_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

(110)

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Number 14

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

February 20, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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b7c

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62-113887-198

ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.

(2) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(4) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

The recent terrorism in Haiti directed against the United States Ambassador may stimulate similar activities in other areas.

The overall classification of this paper is  
~~"Secret"~~; however, individual items in this listing  
may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February	Department of State has alerted police depart- ments
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	
			(Itinerary from February to 25 April not available)	

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

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~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 January - 28 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
24 January - Mid-February	MAZOWSZE Song and Dance Company of Poland	Tour	Various U.S. cities	Police depart- ments alerted
29 January - 28 February	Czechoslovakian State Orchestra (115 people)	Concert tour	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
February 1973	Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Saudia Arabia, Prince Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Ter- n- sitive visit; protection not yet arranged

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
4-21 February	Soviet Water Polo Team	Water Polo Games	Long Beach and San Francisco, California	Department of State has alerted police
5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Palm Beach, Florida 10 February -	Secret Service will protect
9-21 February	The Finance Minister of Israel, Pinchas SAPIR	Fund-raising tour	Miami, Florida 15-21 February	Secret Service will protect

3

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*18 February - 4 March	Soviet Peace Delegation	Conferences with United States groups, including the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	New York City; Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Georgia; and possibly San Francisco and Los Angeles, California	No U.S. action
18 February - 18 April	The Soviet Harp Quartet	United States and Canadian tour	Various cities in the United States and Canada	No U.S. action
*20 February	U.S. personnel	Visit of USS Midway. Japanese police estimate 120,000 will demonstrate against the Midway's visit to Japan. Acts of violence are possible.	Japan	Japanese authorities handling. U.S. elements alerted.

4

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*21 February - 7 March	Deputy Minister for Education for the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich SOFINSKY	Contact with Soviet students at American universities	Washington, D. C.  Cambridge, Massachusetts  Chicago, Illinois  Berkeley, Stanford, and Los Angeles, California  New York City	State Department will alert police departments
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
27 February - 8 March (Dates tentative)	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C. 28 February - 1 March	Secret Service will protect

5

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Miami, Florida 2-5 March	
			New York City 5-8 March	
4 March	U.S. citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installa- tions alerted
*5-25 March	Skiers from various countries	World Cup Skiing Event	Denver, Colorado	No U.S. action

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
9-23 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March  Buffalo, New York 12 March  Los Angeles, California 14 March  Miami, Florida 17 March  Washington, D. C. 21 March  New York City 23 March	State Department will alert police depart- ments

7

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	(Itinerary not yet known)	No U.S. action as yet
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be alerted

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 2/27/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
*1/35* INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

*Z. K...*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 15 dated 2/26/73. The visits of King Husayn and Prime Minister Golda Meir continue to be highlighted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now touring in Canada, is also noted as a significant target for terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama City, Panama, in March is projected as an attractive target for terrorist attacks.

*F*

In addition to the targets listed in the attached report, the recent shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft may possibly act as provocation for terrorist acts against Israel and its supporters throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

**REG-73**  
**EX-101**

62-113827-799  
23 MAR 6 1973

*DEAN*  
*5-2*  
*Mr. [unclear]*  
*M. [unclear]*  
*W. [unclear]*

*ENCLOSURE*

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc wmc

(3)

58 MAR 13 1973

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*4405*

*EM*

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

FEB 27 12 03 PM '73

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
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DEL.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE	<u>6/2/75</u>	DEL.		DATE	

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TO DEPT.

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Number 15

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

February 26, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31...1981

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-199



INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The visit by King HUSAYN to the United States is a particularly significant target. There have been numerous reports of plots against him.

(2) The proposed visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(3) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(4) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft may provoke terrorist acts against Israel and its supporters.

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The overall classification of this paper is "Secret"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May  (Itinerary from February to 25 April not available)	Department of State has alerted police depart- ments

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 January - 28 February	Track teams from various countries, including the Soviet Union	International Track Meet	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
24 January - Mid February	MAZOWSZE Song and Dance Company of Poland	Tour	Various U.S. cities	Police depart- ments alerted
29 January - 28 February	Czechoslovakian State Orchestra (115 people)	Concert tour	Various U.S. cities	No U.S. action
5 February (Extent of stay not known)	King HUSAYN of Jordan	Visit	Palm Beach, Florida 10 February -	Sec Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
18 February - 18 April	The Soviet Harp Quartet	United States and Canadian tour	Various cities in the United States and Canada	No U.S. action
21 February - 7 March	Deputy Minister for Education for the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich SOFINSKY	Contact with Soviet students at American universities	Washington, D. C.  Cambridge, Massachusetts  Chicago, Illinois  Berkeley, Stanford, and Los Angeles, California  New York City	State Department will alert police depart- ments

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*21 February - 7 March	Various athletes, including 28 from the Soviet Union	World Biathlon Championship	Lake Placid, New York	Police alerted
**21 February - 7 March	Soviet Peace Delegation	Conferences with United States groups, including the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	New York City; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C.; and an undesignated Midwestern city	Police alerted

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*22 February - (Duration of visit not known)	The National Security Advisor to the President of Egypt, Hafez ISMAIL	Official visit	Washington, D. C.; New York City	Secret Service will protect
**26 February - 8 March	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Washington, D. C. 28 February - 1 March  Miami, Florida 2-5 March  New York City 5-8 March  Boston, Massachusetts	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
*Late February - Early March 1973	Israeli Embassies or Aircraft; Israeli Delegations or Visitors	Fatah General Conference may be occasion for a terrorist "spectacular."	Worldwide	
4 March	U.S. citizens and installations in Japan	Anti-American demonstrations sponsored by the JAPAN COUNCIL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS	Japan	U.S. Embassies and installa- tions alerted
5-25 March	Skiers from various countries	World Cup Skiing Event	Denver, Colorado	No U.S. action

6

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
9-23 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March	State Department will alert police depart- ments
			Buffalo, New York 12 March	
			Los Angeles, California 14 March	
			Miami, Florida 17 March	
			Washington, D. C. 21 March	
			New York City 23 March	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	Various cities in the U.S.	Police alerted
*14 March - 16 April	Ciec Choroba (A Polish theatrical group)	Tour of the United States and Canada	Various cities in the United States and Canada	Police will be alerted
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be alerted

8

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

1-Mr. Miller  
1-Mr. G.C. Moore

DATE: 2/13/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1-Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

Mr. Bernard Wells, Executive Director of IEC, advised on 2/9/73 that The White House has requested IEC prepare an evaluation of the potential for violence represented by activities of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and related organizations.

Mr. Wells has requested all agencies represented on the IEC staff to obtain from their agencies all available pertinent data needed for the preparation of this evaluation. It is anticipated that the Bureau will be able to furnish the vast majority of the data necessary.

The Extremist Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division can furnish pertinent data regarding the formulation of AIM, its leaders and activities as well as its future plans. In addition, threats of violence, stockpiling of arms and explosives and actual violent activities already engaged in should be included in the data to be furnished. Information regarding additional violence-prone Indian organizations or individuals would also be extremely helpful in the preparation of the above report.

ACTION:

REC-101

16 FEB 15 1973

If approved, the Bureau representative on the IEC staff will prepare data assembled by the Extremist Intelligence Section for presentation to IEC. The Bureau representative will then, as an IEC staff member, assist in the preparation of the evaluation requested by The White House.

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(4)

58 MAR 22 1973

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*WMC*

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*A. B. ...*

*WMC*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Tunstall 1/14*  
*with ...*

MAR 20 1973

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GPO 1973

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FEB 13 3 09 PM '73  
FEB 16 5 09 AM '73  
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 3/19/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 18 dated 3/19/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus are considered significant targets for terrorist activity.

The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, presents an attractive target to terrorists as violence has previously been directed against the U.S. in this area. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

REG-110

*EM*  
ENCLOSURE  
Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *W.H.C.*

59 MAR 28 1973

*6405*

*DEM*

*EM*

62-113887-201  
23 MAR 20 1973

*M.A.*  
*5-187*

REC'D E. S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 19 11 10 AM '73

SENSTUDY 75

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	<u>SSC</u>	<u>62-116395-266</u>		<u>HSC</u>	
ACC.	_____	DATE _____	ACC.	_____	DATE _____
DEL.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE <u>6/12/75</u>	DEL.	_____	DATE _____

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

~~SECRET~~

Number 18

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

March 19, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

b6  
b7c

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-201



INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The forthcoming visit by President THIEU of South Vietnam represents a significant target for terrorist activity. Demonstrations against him will be held at San Clemente, California, and Washington, D. C.

(2) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(3) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

(4) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft, the BLACK SEPTEMBER group's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan, and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City may provoke additional terrorist acts.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Depart- ment of State has advised police depart- ments

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
2-25 March	Skiers from various countries	World Cup Skiing Event	Denver, Colorado	No U.S. action
7-25 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Miami, Florida 17 March  Washington, D. C. 21 March  New York City 23 March	State Depart- ment advised police depart- ments

2

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
7 March - 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	Hingham, Massachusetts 12-18 March  Akron, Ohio 19-25 March  New York City 26 March - 4 April  Sarasota, Florida 4-8 April  Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	Police advised

3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
11-25 March	Members of the Soviet Track and Field Team	To participate in competition sponsored by the AMERICAN ATHLETIC UNION	Montreal, Canada 18-24 March  New York City 24-25 March	Police advised
12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	Various cities in the U.S.	Police advised
14 March - 1 April	Soviet space officials	Discussion of joint U.S.-Soviet space mission	Houston, Texas	NASA security forces and police advised

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tion advised
*18-28 March	Soviet Delegation to the First Session of the U.S./USSR Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation	Official visit and conferences	Washington, D. C. 18-22 March  Los Angeles, California 22-24 March  Salinas, California 24-25 March  Idaho Falls, Idaho 25-26 March	Police advised

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Chicago, Illinois 26-28 March	
			New York City 28 March	
✓ April 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged
1 April - (Extent of visit not known)	President THIEU of South Vietnam	Official visit to the United States	San Clemente, California 1-3 April	Secret Service will protect
			Washington, D. C. 4-5 April	
			(Departure date not set)	

6

~~SECRET~~

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular"	Israel	No U.S. action
May - June 1973	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged
*15 May	American personnel and installations. Israeli nationals and installations	Anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State. May be occasion for terrorist activity	Worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S. U.S. installations alerted.

7

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 3/12/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*30*  
*EM*

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 17 dated 3/12/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam represents a new significant target for terrorist activities. The tour of the Moscow Circus is still considered a significant target. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for March 15-21, 1973, in Panama City, Panama, continues to be highlighted as an attractive target for terrorist activities.

*97-*

The report cites the recent murders of U.S. diplomatic personnel in Sudan by the Black September Organization and the shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft as furnishing additional provocation for terrorist acts throughout the world.

*G.P.*  
*W. J.*

ACTION:

None. For information.

REC-27

EX-103

*62-113887-202*

7 MAR 20 1973

Enclosure

62-113887

*DEM*

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

*EM*

*5*  
*1*

15 Mr. Miller  
1 Mr. Tunstall

ENCLOSURE

*24 MAR 26 1973*

INTELL DIV.

MAR 19 3 09 PM '73

RECEIVED MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 12 1 41 PM '73  
MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 15 3 24 PM '73

SENSITIVE

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Number 17

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

March 12, 1973

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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~~SECRET~~

62-113887-202

1- ENCL [ ]

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The forthcoming visit by President THIEU of South Vietnam represents a significant target for terrorist activity. Demonstrations against him will be held at San Clemente, California, and Washington, D. C.

(2) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(3) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft, the BLACK SEPTEMBER GROUP's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan, and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City may provoke additional terrorist acts.

~~SECRET~~

The overall classification of this paper is  
"~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing  
may be treated as unclassified.

3

~~SECRET~~



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)	Department of State has alerted police depart- ments
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	

ENCLOSURE 62-113087-202

\*New item  
\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
March 1973	Israeli Embassies or aircraft; Israeli delegations or visitors	AL FATAH General Conference may be occasion for a terrorist "spectacular."	Worldwide	Embassies alerted
5-25 March	Skiers from various countries	World Cup Skiing Event	Denver, Colorado	No U.S. action
7-25 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March  Buffalo, New York 12 March	State Department will alert police departments

2

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Los Angeles, California 14 March	
			Miami, Florida 17 March	
			Washington, D. C. 21 March	
			New York City 23 March	
7 March - 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	7-11 March (Open dates)	Police will be alerted
			Hingham, Massachusetts 12-18 March	

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~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Akron, Ohio 19-25 March	
			New York City 26 March - 4 April	
			Sarasota, Florida 4-8 April	
			Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	
*11-25 March	Members of the Soviet Track and Field Team	To participate in competition sponsored by the AMERICAN ATHLETIC UNION	New York City 11 March  Richmond, Virginia 12-17 March	Police alerted

~~SECRET~~

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Montreal, Canada 18-24 March	
			New York City 24-25 March	
12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	Various cities in the U.S.	Police alerted
*14 March - 1 April	Soviet space officials	Discussion of joint U.S.-Soviet space mission	Houston, Texas	NASA security forces and police alerted

5

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
14 March - 16 April	Ciec Choroba (A Polish theatrical group)	Tour of the United States and Canada	Various cities in the United States and Canada	Police will be alerted
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installa- tions	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be alerted
*April 1973 (Date tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*1 April - (Extent of visit not known)	President THIEU of South Vietnam	Official visit to the United States	San Clemente, California 1-3 April  Washington, D. C. 4-5 April  (Departure date not set)	Protection not yet arranged
*May - June 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged

7

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 3/6/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for March, 1973-April, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(3)

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

*DEM*

*Bullerby  
Nabca  
G... m...*

*EM*

EX-104

REC-73

*62-113887-203*

7 MAR 20 1973

*EM*  
ENCLOSURE

*F4V4*  
5 MAR 26 1973

*File*



WILLIAM J. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 6 11 52 AM '73

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
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E-12

Number 21

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

March 2, 1973

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coordinated by the IEC Staff

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YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-203

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Early 1973	Unknown	Arab Popular Conference for Support of Palestinian Resistance. (Preparatory Committee met in Beirut, Lebanon, 27-29 November 1972.)
Early 1973	Chile	CONGRESS OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS (OCLAE).
March or April 1973	Unknown - Possibly Sweden	Bertrand RUSSELL Tribunal for Repression in Brazil. (Comment: Final location will be chosen on the basis of the host government's willingness to grant visas to prospective witnesses.)

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
March 1973	Santiago, Chile	Hemisphere-wide conference of Guerillas and Extreme Leftists sponsored by the LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT (FAL). It is expected to be held before the 4 March 1973 elections in Chile to show Latin American solidarity for the Allende regime.
March 1973	Unknown - Possibly Syria or Lebanon	AL-FATAH General Conference.
4 March	Japan	Anti-U.S. demonstrations in Japan sponsored by the ALL JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST A AND H BOMBS.
15-21 March	Panama	Possible student demonstrations and increased anti-American propaganda in connection with United Nations Security Council meeting. Violence may occur.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
26-30 March	New York City	Conference to again dramatize the plight of five "political prisoners" incarcerated in Federal prisons in the U.S. and to argue for the independence of Puerto Rico. Sponsored by the SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (PSP).
30 March	Jackson, Mississippi	"African Prisoner of War Solidarity Day." Sponsored by REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA).
31 March	Jackson, Mississippi	March from Jackson State College to sites where violence has previously occurred. Sponsored by RNA.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
April 1973	Martinique, French West Indies	Preparatory Conference for the International Conference on Caribbean Affairs to be held in Canada in October 1973.
April 1973	Costa Rica	Festival of Costa Rican youth spon- sored by the Costa Rican National Preparatory Committee of the 10th World Youth Festival.
14 April	Washington, D. C.	Rev. Carl MC INTIRE will conduct march beginning at 11 a.m. from Mall below Capitol to Washington Monument grounds where rally will be held until 5 p.m.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 3/6/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 16 dated 3/5/73. The visit of Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and the tour of the Moscow Circus are considered significant targets for terrorist activity.

The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for 3/15-21/73 in Panama City, Panama, is highlighted as an attractive target for terrorist activity. It is noted that violence has previously been directed against the U.S. in this area and that additional element plus the prevalence of terrorist activities throughout the world gives added potential to this event.

The murder of U.S. diplomatic personnel in Sudan recently by the Black September organization gives greater significance to the possibility of terrorist activities wherever U.S., Israeli or Arab installations are located. The recent shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft acts as an additional provocation for terrorist acts against Israel and its supporters throughout the world.

ACTION:

REC-49

22 MAR 20 1973

ENCLOSURE

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

EX-109

DEM

*EM*

GTT:wmc  
(3) 04 MAR 26 1973

REV. S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

MAR 6 11 52 AM '73

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TO DEPT.

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~~SECRET~~

Number 16

~~EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES~~

ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

March 5, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31..... 1981

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65-113887-204  
ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The visit by the Prime Minister of Israel, Golda MEIR, represents a significant target, particularly to Arab terrorist groups.

(2) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(3) The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, could present an attractive target to terrorists. In the past, violence has been directed against the United States in this area.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft and the BLACK SEPTEMBER GROUP's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan may provoke additional terrorist acts.

The overall classification of this paper is  
"~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing  
may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)	Department of State has alerted police depart- ments
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	

69-113887-204  
ENCLOSURE

\*New Item  
\*\*Revised Item

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
21 February - 7 March	Deputy Minister for Education for the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich SOFINSKY	Contact with Soviet students at American universities	Washington, D. C.  Cambridge, Massachusetts  Chicago, Illinois  Berkeley, Stanford, and Los Angeles, California  New York City	Police alerted
21 February - 7 March	Various athletes, including 28 from the Soviet Union	World Biathlon Championship	Lake Placid, New York	Police alerted

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
21 February - 7 March	Soviet Peace Delegation	Conferences with United States groups, including the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	New York City  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  Atlanta, Georgia  Washington, D. C.; and an undesignated Midwestern city	Police alerted
26 February - 8 March	Prime Minister Golda MEIR of Israel	Private visit and bond drive	Miami, Florida 2-5 March  New York City 5-8 March  Boston, Massachusetts	Secret Service will protect

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
March 1973 March 1973	Israeli Embassies or aircraft; Israeli Delegations or visitors	Al Fatah General Conference may be occasion for a terrorist "spectacular."	Worldwide	Embassies alerted
5-25 March	Skiers from various countries	World Cup Skiing Event	Denver, Colorado	No U.S. action
**7-25 March	Soviet Olympic Gymnasts	U.S. tour	Houston, Texas 10 March  Buffalo, New York 12 March	State Department will alert police depart- ments

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Los Angeles, California 14 March	
			Miami, Florida 17 March	
			Washington, D. C. 21 March	
			New York City 23 March	
*7. March- 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	7-11 March (Open dates)  Hingham, Massachusetts 12-18 March	Police will be alerted

5 5

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Akron, Ohio 19-25 March	
			New York City 26 March - 4 April	
			Sarasota, Florida 4-8 April	
			Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	
12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	Various cities in the U.S.	Police alerted

6

~~SECRET~~

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
14 March - 16 April	Ciec Choroba (A Polish theatrical group)	Tour of the United States and Canada	Various cities in the United States and Canada	Police will be alerted
15-21 March	United Nations Security Council	Security Council meeting. Possible violence against American installations	Panama City, Panama	U.S. installa- tions will be alerted
*25 April	Representatives of major publishing houses from the United States, the United Kingdom and other European countries	Sixth Jerusalem International Book Fair	Jerusalem, Israel	No U.S. action as yet

7

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- F. J. [unclear]*
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller *E.S.M.*
- Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

1-Mr. Miller  
 1-Mr. Putman  
 DATE: 2/22/73

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*5- [unclear]*

On 2/20/73 John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, requested that IEC ascertain from its member agencies whether any evidence was available showing direct financial contributions by foreign governments or organizations for use in protest demonstrations in the U.S. directed against the Nixon administration. B. A. Wells, Executive Director of IEC, after contact with all member agencies, including the Bureau, advised Mr. Dean there was no available evidence to indicate that any foreign government or organization had directly contributed money for specific use in demonstrations directed against the current administration in this country.

The White House has now requested IEC prepare a report showing the extent of foreign involvement in the antiwar movement in the U.S. Information to be incorporated into this report should emphasize financial contributions by foreign governments or organizations to U.S. antiwar movement organizations and/or leaders in the form of payment of expenses for travel to North Vietnam and to various international peace conferences.

The Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency are being asked to furnish data regarding foreign organizations which have furnished sympathetic support as well as financial resources by sponsoring war crimes trials, international peace meetings and protest demonstrations in foreign countries.

EX-111

REC-49 *2-113887-205*

GTT:wmc *U7MC*  
 (5)

10 MAR 20 1973

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FBI JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
FBI JUSTICE

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FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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(110)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The Revolutionary Activities Section and the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division of the Bureau can furnish data regarding travel of U.S. antiwar movement leaders to such international gatherings and instances where foreign governments or organizations have paid the travel expenses of these individuals.

ACTION:

If approved, Bureau representative on the IEC staff will prepare material and submit it to you for approval prior to furnishing to IEC any data available necessary for fulfilling The White House request.

~~7~~ <sup>EW</sup>  
WGC

*[Handwritten signature]*

Approved  
G  
11/27  
12:09P

WRW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller
- Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Re memorandum of 2/22/73 setting out the request of The White House for a report to be prepared by IEC showing the extent of foreign involvement in the antiwar movement in the U.S.

Attached for your approval is a compilation of information contained in Bureau files regarding such foreign involvement. Much of the information in point contained in Bureau files has been furnished to the Bureau by the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. This information is not included in this compilation as it will be furnished to IEC by these agencies.

ACTION:

a copy of

If approved, the attached material will be furnished IEC and the Bureau representative will participate in the preparation of the overall report for The White House.

Enclosure

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Putman
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

REC-84

*2/5/73*

*WGC*

*OK*  
*62-113887-206*

10 MAR 20 1973

**ENCLOSURE**

**MAR 27 1973**

**DOC. CLASS.**

*wmc*

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FBI JUSTICE  
INTELL DIV.

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REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
INTELL DIV.

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FBI JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

REC'D S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE  
MAR 8 9 35 AM '73

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APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 5, 1973

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

The antiwar movement in the U.S. has, since its inception, been an object of both sympathy and support by certain foreign governments and organizations. "Ban The Bomb" advocates of Great Britain and followers of Bertrand Russell were instrumental in the formation of "Ban The Bomb" groups in the U.S. which spearheaded the U.S. anti-war movement. Such groups were Women Strike for Peace, Committee for Nonviolent Action and National Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy which in 1964 and 1965 turned their protest to the "anti-Vietnam war" theme.

Although no evidence has been developed to prove direct financial support by foreign governments or organizations to U.S. groups in the antiwar movement, evidence does exist that foreign organizations have offered encouragement and sponsored support demonstrations in foreign countries. War crimes trials, international peace conferences and world peace meetings have been sponsored to which expenses for

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ENCLOSURE

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delegates from U.S. antiwar movements have been paid by foreign organizations. Such groups and conferences include the World Peace Council, also known as World Council for Peace, World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the People of Indochina, Stockholm-Paris Peace Conference, 1969 World Assembly of Peace meeting in East Berlin and several World Peace Congresses.

There have been a continuing series of these international conferences which have been sponsored by various international "peace groups," none of which has ever evinced any sympathy or support for the U.S. or the Western Nations in general. Large U.S. antiwar delegations have been welcomed by these conferences. In June, 1969, a four-day World Assembly of Peace, convened in East Berlin under sponsorship of the World Peace Council, adopted a resolution demanding U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. It was attended by a large U.S. delegation, including two national committeemen of the CPUSA.

The World Peace Council mentioned above was formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw in November, 1950, under communist initiative.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

World Peace Council has continued to dominate the world scene in opposition to U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and in turn is dominated by the Soviet Union.

An FBI source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1972, that plans to attend the Stockholm-Paris Peace Conference were announced at a midwest conference of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, a leading U.S. antiwar movement groups. It was stated that the Stockholm-Paris Peace Conference being held in February, 1972, had decided to recognize only delegates from the U.S. who were members of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice. Transportation for these delegates was being furnished from Montreal, Canada, by Russian Aeroflot, which was also to provide transportation of U.S. "peace" delegates to China and the USSR subsequent to the Stockholm-Paris Peace Conference.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3/19/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

- 1-Mr. Miller
- 1-Mr. T.J. Smith
- 1-Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached memorandum from Mr. B.A. Wells, Executive Director of captioned Committee, indicates that The White House through Mr. Ehrlichman's office has requested IEC prepare a paper concerning the potential for violence in major U.S. cities this summer. Mr. Wells further states that this paper will include a list of cities where such potential is greatest and will contain an assessment of the influence of welfare cutbacks on the potential for violence.

It will be recalled that in 6/71 IEC at the specific request of The White House prepared a comprehensive report on the potential for racial violence in the major U.S. cities during the Summer of 1971. As a result of this report and an update in 8/71, IEC was advised by The White House of the usefulness of these reports which were the basis for Presidential action lessening the possibility of violence in the concerned areas. Although information was received from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health, Education and Welfare, Treasury, and the Community Relations Division of the Department of Justice, the majority of the data used was furnished by the FBI.

EX-117

REC-5

62-113687-207

In connection with the current request, it is pointed out that Mr. Wells was informed by Mr. A. William Olson, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, that the Attorney General had requested his Division along with others to furnish by Monday March 19 all available data regarding potential for violence this summer. Mr. Olson inquired as to whether IEC had been asked to submit such data. When advised no such request had been received, Mr. Olson indicated that Mr. Ehrlichman's

Enclosure

GTT:wmc

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FBI JUSTICE

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

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TO DEPT.

REC'D MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

MAR 20 11 59 AM '73

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

office was requesting submission of such data by all pertinent agencies. Shortly after the above, Mr. Olson recontacted Mr. Wells and instructed him at the request of Mr. Ehrlichman's office to have IEC prepare a report based upon contributions from all pertinent agencies. Mr. Olson advised that Mr. Ehrlichman's office was not aware of previous IEC reports as well as the functions of IEC. It is to be noted here that IEC normally receives its requests from and submits reports to the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President.

As indicated in the attached memorandum, 4/1/73 has been set as a deadline for the submission of the IEC report. All contributions are to be submitted to IEC by 3/27/73.

ACTION:

Memorandum T. J. Smith to E. S. Miller dated 3/16/73, captioned ~~"Potential Violence in U.S. Cities; An Intelligence Estimate,"~~ enclosing data compiled for the Acting Director, recommended this estimate be furnished IEC in accordance with above request. If you approve, a copy will be furnished IEC.

OK  
/

WGC

EM

wel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : IEC Staff Members

DATE: 3/16/73

FROM : *W* Mr. Bernard A. Wells

SUBJECT: Potential for Violence in Major U.S. Cities

The White House (Mr. Ehrlichman's office) has requested the IEC prepare a paper concerning the potential for violence (riots, etc.) in major U.S. cities this summer.

This will include a list of cities where the potential is greatest.

The paper is to assess the influence of welfare cutbacks on the potential for violence.

The White House has set a deadline of April 1, 1973, for the completed paper; therefore, please submit your contributions to it by March 27, 1973.

62-113887-207  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM: T. J. Smith *TJS*

SUBJECT: POTENTIAL VIOLENCE IN U. S. CITIES -  
AN INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

- 1 - Mr. R. L. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: 3/16/73

- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. F. S. Putman
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. R. H. Horner

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller-E.S. *[initials]*
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

POTENTIAL SITUATIONS WHICH CAN DEVELOP INTO VIOLENCE

*EVALUATION CONTINUED*

On 3/14/73 the Acting Director instructed that he be furnished by 3/19/73 an intelligence estimate of the best targets for violence during the Summer of 1973.

Attached for the Acting Director's use is a write-up containing the best possible intelligence estimate of cities where violence could occur.

While we have analyzed all data available to us on the subject, we must point out that previous efforts by the Bureau to predict or foresee outbreaks of violence have been unsuccessful. With one possible exception, we have not had any specific advance information or intelligence which would pinpoint a situation which would likely degenerate into violent eruption.

We, of course, have known of conditions which are causative factors in creating a violence-prone situation, but with respect to the riot conditions which were nationwide between 1964 and 1970, we could only report that ghetto neighborhoods were seething cauldrons of discontent brought about by economic conditions, real or imagined racial prejudice, fanning of flames of hatred by revolutionary elements and insensitivity to problems by local authorities.

Such conditions existed in Los Angeles before the Watts riots and in Newark, New Jersey, and Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago and Detroit and dozens of other cities. But the riots which erupted in those places were spontaneous - sparked by a single situation such as an arrest in a black neighborhood, or as in Chicago when a Negro woman was killed by a fire engine responding to a fire alarm.

Enclosure

RHH:ems  
(9)

*62-113887-*  
**NOT RECORDED**

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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/6/82 BY SP27AP**

**ENCLOSURE**  
**ENCLOSURE**  
**APR 11 1973**

MAR 27 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-113145-



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Potential Violence in U. S. Cities -  
Intelligence Estimate

We have no better intelligence now than before with respect to being able to intelligently pinpoint a trouble area. We can say that while there has been no widespread violence in the cities in the past two and a half years, many of the same conditions still exist which spawned the riots and disturbances of the 1960's.

Much progress has been made in the solving of ghetto problems--more schools have been integrated, more jobs have been opened to minority groups, more sensitivity to minority group problems has been shown by local authorities, but much discontent still remains. The issue of black nationalism and other racial or ethnic chauvinism is stronger now. The issue of enforced school bussing has resulted in many cases of a stiffening of white community attitudes towards gains of minority groups.

Economic conditions, affected by factors ranging from devaluating of the dollar abroad and its effect on domestic prices to the discontinuance of certain welfare programs could weigh heavily on the conditions in many communities which lead to civil disorders and acts of violence in the cities.

It is to be noted that the Bureau formerly produced a document each year, "Potential Racial Violence," which was a result of a Bureau-wide survey of contacts with local authorities, Bureau sources, and local economic conditions. This document required a tremendous amount of time and manpower to produce and eventually was discontinued as being of no particular value.

Subsequent to its discontinuance, however, about this time last year, Labor Department inquired through liaison if the FBI would make a survey of conditions throughout the country similar to that used in producing the "Potential for Racial Violence" in previous years. Labor Department explained it desired this data in connection with a program to pump poverty funds into areas where economic conditions could be a factor in possible eruption of violence. We declined to make such a survey for Labor Department, however, on the basis that Labor Department could make an economic survey of its own.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Potential Violence in U. S. Cities -  
Intelligence Estimate

It is also to be noted that the Department has advised that Mr. John D. Ehrlichman's office at the White House has asked the Intelligence Evaluation Committee to prepare identical information for the White House by 3/19/73, to pinpoint possible cities where violence may erupt. The Intelligence Evaluation Committee which is actually a White House controlled committee, not Departmental, responded that it could not complete such a survey before 4/1/73, since member agencies (including the FBI) would have to be canvassed for input material. The Bureau will be requested to furnish input material shortly. We propose that copies of the information prepared and attached for the Acting Director be disseminated to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

ACTION:

1. In response to the Acting Director's instructions.

2. If approved, we will furnish copies of the attached estimate to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, which is preparing a report for the White House.

*2cc IFC  
by [unclear]*

*Agree.*

*J...  
3/22  
9:44 P*

*WGC*

*EM*

*T. H. N.*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 19, 1973

CITIES CONSIDERED POTENTIAL TARGETS  
FOR VIOLENCE  
SUMMER, 1973

In reaching any estimate as to which cities may erupt in violence or in which disturbances may occur this summer, some general overall factors should first be considered.

Though a peace accord has been reached in Vietnam which successfully effected the release of our prisoners of war and enabled us to withdraw from the conflict, a lingering distrust of the Administration on the part of antiwar groups continues. These groups accuse the Administration of duplicity in publicly claiming withdrawal from Vietnam while secretly "beefing up" the Thieu administration with materiel and civilian advisors. They will not be satisfied with our Southeast Asia policy until it becomes one of complete repudiation of the South Vietnamese Government as well as the current governments of Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

Complete amnesty for deserters and draft resisters also remains a prominent issue with these groups. Evidence indicates that increasing pressure through demonstrations and other protests will be brought to bear on officials, both local and Federal, to change present policy.

As the military conflict in Southeast Asia comes to a close, aid to the current governments in this area, amnesty for deserters and draft resisters, and politico-economic issues at home will come to the forefront and become rallying points for these groups. Basically they are ultimately seeking to change the American system of government and cannot be discounted in any realistic appraisal of potential for disorder.

Civil rights and welfare groups, although somewhat mollified by the passage of Federal statutes in recent years, remain basically dissatisfied with the implementation of this legislation. In addition, they have recently expressed dissatisfaction with Administration plans to alter and curtail poverty programs. For instance, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), and the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) have announced plans to form a coalition with labor and other organi-

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer 1973

zations for a "spring offensive" to dramatize the economic plight of poor people and to protest the President's cutback of antipoverty programs. These groups plan to launch their "offensive" on the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King (April 4, 1973) with the objective being to challenge the "white leadership" to move from a "static position." While the leadership of the "offensive" is black (Reverend Ralph Abernathy of SCLC, [redacted] and [redacted]), the coalition hopes to enlist the support of whites. According to its leaders, this "offensive" will proceed on a city-to-city tour, ending in what Abernathy calls the "battle-ground" in Washington. He reiterates that while nonviolent civil disobedience tactics will be used, "We are prepared to go to jail if necessary." Jackson, in commenting on the "offensive," stated: "Our intent is to dramatize the unrest throughout the Nation over the budget cuts. We want to create so much disorder in the streets that Nixon will be forced to deal with what's happening." This particular issue will be further aggravated by the general public apprehension over the rising cost of living.

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The emergence of extremism among the Indians, who are demanding return of Indian lands by the Government, a greater voice in self-government and that the United States live up to its treaties, has added an additional element to be considered. The propensity for violence of these groups is illustrated by their recent seizure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington and the current disorder at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The level of hostility generated by militant leaders within these groups suggests that violence such as that occurring in Wounded Knee can be repeated in other localities throughout the country wherever appropriate symbols for resistance can be found. In addition, evidence is mounting to indicate that other violence-prone groups not closely aligned ethnologically with the Indians have joined the "Indian issue," thereby further inflaming it and broadening its scope. Current information indicates that such groups as the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Students for a Democratic Society, Venceremos Organization and associates of the Weatherman group as well as representatives of black extremist groups are participating with the Indians at Wounded Knee.

Various dissident organizations sympathetic to the Wounded Knee takeover have already organized supporting demonstrations in several cities across the country. The extent to which such activity will develop in the future cannot be easily gauged. It must be considered, however.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

There are a variety of other "hate" groups, both black and white, which have a propensity for violence that can be expected to foment trouble or capitalize on any situation where emotions are running high. Among these are the Ku Klux Klan, National States Rights Party, American Nazi Party, the Republic of New Africa (RNA), the Black Panther Party (BPP) (Cleaver and Newton Factions), and the Black Liberation Army (BLA). Though each has a relatively small membership, their members have demonstrated that they are capable of the most violent acts.

The visit to this country of any foreign national figure could easily trigger disorders by opposing ideological elements in any city which they might visit. The Irish-British, Jewish-Soviet, Israeli-Arab disputes are all conflicts in which violence is rooted and from which disorder could erupt given an appropriate stimulus.

It is also possible that foreign-based terrorists could target an American city for a strike against their enemies. Consider the recent events at the Saudi Arabian Embassy at Khartoum, Sudan.

On March 3, 1973, two American diplomats were assassinated in the takeover of the Saudi Arabian Embassy by members of the Black September Organization (BSO) of Al Fatah. One of the demands of the terrorists was the release of BSO members held in Jordan. This group was arrested during a terrorist operation directed against the Jordanian Cabinet. The eight BSO members involved in the Sudanese incident are in custody in the Sudan. Current information indicates that Arab terrorists, such as the BSO, will continue their efforts against American, Jordanian and Israeli interests throughout the world. Jordanian and Israeli establishments are located in major U. S. cities including Washington, D. C., New York City, and Chicago which could be likely targets. Mute evidence of the vulnerability of our cities to this type of activity is the fact that on March 6-7, 1973, three highly explosive devices were located in New York City near Israeli business interests. (S)

These issues then are part of the overview that must be considered in reaching an estimate of violence that may occur in any particular area. With this in mind and realizing that conditions within any given area can degenerate or change rapidly, thus changing the potential for violence, the following areas should be considered as possible sites for disorder this summer:

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

ARIZONA

Black Mesa

Sources in the Phoenix and Los Angeles areas report that militant leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) are planning a land takeover and incident at Black Mesa, Arizona, in the Spring or Summer of 1973, similar in scope to the Wounded Knee takeover. Black Mesa is located in northeast Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Though current knowledge of possible Indian action in this area is sketchy, such a plan is consistent with a recent statement by AIM leaders that whites will be confronted by American Indians time and time again.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

With a population of 2,781,829, 20 percent Negro and 15 percent Mexican-American, Los Angeles must be considered as a possible site for disorder this summer.

Minority groups feel that proposed cutbacks in the 1973 federally funded poverty program may conflict with improvements in job opportunities and community conditions. Resultant tensions may be heightened, particularly in the Mexican-American community, by the national protests and demonstrations of AIM, with whom the Mexican Americans closely identify.

There have been no reported major thefts of explosives in the Los Angeles area which might have a bearing on the potential for racial tension. In October a police cruiser was badly damaged in a dynamite explosion attributed to black militants; however, during the past year, Los Angeles has not been afflicted with organized extremist violence on any major scale.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley

San Francisco has a population of 715,674 (1970) with 13.4 percent Negro, 13.2 percent Mexican-American, 13.6 percent Oriental.

Oakland has a population of 361,561 with 34.5 percent Negro. Berkeley's population is 113,165 with 19.6 percent Negro.

Authorities feel that there is a definite potential for violence in the San Francisco Bay area this summer.

The national headquarters of the Newton Faction of the BPP is located in Oakland. In recent months, the thrust of BPP activity has been directed toward the April 17, 1973, mayoralty and city council elections in Oakland. The BPP is actively promoting the candidacy of Bobby Seale for mayor and Elaine Brown for the city council.

Although the BPP has ostensibly abandoned its past violent image in favor of local community activity, it has not completely abandoned its original revolutionary intent. Newton and other BPP spokesmen characterize current BPP policies as only temporary in nature until the time for revolution is right. Should the intensive BPP political activities be marked by failure in the April elections, the resultant disillusionment may be the catalyst, given Newton's mercurial temperament, for the promotion of community unrest and for a revival of violence.

A dangerous element within the Bay area is the violent followers of the BLA. The BLA consists of activists who have been identified as former members of the BPP who follow the revolutionary philosophy of Eldridge Cleaver. Examples of the violent activity of these activists include: the attempted bombing in May, 1971, of the Portuguese Consulate in San Francisco with the subsequent recovery of a large quantity of explosives and weapons; and the recovery of explosives, weapons, and extremist literature in a San Francisco apartment in January, 1973, at the time of the arrest of four BLA supporters. There are estimated to be more than 50 BLA activists in the San Francisco area dedicated to revolution and capable of promoting and executing extreme forms of violent action. BLA activity is directed largely against law enforcement and serves to heighten police and community tensions. The BLA is striving to recruit new supporters and to generate revolutionary activity in the Bay area.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C., (WDC) has a population of approximately 745,000 people; 71 percent of this number being Negro.

A period of general calmness and stability insofar as racial tensions and overall conditions was shattered on January 18, 1973, with the mass murder of seven individuals identified with the Hanafi Mussulman Islamic group in WDC. The Nation of Islam (NOI) has been publicly named by the Hanafi leadership and others as responsible for these killings and a tense volatile situation exists between these rival Muslim groups. Return to the U. S. in late 1972 of Pan-Africanism advocate Stokely Carmichael has set the stage for possible violence of unpredictable proportions. Calling for complete revolution in the U. S., he has challenged Negroes to fight racism, eliminate the white race, and rule the world. Carmichael is attempting to form a black revolutionary party calling for the overthrow of the U. S. Government, which could lead to sabotage and acts of terrorism.

WDC is the focal point of demonstrations of all types, any one of which may deteriorate into civil disorder. Occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in WDC, protest demonstrations concerned with a cutoff of poverty funds, and the proposed May Day demonstration in WDC to show support for independence struggles in Africa are examples of conditions which could result in serious civil disorders and confrontations with no advance warning.

On March 10, 1973, a group of blacks, some of whom have participated in armed robberies in the Washington and Northern Virginia areas and who are known to be armed, met in Washington to discuss organization of a group to plan militant activity this summer if social programs, discontinued by the Administration, are not reinstated. As the group is ill-organized at present, its future activity cannot be predicted. It could, however, become a catalyst for disorder this summer.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

FLORIDA

Miami

Militant anti-Castro Cuban exiles have for years sought to overthrow the Castro Government of Cuba. Miami is the center of militant anti-Castro activities in the U. S. and the majority of their attempts have emanated from the Miami area. Their militant activities have ranged from direct attacks on Cuba by land and sea to the bombing of Cuban property and ships and the property and ships of countries maintaining relations with and doing business with Cuba. Additionally, the Cuban exiles have periodically sought to publicize their cause by numerous demonstrations, including demonstrations at the Presidential Compound at Key Biscayne.

Recently the U. S. and Cuba concluded an agreement on hijacking matters. This is looked upon with disdain by the militant Cuban exiles. It is possible that these exiles will increase the tempo of their militancy in the next few months in an effort to embarrass the U. S. and to show their contempt for the agreement.

ILLINOIS

Cairo

Cairo has a population of 6,200, 40 percent of which are Negro.

Since 1969 when the United Front in Cairo initiated a black boycott of white merchants, numerous confrontations and sniping incidents have occurred between blacks and local authorities as well as the white populace.

Nationwide publicity has been given to this situation, which has been described as a "symbol of racial polarization."

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
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Periodic conferences and rallies sponsored by the United Front continue to be held in Cairo during which demands are usually made for additional employment and other benefits for the blacks.

Since the conflict continues between the black and white population, the city could be subject to civil unrest at anytime.

Chicago

Chicago has a population of 3,368,000. About 1,103,000, or 33 percent are black.

Low income, high density black areas exist on Chicago's west side, south side and near north side. Inadequate housing, unemployment and hostility towards police have created a continually tense atmosphere which could produce a spontaneous violent demonstration or disorder at almost any time.

Black unemployment exceeds the white rate and is especially high among black youths 18 to 25 years of age. Federal budget cuts in special programs could further add to this unemployment. It is noted that several embittered, unemployed black Chicago Vietnam veterans, calling themselves the De Mau Mau, were charged with the random murder of nine whites in Illinois during the Summer of 1972.

Conflicts between the many black youth gangs in Chicago, prompted by territory control and membership recruiting rivalries, continue to be violent. The relationship between police and these gangs is a constant point of friction. The high rate of drug addiction in these same areas contributes to the already volatile situation.

Wide dissemination among blacks of "Muhammad Speaks," the antiwhite, antipolice weekly newspaper published by the Nation of Islam (NOI) in Chicago, adds to the other hate propaganda generated by this organization. The NOI has its national headquarters in Chicago and NOI problems with dissidents and other adversaries have erupted into violence at regular intervals in recent years. These problems are expected to increase should the aging NOI leader Elijah Muhammad retire, or should his demise occur in the near future.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

The second largest chapter of the BPP - Newton Faction operates in Chicago and the BPP national newspaper, "The Black Panther," is published there. A very active consulate of the black extremist, separatist RNA also is present in the city.

The existence, strength and activity of the above extremist groups in Chicago highlight an intense social problem in black areas of the city which could spark violent disorders at any time.

ILLINOIS - MISSOURI

East St. Louis  
St. Louis

East St. Louis has a population of 69,996 with 70 percent Negro.

St. Louis' population is 608,078, 50 percent of which are Negro.

A reduction in welfare funds and Government-sponsored programs in the East St. Louis - St. Louis area could be the occasion for sit-ins or demonstrations which could trigger disturbances in East St. Louis or nearby St. Louis.

INDIANA

Gary

Gary has a population of 175,415, 53 percent of which are Negro.

A continuing feud between criminal elements in Gary over control of narcotic traffic has resulted in 20 deaths and presents a continuing police problem for that city. Gary has also long been plagued by street gangs which have recently united into a loose criminal coalition called "the family." This has further aggravated the problem for police.

The NOI in Gary is closely tied to the Chicago NOI headquarters. Should any power dispute arise as to a successor of Elijah Muhammad, should

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

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he die, the Gary NOI would be embroiled in it. Also the close proximity of Gary to Chicago presents the possibility of any disturbance there overflowing into Gary.

IOWA

Des Moines

Des Moines has a population of 209,000, 5.5 percent of which are Negro.

In October, 1972, local, state and Federal narcotic personnel conducted a wide-scale raid within the center of the black community.

This raid caused considerable resentment among blacks and at rallies held shortly thereafter, allegations of police brutality and intimidation were made. A nine member "blue ribbon panel" was formed by black residents to investigate and document harassment of blacks allegedly dating back to 1968. The group known as the "Community Action Committee" investigated violations of constitutional rights of members of the black community and attempted to obtain injunctive relief from future harassment against the Des Moines Police Department.

A small but hard-core group of militants continue to advocate extremism in Des Moines and could seize upon the resentment occasioned by this raid to gain support for racial disturbances during the forthcoming summer.

KENTUCKY

Louisville

Louisville has a population of 661,472 with 27 percent Negro.

Racial violence in the Louisville area during the Summer of 1973 continues to be a possibility. The BPP - Cleaver Faction has engaged in considerable activity in the area during the past year and during "Derby Week" became involved in considerable violence, including a number of

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

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shootings, in connection with BPP-sponsored attacks on alleged dope peddlers. Such activities are again possible in view of upcoming "Derby Week" March 30 - April 5, 1973, with the influx of "black and white sportsmen that follow the horse tracks."

The Louisville chapter of the BPP is currently publishing an inflammatory-type newspaper entitled "Voice of the People" which could be used as a vehicle to incite racial discord. This publication is widely distributed in the Louisville area with at least 800 copies of the initial issue being sold.

The BPP has also sponsored the showing of the motion picture "Burn" which is a commercially produced motion picture depicting a "black revolution" on a Caribbean island.

MARYLAND

Baltimore

The city of Baltimore, with nearly one-half of its 905,000 population being nonwhite, has a potential for violence in 1973. Incidents of disorders in the past suggest that sporadic racial problems remain a fact of life there. School integration of black and white students in Baltimore City and in nearby counties, with attendant disputes over busing, has caused a rise in racial tension which could easily erupt into incidents of violence. This is especially true with the existence of several black and white hate and extremist groups in the city. The discontinuance of community action programs by the Federal Government could possibly spawn additional demonstrations.

MICHIGAN

Detroit

Detroit's total population is 1,480,000 with 44 percent being black.

It is considered a likely locale for racial violence during the Summer of 1973, as a result of the presence of a heavy concentration of blacks and a number of highly revolutionary black extremist groups who are continually propagandizing in an attempt to inflame the ghetto community.

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Chief among these groups is the BPP - Cleaver Faction organization whose leadership is devoted to violence, particularly against law enforcement officers. As an example, during March, 1973, BPP - Cleaver Faction personnel discussed plans for the assassination of a Detroit police officer as an act of revenge following the funeral of a local black who was killed during a shoot-out with police in Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1973.

A prominent target of BPP - Cleaver Faction propaganda is the plainclothes tactical unit of the Detroit Police Department known as STRESS (Stop The Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets). This unit has also been highly criticized by others of the black community for what is termed its "harassment" of blacks and its resort to aggressive arrest techniques, a number of which have resulted in shootings. Feeling within the black community against the STRESS unit reportedly is high.

Presence in the Detroit area of white hate groups, such as the Michigan Klan organization, is another factor to be considered. Feeling in the white community, as a result of the passage of unpopular school busing legislation, is extremely high and is being fanned by white extremists. An indicator of the lengths to which these extremists will go to disrupt the community is evidenced by the involvement in August, 1971, of Michigan Klan personnel in the firebombing of school buses in Pontiac, Michigan.

Racial violence in the Detroit area is a constant threat. Any incident or series of incidents to which either the white or black communities may overreact may trigger it.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

Jackson has a population of 153,968 with 39.6 percent being Negro.

It represents a possible trouble spot during the summer months of 1973. The factors which could contribute to the problem are based on a 1970 incident, a 1971 incident, and a planned demonstration scheduled for March 30-31, 1973.

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Following two evenings of demonstrations on the campus of Jackson State College (JSC), two Negro males were shot to death late on the evening of May 14, 1970, in a confrontation between students and law enforcement officers. Memorial demonstrations were held on the campus for these two Negro males in 1971 and 1972 without serious incident.

The RNA is attempting to obtain land in the State of Mississippi to form a new nation of Africans in Mississippi and four other southern states. Eleven RNA members were arrested on August 18, 1971, when FBI Agents and members of the Jackson Police Department raided its headquarters in Jackson in an effort to locate three local fugitives and one Federal fugitive. A shoot-out took place during which one police officer was killed and an FBI Agent and another police officer were wounded. The trials of the eleven have all been scheduled separately. To date, three have been sentenced to life imprisonment on local charges of murdering the police officer. One, who pled guilty, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Other trials are still scheduled. The next trial is expected to involve Richard Henry, also known as Brother Imari, President of RNA.

Demonstrations and/or extremist activity could be expected in connection with either memorial demonstrations at JSC or the trial of Henry.

The International Prisoners Solidarity Committee (IPSC) is a group organized to support release of all current and past Africans taken prisoner as a result of the "USA's war against humanity and in commemoration of those Africans who have been slain as a consequence of this same lawlessness." Several IPSC committees exist throughout the U. S. and a solidarity day demonstration is planned for March 30-31, 1973, at Jackson. Two thousand people are expected to attend the demonstration, including representatives of various black extremist organizations including the BPP (Clever Faction), the RNA, and the Black United Front (Cairo, Illinois). These groups, with endorsements from individuals such as Congressmen John Conyers, Jr., and Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (both from Michigan), plan to demonstrate at both JSC and RNA headquarters on March 30-31, 1973.

A definite potential for violence exists as a result of the above circumstances.

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NEW JERSEY

Newark

With a population of 382,417, 54 percent of which are Negro, Newark is in the throes of discord that could erupt into violence at any time. White against black discord is generated by the fact that its black mayor is viewed by the whites as too closely tied to black nationalist LeRoi Jones. Blacks do not feel enough is being done by the mayor for the city ghetto residents. Basic to the situation is a city financial crisis which will not allow summer social service programs which could provide relief to some tension.

The fuse for a major disturbance may be the Kawaida Towers project being built in a predominantly white area to provide low cost housing for blacks. This project, initiated and promoted by LeRoi Jones and his Committee for a Unified Newark (CFUN), is presently the scene of daily demonstrations. Violent clashes have occurred which have halted construction and infuriated blacks. Some blacks feel the project's design is not suited for poor blacks, which adds to the discord. Jones' group is pressuring the construction and trade unions through demonstrations to renew work and disregard picket activity.

A current dispute at Vailsburg High School in Newark over the retention of a black teacher by the school has also pitted whites against blacks. Black students have boycotted the school since January, 1973, and tension is high. This may evolve into a continuing issue with the school administration in the summer.

Added to these factors is continued high unemployment in the ghetto areas as well as a continuing drug problem.

NEW YORK

New York City

New York has a population of 7,867,760 with 21.2 percent Negro.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

During 1972 New York City experienced a rash of problems in their schools and in particular in Brooklyn where an attempt was made to bus Negro students to a predominantly Italian school in Brooklyn to attend school. These attempts resulted in daily confrontations between police, blacks, and the residents of the area.

During 1972 three New York City policemen were killed and a number wounded by members of various black extremist groups. The frequency of these attacks on police has increased greatly during the first three months of 1973, with six representatives of law enforcement in New York City being wounded and one killed by black extremists.

These attacks have caused a great deal of tension in the law enforcement community in New York and resulted in a more visible police presence in the Negro areas. The increased policing of these areas raises the possibility of an overreaction by the police which may escalate into a racial disorder.

Members of the NOI in New York City were responsible for the death of one New York City Police Department officer during 1972. A group within the NOI is opposed to the choice of a successor by its current leader. This opposition could be the catalyst for an internal struggle for leadership which could erupt in violence.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ayden (including surrounding Pitt County)

Although there have been no recent racial incidents in Ayden and vicinity, observers feel tension still exists and an isolated incident could bring about further disorders and racial strife.

With a population of 38,000, 40 percent of which are Negro, between August, 1971, and August, 1972, the area saw continuous racial unrest and confrontations between law enforcement officers and blacks following demands by blacks for better job opportunities, better housing and

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better school conditions for children. This resulted in acts of violence including bombings, destruction of property and protest marches. Numerous arrests of blacks were made.

Charlotte (including surrounding Mecklenburg County)

Integration of public schools in Charlotte may trigger disorders before the school year ends. The area has a population of 351,670, 30 percent of which are Negro.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools were integrated and are operating under Federal court order. During the period March 2-7, 1973, disorders in senior high schools involving blacks and whites resulted in numerous injuries and considerable property damage. As of March 15, 1973, schools were operating with normal schedules but with police on duty. Considerable tension still exists and there may be further disruptions before school ends early in June, 1973. Local police authorities and school officials feel trouble will subside after schools close in June.

Lumberton (including surrounding Robeson County)

Lumberton has a population of 85,000 with 26.5 percent being Negro and 30.5 percent Indian.

Beginning October 29, 1972, and continuing to the present, there have been disorders between members of the AIM chapter in Robeson County and the local government. These disorders have resulted in several acts of violence, destruction of real property and disruptions of local government activities resulting in several arrests of Indians. The avowed purposes of the demonstrations are twofold: (1) to secure segregated Indian schools; and (2) to support demonstrating Indians at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Local and state authorities feel that these disorders will continue and intensify for an indefinite period of time.

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Wilmington

Wilmington has a population of 45,667, 30 percent being Negro.

During the past several years there has been considerable racial unrest in Wilmington resulting from integration of the schools. During 1968, 1970, and 1971, there were numerous demonstrations and acts of violence. The National Guard was activated in 1968 and 1971 in connection with these demonstrations and violence. In March, 1972, 16 blacks were arrested by the Wilmington Police Department on charges growing out of the 1971 racial strife. Ten of those arrested were convicted in October, 1972, and given lengthy prison sentences. Though there has been no recent racial unrest, considerable racial tension still exists in Wilmington. Any incident could spark a resumption of violence.

Winston-Salem

This area has a population of 132,913, 34.3 percent of which are Negro.

While there is no information currently available indicating that any violent acts will be committed by BPP members, law enforcement officers feel that violence could be triggered by some unforeseen act or confrontation between law enforcement officers and BPP members.

A chapter of the BPP - Newton Faction consisting of approximately 25 members is located in Winston-Salem. At the present time the BPP is trying to project an image of community service and has gathered several hundred supporters from among the black population.

There have been no encounters of significance between law enforcement agencies and BPP members since 1971, but considerable tension continues to exist. Individual BPP members, on a continuing basis, make threatening remarks including proposed killings concerning law enforcement officers at BPP meetings.

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
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OHIO

Cleveland

Cleveland's population is 750,903 with 40 percent being Negro.

Newspapers have reported that Cleveland has received \$5,000,000 in aid from the U. S. Government (reportedly the Labor Department) for employment of 12,000 teen-agers during the summer in the School Neighborhood Youth Corps. The city will not, however, receive such funds this year. Cleveland city officials are concerned as to what might result from the abrupt cutoff this summer of youth program funds. They feel it could lead to civil disorders.

According to Cleveland newspapers, 90 percent of the black children in that city attend schools which are 90 to 100 percent black while 72 schools are less than 10 percent black. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on February 8, 1973, advised the Cleveland School Board that the laws and mandates of the court concerning segregated schools are clear and that the NAACP is committed to insuring such laws are enforced. It is considering litigation in the event the school board does not "come up with an acceptable plan." This issue could also lead to civil unrest.

Columbus

This city has a population of 950,000 with 15 percent being Negro.

The African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) group, which seeks support for Southern African liberation struggles, has scheduled an African Liberation Day demonstration and parade in Columbus, Ohio, on May 25, 1973, as part of planned nationwide demonstrations on that date. The Columbus demonstration is the only one scheduled in the State of Ohio. The leadership of the ALSC is dominated by black extremists and revolutionaries. Thousands of blacks from throughout the state and from the midwest can be expected to participate in the Columbus demonstration and parade. Activities of extremists during this demonstration could lead to confrontations with police and trigger civil disturbances.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Toledo

Toledo's population is 397,000, 12 percent of which are Negro.

Members of BPP - Newton Faction have secured firearms which they indicate will be utilized to kill Toledo policemen in the event [redacted] [redacted] is convicted in local court for first-degree murder of a Toledo policeman on September 18, 1970. [redacted] has been charged with the killing of an officer who was sitting in a patrol wagon close to the headquarters of the National Committee to Combat Fascism, a group which was subsequently assimilated into the BPP.

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b7c

[redacted] has been tried on two occasions for the murder of the Toledo policeman; however, each trial resulted in a hung jury. This charge is still outstanding against [redacted] conviction could lead to violence and civil unrest.

OKLAHOMA

Pawnee

AIM has scheduled a convention to be held at Pawnee, Oklahoma, during May, 1973. AIM leaders have threatened repeated demonstrations and confrontations. The location of this convention in an area heavily populated by Indians enhances the likelihood of violence resulting from AIM action.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Philadelphia has a population of close to 2,000,000, approximately 34 percent of which are nonwhite.

Racial tensions in the city have remained relatively quiet for over a year; however, large concentrations of blacks in certain areas, particularly in the ghetto area of North Philadelphia, with a black population in excess of

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Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

360,000, present a formidable potential for violence that could be triggered without warning. Organizational activity by numerous extremist groups has not resulted in any incidents of violence recently. The possible return of racial agitator Maxwell Curtis Stanford, founder of the African Peoples Party (APP), to Philadelphia this coming summer could escalate racial tension. Stanford is currently in jail in New York City on charges of jumping bail.

Another factor contributing to the potential for violence in the city of Philadelphia is roving juvenile gangs of blacks and whites which have clashed in open-street fighting resulting in extensive press publicity.

PUERTO RICO

Since the 1967 plebiscite in Puerto Rico during which the residents overwhelmingly voted to remain a commonwealth, subversive groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico have carried out over 400 bombings or other acts of incendiarism against U. S. establishments. Approximately 50 of these terrorist incidents occurred in the New York City area and the remainder were in Puerto Rico.

The largest subversive pro-independence organization, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico (PSP), is headed by a long-time clandestine Cuban espionage agent and recently publicly announced it was assuming a more militant posture which would make it a volatile force to be reckoned with in the future. Another top terrorist who was given guerrilla warfare training in Cuba is currently leading a special squad which robs supermarkets and other business establishments to finance purchases of arms and explosives for the pro-independence movement.

Most recently, on the night of March 12, 1973, Puerto Rican terrorists detonated a bomb in the Social Sciences Building, University of Puerto Rico, which destroyed approximately 40 classrooms.

The tempo of the terrorist bombings slackened during the past year and the absence of strong leadership is believed to be a major factor in

Cities Considered Potential Targets  
for Violence, Summer, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

this decline. Five of the top terrorists are FBI fugitives under unlawful flight statutes and many others are in hiding after being indicted or convicted for violations of the Puerto Rican Explosives Law.

Cuba has made Puerto Rico's status as a "colony" of the U. S. a major issue before the United Nations. Demonstrations supporting this stand have occurred in New York City as well as in Puerto Rico. In the event Cuba is able to generate a concerted effort by "Third World" countries to have the U. S. indicted for its treatment of Puerto Rico, it is foreseen that the top leaders of the terrorist groups will come out of hiding and lead a reign of terror throughout Puerto Rico. This move undoubtedly would be coordinated with subversive elements in New York City where several highly skilled bomb experts sympathetic to the Puerto Rican independence cause are currently located.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

*J*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for April, 1973-May, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *Wmc*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*wrc/RES*

*EM*

*M. J. Coffey*

REC-10 62-113887-208

APR 4 1973

EX-107

*5- [Signature]*

55 APR 11 1973



REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

APR 2 4 31 PM '73

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-266 HSC

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DEL.  \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 4/12/73 DEL: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

~~SECRET~~

E-12

Number 22

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

March 29, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff

Copy 5 of 20 copies

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-208

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~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Early 1973	Unknown	Arab Popular Conference for Support of Palestinian Resistance. (Preparatory Committee met in Beirut, Lebanon, 27-29 November 1972.)
1973	Western Hemisphere	The WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) Commission on Racism and Racial Discrimination will hold three conferences in 1973.
April 1973	Unknown - Possibly Sweden	Bertrand RUSSELL Tribunal for Repression in Brazil. (Comment: Final location will be chosen on the basis of the host government's willingness to grant visas to prospective witnesses.)
April 1973	Libya	Meeting of Arab and Pro-Arab Youth and Student Organizations. Sponsored by the UNION OF EUROPEAN AND ARAB YOUTH (UEAY) under the auspices of the Libyan Government and at the personal invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar QADHAFI.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
April 1973	Martinique, French West Indies	Preparatory Conference for the International Conference on Caribbean Affairs to be held in Canada in October 1973.
April 1973	Costa Rica	Festival of Costa Rican youth sponsored by the Costa Rican National Preparatory Committee of the 10th World Youth Festival.
1-2 April	San Clemente, California	Demonstrations protesting the visit of President THIEU of South Vietnam. Sponsored by YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC), VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), and other groups.
4 April	New York City	Demonstration at Times Square to protest visit of President THIEU. Sponsored by VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE (VPPC).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4 April	Atlanta, Georgia and other State Capitals	Spring offensive to protest President NIXON's plans to withdraw welfare funds. Sponsored by the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), PEOPLE UNITED TO SAVE HUMANITY (PUSH), and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO).
5 April	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at the White House followed by a rally in Lafayette Park to protest visit of President THIEU. Sponsored by WASHINGTON AREA PEACE ACTION COALITION (WAPAC).
7-8 April	New York City	First National Congress of the PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY (PSP).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
14 April	Washington, D. C.	Rev. Carl MC INTIRE will conduct march beginning at 11 a.m. from Mall below Capitol to Washington Monument grounds where rally will be held until 5 p.m.
20-22 April	Norman, Oklahoma	Convention of Concerned Arabs at Oklahoma University.
1-7 May	Pawnee, Oklahoma	National convention of AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM).
3-9 May or 13-19 May	Santiago, Chile	FIFTH LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT CONGRESS (OCLAE).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4-5 May	Washington, D. C.	National conference on amnesty. Sponsored by VVAW and other groups.
12 May	Milan, Italy	International demonstration using the slogans "Fight Will Continue" and "Everything for the Indochinese Peoples' Ultimate Victory." Sponsor is not known but some European Vietnam committees will presently participate.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *Em*

DATE: 3/27/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
*my [unclear]*  
*[unclear]*  
*[unclear]*

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 19 dated 3/26/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus continue to be highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a state is pinpointed as a significant target as the celebration will be worldwide and present a wide choice of targets for terrorists.

*Handwritten mark: C+*

The report cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

**REC-3**

*Handwritten:* 62-113887-209

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

**APR 4 1973**

*Stamp: APR 4 1973*

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*Handwritten:* DEM

*Handwritten:* 5-Em

GTT:wmc *wmc*

(3)

*Handwritten signature:* B. [unclear]

**ENCLOSURE**

**55 APR 12 1973**



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REC'D  
INTELL DIV.

( )  
GDS

APR 2 6 19 PM '73

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

MAR 27 12 31 PM '73

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC

62-116395-266

HSC

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GDS

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Number 19

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

March 26, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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62-15611-209

ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The forthcoming visit by President THIEU of South Vietnam represents a significant target for terrorist activity. Demonstrations against him will be held at San Clemente, California, and Washington, D. C.

(2) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(3) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft, the BLACK SEPTEMBER group's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan, and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City may provoke additional terrorist acts.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)	Depart- ment of State has advised police depart- ments
			Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April	
			Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May	
			Troy, New York 8-13 May	

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

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~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
7 March - 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	New York City 26 March - 4 April  Sarasota, Florida 4-8 April  Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	Poli advised

2

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
12-30 March	The Soviet Agricultural Machinery Delegation representing the All-Union Ministry of Agricultural Supply	Visits and discussions with manufacturers of agricultural machinery	Various cities in the U.S.	Police advised
14 March - 1 April	Soviet space officials	Discussion of joint U.S.-Soviet space mission	Houston, Texas	NASA security forces and police advised
18-28 March	Soviet Delegation to the First Session of the U.S./USSR Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation	Official visit and conferences	Idaho Falls, Idaho 25-26 March	Police advised

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Chicago, Illinois 26-28 March	
			New York City 28 March	
*25 March - 11 April	Prime Minister Lee Kuan YEU of Singapore	Official visit and college lectures	New York City 25-26 March  Tampa, Florida 26-27 March  Eckerd College; St. Petersburg, Florida 27-29 March  Lehigh University; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 29 March - 4 April	Secret Service protecting

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Washington, D. C. 4-8 April	
			Cleveland, Ohio 8-9 April	
			Washington, D. C. 9-11 April	
			New York City 11 April	
**31 March - 7 April	President THIEU of South Vietnam	Official visit to the United States	Hickum AFB, Hawaii 31 March	Secret Service will protect
			Los Angeles and San Clemente, California 1-4 April	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Washington, D. C. 4-7 April	
			LBJ Ranch and Austin, Texas 7 April	
			Departs Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, enroute Rome, Italy 7 April	
April 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged
15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular"	Israel	No U. action

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*16-22 April	Prime Minister ANDREOTTI of Italy	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 16 April  Williamsburg, Virginia 16-17 April  Washington, D. C. 18-19 April  New York City 19-20 April  Honolulu, Hawaii 20-22 April	Secret Service will protect
*24-26 April	President Luis ECHEVERRIA of Mexico	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service will protect

7.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
May - June 1973	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged
15 May	American personnel and installations; Israeli nationals and installations	Anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State; may be occasion for terrorist activity	Worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S. U.S. installations alerted.

8

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

*5-9th Floor*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 20 dated 4/2/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus are again highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. Additionally, the 25th anniversary celebration of the establishment of Israel is noted as offering targets of particular interest for terrorists.

The report again cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

*C-1*

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc/wmc  
(3)

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall

64 APR 17 1973

EX-103

EM

*OK*

REC-10

APR 9 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC'D INTELL DIV.

APR 3 6 14 PM '73

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75

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DEL. _____	DATE <u>4/12/73</u>	DEL. _____	DATE _____

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Number 20

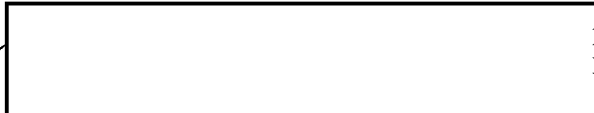
EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

4-2-73

April 2, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
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62-113717-210



INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

62-113887-210

(1) The forthcoming visit by President THIEU of South Vietnam represents a significant target for terrorist activity. Demonstrations against him will be held at San Clemente, California, and Washington, D. C.

(2) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(3) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft, the BLACK SEPTEMBER group's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan, and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City may provoke additional terrorist acts.

~~SECRET~~

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"~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing  
may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Depart- ment of State has ad●ed police depart- ments
210 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. act●on

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
7 March - 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	New York City 26 March - 4 April  Sarasota, Florida 4-8 April  Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	Police advised
25 March - 11 April	Prime Minister Lee Kuan YEU of Singapore	Official visit and college lectures	Lehigh University; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 29 March - 4 April	Secret Service protecting

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Washington, D. C. 4-8 April	
			Cleveland, Ohio 8-9 April	
			Washington, D. C. 9-11 April	
			New York City 11 April	
*28 March - 24 April.	Queen Rambhai BHARNI of Thailand	Private visit	Los Angeles, California 28 March - 4 April	No U.S. action
			Yosemite National Park 4-7 April	

3

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Los Angeles and San Diego, California 8-10 April	
			Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Grand Canyon 11-14 April	
			Niagara Falls, New York 15 April	
			Washington, D. C. 15-20 April	
			New York City 20-24 April	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
31 March - 7 April	President THIEU of South Vietnam	Official visit to the United States	Los Angeles and San Clemente, California 1-4 April  Washington, D. C. 4-7 April  LBJ Ranch and Austin, Texas 7 April  Departs Hanscom Field, Massachusetts, enroute Rome, Italy 7 April	Secret Service will protect
April 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*10 April	Yugoslav diplomats and installations	Anniversary of the founding of the Pro-Nazi Croat Free State in 1941. Croatian extremists have used this occasion for terrorist acts in the past.	United States and worldwide	Police advised and requested to take additional precautions
15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular."	Israel	No U.S. action
16-22 April	Prime Minister ANDREOTTI of Italy	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 16 April	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Williamsburg, Virginia 16-17 April	
			Washington, D. C. 18-19 April	
			New York City 19-20 April	
			Honolulu, Hawaii 20-22 April	
24-26 April	President Luis ECHEVERRIA of Mexico	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service will protect
May - June	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged

7

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 May	American personnel and installations; Israeli nationals and installations	Anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State; may be occasion for terrorist activity	Worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S. U.S. installations alerted.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*Baldwin*

The White House requested IEC prepare an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S. for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country. Prior memorandum of 11/10/72 attached a copy of a summary of information compiled by the Bureau for use in the above evaluation. This data was approved by the Acting Director on 12/5/72.

*B*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC Estimate Number 30 entitled "Foreign Students--Terrorists" dated 4/2/73. This estimate concludes that the large number of Arab students in this country present a definite potential for either aiding Fedayeen terrorist groups in local operations or actually participating in terrorist activities. Control of Organization of Arab Students by militant Arabs increases the potential for the use of this organization by terrorists. It is felt that diplomatic missions, which have been a channel for arms and financial support for terrorists in other countries, could provide the means for such activities in this country.

EX-111 REC 99

*1-211*

This estimate further comments that as tensions increase between Arabs and the Israelis and as Arab terrorist activities increase worldwide, it becomes more possible that Arab students in this country will engage or assist in such activities. Although no information of this nature is yet available, Fedayeen terrorists may be introduced into the U.S. under the guise of students.

APR 6 1973

**ENCLOSURE**

The estimate further concludes that information is so limited on Greek, Irish, Israeli, Spanish, Yugoslav and other students that it is not possible to make an evaluation of their potential danger as a source of terrorism or disruptive activities in the U.S.

ACTION:

59 APR 17 1973 For information.

Enclosure  
GTT:wmck (3)

*WWS*  
*wkws*

*EM*

*5-PD*

REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

APR 2 4 31 PM '73

SENSTUDY:75

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\_\_\_\_\_ TO DEPT.

E-30

FOREIGN STUDENTS--TERRORISTS

April 2, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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b7c

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62-113887-211

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SUMMARY

Foreign students in the United States who have actual or potential connections with various dissident, revolutionary or irredentist movements within their own countries, represent a potential source of assistance to terrorists and of possible participation in terrorist activities. Because of the increase in terrorist incidents by Fedayeen organizations, Arab students in this country are of particular concern.

There are approximately 4,130 Arab students in the United States on valid student visas. There are an undetermined number of students among the 12,895 Arab nonimmigrants in this country who have overstayed their visas. Large numbers of the students are affiliated with the ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS (OAS) or the ASSOCIATION OF ARAB-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES. AL FATAH and other militant groups have ties to both individual Arab students and Arab student organizations. The OAS claims 7,000 members with 122 branches in



principal universities in the United States and Canada. Arab militants were voted into leadership of the OAS at the Organization's September 1972 convention. Evidence available at this time indicates that members of these organizations have focused on fund-raising and propaganda activities, but have not actually participated in terrorist activities. Arab students have joined with militant United States groups for demonstrations against Israel.

The militant IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (ISA) publishes and distributes a newspaper to Iranian students in the United States. Some of its members are suspected of having participated in terrorist activities in the United States against the current Iranian Government.

There are over 4,000 Israeli students in this country, but no evidence is available to indicate any student association with the JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL) or its activities.

While the potential for protest exists among Greek, Irish, Spanish, Yugoslav and other foreign student groups, there is no information available at this time to indicate that any of these groups support or have participated in terrorist activities in the United States.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The political and emotional aspects of regional and national conflicts could cause foreign students in the United States to support and/or engage in terrorist activities directed against U.S. personnel and property or against the personnel and property of a specific foreign government in the United States. The large numbers of Arab students in this country present a definite potential for either aiding Fedayeen terrorist groups in local operations or actually participating in terrorist activities. Control of the ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS (OAS), an Arab student organization, by militant Arabs increases the potential for its use by terrorists. Contacts with diplomatic missions, which have been a channel for arms and financial support for terrorists in other countries, could provide the means for such activities.

As tensions increase between the Arabs and Israelis and as Arab terrorist activities increase

worldwide, it becomes more possible that Arab students in the United States will engage or assist in such activities, or that Fedayeen terrorists will be introduced into the U.S. under the guise of students. More information on Arab students and Arab student organizations is necessary, however, before an evaluation can be made of the extent of their potential threat to the United States.

Information is so limited on Greek, Irish, Israeli, Spanish, Yugoslav and other students that it is not possible to make an evaluation of their potential danger as a source of terrorism or disruptive activities in the United States.

BACKGROUND

Foreign students in the United States who have actual or potential connections with various dissident, revolutionary or irredentist movements within their own countries, represent a considerable potential source of assistance to terrorist activities. These students and their organizations become more important as the threat of national and international terrorism increases. The recent murder of two U.S. diplomats in Sudan by BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO) terrorists and the anti-Israeli bomb attempts in New York City point up the continuing threat to U.S. personnel and property from terrorist groups. The murder of two Turkish diplomats in San Francisco, California, is an indication of the threat to foreign officials from persons who have a political grievance.

The United States is particularly vulnerable to such activities because of the freedom given to foreign

nationals in this country. Once admitted to the United States there is little or no control on their travel and their numbers make surveillance difficult. This is especially true of the foreign student population in the United States which may include sympathizers willing to aid terrorists or persons willing to participate in acts of terrorism against this country or against foreign individuals or foreign installations in this country.

Because of the political and emotional aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the increasing emphasis on terrorism by Fedayeen organizations and because of the U.S. support for Israel, Arab students in this country are of particular concern.

#### Arab Students

There are approximately 4,130 Arab students in the United States on valid student visas. There are an undetermined number of students among the 12,895 Arab nonimmigrants in this country who have overstayed their

visas. There is no ready method of either locating or keeping track of either group.

The Arab Governments, the ARAB LEAGUE (a quasi-official organization supported by the Arab Governments), and the PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATIONS maintain ties with Arab students in the United States. Arab diplomatic and official establishments in the United States have regular contact with many of the students. Because there is evidence that Arab diplomatic representations in countries other than the U.S. have supplied terrorists with arms, travel documents and financial aid, it is possible that the Arab diplomatic link with Arab students in this country could result in the promotion of terrorist activities here.

A majority of the Arab students in the United States are affiliated with either the ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS (OAS), which receives support from the ARAB LEAGUE, or the ASSOCIATION OF ARAB-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES. Three militant groups: AL FATAH, the POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP)

and the POPULAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE have ties with Arab students and Arab student organizations in the United States. While there have been reports of plans to infiltrate terrorists into the United States in the role of students or to utilize student sympathizers in terrorist activities, there is no evidence that this has been done. To date, the students seem to have focused on fund-raising and propaganda activities. For example, in September 1972 Arab students distributed Palestinian propaganda leaflets at the University of Los Angeles with the apparent collaboration of a few extremist American Negro organizations.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB STUDENTS (OAS)

The OAS claims to have 7,000 members with 122 branches in principal universities in the United States and Canada. There are factions within the OAS which differ in philosophy and political goals just as the Arab Nations do.



Approximately 14 of the 70 known AL FATAH cadre members in the United States have been featured speakers at OAS meetings and the student who currently heads the OAS is reported to be a member of AL FATAH.

The OAS held its annual convention in Chicago, Illinois, in September 1972. Representatives of the left wing of AL FATAH and of the ARAB LIBERATION FRONT (ALF) dominated the convention. The election of militant officers at the meeting was considered a defeat for the more moderate Arab students largely as a result of the efforts of the ALF elements.

#### Ties with Militant U.S. Groups

Arab students have joined with militant U.S. groups in protest activities. In November 1970 the OAS joined with STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, which is controlled by the communist PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY; YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM, the youth group of the communist WORKERS WORLD PARTY; and other groups to form the Anti-imperialist Committee. This committee was set up primarily for anti-Israeli protest activities.

OAS members participated with militant leftist U.S. groups in anti-Israeli demonstrations in various U.S. cities in reaction to the recent downing of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft.

There is no evidence available at this time to indicate that Arab students in the United States have actually participated in terrorist activities.

Reportedly, plans have been made but none have been implemented. Specific details about the Arab student organizations and the Arab students themselves are not available.

#### Iranian Students

The WORLD CONFEDERATION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS (WCIS) is represented in the United States by the IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (ISA). Some members of the WCIS group, which opposes the present regime in Iran, have been associated with terrorist activities against Iranian officials and installations. The ISA, which claims thousands of members in the United States, is considered extremely militant. Some members of the

group are suspected of having participated in the 1971 bombing of the Iranian Consulate in San Francisco, California. The ISA publishes a paper called "The Student" and Iranian students abroad publish one called "Iran Azad" (Free Iran). Both publications are highly critical of the present Government of Iran and are distributed to Iranian students in the United States.

#### Other Groups

There are over 4,000 Israeli students in the United States at this time. No evidence is available to link these students with plans for or participation in terrorist activities. There is also no evidence of Israeli student association with the JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL) or its activities. The illegal Greek Communist Party (KKE) has an affiliate, Demokratia, which has chapters on some United States college campuses. There is no evidence that Demokratia members have engaged in terrorist activities for the KKE. A potential for protest exists among other foreign

students, including the Irish, Spanish, Yugoslav and other groups; however, there is not sufficient information available on any of these groups.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Mr. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *Em/ur*

DATE: 4/9/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

1 - Mr. Tunstall

SUBJECT: *0* INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
*AS* INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

*900. NEGATIVE*

Reference prior memorandum of 3/19/73 which indicated that The White House had requested IEC prepare an estimate of the potential for violence in major U.S. cities during the coming summer.

*T. T. B.*  
*[Signature]*

Attached is the Bureau's copy of E-7 Number 2 dated 4/6/73 captioned "Potential For Violence In The Major Cities During Summer 1973." This estimate combines significant data received by the Committee from the Bureau and the Community Relations Services of the Department of Justice.

**EX-112**

**REC-67**

*62-113887-212*

The report indicates that the highest potential for racial or other violence during the coming summer exists in Washington, D. C., Newark, New Jersey, and New York City in the East; Jackson, Mississippi, and Lumberton, North Carolina, in the South; Chicago, Illinois, Gary, Indiana, Detroit, Michigan, and the Indian reservations and nearby cities in Southwest South Dakota in the Midwest; and Los Angeles, California, the San Francisco Bay <sup>area</sup>, California, and Denver, Colorado, in the West.

**APR 17 1973**

The report states that the chief causes of racial tension in the above areas are the recurring problems of high unemployment, particularly among minority groups; inadequate housing; shortage of recreational facilities and friction caused by school integration policies. The phaseout and/or cutbacks in Federal funding of antipoverty and other programs will aggravate the underlying racial unrest. The report goes on to state that the racial situation in ghetto areas is such that widespread violence may erupt without prior warning. Specific

**ENCLOSURE**

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

62-113887

**5 APR 25 1973**  
*WMC*

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TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

sites for this type of disorders are impossible to predict.

The report also indicates that an increase in militant Indian activity can be expected and on Indian reservations, nearby cities and Government offices handling Indian matters are potential sites of disruption.

No information was received by IEC which would indicate any foreign involvement in plans to foment racial or other violence in U.S. cities during the coming summer.

ACTION:

None. For information.

*DEAR*

*ZM*

*WAC*

*JM  
4-10  
4:08P*

*7  
DDK/omB*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E-7

Number 2

POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE  
IN THE MAJOR CITIES DURING  
SUMMER 1973

April 6, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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62-113887-212

ENCLOSURE



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INTRODUCTION

This study represents a survey of major cities throughout the United States to assess the likelihood of serious racial or other violence during the coming summer. The following factors have been taken into account in making this assessment:

1. The unemployment rate among blacks and other minority groups, especially the outlook for youth unemployment during the summer vacation.
2. The cutbacks in Federal funding of anti-poverty and welfare programs.
3. The assessability of recreation facilities.
4. Problems relating to school integration and busing of students.
5. Conflicts between police and minority groups.

This survey, where applicable, has identified extremist groups which seek to exacerbate racial antagonisms and

exploit existing frustration and unrest among minority groups.

The thefts of weapons and explosives were included in this assessment. In 1972, there were approximately 600 reported thefts of explosives. For the most part, these thefts were from construction sites and were small in quantity. An occasional theft of a large amount of explosive material was reported. There is no information showing thefts of large quantities of firearms, although there have been several reports of small thefts from military installations.

During the period August 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972, there were 873 explosive bombings, 339 incendiary bombings, and 675 thefts of explosives. From June 1, 1972, to date there have been 275 explosive bombings, 130 incendiary bombings, and 148 thefts of explosives.

During 1972, there were 40 attacks on police attributed to extremist elements. Nine officers were

killed and 44 were injured. From January 1, 1973, to date there have been 15 such attacks on police, six officers killed, and 18 injured.

Members of militant groups, such as the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM), the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY, the BROWN BERETS and street gangs, in large cities are reported to have firearms available. Past experience indicates that militant groups have little difficulty in obtaining firearms or explosives.

SUMMARY

The East

Newark, New Jersey, presents the greatest potential for racial violence. A high rate of unemployment, crime, poor housing, conflicts in city government, a tense school situation, and animosity between black and white police officers are the factors contributing to this potential. Washington, D. C., presents a definite potential for violence, particularly in the inner city areas. It will be the focal point for protests over the cutbacks in Federal funding of antipoverty and other programs. Incidents during these protests could erupt into widespread disorder. Black extremists in New York City have killed six law enforcement officers during the first three months of 1973. This has resulted in increased racial tension and a more visible police presence in Negro areas. Confrontations between police and residents of these areas may result in civil disorder.

The South

Increased racial tension may result because of desegregation of schools and busing, plus high unemployment rates among minority groups. Disruptions may occur in Jackson, Mississippi, in connection with the trial of members of the REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA).

Minority groups are expected to protest the phaseout of Federal grants as they feel it will produce widespread unemployment, particularly among minorities. Additional clashes can be expected in Lumberton, North Carolina, and surrounding areas between local authorities and Indians. Since October 1972, there have been numerous acts of violence on the part of members of the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM).

The Midwest

A high potential for violence exists in Chicago. A high level of unemployment, particularly among minority groups; confrontations between police and street gangs; conflicts between whites and blacks concerning the educational system; and protests

against the phaseout of Federal funding for various programs, contribute to this potential. Gary, Indiana, has an extremely high unemployment rate and minority groups fear that Federal cutbacks will increase unemployment. Street gangs have aggravated law enforcement problems. Detroit, Michigan, presents the greatest potential for racial violence. School desegregation, unemployment, and conflicts between police and minority groups contribute to the high level of racial tension. Members of the black community claim that the actions of the Detroit Police Department unit STRESS are polarizing the black community. In Oklahoma and South Dakota, militant Indian groups are expected to intensify their activities. Incidents, such as the current takeover of Wounded Knee, may well occur.

#### The West

The AIM is allegedly planning a takeover of Black Mesa on the Navajo Indian Reservation in the Spring or Summer of 1973. Representatives of minority groups at Los Angeles, California, plan to contest



proposed cutbacks in Federal funding. They have expressed the fear that the phaseout of Federal grants will force thousands of teenagers into idleness, thereby increasing the potential for violence. In the San Francisco Bay Area, protests against the cutbacks in Federal funding are planned. Proposed busing of students in September 1973 is receiving considerable opposition and may escalate racial tension. The activities of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), including both the NEWTON and the violence-prone CLEAVER factions, may contribute to the potential for disorders. At Denver, Colorado, the possibility of civil disorders has increased because of the activity of militant Mexican-Americans who were recently involved in a shootout with police. Both Mexican-Americans and Indians are expected to confront school officials this summer and fall.

Groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico can be expected to continue their terrorist activity. If the effort by "Third World" countries to have the

United States indicted by the United Nations for its  
treatment of Puerto Rico gains momentum, terrorist  
activity may increase.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The following areas are considered to have the highest potential for racial or other violence during the coming summer:

In the East: Washington, Newark and New York City.

In the South: Jackson and Lumberton.

In the Midwest: Chicago, Gary, Detroit, and the Indian reservations and nearby cities in Southwest South Dakota.

In the West: Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay Area, and Denver.

The chief causes of racial tension in these areas are the recurring problems of high unemployment, particularly among minority groups; inadequate housing; shortage of recreational facilities and friction caused by school integration policies. The phaseout and/or cutbacks in Federal funding of antipoverty and other programs will aggravate the underlying racial unrest.

The racial situation in any ghetto area is such that widespread violence might erupt without prior warning based on unforeseen developments, such as confrontations between police and minority groups. Specific sites for this type of disorder are impossible to predict.

An increase in militant Indian activity can be expected. All Indian reservations, nearby cities, and Government offices handling Indian matters are potential sites of disruption. The current takeover at Wounded Knee illustrates the possibility of conflicts between moderate and militant Indian leaders.

No information is available which would indicate any foreign involvement in plans to foment racial or other violence in U.S. cities in the coming summer.

BACKGROUND

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE EAST

Connecticut

Bridgeport:

Population 155,359 (1970); 37% Negro and Puerto Rican (1970).

The situation in Bridgeport has been described as unstable because of friction between the Puerto Rican community and police. The police department is under a court order to increase the number of Puerto Ricans and blacks among its employees until their number is proportionate to the minority population. Police officials, some city officials and the POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION are resisting the court order. Although the situation is relatively calm, disorders could erupt during confrontations between police and minority groups.

District of Columbia

Washington:

Population 746,984 (1970); 71% Negro (1970).

1972 passed without any serious racial disturbances in Washington. Nevertheless, there continues to be a definite potential for violence in Washington, particularly in the so-called "high crime sections," such as Cardozo, Shaw, and Anacostia. These areas, where poverty, unemployment and overcrowded living conditions exist, are breeding grounds for widespread crime and narcotics use and are susceptible to outbreaks of violence whenever police are called upon to enforce the law in the areas.

Washington is the focal point for demonstrations of all types, any one of which can deteriorate into civil disorders. Occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building, protest demonstrations concerned with the cutbacks in welfare funds, and the proposed May demonstration in Washington to show support for independence struggles in Africa are

examples of conditions which could result in serious disorders and confrontations with no advance warning. Several national organizations, including the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), are planning large-scale demonstrations against cutbacks in welfare funds. These demonstrations will probably occur throughout the spring and early summer. The Spring-Summer Offensive, organized by the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) and Operation PUSH, will culminate in demonstrations in Washington in May or June.

On March 10, 1973, a group of blacks, some of whom have participated in armed robberies in the Washington and Northern Virginia areas and who are known to be armed, met in Washington to discuss the organization of a group to plan militant activity this summer if social programs are not reinstated. The group is ill-organized at the present and its future activity cannot be predicted. Its actions could spark disorders this summer.

Maryland

Baltimore:

Population 905,759 (1970); 47% Negro (1970).

School integration of black and white students in Baltimore and in nearby counties, with the dispute over busing, has caused a rise in racial tension which could erupt into incidents of violence. This tension may be exploited by black and white hate and extremist groups in the city.

The high unemployment rate throughout the state is a factor which may increase tension. Lack of employment for minority youth this summer is of particular concern as unemployment, coupled with rising tension, could lead to violent confrontations.

Demonstrations are planned this summer to protest the elimination of antipoverty programs.

Massachusetts

Boston:

Population 641,071 (1970); 16.3% Negro (1970).



Boston enjoyed a year of relative peace during 1972. The major factor involving racial tension is education. The Boston School System has been found to be in noncompliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act. All new applications for Federal funds are to be deferred until an acceptable desegregation plan is submitted or the school system successfully appeals the findings. Integrationists and non-integrationists are expected to use school boycotts, picketing and demonstrations to support their views.

New Jersey

Newark:

Population 382,417 (1970); 54% Negro (1970).

Newark contains all the elements for widespread racial disorders. High unemployment, crime, poor housing, conflicts in the city government, a tense school situation, and animosity between black and white police officers are among the factors making violence possible this summer.

The crisis surrounding the Kawaida Towers project could provide the spark to ignite the potentially explosive situation. This project, initiated and promoted by black nationalist leader LeRoi JONES and his Committee for a Unified Newark, has been the scene of almost daily demonstrations. Violent clashes have occurred at the construction site which is located in a predominately white area. The purpose of the project is to provide low-cost housing for blacks. Tensions between white and blacks remain high.

Another source of racial tension is the continuing school crisis. A current dispute at Vailsburg High School over the retention of a black teacher by the school has escalated this tension. Black students have boycotted the school since January 1973. White resentment toward the predominately black Board of Education has increased and the white community is calling for the decentralization of the Board's power to local neighborhoods. The potential for black and white confrontations over the school issue will continue into the summer.

Relations between black and white officers on the Newark police force have deteriorated.

Street gangs, a continuing drug problem and high unemployment add to the potential for violence in Newark this summer.

New York

Buffalo:

Population 462,768 (1970); 20.5% Negro (1970).

The Buffalo educational system is in a near-crisis stage. Confrontations between black and white students continue. Some schools have had to close on occasion because of student confrontations. Several students have been arrested. School officials have been meeting with parents and students in an attempt to alleviate the tension.

Demonstrations are expected to protest the phase-out of the Model Cities and other antipoverty programs.

New York City:

Population 7,867,760 (1970); 21.2% Negro (1970); 12% Puerto Rican (1970).

Tensions between blacks and whites remain high in the New York City School System. Confrontations between police, blacks, and area residents resulted from the busing of students. During the first three months of 1973, six law enforcement officers have been wounded and one killed by black extremists. These attacks have increased tension and resulted in a more visible police presence in Negro areas. Confrontations between police and residents of these areas are, thereby, made more likely.

As with other metropolitan areas, unemployment, inadequate housing, street gangs, and reductions in antipoverty programs increase the possibility of violent disorders this summer.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia:

Population 1,900,000 (1970); 33.6% Negro (1970).

Philadelphia has not been the scene of major racial confrontations during the past year. Some tension has

developed as a result of school busing and problems between black and white students; however, at this time, it does not appear that this tension will result in violent confrontations.

Roving juvenile gangs of blacks and whites which have clashed in open street fighting is a contributing factor to the potential for violence this summer.

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH

Florida

Miami:

Population 370,000 (1970); 28% Negro (1970).

Little racial tension has been noted in Miami during the past year.

The large population of militant anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles in the Miami area is a possible cause of violence. Miami is the center of anti-CASTRO activities in the United States. These activities have ranged from direct attacks on Cuba to the bombing of Cuban property and ships and the property and ships of countries maintaining relations with and doing business with Cuba. The Cuban exiles have sponsored numerous demonstrations in the area in order to publicize their cause. These individuals oppose the recent U.S.-Cuban agreement on hijacking and it is possible that any further thawing of relations between Cuba and the United States will result in militant activities by them.

Georgia

Atlanta:

Population 592,500 (1970); 47% Negro (1970).

Racial tension in Atlanta which has been at a low level may increase due to educational and housing crises.

Significant reassignment of students is expected to be ordered for next September preceded by faculty and school administration reassignments in June. Opposition to busing is expected from both blacks and whites.

Reduction in low and moderate income housing programs, plus high unemployment among minority groups, may result in rent strikes and other protest activity.

Mississippi

Jackson:

Population 153,968 (1970); 39.6% Negro (1970).

Tension exists in Jackson as a result of the arrests of 11 REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA) members in August 1971 by FBI Agents and local police. During an ensuing shootout, one police officer was killed and an

FBI Agent and another police officer wounded. Three of the 11 arrested have been sentenced to life imprisonment, one has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the trials of the others are scheduled. The next trial is expected to involve Richard HENRY, the President of the RNA. Demonstrations and/or extremist activity may occur in connection with the trial.

The International Prisoners Solidarity Committee, a group formed to support release of all Africans taken prisoner as a result of the "USA's war against humanity and in commemoration of those Africans who have been slain as a consequence of this lawlessness," is active in the state. It has received support from the BPP, the RNA and the BLACK UNITED FRONT of Cairo, Illinois. Its activities may increase tensions.

Minority groups are expected to protest the phaseout of Federal grants as they feel this phaseout will produce widespread unemployment of minorities. It is estimated that 38 percent of all jobs in the state are federally funded. Protests will probably escalate if unemployment rises.



North Carolina

Ayden:

(Including Pitt County) Population 38,000 (1970);  
40% Negro (1970).

From August 1971 until August 1972, there was continuous racial unrest and confrontations between law enforcement officers and blacks following demands by blacks for better job opportunities, better housing, and better school conditions. There were numerous acts of violence, including bombings and destruction of property. At the present time, the situation is quiet; however, tension still exists and an isolated incident could provoke further disorders.

Charlotte:

(Including surrounding Mecklenburg County)  
Population 351,670 (1970); 30% Negro (1970).

Integration of area schools are a continuing source of racial tension. The schools were integrated and are operating under a Federal court order. In

March 1973, there were disorders between black and white students resulting in personal injuries and property damage. Further disruptions may occur before schools end early in June.

Lumberton:

(Including surrounding Robeson County) Population 85,000 (1970); 26.5% Negro (1970); 30.5% Indian (1970).

The militant AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) is active in Robeson County. Since October 1972, there have been clashes between members of AIM and local governments. These disorders have included acts of violence, destruction of real property and disruption of local government activities. The Indians hope to secure segregated Indian schools and to obtain support for Indians presently holding Wounded Knee. Additional disorders can be expected.

Winston-Salem:

Population 132,913 (1970); 34.3% Negro (1970).

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) has an active chapter in Winston-Salem. At the present time, it is attempting

to project an image of community service and is receiving some support from black residents. A group of BPP members is on trial for stealing a truck which crime resulted in a confrontation with police. Severe penalties could increase tension between law enforcement agencies and portions of the black community. Individual BPP members have made threatening remarks, including proposed killing of law enforcement officers.

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE MIDWEST

Illinois

Cairo:

Population 6,220 (1970); 40% Negro (1970).

Tension remains high in Cairo. The UNITED FRONT, which was organized in 1969 for the purpose of boycotting white merchants, holds periodic conferences and rallies during which demands are made for additional employment and other benefits for blacks. In the past, there have been numerous confrontations and sniping incidents.

This situation could escalate into violence at any time.

Chicago:

Population 3,368,000 (1970); 33% Negro (1970).

Racial tension is considered high in Chicago.

A high level of unemployment exists throughout the city, particularly among the blacks and the Spanish-American population. Minority groups fear cuts

in Federal funding of special programs will further add to unemployment, particularly among minority youths.

Numerous youth gangs inhabit Chicago's racially sensitive areas and provide an additional stimulus for violence. These gangs are strongly oriented against the Chicago Police Department and the relationship between the police and the gangs is a source of constant friction.

During the Summer of 1972, several unemployed black Vietnam veterans calling themselves the DE MAU MAU were charged with the random murders of nine whites. Charges of police brutality stemming from the black and brown communities are common.

Problems in the educational system in Chicago have increased. Minority groups have demonstrated against the alleged insensitivity of teachers and legislators and are demanding a greater voice in policymaking relating to education.

The NATION OF ISLAM, the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), and the black extremist REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA are active in Chicago.

Operation PUSH, the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION have formed a coalition in Chicago for the purpose of forcing continued Federal funding of various programs. Demonstrations are expected to take place, some of which could develop into violent confrontations.

Indiana

Gary:

Population 175,415 (1970); 53% Negro (1970).

Gary is reported to be in a disastrous position. Unemployment may be the highest in the Nation and minority groups fear that cutbacks in Federal funding of various programs will result in increased unemployment.

Criminal elements in Gary continue to feud over control of the narcotics traffic. This controversy has resulted in 20 deaths. Street gangs have recently

united into a loose criminal coalition called "The Family" which has aggravated law enforcement problems.

Iowa

Des Moines:

Population 209,000 (1970); 5.5% Negro (1970).

Des Moines has been relatively calm, although alleged police harassment of blacks has somewhat escalated racial tension. In October 1972, Federal and local law enforcement agencies conducted a raid of three black lounges within the black community. This incident sparked organized protests and numerous allegations of police brutality were made. The Community Action Committee, a nine-member "blue ribbon panel," was formed by black citizens to investigate and document harassment of blacks. It has attempted to obtain injunctive relief from future harassment by local authorities.

A small, but militant, black group continues to advocate extremism in Des Moines and could seize upon

the resentment caused by the narcotics raid to gain support for confrontations and disturbances.

Michigan

Detroit:

Population 1,480,000 (1970); 44% Negro (1970).

The potential for racial violence in Detroit is considered high. School desegregation, unemployment, and conflicts between the police and minority groups are the main issues.

Detroit's inner city has an unemployment rate at least double the unemployment rate for the rest of the city and state. The Michigan Employment Security Mission has estimated that 210,000 individuals will be seeking jobs this summer. Minority groups fear that cutbacks in Federal programs will increase the number of individuals "on the street" and, thereby, escalate the potential for violence.

The black community claims that the actions of the Detroit Police Department's unit STRESS (Stop the Robberies--Enjoy Safe Streets) are polarizing the black



community. The violence-prone Eldridge CLEAVER faction of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has issued propaganda highly critical of the unit's tactics. Other members of the black community have accused STRESS of harassing blacks.

Racial conflicts are evident in the police department. White and black officers have engaged in both physical and verbal confrontations.

School desegregation and the possibility of busing students have created tensions between the races. Many parents have threatened to physically close their schools when they become desegregated. White extremist groups are attempting to exploit the tension. Racial confrontations may result from desegregation of schools and from busing.

Ohio

Cleveland:

Population, 750,903 (1970); 40% Negro (1970).

Unemployment and the issue of school desegregation are the main factors which may cause violence in

Cleveland. The press has reported that Cleveland received five million dollars in aid from the U.S. Government for the employment of 12,000 youths during past summers. The city will not receive such funds this year and city officials feel that this may lead to civil disorders.

The Cleveland School Board has been told by the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) that it will consider litigation if the school board does not come up with an acceptable desegregation plan. This issue could lead to civil unrest during the early Fall of 1973.

Oklahoma

Pawnee:

The AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) is holding a convention at Pawnee in May 1973. AIM leaders have threatened demonstrations and confrontations. This area is heavily populated by Indians and these activities may lead to violence.

South Dakota

AIM is active in South Dakota, particularly on the Pine Ridge and Rose Bud Indian Reservations. AIM has intensified its organizational efforts in order to gain support for its takeover of Wounded Knee. Southwest South Dakota is an area of unrest and, thus, tension may well increase between militant Indians and more moderate Indian leaders and between Indians and whites.

Disorders could spread to South Dakota cities, such as Custer and Rapid City.

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

Arizona

Black Mesa:

Black Mesa is located in Northeast Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Militant leaders of the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) are allegedly planning a land takeover at Black Mesa in the Spring or Summer of 1973 similar in scope to the Wounded Knee takeover. Although few details are known of this proposed activity, such a plan is consistent with the recent statement by an AIM leader that whites will be confronted by American Indians time and time again.

California

Los Angeles:

Population 2,781,829 (1970); 20% Negro; 15% Mexican-American; 1.7% Indian.

Tension is rising in the Los Angeles area as a result of proposed cutbacks of Federal programs.

Representatives of minority groups have stated the cutbacks must be contested in the communities. They fear the cutbacks will affect the Model Cities program, Headstart, and the Watts Labor Action Council. In addition, fears have been expressed that the phaseout of Federal grants will force thousands of teenagers into idleness and, thereby, put them "on the streets" this summer.

The Indian population of Los Angeles is one of the largest in the United States. Demonstrations sympathizing with the takeover of Wounded Knee by AIM have been held and tension could escalate if further militant Indian activity takes place.

San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley:

San Francisco has a population of 715,674 (1970); 13.4 percent Negro; 13.2 percent Mexican-American; and 13.6 percent Oriental. Oakland has a population of 361,561 (1970); 34.5 percent Negro. Berkeley has a population of 113,165 (1970); 19.6 percent Negro.

Authorities feel there is a definite potential for violence in the San Francisco Bay Area this summer.

There have been a number of demonstrations over the projected closing of youth programs and day care centers as a result of a cutback in Federal funding. Various groups are calling for pressure on both the city and Federal Governments to cancel the cut in funds.

Desegregation of junior and senior high schools is scheduled to begin in September 1973. Proposed busing of students is receiving considerable opposition and could serve to escalate racial tensions.

The AIM has intensified its activities in the San Francisco Bay Area. In addition to attempting to gain support for Indians holding Wounded Knee, it has become involved in local issues.

The national headquarters of the NEWTON faction of the BPP is located in Oakland. It is actively promoting the candidacy of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for the positions of mayor and city councilwoman, respectively. Although the BPP has

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obstensibly abandoned violence in favor of local community activity, it has retained its revolutionary objectives. NEWTON and other BPP spokesmen have described BPP policies as temporary until the time for revolution is right. Failure of the BPP candidates to obtain office could result in a revival of violence on the part of the group and the promotion of community unrest.

The BLACK LIBERATION ARMY (BLA), consisting of former members of the BPP who now follow the revolutionary philosophy of Eldridge CLEAVER, is active in the area. The more than 50 BLA members are dedicated to revolution and, in the past, have resorted to bombings. Their activity is directed against law enforcement agencies and heightens police and community tensions.

Colorado

Denver:

Population 514,678 (1970); 9.13% Negro (1970).

The possibility of violence in Denver has increased as a result of activity by militant Mexican-American groups and American Indians.

The militant CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE, a Mexican-American group which has been involved in violent activities, is active in Denver. Recently, Mexican-American militants held a shootout with police in the vicinity of CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE headquarters.

The AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) has held demonstrations in Denver to support AIM activities in Wounded Knee and plans to continue such activities this summer. The Mexican-American militants are sympathetic to the Indians and can be expected to join them.

Mexican-Americans and Indians are expected to confront school officials this summer and fall. The Mexican-Americans, reportedly, feel ignored by the school system and have organized to demand changes in attitude on the part of school administrators. The Mexican-American community has a school dropout rate of 37 percent.

Cutbacks in Federal funding of antipoverty programs are opposed by minority groups in Denver as



they feel it will add to unemployment and increase the potential for street violence.

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN PUERTO RICO

Since the 1967 plebiscite in Puerto Rico during which the residents overwhelmingly voted to remain a commonwealth, subversive groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico have carried out over 400 bombings or other acts of incendiarism against U.S. establishments. Approximately 50 of these terrorist incidents occurred in the New York City area and the remainder were in Puerto Rico.

The largest subversive pro-independence organization, the SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (PSP), is headed by a long-time clandestine Cuban espionage agent and recently publicly announced it was assuming a more militant posture which would make it a volatile force to be reckoned with in the future. Another top terrorist who was given guerrilla warfare training in Cuba is currently leading a special squad which robs supermarkets and other business establishments to

finance purchases of arms and explosives for the pro-independence movement.

Most recently, on the night of March 12, 1973, Puerto Rican terrorists detonated a bomb in the Social Sciences Building, University of Puerto Rico, which destroyed approximately 40 classrooms.

The tempo of the terrorist bombings slackened during the past year and the absence of strong leadership is believed to be a major factor in this decline. Five of the top terrorists are FBI fugitives under unlawful flight statutes and many others are in hiding after being indicted or convicted for violations of the Puerto Rican Explosives Law.

Cuba has made Puerto Rico's status as a "colony" of the U.S. a major issue before the United Nations. Demonstrations supporting this stand have occurred in New York City, as well as in Puerto Rico. In the event Cuba is able to generate a concerted effort by "Third World" countries to have the U.S. indicted for its treatment of Puerto Rico, it is foreseen that the top

leaders of the terrorist groups will come out of hiding and lead a reign of terror throughout Puerto Rico. This move, undoubtedly, would be coordinated with subversive elements in New York City where several highly skilled bomb experts sympathetic to the Puerto Rican independence cause are currently located.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

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

DATE: 4/9/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 21 dated 4/9/73. The continuing tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel are again highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. The report again cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

**ENCLOSURE**

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:wmc *wmc*

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1 - Mr. Miller

1 - Mr. Tunstall

REC-67

EX-101

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REC'D E.S. MILLER  
FBI-JUSTICE

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SENSTUDY 75

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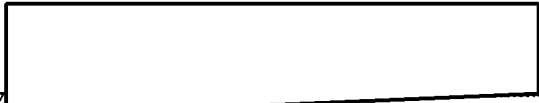
Number 21

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

April 9, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

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ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:



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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Depart- ment of state has advised police depart- ments
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
7 March - 15 April	Soviet Lawn Tennis Delegation	U.S. tour	Miami Beach, Florida 9-15 April	Police advised
25 March - 11 April	Prime Minister Lee Kuan YEU of Singapore	Official visit and college lectures	Cleveland, Ohio 8-9 April  Washington, D. C. 9-11 April  New York City 11 April	Secret Service protecting
28 March - 24 April	Queen Rambhai BHARNI of Thailand	Private visit	Los Angeles and San Diego, California 8-10 April	Pol. advised

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(1) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(2) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

The recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft, the BLACK SEPTEMBER group's murder of United States diplomatic personnel in Sudan, and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City may provoke additional terrorist acts.

The overall classification of this paper is "Secret"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Grand Canyon 11-14 April	
			Niagara Falls, New York 15 April	
			Washington, D. C. 15-20 April	
			New York City 20-24 April	
April 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
10 April	Yugoslav diplomats and installations	Anniversary of the founding of the Pro-Nazi Croat Free State in 1941. Croatian extremists have used this occasion for terrorist acts in the past.	United States and worldwide	Police advised and requested to take additional precautions
*11-17 April	Athletes, including 12 Soviets	International Diving Competition	New York City 11 April  Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 12-17 April	No U.S. action as yet
*11-29 April	Youth from various countries, including 20 from the Soviet Union	Committee of Youth Organizations- American Council of Young Political Leaders Seminar	New York City 11-14 April  Detroit, Michigan 14-16 April	No U.S. action as yet

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Washington, D. C. 16-20 April	
			Nashville, Tennessee 20-22 April	
			Atlanta and Brunswick, Georgia 22 April	
			New York City 22-29 April	
15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular."	Israel	No U.S. action

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
16-22 April	Prime Minister ANDREOTTI of Italy	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 16 April  Williamsburg, Virginia 16-17 April  Washington, D. C. 18-19 April  New York City 19-20 April  Honolulu, Hawaii 20-22 April	Secret Service will protect
24-26 April	President Luis ECHEVERRIA of Mexico	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
May - June	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged
1-2 May (Date tentative)	Chancellor Willy BRANDT, Federal Republic of West Germany	Private visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service will protect
**7-15 <sup>1</sup> May	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel, installations and tourists	Celebrations for the 25th anniversary of Israeli independence. May be occasion for terrorist activity.	Israel; worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S.; U.S. installations alerted.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/17/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 22 dated 4/16/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U.S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr bjr  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*5* *Tunstall*

EX-105

REC-49

62-113887-214

APR 23 1973

*ENCLOSURE*

APR 30 1973

REC'D U.S. MILLER  
FBI - JUSTICE

APR 17 3 19 PM '73

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

PLEASE NOTE FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT  
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN  
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-266 HSC  
ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ACC. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DEL.  DATE 6/12/75 DEL. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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~~SECRET~~

Number 22

~~EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES~~  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

April 16, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

b6  
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~~SECRET~~

62-113877-214

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

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60-113887-214

**ENCLOSURE**

(1) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

(2) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

(3) The anniversary of the June 1967 Six-Day War may be the occasion for terrorist attacks against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

Recent terrorist activity in Cyprus by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis may provoke additional terrorist acts. U.S. personnel and installations may be targeted by Arab terrorists.

The overall classification of this paper is "~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November - May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 1-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Depart- ment of State has advised police depart- ments
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
28 March - 24 April	Queen Rambhai BHARNI of Thailand	Private visit	Washington, D. C. 15-20 April  New York City 20-24 April	Police advised
April 1973 (Dates tentative)	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	To discuss water conservation	(Itinerary not available)	Protection not yet arranged
*April 1973	American personnel, American installa- tions	Fedayeen leaders blame the U.S. for the recent Israeli raids on Lebanon. U.S. personnel and installations may be targets for "revenge" operations.	Worldwide; Middle East	Increased protection at U.S. installa- tions

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
11-17 April	Athletes, including 12 Soviets	International Diving Competition	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 12-17 April	No U.S. action
11-29 April	Youth from various countries, including 20 from the Soviet Union	Committee of Youth Organizations- American Council of Young Political Leaders Seminar	Detroit, Michigan 14-16 April  Washington, D. C. 16-20 April  Nashville, Tennessee 20-22 April  Atlanta and Brunswick, Georgia 22 April	No U.S. action as yet

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular."	Israel	No U.S. action
**16-22 April	Prime Minister ANDREOTTI of Italy	Official visit	Washington, D. C. 16 April  Williamsburg, Virginia 16-17 April  Washington, D. C. 17-19 April  New York City 19-20 April	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Honolulu, Hawaii 20-22 April	
*21 April	Greek installations and personnel	Sixth anniversary of the Greek JUNTA	United States; Worldwide	Greek installa- tions in the U.S. being furnished increased protection
*23 April - 10 May	Crown Prince HASSAN of Jordan	Private visit	Honolulu, Hawaii; Los Angeles, California; New York City	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*23-25 April	United States officials	A meeting of Chiefs of Mission of the Near East and Southeast Asian Affairs	Teheran, Iran	State Department arranging protection
*24 April	Turkish installations and personnel	The anniversary of the 1915 massacre of Armenians	United States; Worldwide	Turkish installations in the U.S. being furnished additional protection
*24 April - 12 May	USSR basketball team		(Itinerary not yet available)	No U.S. action as yet

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
24-26 April	President Luis ECHEVERRIA of Mexico	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service will protect
*25 April - 18 May	The Teatr Komedia (Polish Theatrical Group)	U.S. tour	(Itinerary not yet available)	No action as yet
**29 April - 3 May (Dates tentative)	Chancellor Willy BRANDT, Federal Republic of Germany (Prime Minister SCHEEL will join Chancellor BRANDT for part of visit)	Official visit	Camp David, Maryland 29-30 April  Washington, D. C. 1-3 May	Secret Service will protect
May - June 1973	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
7-15 May	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel, installations and tourists	Celebrations for the 25th anniversary of Israeli independence. May be occasion for terrorist activity.	Israel; Worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S.; U.S. installations alerted.
*5 June	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel and installations.	Anniversary of June 1967 Six-Day War. May be occasion for terrorist attacks.	Israel; Worldwide	U.S. installations receiving increased protection

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/23/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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

*Wagner*

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 23 dated 4/23/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U. S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*Bell* *cb*

*DEM*

*EX-105*

*S. Tunstall*

*EM*

*REC-40 62-113887-215*

APR 25 1973

54 MAY 1 1973  
**ENCLOSURE**



~~SECRET~~


Number 23

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

April 23, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

  
CLASSIFIED BY .....  
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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62-113887-215

ENCLOSURE

INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

(2) The anniversary of the June 1967 Six-Day War may be the occasion for terrorist attacks against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

(3) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

Recent terrorist activity in Cyprus by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis may provoke additional terrorist acts. U.S. personnel and installations may be targeted by Arab terrorists.

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The overall classification of this paper is  
"~~Secret~~"; however, individual items in this listing may  
be treated as unclassified.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**15 November 1972 - 13 May 1973	Moscow Circus		Departed for Canada 2 February (Canadian itinerary not available)  Cleveland, Ohio 25-29 April  Springfield, Massachusetts 2-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Depart- ment of State was advised police depart- ments
26- February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action

\*New item

\*\*Revised item

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-13887-215

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
28 March - 24 April	Queen Rambhai BHARNI of Thailand	Private visit	New York City 20-24 April	Police advised
April 1973	American personnel, American installa- tions	Fedayeen leaders blame the U.S. for the recent Israeli raids on Lebanon. U.S. personnel and installations may be targets for "revenge" operations.	Worldwide; Middle East	Increased protection at U.S. installa- tions
**11-29 April	Youth from various countries, including 20 from the Soviet Union	Committee of Youth Organizations- American Council of Young Political Leaders Seminar	Atlanta and Brunswick, Georgia 22-26 April	No U.S. actio

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			New York City 27-29 April	
15-29 April	American tourists	Easter season pilgrimages to Holy Land may be occasion for terrorist "spectacular."	Israel	No U.S. action
*17 April - (Indefinitely)	Deputy Chief Han Hsu of the Peoples Republic of China Liaison Office	Official duties	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
*20-26 April	Prime Minister Pierre TRUDEAU of Canada	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service protecting

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**20 April - 7 June	The Water Conser- vation Delegation of the Peoples Republic of China	Scientific conferences	New York City 20-25 April  Knoxville, Tennessee 25-27 April  Trip through Great Smokey Mountain National Park 28 April  Various areas in Alabama and Mississippi 29 April - 9 May  Little Rock, Arkansas, and surrounding areas 10-14 May	State Depart- ment protecting

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Phoenix, Arizona, and surrounding areas 14-17 May	
			Dams and flood control projects in Sacramento and San Francisco, California, areas 17-24 May	
			Portland, Oregon, and surrounding areas 24-31 May	
			Denver, Colorado, and surrounding areas 31 May - 3 June	
			Cincinnati, Ohio, and surrounding areas 3-7 June	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GRUOP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Washington, D. C. 7 June	
23 April - 10 May	Crown Prince HASSAN of Jordan	Private visit	Honolulu, Hawaii  Los Angeles, California  New York City	Secret Service will protect
23-25 April	United States officials	A meeting of Chiefs of Mission of the Near East and Southeast Asian Affairs	Teheran, Iran	State Department arranging protection

6

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
24 April	Turkish installations and personnel	The anniversary of the 1915 massacre of Armenians	United States; worldwide	Turkish installation in the U.S. being furnished additional protection
**24 April - 12 May	USSR basketball team		New York City  University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah  (Complete itinerary not available)	Police advised

7

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
24-26 April	President Luis ECHEVERRIA of Mexico	Visit	Honolulu, Hawaii	Secret Service will protect
*25 April - 13 May	Soviet Bicycle Team	U.S. Bicycle Grand Prix	Encino, California	No U.S. action as yet
25 April - 18 May	The Teatr Komedia (Polish Theatrical Group)	U.S. tour	(Itinerary not yet available)	No action as yet
29 April - 3 May (Dates tentative)	Chancellor Willy BRANDT, Federal Republic of Germany (Prime Minister SCHEEL will join Chancellor BRANDT for part of visit)	Official visit	Camp David, Maryland 29-30 April  Washington, D. C. 1-3 May	Secret Service will protect

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*May 1973 (Exact dates not known)	President FIGUERES of Costa Rica	Official visit	(Itinerary not known)	Protection to be arranged
May - June 1973	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged
7-15 May	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel, installations and tourists	Celebrations for the 25th anniversary of Israeli indepen- dence. May be occasion for terrorist activity.	Israel; worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installa- tions in the U.S.; U.S. installa- tions alerted

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*17 May	United States Secretary of Defense RICHARDSON	Official visit	Bonn, Germany	Protection being arranged
*21-22 May	Prime Minister Michael MANLEY of Jamaica	Visit	Atlanta, Georgia	Protection not yet arranged
*June 1973 (Dates not yet set)	General Secretary Leonid I. BREZHNEV of the Soviet Union	Official visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service will protect
5 June	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel and installations.	Anniversary of June 1967 Six-Day War. May be occasion for terrorist attacks.	Israeli; worldwide	U.S. installations receiving increased protection

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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

DATE: 4/30/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for May-June, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

*DEM*

*EM*

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

EX-114 *62-113887-216*

REC-67

*5 - Tunstall*

ENCLOSURE

10 MAY 2 1973

54 MAY 10 1973

HEIDI S. MILLER  
FBI JUSTICE

APR 30 4 05 PM '73

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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Number 23

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

April 30, 1973

This report has been prepared and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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ENCLOSURE

67-113887-216

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Early 1973	Unknown	Arab Popular Conference for Support of Palestinian Resistance. (Preparatory Committee met in Beirut, Lebanon. 27-29 November 1972.)
1973	Western Hemisphere	The WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) Commission on Racism and Racial Discrimination will hold three conferences in 1973.
1973	Caracas, Venezuela	International Meeting of World Communist Youth. Jointly sponsored by the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV), and its Youth Organization. It is believed that this meeting was proposed by the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY).
30 April - 5 May	Havana, Cuba	Bureau Meeting of the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WIDF).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
May 1973	Chiriqui Province, Panama	First National Youth Festival of Panama. Organized by the Panamanian National Preparatory Committee for the 10th World Youth Festival; will probably be attended by representatives of the WFDY and the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS).
1-7 May (Tentative)	Pawnee, Oklahoma	National convention of AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM).
3-9 May or 13-19 May	Santiago, Chile	FIFTH LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT CONGRESS (OCLAE).
4-5 May	Washington, D. C.	National Conference on Amnesty. Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) and other groups.
5 May	Madison, Wisconsin	Midwest Regional Conference of ATTICA BRIGADE (AB).

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
12 May	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration in Lafayette Park. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP).
12 May	Milan, Italy	International demonstration using the slogans "Fight Will Continue" and "Everything for the Indochinese Peoples' Ultimate Victory." Sponsored by the Trotskyist FRONT FOR SOLIDARITY IN INDOCHINA (FSI) as part of a "Month of Mobilization."
19 May	Nationwide	Birthday of Malcolm X, deceased black nationalist leader.
24-28 May	Chicago, Illinois	The North American Conference of Marxists-Leninists. Sponsored by the COMMUNIST LEAGUE (CL).
26 May	Nationwide	Second Annual African Liberation Day demonstrations. Sponsored by African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC).

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
26-27 May	New York City	National Conference of the YOUNG SOCIALISTS (youth group of WORKERS LEAGUE).
June or September 1973	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Sixth Pan-African Congress.
June 1973	Panama City, Panama.	WPC regional event.
June 1973	Panama	First Congress of Peace & Sovereignty for Central American, Mexico and Panama. Although sponsored by the National Committee for the Defense of Peace and Sovereignty (NCDPS), the WPC is expected to participate.
20 June	Mexico City, Mexico	Meeting of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. "Anti-Imperialist" scientists intend to be present to "bounter the American objective" of dominance in the scientific field in the hemisphere.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMM DEM*

DATE: 5/7/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

*1* Re memorandum of 11/20/72 outlining a request received by IEC for the compilation of a calendar of events, activities and personalities which might be targets of terrorists. The Acting Director approved furnishing of FBI information in line with this request. This request was levied upon IEC by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism and such a compilation has since been submitted on a weekly basis.

IEC Executive Director  advised on 5/4/73 that the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism has now instructed that this calendar be included in the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism. Wells stated that in view of these instructions member agencies should furnish data previously being furnished IEC directly to CIA.

b6  
b7C

ACTION:

If approved, any data received re events, activities or personalities which would be logical targets of terrorists should be furnished to the office of Richard Ober, CIA.

- 1 - Mr. E.S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Putman
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

REC-76

*2-113887-217*

MAY 9 1973

GTT:wmc *wmc*  
(4)

*EMM*

*5- [Signature]*

XEROX  
54 MAY 16 1973  
*[Handwritten marks]*

Unrecorded Copy Filed In 62-80750-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 5/21/73

FROM : E. S. Miller **EM**

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

"New York Times" today carries lead story captioned "White House Ring Reportedly Spied on Radicals in '70."

This article, written by Seymour Hersh, deals chiefly with history and activities of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), an interagency group which was formed at the direction of the White House in late 1970 and which has been furnishing general intelligence reports to the White House since that date. The Committee is made up of representatives of the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Department of Defense, Secret Service, Treasury Department and Justice Department.

While the "Times" article contains elements of fact, it presents a badly distorted version of the objectives and operations of the IEC. This memorandum summarizes the "Times" allegations and sets out the actual facts for the information of the Acting Director.

### "New York Times" Charges

According to Hersh article, unidentified sources have reported that the IEC was established by the White House in 1970 to collect and evaluate information about radical and antiwar groups. The article claims that the IEC is operated "clandestinely" out of the Justice Department and has reported directly to John Dean, former White House Counsel, and John Caulfield, the former White House staff member who allegedly was involved in White House efforts to cover up the Watergate affair. Reportedly, the IEC was created on orders of John Ehrlichman and Egil Krogh, Jr., an aide to Ehrlichman, has been connected with IEC at various times.

The article cites possibility Dean may have relied on intelligence estimates produced by IEC to back up a belief that a White House

- 1-Mr. Miller
- 1-Mr. Tunstall
- 1-Mr. Cotter

10 MAY 30 1973

**ENCLOSURE**

RDC:nlb (4)

**60 JUN 7 1973**

(CONTINUED - OVER)

62-113887

*Walters*

*[Handwritten initials]*

*dd*

*Tunstall*

*5/22*

*my*

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

intelligence operation was needed during the national political conventions last summer. Supposedly, government investigators are now seeking to determine whether some of IEC's classified reports may have been used by Justice Department agencies and the White House to justify "undercover and double-agent activities" against groups opposed to the Nixon Administration, including the Democrats.

The "Times" article referred to testimony by James McCord to the effect that officials of the Internal Security Division of Justice Department had supplied the Committee for the Reelection of the President with intelligence reports on radical activities for possible political use. McCord claimed to have visited the "analysis and evaluation section" of Internal Security Division to receive some material. In reply to a question, McCord expressed the belief that he had obtained this information from the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

The "Times" has identified Bernard Wells, a former FBI Agent, as head of IEC and claims that IEC members include officials of FBI, CIA, NSA and "various other police and official units." IEC was reportedly set up to meet the grave threat posed by radical and antiwar groups. The article notes that in response to this threat the FBI and Justice Department had developed an "elaborate system of undercover agents," although it did not specifically charge that IEC had engaged in this activity.

#### Facts Concerning IEC

Our files disclose the following information concerning formation and activities of IEC. On 11/25/70, Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian of the Internal Security Division, personally visited the Director. Mardian advised that he had been commissioned by President Nixon to establish an inter-departmental intelligence unit for the purpose of pooling intelligence information from various agencies concerning violent demonstrations or other efforts to overthrow the government. Mardian indicated this group had the support of



Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Presidential Assistant Ehrlichman and that it would operate from the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House. He said the Committee would be headed by Morell Sharp, former judge from the State of Washington, and he expressed the hope that all member agencies, including the FBI, would appoint top men to represent them in the group. Mr. Hoover assured Mardian of the FBI's co-operation in this endeavor. On 12/1/70, Section Chief G. C. Moore of the Domestic Intelligence Division, was named as the FBI's representative. In December, 1970, and during the early months of 1971, several meetings of the group were held in the office of John Dean. They were attended by representatives of Justice, CIA, FBI, NSA, Secret Service, Defense Department, Treasury Department, Mr. Dean, Mr. Krogh, Mr. Mardian and Judge Sharp. At the initial meeting, the group adopted the name Intelligence Evaluation Committee and Mardian explained that the group had been assigned the mission of pooling information regarding political terrorism in the U. S. According to Mardian, the Committee would report to Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman at the White House as well as Attorney General Mitchell and they, in turn, would advise the President so that he could weigh what federal action was necessary. During one meeting Krogh cautioned those present that the White House wanted to make certain there were no leaks to the press regarding the IEC.

As a matter of fact, during late January, 1971, it was announced that Judge Sharp was dropping out as head of IEC in view of the fact that his presence in the Executive Office Building had caused several inquiries by newspaper men. At the same time it was decided to move the headquarters of IEC from the Executive Office Building to space in the Internal Security Division of the Department and to place the Committee under the direction of a departmental official, John Doherty.

One of the early problems facing the IEC was the question of staffing. Mr. Hoover initially declined a request from Mardian to provide staff support. but on 5/17/71, Attorney General Mitchell personally requested that the FBI provide two Agents and one secretary

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

for the permanent working staff of IEC. Mr. Hoover acceded to this request and two Domestic Intelligence Division Supervisors (R. D. Cotter and G. T. Tunstall) were designated along with a secretary. FBI staff support for the IEC has continued to the present time except beginning in July, 1972, only one Agent Supervisor has been assigned to the Committee.

Other agencies have also supplied staff support for IEC. For example, for the first year and a half Department of Defense furnished a professional analyst and during the summer of 1971, NSA provided a security specialist on a full-time basis. All member agencies have designated representatives who attend the regular weekly staff meetings of IEC and who furnish assistance on a part-time basis.

#### Organization and Activities of IEC

IEC is headed by an Executive Director, former FBI Agent Wells, and a Deputy, another former FBI Agent (James McGrath). The IEC has two full-time secretaries including one from the FBI. During roughly the first six months of IEC's existence, its efforts were devoted primarily to preparing periodic intelligence estimates with reference to antiwar activities, especially the May, 1971, activities at Washington, D. C. Thereafter, the IEC has given its attention to and prepared reports concerning a variety of domestic intelligence matters of likely interest to the President, most of them revolving around possible civil disorders. For instance, the IEC has prepared several reports dealing with the potential of racial violence, another dealing with prison riots and throughout the spring and summer of 1972, the Committee prepared a series of intelligence summaries dealing with the potential for violence at the two major political conventions held in Miami Beach.

Normally, requests for such estimates have originated with Dean although there have been a few exceptions to this, such as regard to reports dealing with terrorist activities recently prepared by IEC at the request of the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism.

IEC estimates, after approval by member agencies, have been furnished to Mr. Dean at the White House with a copy to the heads of each member agency including the Attorney General.

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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To our knowledge, [ ] has never had any connection with the IEC. It appears that [ ] reference to the "analysis and evaluation section" may have denoted a unit which did exist in the Internal Security Division of the Department, namely the Analysis and Evaluation Unit, which was under Mardian's direction.

At no time has the IEC engaged in any activities of an operational nature or made any recommendations for operational activities. It has concerned itself entirely with preparing summary-type estimates based on the information contributed by member agencies. While its reports have been classified, they have generally speaking not involved particularly sensitive information and they have all related to subversive or criminal activities of one type or another of likely interest to the White House. It is hard to visualize how any political use could have been made of any IEC's reports. In any case, FBI representatives on the IEC have no knowledge whatever of any political ramifications in the activities of this group.

One particular project undertaken by the IEC should be mentioned. During July, 1971, Assistant Attorney General Mardian called a meeting of the IEC and explained that he had just returned from seeing the President in San Clemente, and that as a result of his visit with Mr. Nixon, he was charging the IEC with the preparation of a comprehensive report regarding the handling of classified and sensitive information. Mardian noted this study had been prompted by the Ellsberg case but said that the IEC would in no way concern itself with the Ellsberg matter from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. Mardian said the President wanted the IEC to conduct an overall review of all factors relating to classification and protection of national defense information and to make appropriate recommendations for Mr. Nixon's consideration.

Shortly thereafter, during the last week of July, 1971, IEC's Executive Director Doherty reported to the IEC staff that a White House staff member had been appointed to work with IEC in conducting its inquiries with regard to the handling of classified information. The latter was identified as [ ] who has recently received considerable notoriety in connection with the Ellsberg case.

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b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

[ ] did meet on one occasion with the IEC staff in August, 1971, at which time he discussed the project in very general terms. This was the only contact [ ] had with the IEC, either personally or in writing, to the knowledge of the FBI representatives. The IEC published a special report in November, 1971, entitled "The Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information" which completed this particular assignment. This study alluded to the Ellsberg situation, but only as a case in point. It dealt primarily with existing federal procedures for the handling of classified data and set out nine specified recommendations to tighten these procedures.

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b7C

ACTION:

This is for the information of [ ]

~~7~~  
EM GOR  
WGC  
RAC

# WHITE HOUSE RING REPORTEDLY SPIED ON RADICALS IN '70

## Order to Set Up Intelligence Unit on Continuing Basis Laid to Ehrlichman

### DATA WERE SENT TO DEAN

### Watergate Sources Indicate That Caulfield and Krogh Also Were Involved

By **SEYMOUR M. HERSH**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 20 — The White House established a secret intelligence unit in 1970 to collect and evaluate information about radical and antiwar groups, sources close to the Watergate investigation said today.

The unit, known as the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, is now clandestinely operated out of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

The sources said that the unit reported directly to John W. Dean, 3d, the former White House counsel, and John J. Caulfield, a former New York City police detective who has been linked to an alleged Presidential offer of executive clemency to James W. McCord Jr.

The sources said that the intelligence unit had been set up in response to an order from John D. Ehrlichman, who has resigned as chief adviser to President Nixon on domestic affairs because of the Watergate scandal. Egil Krogh Jr., an Ehrlichman aide, is believed to have been connected with the intelligence committee at varying times, the sources said.

Use of Reports Studied  
Mr. Krogh resigned as Under Secretary of Transportation two weeks ago after his in-

volvement in the burglary of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist became publicly known.

The sources said that government investigators were now attempting to determine whether some of the intelligence committee's highly classified reports may have been used by other Justice Department agencies and the White House to justify undercover and double-agent activities against suspected opposition groups, including Democrats opposed to the Nixon Administration.

Undercover intelligence activities against radical and antiwar groups are legal and have been routinely utilized by Federal and local police agencies. The Nixon Administration has been linked, however, to a number of illegal activities against Democratic candidates stemming from last year's primary elections. These included an allegation that an undercover agent employed by White House officials wrote bogus

campaign literature abtising leading Democrats of sexual

Some investigators are known to suspect Mr. Dean may have relied on intelligence estimates produced by the committee to back up his belief that a White House intelligence operation was needed during the Democratic and Republican National Conventions at Miami Beach last year. The committee reports are based on wiretapping plus electronic eavesdropping by such agencies as the Pentagon's National Security Agency.

A number of highly classified documents known to contain electronically intercepted material have been turned over by Mr. Dean to a Federal District Court for safekeeping in connection with the ongoing Watergate investigation. The documents have not been publicly identified.

The intelligence group was publicly mentioned in an exchange at the Senate Watergate hearings Friday with McCord, a convicted member of the Watergate break-in team.

McCord testified that, in early 1972, officials of the Internal Security Division were applying the Committee for the Reflection of the President with intelligence reports on antiwar and radical activities

for possible political use. He also told of making a visit to the analysis and evaluation section of the Internal Security Division to receive the material.

By Ex-F.B.I. Agent

At that point, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, asked:

"And this, as you understood, you were with the Intelligence Evaluation Committee at that time, or with the officers of it?"

McCord replied, in effect, yes.

A high-ranking Justice Department official confirmed the existence of the intelligence committee and its political uses. He described it in an interview as "answerable only to the White House."

"This was set up by the Nixon Administration," the official said. "It's run out of the White House."

The group is operated in the Justice Department by Bernard Wells, said to be a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Its members include officials of the F.B.I., the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and various other police and official units, the Justice Department official said.

The sources said that the intelligence committee had been set up in an attempt to mee-

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

*K.D. [Signature]*  
*J.G. [Signature]*

- ~~Mr. [Signature]~~
- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times 1426
- The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 5.21.73

*Memo*  
*5/21/73*  
*RDC: [Signature]*

**ENCLOSURE**  
*62-113887-218*

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

Many Administration officials considered to be the extremely grave threat to democracy posed by various radical and antiwar groups who were demonstrating against the Vietnam war and calling for the overthrow of the Government.

To meet the reported threat, the sources said, an elaborate system of undercover activity, including infiltration and the use of double agents, was developed by the F.B.I. and the Internal Security division.

Government officials are now attempting to determine how much control and authority top-level White House officials, such as Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Krogh, had over such domestic intelligence operations.

**Ehrlichman Agent Reported**

Newsweek magazine reported in this week's edition that Anthony T. Ulasewicz, a former New York City policeman, began work in 1969 for Mr. Ehrlichman in the White House as a political undercover agent. The magazine report, confirmed by Government investigators, said that Mr. Ulasewicz had undertaken such sensitive assignments as an inquiry into a rumor that the brother of a possible Democratic Presidential candidate might have been involved in a homosexual incident.

Investigators said that Mr. Ulasewicz had been recommended to the White House staff by Mr. Caulfield, who was a bodyguard to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell before joining the White House staff himself in April 1969. Last week, Mr. Caulfield was placed on administrative leave as assistant director of the Treasury Department's bureau of alcohol, tobacco and firearms.

Sources also identified Mr. Ulasewicz, who was said by Newsweek to have been a trolley car conductor before joining the New York City po-

lice force, as the unnamed official who placed a telephone call to McCord in January to arrange for secret meetings with Mr. Caulfield. McCord told of the call in his televised Senate testimony.

**Recruitments Reported**

Newsweek also reported that Jeb Stuart Magruder, the former deputy director of the reelection committee, and Herbert L. Porter, another former campaign official, have told Senate investigators that they recruited demonstrators to disrupt Democratic primary campaigns.

Another source told The New York Times that on at least one occasion Republican funds were used by the Republican officials to fly demonstrators to Washington. Newsweek also said that Mr. Ulasewicz was paid in cash by Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney who has been linked to a number of clandestine Republican cash funds.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/30/73

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 24 dated 4/30/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U. S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

62-113887

GTT:bjr *bjr*  
(3)

- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. Tunstall

*ca*  
**ENCLOSURE EX-117**  
*DEM*

*EM*

*J. H. Miller*

*5 - Tunstall*  
REC-67 62-113887-219

12 MAY 31 1973

*673*  
JUN 6 1973

DOC. CLASS. ~~SECRET~~

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Number 24

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES  
ATTRACTIVE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

April 30, 1973

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

Copy 5 of 27 copies

CLASSIFIED BY   
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO  
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31, 1981

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ENCLOSURE

62-113887-219



INTRODUCTION

This paper is designed to present a listing of persons and events which may be attractive to terrorist attack. There are numerous continuing possible targets not listed in this paper, such as foreign embassies and establishments in the United States, and United States establishments throughout the world; facilities controlled by United States firms in foreign countries which are owned or controlled by prominent American Jews or Zionists; American airline facilities and aircraft abroad; other transportation facilities owned or controlled by the United States; American officials or businessmen, either resident or traveling, abroad; and United States nationals traveling abroad who are prominent in Jewish affairs or in Zionist organizations.

Targets of Particular Significance

The following are considered the most attractive targets in the order listed:

(1) The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists. The celebration will be worldwide and, therefore, affords terrorists a wide choice of targets.

(2) The anniversary of the June 1967 Six-Day War may be the occasion for terrorist attacks against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

(3) The tour of the Moscow Circus is considered a significant target because of its country of origin and the difficulties of policing the large crowds attending it. It has been the subject of harassment. Stink bombs were set off in New York City during a performance by it.

Recent terrorist activity in Cyprus by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis may provoke additional terrorist acts. U.S. personnel and installations may be targeted by Arab terrorists.

The overall classification of this paper is  
~~"Secret"~~; however, individual items in this listing may  
be treated as unclassified.

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
15 November 1972 - 13 May 1973	Moscow Circus		Springfield, Massachusetts 2-6 May  Troy, New York 8-13 May	Department of State has advised police depart- ments
26 February - 16 May	Athletes, including several Soviets	World Championship Tennis Matches	Various U.S. and Canadian cities	No U.S. action
17 April - (Indefinitely)	Deputy Chief Han Hsu of the Peoples Republic of China Liaison Office	Official duties	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service protecting
20 April - 7 June	The Water Conser- vation Delegation of the Peoples Republic of China	Scientific conferences	Various areas in Alabama and Mississippi 29 April - 9 May	State Department protecting

\*New Item

\*\*Revised Item

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Little Rock, Arkansas, and surrounding areas 10-14 May	
			Phoenix, Arizona, and surrounding areas 14-17 May	
			Dams and flood control projects in Sacramento and San Francisco, California, areas 17-24 May	
			Portland, Oregon, and surrounding areas 24-31 May	
			Denver, Colorado, and surrounding areas 31 May - 3 June	

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~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Cincinnati, Ohio, and surrounding areas 3-7 June	
			Washington, D. C. 7 June	
23 April - 10 May	Crown Prince HASSAN of Jordan	Private visit	Honolulu, Hawaii  Los Angeles, California  New York City	Secret Service will protect
**24 April - 12 May	USSR Basketball Team		San Diego, California 30 April	Police advised

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			Albuquerque, New Mexico 2 May	
			Indianapolis, Indiana 5 May	
			New York City 7 May	
			Baltimore, Maryland 9 May	
			Lexington, Kentucky 11 May	
25 April - 13 May	Soviet Bicycle Team	U.S. Bicycle Grand Prix	Encino, California	No U.S. action as yet

4

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
**25 April - 17 May	The Teatr Komedia (Polish Theatrical Group)	U.S. tour	South Bend, Indiana 1 May  Cleveland, Ohio 2 May  Buffalo, New York 3-4 May  Tour of Canada 5-10 May  Detroit, Michigan 11 May  Chicago, Illinois 12-13 May  Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 15 May	No action as yet

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
			New York City 16-17 May	
*28 April - 12 May	Soviet War Veterans Committee	Visit sponsored by the American Legion	Washington, D. C.	No U.S. action
*29 April (Indefinite stay)	Finance Minister Fakri QUADOORI of Iraq	Official visit	New York City	Protection not yet arranged
29 April - 3 May (Dates tentative)	Chancellor Willy BRANDT, Federal Republic of Germany (Prime Minister SCHEEL will join Chancellor BRANDT for part of visit)	Official visit	Camp David, Maryland 29-30 April  Washington, D. C. 1-3 May	Secret Service will protect

6

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
May - June 1973	Scientists from the Peoples Republic of China	Discussion of high energy physics	(Itinerary not yet decided)	Protection not yet arranged
**1-4 May	President FIGUERES of Costa Rica	Official visit	New York City 1-2 May  Washington, D. C. 3-4 May	Secret Service protecting
7-15 May	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel, installations and tourists	Celebrations for the 25th anniversary of Israeli independence. May be occasion for terrorist activity.	Israel; worldwide	Additional police protection on Israeli installations in the U.S.; U.S. installations alerted

7

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
*14-28 May	Soviet Wrestling Team	Wrestling tour	(Itinerary not yet available)	Protection not yet arranged
*15 May - 5 June	Representatives of the New China News Agency	Tour	New York City Boston, Massachusetts Washington, D. C. Chicago, Illinois Denver, Colorado San Francisco, California Honolulu, Hawaii	Police will be advised. Other protective measures pending.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
17 May	United States Secretary of Defense RICHARDSON	Official visit	Bonn, Germany	Protection being arranged
*19 May - 2 June	Chinese Gymnastic Team	Tour	New York City 21 May  Tucson, Arizona 25 May  Los Angeles, California 30 May  Chicago, Illinois 1-2 June	State Department furnishing protection

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PERSON/GROUP</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
21-22 May	Prime Minister Michael MANLEY of Jamaica	Visit	Atlanta, Georgia	Protection not yet arranged
June 1973 (Dates not yet set)	General Secretary Leonid I. BREZHNEV of the Soviet Union	Official visit	Washington, D. C.	Secret Service will protect
5 June	Israeli nationals and installations. American personnel and installations.	Anniversary of June 1967 Six-Day War. May be occasion for terrorist attacks.	Israel; worldwide	U.S. installa- tions receiving increased protection

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/4/73

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller *Em/2/20*

FROM: G. C. Moore *GCM*

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

The Seattle Office has submitted an airtel enclosing a letterhead memorandum, both dated 5/30/73 and attached, setting forth some "concerns" from U. S. District Judge Morrell E. Sharp, Western District of Washington, Seattle, as expressed with regard to the captioned Committee, which is now receiving a substantial amount of publicity in the press.

Judge Sharp is a former Supreme Court Justice of the State of Washington who originally was to have headed the IEC as its operating chairman and did, in fact, attend several of the early meetings. I attended the meetings of this Committee as the Bureau's representative.

In the incoming letterhead memorandum Judge Sharp, among other things, related that "while the initial purposes of the group appear to be quite legitimate there was some discussion about some clandestine operations that may be engaged in and at this point it became evident to him that he did not want to have any part of it and furthermore he did not want to operate in Washington without his real purpose being known to his contacts in the State of Washington, namely Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson."

Although Judge Sharp might have been aware of some "clandestine" operations discussed in his presence by Mr. Robert Mardian of the Department of Justice (prime mover in establishing the IEC) or on the part of others that I was not a party to, I am not aware of any such discussions directly or indirectly. Definitely, no such discussions took place at any Committee meetings attended by me.

I remember Judge Sharp quite well and his participation in the early meetings. He had had no training in intelligence matters whatsoever and seemed quite uncertain as to what his duties

Enclosures  
GCM:aso (4)

CONTINUED - OVER

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 JUN 13 1973

FILE

*T.J. Smith*

REC-12 12-11388-74  
10 JUN 6 1973

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

would be as well as the overall purpose of the Committee. (I might add that very few present seemed to have any conception either as to what form the Committee should take, including Mardian, who evidently had been given the assignment to establish a committee which would coordinate intelligence and furnish evaluations to the President.)

A considerable amount of concern was voiced by both Mardian and John W. Dean III (who represented The White House) at these early meetings as to the necessity for keeping the functions of this unit away from the press and prevent The White House from being identified with the group. Judge Sharp was cautioned during each meeting very carefully in this regard as to how to handle this matter in the event of a press inquiry.

In this regard there is attached one copy each of memoranda dated 12/3/70 and 12/16/70 which set out details relative to White House concern as to the necessity for providing a security cover for the IEC. You will note that Page 2 of the 12/3/70 memorandum shows that Mardian was instructed by the Attorney General to have Judge Sharp's salary paid by the Justice Department and the Committee would be considered to be operating under the Justice Department's auspices and arrangements were being made for space in Federal Office Building Number Seven near The White House. It was also indicated that original thinking was to have the Committee go by the name of "The White House Intelligence Evaluation Committee" but because of possible publicity it was decided by the Attorney General not to have The White House in the title but have the Committee operate under some insignificant name such as the "Intelligence Evaluation Committee." The purpose of this would be to respond to the press better in the event of an inquiry.

The 12/16/70 memorandum indicates Mr. Egil Krogh, attached to The White House, was present at that particular meeting and cautioned everyone that The White House wanted to make certain everything was done to prevent any leakage to the press that the IEC was in existence. It was indicated that if any such inquiry was made Judge Sharp or Mr. Mardian would handle same by stating

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

the Committee was operating under the Justice Department in connection with the operation of the Interdivision Information Unit (IDIU). Mr. Mardian stated, in fact, that the IEC had nothing whatever to do with the IDIU but the response would be for security cover purposes only.

Our files show Judge Sharp attended three meetings of the IEC all during the initial stages of its development -- first on 12/3/70 followed by meetings on 12/16/70 and 1/11/71. He did not attend the fourth scheduled meeting on 1/25/71. At that meeting Mr. Mardian explained the absence of Judge Sharp by stating there had been several inquiries made by acquaintances of Judge Sharp in Congress which caused the Attorney General and White House concern that it would be difficult to maintain appropriate security concerning the Committee's work with Judge Sharp as its head and in an office located so near The White House (Federal Office Building Number Seven). Mardian stated that accordingly, at a meeting held 1/21/71 at The White House, attended by Mardian, John W. Dean III, the Attorney General, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, it was decided to have the Committee function in space occupied by the Internal Security Division of the Department, 315 Ninth Street, Northwest, and that Judge Sharp should be removed from the Committee and assigned to other consultant duties with the Justice Department. A copy of the 1/26/71 memorandum is also attached.

In addition to the above, it is my own personal recollection that Judge Sharp was very much concerned about the nature of his assignment in that he frequently made trips to the State of Washington and friends would ask him what type of work he was doing. He said that he was never really able to give them a satisfactory answer and this bothered him somewhat.

#### OBSERVATIONS:

Unless Judge Sharp is aware of "clandestine" plans of IEC that were not discussed in my presence, it would appear that the above secrecy set-up involving a "cover" for security purposes could have been reason enough for the Judge to want out -- he had only planned to be in Washington temporarily awaiting a judgeship in the State of Washington. It was also my recollection that he was a friend of Mr. Ehrlichman.



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

ACTION: For information.

EM

WRL

WRL

~~7~~ ~~7~~

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. C. D. Brennan

12/3/70

G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to set forth results of a meeting attended by me this morning in the office of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building in connection with the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which had been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian. I attended as the Director's representative.

In addition to Mr. Dean, those present at this initial meeting were Mr. Mardian; John D. Doherty (former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division); Mr. James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Justice Morell Sharp, former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington, designated to work with the proposed intelligence unit.

Mr. Mardian explained to the group that the primary purpose of the initial meeting was to meet Justice Sharp who would be Chairman of the committee and also to let those present know what he (Mardian) and John Dean interpreted the mission of the committee-to-be from discussions had with Attorney General Mitchell as well as Mr. John D. Ehrlichman and Mr. H. R. Haldeman of the White House through conversations with the President. He stated that the idea of this committee was formulated this summer during meetings at the Summer White House in San Clemente, California, and the President had appointed as "Board of Directors" Attorney General Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman with John Dean as their Chief of Staff. Mardian stated that he is representing Attorney General Mitchell directly as well as heading the Justice Department staff on this committee and that Justice Sharp will be the operating Chairman of the committee which will be formed.

GCM:bjr (7)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

62-113887-220

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

It was indicated that they had been given the assignment to expeditiously form a committee to have access to all intelligence in the Government concerning political terrorists in the United States in order to render evaluations to Messrs. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman who in turn would advise the President. These evaluations would be for the purpose of determining, but necessarily limited to, such things as the severity of the problem under study regarding various terroristic groups and to make recommendations as to various options which the President might take as to Federal response concerning such problems. The responses which were mentioned as examples were legislation, prosecution, and other measures designed to alert and prevent acts of terrorism.

It was apparent that both Dean and Mardian had not given any real thought to mechanics of the operation of this proposed committee as evidenced by the fact that during the meeting Mardian called the Attorney General direct in order to ascertain who would pay Judge Sharp's salary and what office space he would temporarily occupy. During the discussion with Attorney General Mitchell, Mardian was told by the Attorney General that Sharp would be funded by the Justice Department and that the committee which was being formed was to be considered as operating under the Justice Department's auspices; however, arrangements were being made for space in Federal Office Building Number Seven which is near the White House.

After talking with the Attorney General, Mardian further advised those present that it had originally been indicated that the committee would be called "The White House Intelligence Evaluation Committee" but because of

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

of possible publicity concerning this it was decided by Attorney General Mitchell not to have White House in the title and that it should operate under some insignificant name as "Intelligence Evaluation Committee" and in the event the press picked up anything about its operation the response from Justice would be that Justice Sharp was working with the Department's Inter-Division Information Unit.

Mr. Mardian further informed that ~~he~~ he had purposely kept the initial meeting of the committee small but felt that it should be enlarged to include other Government agencies which could make a contribution and would have a definite interest in such intelligence evaluations. In this regard, he stated that the Attorney General was calling Secretary of Defense Laird, Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy, and Vice Admiral Noel A. M. Gayler of the National Security Agency in order for them to have representatives at the next meeting. Mardian stressed that the President wanted this committee set up as soon as possible in order to become functional and for that reason he intended to call a meeting early next week, at which time other matters such as staffing and procedural plans would be formulated.

It was observed that Mr. Mardian as well as others present will rely largely on the Bureau for the intelligence product which will be furnished to this committee for evaluation. In this regard, ~~D~~ Doherty of the Justice Department commented that the FBI has furnished a tremendous amount of material regarding extremist groups engaged in terroristic activities which is available to the committee for analysis. Although no definite request

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

was made during this meeting of the Bureau, it can be expected that requirements will be levied against us in the future as well as other Government agencies depending upon the nature of the problem which will be under study.

No mention was made either as to the staffing of this committee but both Mardian and Dean indicated that they contemplated a small nucleus of personnel working directly with Justice Sharp from the member agencies at least on a semipermanent basis. In this connection, the Justice Department has assigned DeDoherty on a fulltime basis to assist Justice Sharp.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of further developments as they occur.

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. C. D. Brennan

12/16/70

Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter  
1 - Mr. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS (1)

This sets forth results of the second meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee attended by me this morning (12/16/70) in the Office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building. This is the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which has previously been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian and to which I have been designated to attend as the Director's representative.

Those present at the meeting were:

Justice Morell Sharp - Chairman of the Committee  
John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President  
Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the  
President for Domestic Affairs  
Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General  
of the Internal Security Division of the  
Department  
John Doherty, Internal Security Division of  
the Department  
Robert F. Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of  
Defense for Intelligence  
Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency  
James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency  
Thomas Kelly, Secret Service  
George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the outset of this meeting, Mr. Mardian explained to the new representatives from the Department of Defense, the National Security Agency, and Secret Service the mission of

62-113887

GC:mjm

(2)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-113887-220  
ENCLOSURE

discussed with T.J. Smith  
12-17-70 JTC

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

~~SECRET~~

the Committee. In this regard, Mr. Mardian stated that following the initial meeting of the Committee on 12/3/70 he reported back to Attorney General Mitchell at which time Mr. Mitchell impressed upon Mardian the keen personal interest of the President on a top priority basis in having the captioned Committee established and functioning in very short order to an extent whereby the President can be assured of getting the very best intelligence available from all sources within the Government in order to be in the best possible position to decide action to be initiated and responses to be made based upon such intelligence. Mardian stated that either he (Mardian) or Attorney General Mitchell had spoken personally with heads of the agencies represented on captioned Committee and had been assured their full cooperation.

Mr. Egil Krogh brought up the security factor involved and cautioned everyone present that the White House wanted to make certain that everything is done to prevent any leakage to the press that this particular Committee is in existence. It was reiterated that if any such inquiry is made by the press, Justice Sharp or Mr. Mardian would handle such by stating the Committee was operating under the Justice Department in connection with the operations of the Inter-Divisional Information Unit (IDIU). Mardian stated in fact this Committee has nothing whatever to do with the IDIU but this response is for security cover purposes only.

As the first step in carrying out the mission of the Committee, each agency present was requested to submit a blind memorandum (classified "For Eyes Only") to Mr. Mardian by the close of business January 6, 1971, containing a listing of political terrorist groups within the United States, together with a suggested list of intelligence queries to be utilized by the Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups such as, the extent of foreign influence in each of the terrorist groups and other similar inquiries.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

In addition, each agency was requested to also submit by blind memorandum to Mr. Mardian a listing of planned activity on the part of these groups for the next six months such as, world, national, or local conferences; demonstrations; meetings; and similar activities. This would be in the nature of a calendar of projected activities and would be utilized by the Committee for planning purposes.

The next meeting of this Committee has been scheduled in Mr. Dean's Office at the Executive Office Building, on Monday, January 11, 1971. Unless advised to the contrary, I will attend.

ACTION:

If you approve, the material requested above will be assembled in blind memorandum form and submitted to you for your approval prior to its delivery to Mr. Mardian on January 6, 1971.



Mr. C. D. Brennan

1/26/71

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of 1/25/71 meeting of captioned committee and to recommend we respond negatively regarding request to help in staffing a working group within the committee.

Another meeting was held of captioned committee at 4 p.m., 1/25/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. I attended as the Director's representative on this committee. Those present were:

John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President  
Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of  
the Internal Security Division of the  
Department

Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency  
Benson K. Buffham, National Security Agency  
James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency  
Thomas Kelly, Secret Service  
George C. Moore - Federal Bureau of Investigation

At beginning of meeting Mr. Mardian explained absence of Judge Morell Sharp who previously had been designated to serve as Chairman of this committee. According to Mardian, there have been several inquiries made by acquaintances of Judge Sharp in Congress which have caused Attorney General and White House concern that it would be difficult to maintain appropriate security concerning the committee's work with Judge Sharp as its head with his office located in Federal Office Building #7 near the

Enclosures

62-113887

CONTINUED - OVER

GCM:bjr (6)

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-220

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

White House. Accordingly at a meeting held 1/21/71 at the White House attended by Mardian and Dean with the Attorney General; H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President; and John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, it was decided that it would be better to have the committee function in space occupied by Internal Security Division of the Department, 315 Ninth Street, Northwest, and that Judge Sharp should be removed from the committee and assigned other consultant duties within the Justice Department.

At the same White House meeting, 1/21/71, Mardian advised that Attorney General, Haldeman, and Ehrlichman were briefed concerning developments to date and recommended that the committee operate from a problem solving approach and prepare necessary intelligence evaluation studies as needed by the White House and operate within the framework of agencies composing the committee without having an actual working staff assembled within the committee itself. He said he was promptly told by his superiors (Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman) that the President definitely wanted the committee physically staffed and operational in short order so that intelligence evaluations needed by the White House would be forthcoming. Both Dean and Mardian stated they were taken to task for not having the committee physically staffed and for taking such a long period of time in making the committee functional.

As a result of the 1/21/71 White House meeting, Mardian and Dean stated that three targets were given the committee to handle on an expedite basis--1) Evaluation of intelligence in connection with proposed May, 1971,

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D. C.; 2) Assessment - of likelihood of campus disturbances in 1971; and 3) Development of a calendar of proposed future extremist events.

It was indicated that the first item of importance, however, was the physical staffing of a working group within the committee composed of individuals from member agencies qualified to assist in analyzing and preparing appropriate intelligence evaluations which in turn would be submitted to the White House after appropriate review by heads of agencies making up the overall Intelligence Evaluation Committee. This intelligence evaluation working staff together with supporting clerical and stenographic personnel is to be provided by agencies making up the captioned committee and is to function in a semipermanent capacity.

At this point I was asked by Mr. John Dean as to the FBI's position in helping to staff this group at which time he was informed of our own manpower and budgetary problems and frankly told that consequently the FBI is not in a position to staff the proposed working group. (In this regard advice of the Director was followed as set forth on page three of my 1/11/71 memorandum, attached). Both Mardian and Dean were quite insistent that I bring to the Director's attention the most recent concern of the President and his advisors as to the immediate physical structuring of this committee and asked if the Director would reconsider as such staffing could not take place without the complete cooperation of all agencies. I told them I would, of course, bring the matter to the Director's attention but I stressed again the manpower requirements which have taxed us so heavily within the FBI.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

As a matter of further interest the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and Secret Service representatives advised they would make one key intelligence man available either on a full-time or part-time basis and possibly might be able to furnish necessary clerical help to support their personnel. Angleton of Central Intelligence Agency commented that Director Richard Helms had pledged his complete cooperation which included any request for staffing. The Defense Intelligence Agency representative stated that he would have to consult with his superiors, (Robert F. Froehke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence). Mardian said he had instructed that John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division, be assigned to this working group from the Department of Justice.

All representatives were requested to submit a memorandum to Mr. Mardian by close of business Thursday (1/28/71) containing identities of personnel who were being designated to physically staff the working committee and also furnish specific suggestions as to the entire physical make-up of the group and its mechanical operations. The next meeting of captioned committee has been scheduled for 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, 2/1/71.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter to the Assistant Attorney General Mardian will be sent making it quite clear we cannot assist in staffing the proposed working committee, because of our own manpower problems and also, accordingly, we are not in position to comment or suggest specifics as to the working group's physical make-up and proposed operation.

*Rewrite*  
*H*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

January 27, 1971

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

I have been apprised by Inspector George C. Moore of matters discussed at the January 25, 1971, meeting of the captioned committee and specifically of the request which has been made of this Bureau to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee which would function as an intelligence evaluation team and occupy space within your Division. It was further requested that we provide suggestions as to the physical make-up of this group as well as its contemplated operations.

In view of our own manpower and budgetary problems, I am unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee. Accordingly, I do not feel it appropriate for me to comment or to suggest specifics as to the committee's physical make-up or proposed operations.

GCM:bjr  
(8)

NOTE:

*The Bureau of the Budget  
management has CTF vs 100 agents  
a 70 clerks*

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 1/26/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the existence of the captioned intelligence committee could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

62-113887-270

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RETYPE

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

January 27, 1971

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- ① - Mr. G. C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

I have been apprised by Inspector George C. Moore of matters discussed at the January 25, 1971, meeting of the captioned committee and specifically of the request which has been made of this Bureau to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee which would function as an intelligence evaluation team and occupy space within your Division. It was further requested that we provide suggestions as to the physical make-up of this group as well as its contemplated operations.

In view of our own manpower and budgetary problems, I am unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee. The Bureau of the Budget and Management has cut us 100 Agents and 70 clerks.

Accordingly, I do not feel it appropriate for me to comment or to suggest specifics as to the committee's physical make-up or proposed operations.

GCM:bjr/ekw  
(8)

NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 1/26/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr/cly.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the existence of the captioned intelligence committee could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Included in automatic  
declassification~~

F B I

Date: 5/30/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-0)  
SUBJECT: THE INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

*Wan...*

Attached for the Bureau's information is an LHM, which is self-explanatory.

EX-109

*TUP...*

REC-12

62-113887-221

22 JUN 2 1973

*FIVE*

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE  
1 - Seattle  
JEM/djs  
(3)

84 JUN 13 1973

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

May 30, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

m

RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

United States District Judge MORRELL E. SHARP, Western District of Washington, Seattle, Washington, has advised that during the fall of 1970 after he had been defeated in his efforts to remain on the Washington State Supreme Court he was contacted by Mr. JOHN EHRLICHMAN and was invited to come back to Washington, D.C. where there were "a couple of matters" which he might be interested in. On arrival in Washington, he attended some meetings of the captioned organization which was then in the process of being formed and in attendance at the meetings were Mr. JOHN W. DEAN, III, Counselor to the President; Mr. JOHN DAUGHERTY of the U. S. Department of Justice; Mr. ROBERT MARDIAN of the Department of Justice; and Mr. GEORGE MOORE of the FBI. Judge SHARP advised that in the initial meetings it appeared that the purpose of this group being formed was to provide the White House an evaluation group which would be in a position to evaluate for the White House a tremendous amount of intelligence material being furnished to the White House by the FBI, the military services, the CIA, Customs Service, etc. Judge SHARP advised that he was selected to be the head of this group; however, as the time passed it became apparent that Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER objected to the formation of this group. Judge SHARP related that while the initial purposes of the group appeared to be quite legitimate there was some discussion about some clandestine operations that may be engaged in and at this point it became evident to him that he did not want to have any part of it and furthermore he did not want to operate in Washington without his real purpose being known to his contacts in the State

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

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-221



RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

of Washington, namely Senator JACKSON and Senator MAGNUSON.

When the ultimate purpose of this group became apparent to him he withdrew immediately from it and was placed on an assignment in the Department of Justice to assist in coordinating the Judicial Conference later held at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was funded by LEA funds. At the termination of that assignment, he returned to Seattle, Washington, and was later appointed to the Washington State Supreme Court before being appointed to his present position.

Judge SHARP has advised that his conscience is completely clear on this matter and that if required to testify before an appropriate body to his knowledge and experience he would be glad to do so.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 5/30/73

FROM : E. S. Miller *EM/MSW*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

*See*

An article in today's "Evening Star and Daily News" under the heading "Senators Seeking Radical Ties Data" reports information from the Associated Press regarding the alleged connections of the IEC with political espionage-type activities. The article presents a totally misleading picture of the IEC.

Specifically, the "Star" piece claims that unidentified sources close to the Watergate investigation have reported that the IEC was established in December, 1970, after FBI Director Hoover had objected to a Top Secret White House plan devised to improve U. S. intelligence operations. Reportedly, the IEC was established ostensibly to improve co-ordination among U. S. intelligence agencies and prepare estimates of domestic intelligence, however, it soon became "a cover for a secret police operation." The article further charged that the IEC had used its access to government agencies to intercept mail, tap telephones, review income tax returns and plant informers. One source was quoted "They (the IEC) were using the national-security plan that Hoover objected to. That was the blue print."

A United Press International story released early today cites similar allegations carried by the New York "Daily News." In addition, this story charges that a break-in at the Chilean Embassy in May, 1972, was part of the plan for domestic espionage (apparently referring to the plan devised by an interdepartmental ad hoc intelligence committee in June, 1970).

EX-109

REC-57 62-113887-222

These news stories are way off base. As reported in my prior memorandum 5/21/73 entitled "Intelligence Evaluation Committee," the IEC has at no time been operational nor made any recommendations for operational activity. It has had no connection whatever with any type of espionage activities or with the mail interception, wire tapping,

- 1-Mr. Miller
- 1-Mr. Cotter

JUN 13 1973

(CONTINUED - OVER)

*T. J. Sullivan*  
*CR*

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1 XEROX  
JUN 18 1973  
JUN 2 1973  
RDC:hb (3)  
ENCLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

informant activities or the monitoring of income tax returns. It is entirely separate and distinct from the temporary interdepartmental committee on intelligence (Ad Hoc) which prepared an extensive report on internal security matters in June, 1970.

The burglary at the Chilean Embassy in May, 1972, had no connection with any government operations, clandestine or otherwise, so far as we know. This burglary was reported to the Metropolitan Police Department which conducted an inquiry showing that four or five radios and one electric razor were stolen. No national security angles developed and no FBI investigation was ever conducted.

ACTION: For information.



*ere*

~~7~~

*JS*

*WDR*

Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_

045A

NEWS 5-30  
WITH BUGGING  
NEW YORK (UPI) -- THE DAILY NEWS REPORTED TODAY THAT ELEMENTS OF A  
1970 NIXON ADMINISTRATION PLAN FOR WIDESPREAD DOMESTIC SPYING  
ACTUALLY WERE CARRIED OUT.

PRESIDENT NIXON SAID MAY 22 IN A STATEMENT ON THE WATERGATE  
SCANDAL THAT SUCH A PLAN HAD BEEN FORMULATED BUT NOT PUT INTO EFFECT  
BECAUSE OF THE OBJECTIONS OF THE LATE FBI DIRECTOR, J. EDGAR HOOVER.  
"I DID NOT AUTHORIZE, NOR DID I HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF, ANY ILLEGAL  
ACTIVITY" UNDER THE PLAN, NIXON SAID.

THE PLAN REPORTEDLY CALLED FOR EXTENSIVE SURVEILLANCE ON DOMESTIC  
RADICALS, AND EVEN SPYING ON EMBASSIES OF FRIENDLY NATIONS.

DESPITE PRESIDENT NIXON'S INSISTENCE THAT A 1970 PLAN FOR  
WIDESPREAD DOMESTIC SPYING NEVER WENT INTO EFFECT, THE NEWS LEARNED  
TODAY THAT ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM...ACTUALLY WERE IMPLEMENTED," THE  
NEWSPAPER SAID.

IT SAID A BREAK-IN AT THE CHILEAN EMBASSY ON MAY 14 OR 15, 1972,  
WAS PART OF THAT PLAN. ONLY A FEW ARTICLES, INCLUDING A TRANSISTOR  
RADIO AND AN ELECTRIC SHAVER, WERE STOLEN DURING THAT BREAK-IN, THE  
NEWS SAID. "IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE ITEMS WERE TAKEN TO MAKE THE  
BREAK-IN LOOK LIKE A COMMON BURGLARY RATHER THAN A POLITICAL  
INTELLIGENCE RAID," IT SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO SAID INVESTIGATORS FOR THE SENATE WATERGATE  
COMMITTEE BELIEVE THAT FORMER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT  
ARDIAN HEADED A GROUP WHICH TRANSMITTED POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE TO  
THE NIXON CAMPAIGN. THE GROUP ORIGINALLY WAS SET UP, THE NEWS SAID,  
BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK AND OPERATED AS A UNIT OF THE  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION, TO PASS UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION ON BLACK  
AND RADICAL ORGANIZATIONS TO LOCAL POLICE FORCES.

UPI 05-30 04:26 AED

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

Date 5/30/73

ENCLOSURE

62-113887-272

BREAK-IN MOTI ??

# Senators Seeking Radical Ties Data

By MARTHA ANGLE  
Star-News Staff Writer

The special Senate Watergate committee has formally asked the Justice Department's Internal Security Division to turn over "all evidence and information" it may have linking Democratic candidates or campaign staffs with violence-prone radical groups.

The request grew out of testimony by convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr. that one of his motives for participating in last year's break-in at Democratic headquarters was a belief that staff members there might be communicating with left-wing organizations bent on political disruption.

McCord told the committee his suspicions were fueled by reports he received from the Internal Security Division on an "almost daily" basis last spring.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, said "any Democrat involved in any illegal activity should be prosecuted" but added that "if these charges have no substance, the air should be cleared."

AT INOUE'S suggestion, the committee Thursday voted to seek all

relevant records from the Internal Security Division. Chief Counsel Samuel Dash asked for the documents in a letter written the same day.

A Justice Department spokesman yesterday said "nothing has gone back yet" (to the committee.) "We're working on it. We're collecting the information on it now," he said.

Senate investigators, it was learned, interviewed several division officials this past weekend in preparation for later Watergate hearings.

The committee is reportedly looking into allegations that the division conducted sweeping political intelligence operations under the guise of keeping tabs on anti-war groups and other organizations thought to pose a threat to the national political conventions or party organizations.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY officials have said they never received the kind of intelligence reports which McCord, then security director of President Nixon's re-election committee, obtained from the Justice Department.

A department spokesman yesterday said, "There was no request by the Democrats for this information as there was

by the Republicans and, specifically, by McCord."

In a related development, a White House plan to use, secret agents to spy on American radicals was ostensibly canceled, then carried out later by an interdepartmental undercover team inside government, sources close to the Watergate investigation told the Associated Press.

Two sources, one of whom said he had seen the plan, confirmed it was the text of that plan that ousted White House Counsel John W. Dean III locked in a safe-deposit box and later turned over to a federal judge.

The text, classified top secret, has not yet been released. There was no immediate White House comment on the report.

Nixon referred to such a plan last week in his lengthy statement about the Watergate scandal. But he said then -FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover objected to it and it was withdrawn - without being implemented - five days after being approved on July 23, 1970.

THE FOLLOWING



ENCLOSURE

272

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conmy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date 5/30/73

# Radical Ties Data

By **MARTHA ANGLE**

Star-News Staff Writer

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Nixon referred to such a plan last week in his lengthy statement about the Watergate scandal. But he said then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover objected to it and it was withdrawn — without being implemented — five days after being approved on July 23, 1970.

**THE FOLLOWING** December, however, an Intelligence Evaluation Committee was established "to improve coordination among the intelligence community and to prepare evaluations and estimates of domestic intelligence," Nixon said.

The sources said they couldn't confirm whether or how long the group performed that function. But it soon became "a cover for a secret police operation," the sources said.

They said the unit had access to "virtually all agencies of government" and used that access to intercept mail, tap telephones, audit income-tax returns and plant informers.

"They were using the national security plan that Hoover objected to," one source said. "That was the blueprint."

They had copies of it and apparently understood their actions were authorized.

"It was just like Watergate," the source said.

- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date 5/30/73

*W/emo file - EC*  
*W/emo 5/30/73 re EC*  
*5/PRR*

62-11388  
ENCL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Comy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Miller *gtt/rlw*

DATE: 5/31/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *gtt/rlw*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

b6  
b7c

*Jan*

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of captioned Committee, advised this date that [redacted] the Senate Select Committee, had contacted him regarding information concerning the Committee. [redacted] interest in IEC is in connection with current Senate Hearings. Included in his request for information was a request for the names of both the staff and committee members of IEC.

The writer's name is being furnished by Wells to [redacted] as both the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff and the Committee. Should [redacted] desire to question individual committee and staff members concerning IEC functions and provided this is approved by Departmental officials, I will answer such to the best of my knowledge. The functions of IEC were set forth in memorandum E. S. Miller to Mr. Felt dated 5/21/73, a copy of which is attached. It will be noted that IEC activities in no way involve the Bureau's operations or procedures.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Miller  
1-Mr. Tunstall

GTT:nlb (3)  
*nlb*

ENCLOSURE  
*nm*

57 JUN 21 1973

*gtt/rlw*  
*ca*

CE  
ALTER  
H. J.

*gtt/rlw*  
*cewr*

*7*

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*62-113887-223*

REC-67

EX-109

JUN 13 1973

*S. Tunstall*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. Miller  
1 - Mr. Tunstall  
DATE: 6/11/73

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conny \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

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

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Attached is a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen to the writer dated 6/11/73. This letter notifies the writer that IEC is no longer in existence and that in the future, any estimates needed in accordance with the previous functions of IEC will be handled by ad hoc groups set up for that specific purpose.

ACTION:

In view of the fact that Bureau personnel attached to IEC have already been withdrawn and re-assigned, no action is necessary.

Enclosure

GTT:mcm (3)  
*mcm*

*ENCLOSURE*

*EM*

SI-111  
REC 43

62-113887-224 *waw*

20 JUN 25 1973

*ASB*  
*7/9*  
~~55 JUL 3 1973~~

*S/ew*

SEP 17 1973 *BAo*




UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Garnett T. Tunstall  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June 11, 1973

FROM :  Henry E. Petersen  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

The IEC has been engaged in evaluating the potential for violence during various domestic situations. Now that the war in Vietnam has ended demonstrations carrying a potential for violence have virtually ended; therefore, I feel that the IEC function is no longer necessary.

Accordingly, effective immediately, the IEC is no longer in existence. If, in the future, estimates are needed concerning the potential for violence in a given situation, such estimates can be handled by ad hoc groups set up for that purpose.

SI-111

ENCLOSURE

REQ 43

62-113887-224

JUN 25 1973

JUN 25 1973

~~ENCLOSURE~~

# Domestic Spy Data Unit Disbanding

- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Baise \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Conmy \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mr. Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mrs. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_
- WPR*

The Justice Department is moving to formally disband the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, a secret inter-agency group set up by President Nixon in 1970 to operate in the domestic intelligence field.

Although the President acknowledged the existence of the IEC in his Watergate statement last week, the exact intelligence activities conducted by the committee have not been disclosed.

The committee, created after the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover refused to go along with a White House plan for widespread domestic espionage, was composed of representatives of the White House, CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, the Secret Service and the departments of Justice, Treasury and Defense.

It is not to what extent the work of the IEC would be continued through other agencies, besides the FBI's assigned role in domestic surveillance.

A Justice Department spokesman, John W. Hushen, said yesterday that the IEC was never operational and did not engage in espionage. He said it has a small staff and merely evaluates information forwarded by other agencies.

Special prosecutor Archibald Cox, meanwhile, was expected to meet "in the very near future" with the Senate committee

counselors to try to smooth lines of communication.

Samuel Dash, chief counsel to the Senate panel, has made no effort to disguise his dissatisfaction with relationships between the committee and the U.S. attorney's assistants responsible for Watergate prosecution until now.

Cox, it was learned, made "courtesy calls" to chairman Sam J. Ervin jr., D-N.C., and his vice chairman Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., soon after his selection as special prosecutor, but the senators suggested meetings with Dash and minority counsel Fred D. Thompson.

In other Watergate developments:

● In the three Watergate civil lawsuits, the June 6 deadline for pretrial depositions and motions has been extended for 90 days by U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey.

Unlike his action of last Sept. 21, when he halted action in the cases completely, this latest move simply gives lawyers more time for preparation.

Richey also announced after meeting with the lawyers that because of the ongoing grand jury investigations in related criminal cases here and in New York, Florida, Texas and California, anyone

*See pg 2*

*File 5*

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

Date MAY 31 1973

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who might be involved in one of these cases can defer giving depositions in the civil cases here.

In other U.S. District court action, Chief Judge John J. Sirica has asked both the Justice Department and the Senate's Watergate committee for memoranda discussing whether he can refuse a request for immunity from prosecution for a witness.

● News quoted unnamed sources that "there is some evidence the White House may have been blackmailed into covering up the Watergate.

"there is some evidence" the White House may have been blackmailed into covering up the Watergate.

"The evidence is that the White House acted not out of concern about Watergate but because Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt threatened to bring down the Daniel Ellsberg prosecution which the President had given the highest priority," the broadcast said. Star-News sources could not confirm the report.

● New York, federal officials admitted conversations of a civil liberties lawyer had been recorded between 1955 and 1970 over wire taps by the FBI.

The Justice Department had denied it in 1970, but said yesterday the information on the recordings turned up later checks of files.

An affidavit filed in U.S. District Court by an official of the U.S. Attorney's office said conversations between the lawyer, Arthur Kinoy, and unidentified persons had been overheard 23 times.

The government document said 14 of the conversations were ones in which Kinoy was "incidentally overheard" and nine of them involved "foreign

affairs." The wiretaps were supervised by the FBI, the government said.

● Rep. Charles H. Wilson, chairman of a House Post Office committee, asked for an investigation into reports that mail of two Democratic presidential candidates was illegally opened.

Wilson, in a letter to Postmaster General E. T. Klassen, said he is trying to confirm information that the federal Watergate grand jury is probing the matter.

A congressional aide to Wilson, George B. Gould, said some of the mail of Maine Sen. Edmund S. Muskie was apparently set aside in a post office here read, copied and put back in the original envelopes, and mail of South Dakota Sen. George McGovern was also apparently tampered with while he campaigned for the Democratic presidential nomination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*Miller* ✓

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

TO : Mr. Wannall

DATE: 2/22/74

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

*Fulton*

→ *Winters*

SUBJECT: ~~DECLASSIFICATION MATTER~~

On 2/19/74, Mr. Kevin Maroney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, contacted me and inquired whether two prior FBI letters to the Department can now be declassified. The items in question are our letters to the Internal Security Division dated 1/27/71 and 2/3/71 both entitled "Intelligence Evaluation Committee, Internal Security - Miscellaneous." These letters both deal with the issue of whether or not the FBI would provide personnel to staff the Committee. They were classified on the grounds that disclosure of the existence of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee could damage national defense.

At the time these communications were prepared (1971) the White House had indicated a desire to keep the existence of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee secret. However, during the past year there has been considerable publicity revealing not only the existence of IEC but details of those operations. Hence, there is no longer any grounds for retaining the classification of these communications. I advised Mr. Maroney that both letters could be declassified and appropriate steps have been taken to so mark them.

*ba*  
*JR*

Maroney desired declassification of these items in connection with certain Departmental communications he is furnishing to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

ACTION: For information.

EX-111

REC-8

62-113887-225

*EM* *Winters*

*/OCM*

5 MAR 1 1974

- 1-Mr. Wannall
- 1-Mr. Cotter

RDC:nlb (3)

56 MAR 7 1974

*5-1104*

Deputy Special Prosecutor  
Watergate Special Prosecution Force  
Director, FBI 62-115631-

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller  
~~1 - Mr. Poynton~~

October 9, 1973

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith  
1 - Mr. R. H. Horner

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Reference is made to your memorandum, dated September 11, 1973, captioned "The FBI's Files on the IEC."

There is enclosed herewith one copy each of the 19 documents that you requested in the referenced memorandum.

Eighteen of these documents are classified "~~Secret~~" to protect national security interests since they relate to the internal operations of the IEC.

Enclosures (19)

62-115631

62-113887-

RHH:glw

NOT RECORDED  
170 OCT 12 1973

NOTE:

Enclosures being sent to the Watergate Special Prosecution Force pertain to the setting up of and operation of the IEC. A descriptive list of the enclosures, as well as one copy of each, is affixed to the file copy for reference. Enclosures are classified "Secret" as unauthorized disclosure could result in serious damage to the national security.

By Courier

MAILED 3  
OCT 9 - 1973  
4-FBI

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

57 OCT 15 1973

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-115631-34

RHH  
TJS  
WRW/TJS

glw  
MWR

- 1-Mr. Adams
- 1-Mr. McDermott
- 1-Mr. Walsh
- 1-Mr. Wannall
- 1-Mr. Bowers
- 1-Mr. Fulton
- 1-Mr. Cotter

July 29, 1974

EX-117

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

REC-3

62-113887-220

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

**ACTION MEMORANDUM**

We are in receipt of a request from the General Accounting Office (GAO) on behalf of Congressman Edward R. Roybal for certain information regarding FBI participation in the former Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) which operated under Departmental direction during the period 1970-1973. The GAO request, a copy of which is attached, indicates that certain information in this regard has already been made available by the Department.

As a matter of policy, we do not ordinarily furnish the identities of FBI personnel delegated to specific assignments to persons outside the Bureau. There appears to be no reason to make an exception to our policy in this instance; however, we can make available the other data requested by the GAO.

For your information, throughout the period December, 1970, through June, 1973, an estimated \$116,900 was expended by the FBI in connection with our participation in the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, including both Committee and working staff assignments. All of this amount represented salary costs. No special appropriation was obtained and these costs were covered by the regular FBI appropriation.

I would appreciate your observations in this matter.

Enclosure

1-Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

62-113887

RDC:nlb (11)

MAILED 2  
JUL 30 1974  
54 AUG 6 1974 FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

*gru*  
*APR/ESR*  
*F 372*  
*WREW/TB*  
*File*

- Div.
- AD Adm.
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MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

NOTE: See cover memo 7/26/74, A. B. Fulton to Mr. Wannall captioned "INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE, REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL" RDC:nlb.

1-Mr. Adams  
1-Mr. McDermott  
1-Mr. Walsh  
1-Mr. Wannall  
1-Mr. Bowers  
1-Mr. Fulton  
1-Mr. Cotter

REC-3

(IS-3) 62-113887 - 226

Date: July 29, 1974

To: ~~EX-111~~ Mr. Daniel F. Stanton  
Assistant Director  
United States General Accounting Office  
Washington, D. C. 20543

From: Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Subject: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

This will acknowledge your letter of July 13, 1974, requesting certain information regarding FBI participation in the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

Your request has been referred to the Attorney General and upon receipt of a reply from him, I will respond further to your inquiry.

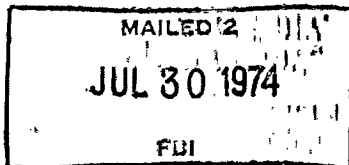
RDC:nlb (10)

NOTE: See cover memo A. B. Fulton to Mr. Wannall, 7/26/74, captioned "INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE, REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL," RDC:nlb.

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

- Admin.
- Comp. Syst.
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Legal Coun.
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training

Telephone Rm.  
Director Sec'y



MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
- ml  
- jmr  
- waw/TDS  
- RFE  
- ABP/ED





UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
DIVISION

JUL 18 1974

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelly  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Congressman Edward R. Roybal has asked us to obtain cost and other information pertaining to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee. This Committee was in existence from late 1970 until June 1973 when it was abolished. Files made available to us by the Department of Justice show that representatives of the FBI attended meetings of the Committee and furnished working staff to the Committee.

To assist us in responding to Congressman Roybal it is requested that you furnish us the following:

1. The names of all FBI personnel, including secretaries, who participated in the activities of this Committee either as members of the Committee or working staff and the periods they served.
2. An estimate of the funds expended by the FBI related to the activities of the Committee for fiscal years 1971 through 1973 and the appropriations from which such payments were made.

Sincerely yours,

*Daniel F. Stanton*

Daniel F. Stanton  
Assistant Director

*J  
BR*

**EX-117**

REC-5

b2 -113887-226

17 JUL 21 1974

*Let yo  
AG & STANTON  
7/29/74  
RDC:neh  
memo to  
Womack  
7/26/74  
RDC:neh*

*FIVE*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wannall *W*

DATE: 7/26/74

FROM : A. B. Fulton *ABF/ESR*

- 1-Mr. Adams
- 1-Mr. McDermott
- 1-Mr. Walsh
- 1-Mr. Wannall
- 1-Mr. Bowers
- 1-Mr. Fulton
- 1-Mr. Cotter

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL

By letter 7/18/74, Mr. Daniel ~~F~~ Stanton, Assistant Director, General-Accounting-Office (GAO), has advised that GAO is conducting inquiry regarding former Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) on behalf of Congressman Edward R. Roybal. Stanton specifically has requested the following data (1) names of the FBI personnel, including secretaries, who participated in activities of IEC either as members of Committee or working staff and periods they served; (2) estimate of funds expended by FBI in support of IEC and the appropriations from which such payments were made.

Based on request of former Assistant Attorney General Mardian we designated a Special Agent to represent Bureau on IEC on inception of this group in December, 1970, until it was dissolved in June, 1973. Other agencies represented on IEC included Justice Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Department, Secret Service, Treasury Department and National Security Agency. With regard to members of the working staff, Mr. Hoover initially resisted a request by Mardian for us to supply FBI personnel for this purpose. However, in May, 1971, former Attorney General Mitchell requested in writing that we furnish two Agents and a secretary as members of the IEC working staff. Accordingly, beginning 6/1/71, we did staff the IEC working group. Two SAs were named full time to this assignment initially, however, beginning 6/1/72 this was reduced to one Agent. One secretary was assigned to the IEC working group continuously from 6/1/71 - 6/11/73 when IEC was disbanded.

Based on estimate prepared by the Administrative Division, approximately \$116,900 was required to cover FBI salary costs. No special appropriation was sought to cover this amount and it was handled out of the regular Bureau appropriation.

62-113887

Enclosures (2) - Serial 7-30-74

XEROX  
AUG 5 1974

58 REC: A187(8)

(CONTINUED OVER)  
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*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Memorandum to Mr. Wannall  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL  
62-113887

In his letter, Stanton indicates that he has already been furnished certain information by the Justice Department. In view of this and the fact that the IEC was operated under the Department's direction, it is believed we should consult with the Attorney General before replying to GAO. We do not ordinarily furnish the identities of FBI personnel on specific assignments to outsiders and GAO has not shown a specific need for this data.

**ACTION:** Attached is letter to Attorney General with copy to Deputy Attorney General advising of the GAO request and requesting the Attorney General's observations. We are pointing out that we do not ordinarily furnish identities of FBI personnel on specific assignments but that we can make available the other data requested.

Also attached is an interim reply to Mr. Stanton.

*REC*

*Jm*

*AMZ*

*wrlw/TJS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams *JBA*

DATE: 7/31/74

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ON  
BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL

Edward R.

DC. CALIF.

*JBA*

Reference is made to memorandum from A. B. Fulton to me, 7/26/74, in captioned matter. You requested a memorandum be prepared outlining the background and activities of the IEC.

On 11/25/70 Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian of the Internal Security Division contacted Director J. Edgar Hoover. He advised that he had been commissioned by President Nixon to establish an Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit for the purpose of pooling intelligence information from various agencies regarding violent demonstrations or other efforts to overthrow the Government. Mardian said the group had the support of Presidential Assistant Ehrlichman, that it would operate from the Executive Office Building, and would be headed by Morell Sharp, a former judge. Mr. Hoover assured Mardian of the FBI's cooperation and on 12/1/70 Section Chief G. C. Moore of the Intelligence Division was named as the FBI representative.

In December, 1970, and during the early months of 1971, several meetings of the group were held in the office of John Dean. They were attended by representatives of Justice, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, National Security Agency (NSA), Secret Service, Defense Department, Treasury Department, Mr. Dean, Mr. Egil Krogh, Mr. Mardian, and Judge Sharp. At the initial meeting, the group adopted the name "Intelligence Evaluation Committee" and Mardian explained that it had been assigned the primary mission of pooling information concerning political terrorism in the U. S. According to Mardian, the Committee would report to Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman at The White House as well as Attorney General Mitchell, and they, in turn, would advise the President so that he could weigh what action was necessary. During one meeting Krogh cautioned that The White House wanted no leaks to the press regarding the IEC.

62-113887

SI-111

REC-26 62-113887-288

CONTINUED - OVER

AUG 12 1974

dp RDC:aso (6)

- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
- 1 - Mr. J. J. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

58 AUG 20 1974

*5-111*  
*Tugthall*  
REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
Request of General Accounting Office on  
Behalf of Congressman Roybal

In late January, 1971, it was announced that Sharp was dropping out as head of IEC since his presence in the Executive Office Building had prompted press inquiries. At the same time, it was decided to move IEC from the Executive Office Building to the Internal Security Division of the Department and to place it under the direction of a Departmental official, John Doherty.

One of the early problems facing the IEC was the question of staffing. Mr. Hoover initially declined a request from Mardian to provide staff support. However, on 5/17/71 Attorney General Mitchell requested in writing that the Bureau provide two Agents and one secretary for the IEC working staff. Mr. Hoover acceded to this request and two Intelligence Division supervisors (R. D. Cotter and G. T. Tunstall) were designated with a secretary. FBI staff support continued until dissolution of IEC on 6/11/73 (although beginning in July, 1972, one Agent was recalled).

Other agencies also supplied limited support for IEC. During the first year and one-half, the Defense Department provided a professional analyst and during Summer of 1971 NSA furnished a full-time security specialist. Other agencies also designated representatives who attended weekly staff meetings and furnished assistance on a part-time basis.

Following retirement of Doherty in September, 1971, IEC was headed by a former FBI Agent, Bernard F. Wells, with another ex-Agent, James McGraph, serving as his deputy.

During the first part of 1971, IEC efforts were devoted primarily to preparing periodic intelligence estimates on antiwar activities and demonstrations and during 1972 a large part of the IEC's efforts was directed to preparing summaries of possible demonstrations at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. However, IEC was preparing a variety of other reports of possible interest to the President, most of them revolving around possible civil disturbances. This included reports dealing with the potential of racial violence and another dealing with prison disturbances.

One project undertaken by IEC deserves special mention. During July, 1971, Mardian called a special meeting of IEC and explained he had just returned from meeting the President in San Clemente. He said that the IEC was commissioned to prepare a comprehensive report concerning the handling of classified information.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
Request of General Accounting Office on  
Behalf of Congressman Roybal

Mardian indicated this had been prompted by the Ellsberg case but said IEC would not concern itself with the Ellsberg matter from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. He said the President wanted IEC to conduct an overall review of factors relating to the protection of national defense information.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Doherty reported that a White House staff member, Gordon Liddy, had been named to work with IEC in handling this project. Liddy met on one occasion, in August, 1971, with the IEC staff, and discussed the project in general terms. In November, 1971, IEC published a special report entitled "The Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information," which completed this assignment.

Normally, IEC projects originated with John Dean, although there were some exceptions such as a report on terrorist activities requested by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism. IEC estimates were furnished to Dean and the heads of each member agency, including the Attorney General.

There has been some speculation that the IEC was actually an outgrowth of the so-called "Huston Plan" which had been briefly approved by President Nixon in the Summer of 1970. This plan called for the lifting of various investigative restraints on U. S. intelligence agencies (relating to covert mail coverage, wire-taps, surreptitious entry, etc.) and also urged the formation of an interagency intelligence group to keep The White House advised regarding matters of domestic intelligence interest. This plan was scotched by The White House based on the strenuous objections of FBI Director Hoover as well as Attorney General Mitchell. However, a memorandum prepared by John Dean in September, 1970, revived the idea of an interagency intelligence group which would not only provide evaluations of domestic intelligence for the President but which would also be operational in nature. Circumstances indicate this memorandum was a forerunner to establishment of IEC.

It should be stressed, however, that at no time did IEC engage in any activities of an operational nature nor did it make any recommendations for operational activity. It concerned itself wholly with preparing summary-type estimates based on data contributed by member agencies. FBI representatives on the IEC have no knowledge whatever of any political ramifications in the activities of this group.

ACTION: This is for your information.

*APC*  
*gm*

*K AB F/ESP*  
*dm*

*wraw/TJS*

- 1-Mr. Adams
- 1-Mr. McDermott
- 1-Mr. Walsh
- 1-Mr. Wannall
- 1-Mr. Bowers
- 1-Mr. Fulton
- 1-Mr. Cotter

REC-54

(IS-3) 62-113887 - 229

EX-11111

Date: September 6, 1974

To: Mr. Daniel F. Stanton  
 Assistant Director  
 United States General Accounting Office  
 Washington, D. C. 20548

From: Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Subject: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Reference is made to my letter dated July 29, 1974, in the captioned matter.

During the period December, 1970, through June, 1973, an estimated \$116,900 was expended by the FBI in connection with our participation in the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, including both Committee and working staff assignments. All of this amount represents salary costs and no special appropriation was obtained in this regard.

As a matter of policy, we do not ordinarily furnish the identities of FBI personnel delegated to specific assignments to persons or agencies outside this Bureau. There appears to be no reason to make an exception to our policy in this instance. The Deputy Attorney General concurs in this decision.

MAILED 3  
 SEP 6 - 1974

NOTE: As set out in memorandum Fulton, Wannall 7/26/74 captioned "Intelligence Evaluation Committee, Request of General Accounting Office on Behalf of Congressman Roybal," the General Accounting Office is conducting an inquiry regarding the former IEC at Roybal's request. We were asked to furnish the names of FBI personnel who worked with the IEC and an estimate of the funds expended by the FBI in this connection, including the source of appropriations. It was recommended and approved that we defer to the judgment of the Department, noting our policy of not identifying specific FBI personnel. By letter 8/21/74 Associate Deputy Attorney General Wilderotter has advised that the Deputy Attorney General agrees that FBI personnel should not be specifically identified but that the other data requested by General Accounting Office should be furnished.

RDC:nlb (10)  
 MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*John*  
*enm*

*ADP/FA*  
*122*

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

*John*  
*ml*  
*Wannall*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT

# Memorandum

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

TO : Federal Bureau of Investigation  
ATTN: William Reed

DATE: August

FROM : James A. Wilderotter *JAW*  
Associate Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

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

With reference to the Director's memorandum to the Attorney General of July 29, the Deputy Attorney General concurs in your view that the identities of FBI personnel delegated to specific assignments should not be furnished to persons outside the Bureau; however, you should make available the other data requested by the GAO.

*R.D. [Signature]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

EX-1117

REC-54

62-113487-229

*S/P [Signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

17 SEP 17 1974



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

DATE: 3/14/75

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *Wannall*

FROM : J. G. Deegan *JGD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:  
 Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

On 3/13/75 Special Agent Garnett T. Tunstall of the Intelligence Division, accompanied by Special Agent Robert F. Olmert of the Legal Counsel Division, met with Departmental Attorneys B. C. Flannagan and (FNU) White in Flannagan's Office in the Federal Triangle Building, 9th and D Streets, N.W. The purpose of this conference was the interview of Special Agent Tunstall regarding activities of the IEC. Mr. Flannagan stated that in a suit brought by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) against the U. S. Government, the former assistant executive director of IEC was named as one of the defendants. Attorneys for IPS allege that the defendants participated in wiretaps against IPS and included among the defendants, as stated above, was James McGrath (former Special Agent), who was Assistant Executive Director of IEC during part of its existence. *EX-110*

*REC-8 62-113887-230*

Mr. Flannagan, during the above conference, questioned Special Agent Tunstall concerning operational activities of IEC, including possible wiretaps and the dissemination of wiretap information. In answer to these questions, Special Agent Tunstall explained that IEC was not an operational organization, but only one which received information from its member agencies, incorporated that information into estimates and disseminated the finished product to the White House and to other interested Government officials. The IEC, although it may have received information from its member agencies that was obtained through wiretaps, the information was not so designated, and the staff members were unaware that any of this information was a result of wiretaps. IEC on no

GTT:eks  
(4)

56 MAR 31 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

*5-1900*  
*62-113887*

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

occasion known to Special Agent Tunstall recommended or suggested to member agencies that wiretaps should be used to obtain intelligence information. IEC merely asked its member agencies for any information available to them concerning the various subjects of study by IEC.

Mr. Flannagan, at the conclusion of the above conference which lasted approximately two hours, concluded that he did not think any further questions were necessary concerning this matter.

ACTION:  
None. For information.

ETT

WRW  
/Pm

Jm

Jm

*O Intelligence Evaluation Committee*

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
REQUESTS LEVIED UPON THE FBI

Date of Communication

Summary

12/16/70  
Serial 7

Memorandum

Requests listing of political terrorist groups, list of intelligence queries to be utilized by Committee and extent of foreign influence in each terrorist group. Also requests input to prepare calendar of events of terrorist groups.

*M*

1/26/71  
Serial 15

Memorandum

White House requested: 1. evaluation of intelligence regarding 5/71 antiwar demonstrations, WDC; 2. assessment of 1971 campus disturbances likelihood; 3. development of calendar of future extremist events.

2/8/71  
Serial 20

Memorandum from IEC

Requests: 1. Evidence of antiwar activities and 2. likelihood of kidnaping of Government officials by political terrorists.

2/22/71  
Serial 21

Memorandum from IEC

Requests update of 5/71 demonstrations to be submitted on weekly basis.

EX-10  
REC-18  
62-113887-231

NOT RECORDED  
5 APR 22 1975

3/11/71  
Serial 47

Memorandum from IEC

Requests: 1. antiwar organizations and individuals engaged in illegal acts; 2. antiwar organizations or individuals who sponsor demonstrations which present potential for civil disturbances. Specific details desired regarding the above were set out.

3/17/71  
Serial 35

Memorandum from IEC

Requests estimate of Jewish Defense League (JDL) proposed demonstration in WDC.

5-RHR

70 APR 29 1975

RHH:rfk  
(4)

Date of  
Communications

Summary

3/30/71  
Serial 40

Memorandum from IEC

Requests regarding April and May, 1971, demonstrations in WDC.

3/29/71  
Serial 38

Memorandum

Notes AAG Mardian comment that White House is concerned with demonstrations and is dependent upon Committee for best possible intelligence estimate.

4/6/71  
Serial 45

Memorandum from IEC

Requested transportation details regarding 4/71 demonstrations and support such demonstrations will receive on campuses and labor unions.  
Requested photographs of capitol bombing suspects.

4/20/71  
UNSERIALIZED  
COPY.

Memorandum from IEC

Requested estimate regarding potential for violence in the major cities during Summer, 1971. In response, airtel to all offices 4/26/71 requested information to fulfill this request.

4/22/71  
Serial 51

Memorandum

Telephonic requests from AAG Mardian made by AG regarding death of Haiti President.

4/30/71  
Serial 60

Memorandum from IEC

Requests continuation of calendar of events to be prepared bi-monthly.

Date of  
Communication

Summary

5/5/71  
Serial 62

Memorandum from IEC

Requests estimate on: 1. People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; 2. National Peace Action Coalition; and 3. organizations to demonstrate on military bases 5/16/71.

5/6/71  
Serial 65

Memorandum from IEC

Requested estimate on People's Coalition for Peace and Justice activities at Indianapolis, Indiana, 5/26-31/71.

6/4/71  
Serial 74

Memorandum

IEC requested: 1. activity by antiwar elements at Nixon wedding; 2. estimate regarding antiwar convention, New York City, on 7/2-4/71.

6/7/71  
Serial 76

Memorandum

Requested information regarding above New York City convention and effect on future antiwar movement. Also antiwar conference at Milwaukee.

6/24/71  
Serial 78

Memorandum

Requests estimates on: 1. black power organizations; 2. Arab terrorist group; 3. Jewish Defense League.

7/20/71  
Serial 83

Memorandum

Advised regarding Mardian's conveyance of President Nixon's request for a comprehensive report on Government's handling of classified and sensitive information.

Date of  
Communication

Summary

7/23/71  
Serial 86

Memorandum

IEC shelved pending estimates to concentrate on handling of classified and sensitive information.

8/13/71  
Serial 89

Memorandum

White House request for update of report on potential for racial violence in U. S. cities in 1971.

9/22/71  
Serial 95

Memorandum

Requested estimate of Fall Offensive by antiwar groups in U. S.

9/29/71  
Serial 98

Memorandum

Requests regarding problems posed by prison riots and causes.

10/12/71  
Serial 100

Memorandum

Request assessment of communications and communications security capabilities of violence-prone groups within U. S. Specific topic of interest set out. Bureau airtel 10/14/71 sent to 17 field offices under the specific caption of "Communications etc." to obtain the specific information. Attached.

10/21/71  
Serial 102

Memorandum

Requested update of antiwar activities and potential for civil disorders report.

Date of  
Communication

Summary

11/18/71  
Serial 107

Memorandum  
Request regarding militant left infiltration of labor movement.

1/24/72  
Serial 135

Memorandum  
Requests assessment of disruption at forthcoming national political conventions. Reports on monthly basis.

2/3/72  
Serial 137

Memorandum  
Requests intelligence estimate of Jewish Defense League.

3/31/72  
Serial 146

Memorandum  
Notes levy by President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board upon IEC regarding current evaluation and establishing intelligence requirements of intelligence-gathering agencies. IEC requested FBI's intelligence requirements. Attached is letter from the President's Foreign Intelligence advisory Board to IEC.

5/8/72  
Serial 149

Memorandum  
Request regarding disturbance potential of African Liberation Day demonstration 5/27/72, WDC.

10/20/72  
Serial 173

Memorandum  
Request evaluation of potential foreign student involvement in terrorist activities in U. S. Specifics set out.

Date of  
Communication

Summary

11/9/72  
Serial 174

Requested estimate regarding violence at upcoming Presidential inauguration. Submitted on weekly basis.

11/20/72  
Serial 178X

Memorandum

Memorandum requests calendar of events, activities and personalities which might be targets of terrorist activities.

11/22/72  
Serial 178X

Letter to IEC from Acting Associate Director

Acknowledges request of 11/20/72.

2/13/73  
Serial 200

Memorandum

Requests evaluation of violence potential regarding American Indian Movement.

3/16/73  
Serial 207

Memorandum from IEC

Request regarding potential for violence in major U. S. cities Summer of 1973.

5/7/73  
Serial 217

Memorandum

Advised that calendar of events (See 11/20/72 Memorandum) be furnished to CIA rather than IEC.

On 6/11/73 AAG Pederson by letter advised of the termination of the IEC.



**SUMMARIES OF FBI INPUT IN ORGANIZATIONAL  
AND ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP ON INTELLIGENCE  
EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

<u>Date of Communication</u>	<u>Summary</u>
11/25/70 Serial 4	Memorandum  Details of AAG Mardian meeting with former Director Hoover on 11/25/70. Mr. Mardian advised he was commissioned by the President to form Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee (IEC) for the purpose of pooling information of intelligence agencies.
11/27/70 Serial 1	Letter from AAG Mardian  Requested FBI designate a member of IEC to participate in assessment of nature and structure of the proposed intelligence unit.
12/1/70 Serial 2	Memorandum  Notes AAG Mardian contacted Inspector G. C. Moore. AAG advised of first meeting in Office of John Dean, Counsel to the President, and others to meet Justice Merrel Sharp, who is to head the IEC.
12/3/70 Serial 3	Memorandum  States results of first meeting. States Committee was formed by White House.
1/11/71 Serial 14	Memorandum  Advised of meeting of component members of IEC. States general type of information desired by the Committee. Discussion regarding staff requirements.

Date of  
Communication

Summary

1/18/71  
Serial 10

Memorandum

States Judge Sharp (IEC Chairman) requested FBI intelligence summaries to assist him in carrying out his job.

1/27/71  
Serial 11

Letter to AAG, ISD

Advised FBI unable to provide two Agents for staffing purposes.

5/17/71  
Serial 72

Letter from AG

Requests two Agents and one secretary be assigned to permanent working staff of IEC.

5/18/71  
Serial 66

Letter to AG

Acknowledges FBI assignment of two Agents and on secretary to permanent working staff.

6/27/72  
Serial 157

Letter to AG

Advised of removal of one Agent from permanent working staff.

6/11/73  
Serial 224

Letter from AAG Pederson to SA Tunstall

Advises of termination of IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
  - 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
  - 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall
- DATE: 6/4/75

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

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *wrc*

FROM : W. O. Cregar *WOC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY, MISCELLANEOUS

This is to receive approval for submission of copies of documents requested by the U. S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. By letter dated 5/14/75 Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the above Committee, requested the Attorney General furnish documents including "all memoranda and other materials in the possession of the FBI pertaining to the activities of the IEC." (Appendix C, I, 14).

Mr. Kevin Maroney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, advised Supervisor Garnett T. Tunstall on 5/29/75 that the Department has made available to Senator Church's Committee all data contained in Departmental files on the IEC. Included in this material are work papers and final estimates prepared by IEC as well as communications between IEC and the Bureau. The only information remaining in Bureau files not already made available to the Committee consists of in-office memoranda. These memoranda fall into three general categories:

1. Those dealing with the origin and staffing of IEC,
2. Memoranda setting out requests from IEC for information from the Bureau, and requests for approval to send such data to IEC and
3. Memoranda transmitting estimates and work papers of IEC which was the result of information furnished by the Bureau and other participating agencies.

REC-102

These memoranda, without exception, show that the Bureau's participation in IEC was at the instruction of the Attorney General, its activities were legal and that the Bureau's contribution was substantial. It should be noted that the memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 11/25/70 captioned

1 - 62-116395 (SENSTUDY 75)  
 Enclosures  
 62-113887  
 GTT:eks (4)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 25 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

"ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP"

JUN 27 1975

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-116395-

25-10 AG  
 6-12-75  
 GTT:eks  
 1-DAG  
 6-12-75  
 GTT:eks

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

"Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Meeting with the Director, 11/25/70," has been excised to delete information not germane to IEC. Copy of original memorandum not excised attached.

ACTION:

If approved, copies of the above-described memoranda, which are attached, will be transmitted to the Department by LHM for referral to the Senate Select Committee.

GTT

B

whd



Per



Classified communications  
1/27/71, 2/2/71, 2/3/71, 3/4/71,  
4/6/71 & 4/30/71. Not included  
in package to AG & SSC as  
these already made available  
to SSC by Dept. GTT.  
6/11/75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *RB*

DATE: 11-25-70

FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A.J.*

SUBJECT: ROBERT C. MARDIAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR  
11-25-70

In accordance with arrangements approved by the Director, Mr. Mardian conferred with Mr. Hoover in Mr. Hoover's Office this morning. At the outset of their meeting Mr. Hoover advised Mr. Mardian that the failure of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice to take action on numerous occasions where action was clearly indicated, based on the results of FBI reports, has been of deep concern to the Bureau. The Director noted that while prosecution is not the business of the FBI, that we are an investigative agency, nevertheless there have been instances where reports contained results of investigations that clearly called for prosecutive action, and none was had.

Mr. Hoover observed that the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice was one sector of the Department that was in bad need of revitalizing. Mr. Mardian said that he was in total agreement with Mr. Hoover, and that he, Mardian, intended to take appropriate action in this regard.

The Director noted that he hoped that matters concerning the Black Panthers, Students for a Democratic Society and the Weathermen would eventually be the responsibility of Mr. Mardian's Internal Security Division. Mardian indicated that plans were going forward to do precisely this at the present time.

Mr. Mardian observed that he intended to resolve all doubts regarding prosecution of persons who have violated laws having a bearing on this country's internal security in favor of prosecution wherever and whenever possible.

In this regard Mr. Mardian advised that he intended to put together a Task Force to develop new strategy and ideas for prosecuting people who represent a threat to this country's internal security. He noted that he anticipated as the result of this Task Force new legislation would be recommended where present legislation is now inadequate, that efforts would be made to have prosecution where state laws

*62-113887-232*

ENCLOSURE CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

COPY

having a bearing on such matters are violated. Mardian requested of Mr. Hoover the cooperation of the Bureau, should there be any requests for guidance or recommendations by this Task Force when it is formed. The Director assured Mr. Mardian that the Bureau would be of assistance whenever possible.

Mardian noted that he was extremely interested in how some of the dissident elements in this country are being funded and was particularly interested in a \$25,000 donation recently made by the son of the President of Paramount Studios to the Black Panthers, particularly since as noted by Mr. Hoover, this individual has thus far this year made contributions totaling \$75,000. Mardian noted that he is attempting to set up a high liaison with the Internal Revenue Service in order to be able to promptly determine, as in this case, and in others like it, whether the individual's income tax return supports the contributions made.

Mr. Mardian expressed his aggravation in connection with the above cited matter, noting that the Internal Revenue Service refused to furnish him the information requested and has requested a letter detailing the purpose of his inquiry.

Mardian stated that he feels there must be a new approach with respect to matters of this sort--to expedite receipt of information and to preclude leaks in order that prosecution might be had. Mardian recalled a situation involving a friend of the former President Johnson where he made an inquiry of Internal Revenue and the inquiry obviously came to the attention of the party in whom he had an interest.

Mardian advised Mr. Hoover that he proposed to eventually initiate inquiries of Internal Revenue regarding ~~honoraria~~ received by various dissidents speaking on college campuses. He said he suspects that the money those individuals receive for such appearances may be a cover for channeling funds to dissident organizations which the speakers represent.

In this regard, Mardian cited the University of Texas which has some 30,000 students, as a case in point. He noted that the student body has more recently become disenchanted and apathetic with respect to elections of student officers and consequently, in elections recently held, only 800 students actually voted as a consequence of which dissidents were able to get their own slate into office. According to Mardian the student officers administer a fund of some \$30,000 in activities fees obtained from

COPY

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

COPY

the students at the beginning of the school year. \$25,000 of this is usually spent to defray expenses for an annual homecoming rodeo on the campus. Recently, according to Mardian, the rodeo was cancelled and in its place the student officers have inaugurated a program of inviting dissident guest speakers to appear on campus and fees up to \$3,000 are being paid. Mardian suspects that in this manner funds originally obtained for other purposes are being systematically channeled to dissidents and other organizations.

Mardian expressed his concern with the State Department noting that the Department of Justice is now receiving from State pressure to "change the bond" of Igor A. Ivanov, a convicted espionage agent who is presently at liberty pending an appeal before the Supreme Court. Mardian noted that it is the State Department's wish that Ivanov's bond be changed in order that he may be permitted to return to Russia for a visit. Mardian stated that he is leaving no stone unturned to thwart the State Department's efforts in this regard.

The Director briefed Mardian concerning the many problems had with the State Department over the years with the respect to our efforts to have espionage agents prosecuted and persons who have diplomatic immunity declared persona non grata, when such individuals have been caught engaging in espionage activities against the United States. On the subject of the State Department, the Director mentioned the problems had with respect to the implementation of the President's desire to have more FBI coverage overseas. Mr. Hoover noted it took from September first until just a few days ago to get the State Department concurrence and only after the intervention of Mr. Henry Kissinger, Advisor to the President.

Mr. Mardian noted the inconsistencies he had experienced with State where on one hand, they want a convicted Russian espionage agent namely, Ivanov afforded greater freedom to travel and on the other hand, they demand that Orlanio Bosch not be permitted to be released on bond for fear of impairing our relationship with Castro Cuba. Mardian confidentially advised that he is taking some steps behind the scenes to secure Bosch's release on bond.


Mr. Hoover noted that with respect to Soviet Russia, peaceful coexistence of this country with the United States is an "absolute lie" since the Russians continue to accelerate their espionage activities against us. In addition, the Director noted that the Communist Party, USA, receives a million dollars a year from Soviet Russia for its activities.

COPY

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

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The Director also noted that with respect to the Consular Treaty which was enacted with the Soviets, greater difficulties are going to be encountered by the FBI in covering activities of the Soviets in this country. The Director indicated



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M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

that it has come to his attention that an individual designated by <sup>the</sup> Soviets to open a consular office in San Francisco was ejected from Greece because of his espionage activities. The Director advised Mr. Mardian how he had been misquoted with respect to his views concerning the passage of the Consular Treaty noting that he never made a statement opposing it, but merely cited the investigative problems that would be encountered by the Bureau if the Russians were permitted to open consulates in various parts of the United States.

The Director advised Mardian that he is firmly of the opinion that foreign espionage agents, when found out, should be prosecuted and appropriately punished for their activities. Mr. Mardian said he heartily agreed.

Mr. Hoover noted that in the past, the Department of Justice has always yielded and deferred to State with respect to such matters. Mardian advised that he hoped that this would change with his administration of the Internal Security Division. The Director at this point noted the problems the Bureau has had in the past even with the Internal Security Division in our efforts to get prompt replies where inquiries have been made by the Bureau. Mardian stated it is his earnest hope that he could effect changes in the Internal Security Division which would preclude problems of this sort in the future.

At this point in their conversation, Mr. Mardian stated he had two matters that he wanted to mention to the Director concerning which he wished to solicit the Director's cooperation and guidance.

He advised that he has been commissioned by the President to put together an Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit for the purpose of pooling information received from the various intelligence agencies and based on the evaluation of such information, it is hoped that this Unit might eventually be able to predict with some degree of accuracy, demonstrations, criminal acts which might be committed by dissidents and others whose goals are inimical to our Government.

For the purpose of establishing this Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit, Mr. Mardian said he hoped that each intelligence organization to be included would designate a "top man" who will work with the Unit. He indicated that the Unit will work out of the White House, that special space is being obtained in Federal office building number seven adjacent to the White House and that Mr. John Ehrlichmann has advised Mardian that an individual named Morell Sharp, a former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington, is being designated to work with the Unit for the next six months pending his reappointment to the Supreme Bench in Washington, it being noted that he lost his place on the Bench in the recent elections.

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN... MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

Mardian advised Mr. Hoover that Sharp is an excellent man with outstanding credentials. Bufiles reflect no information on Sharp. He is currently under investigation by the Bureau in connection with his appointment as Consultant to the Attorney General.

The Director assured Mr. Mardian of the Bureau's full cooperation and indicated that a Bureau representative would be designated to work with the Unit.

Mr. Mardian stated the second matter which he wished to mention to the Director was the fact that he has also been commissioned by the White House to form a Task Force to decide what our Government's response will be should there ever be a kidnaping of a Government official such as there was in Canada recently. Mardian stated that it is his earnest hope that the Task Force, when it is formed and confers, will recommend no response be made to the demands of would be abductors and that this policy, if established, be given full disclosure in the press, in the hope that it will serve as a deterrent.

In response to a request by Mardian for the Director's opinion concerning this matter, the Director noted that he shared Mardian's views and felt that plans must be formulated in anticipation of possible kidnapings since it is not realistic to take the position they will not occur in this country.

Just prior to the conclusion of their talk, Mr. Mardian expressed concern over Frank Sinatra's recent association with Governor Ronald Reagan of California and advised Mr. Hoover that efforts on his, Mardian's, part and those of Lyn Nofziger, of the White House, to convince Reagan of Sinatra's unsavory background have been met by disbelief.

Mr. Hoover noted that he is well acquainted with Governor Reagan and that the next time he is in touch with him, he will brief him concerning Sinatra. Mardian stated that he appreciates Mr. Hoover's offer to do this since, while Reagan is not inclined to believe Mardian or Nofziger, even though they are close friends, he most certainly will believe Mr. Hoover.

Mardian said that he is of the opinion that Reagan has sought a relationship with Sinatra to dim his own image of being a right wing conservative. Mardian noted that one of Reagan's biggest financial supporters, Taft Schreiber, President of the Music Corporation of America, served as actor's agent to both Reagan and Sinatra several years back.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

Following their meeting, photographs were made of Mardian and the Director, and Mardian expressed appreciation to Mr. Hoover for taking time to see him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 6/3/75

FROM : Legal Counsel *[Signature]*

SUBJECT:

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, et al.  
(U.S.D.C., S.D. CALIFORNIA)  
CIVIL ACTION NO. 75-4-T

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

In captioned civil action plaintiffs allege that defendants, including FBI personnel, conspired to deprive them of rights, privileges and immunities secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Paragraph 74 of the complaint alleges that Federal officials established and participated in the activities of the "IEC."

On 6/3/75,  Departmental Attorney handling this case, requested that this Bureau furnish to him, as soon as possible, the following information concerning the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) and this civil action:

1. A short, succinct statement of what the FBI understood the mission or function of the IEC to be; and,
2. Whether Bureau files reflect whether plaintiffs  (Bureau files 100-461715 and 100-470202) were ever the subject of evaluation or scrutiny in the IEC or its reports or documents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Intelligence Division furnish to Legal Counsel Division information responsive to  requests.

100-461715  
100-470202

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 2 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 -

*62-113887-*

NOT RECORDED  
102 JUL 3 1975

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JUL 10 1975

See memo re search for Civ. R. Wannall  
6/10/75 - J.E.O. GWR

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-461715-914



Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams  
Re:  et al. v.  
Richard Milhous Nixon, et al., etc.

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b7C

2. That upon receipt of above, Legal Counsel  
Division communicate with the Department.



- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Leffler

The Attorney General

July 2, 1975

Director, FBI

**INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE**

This is in response to request of [redacted] Deputy Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, to respond to request contained in a letter dated June 19, 1975, from Bella S. Abzug, Chairwoman, Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, for the names of FBI and Internal Security Division personnel who served on the Interagency (sic) Evaluation Committee (IEC) and the Interagency (sic) Evaluation Staff (IES).

The request presumably refers to the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and its staff. The IEC was set up in December, 1970, at which time Inspector George C. Moore (since retired) was designated as this Bureau's representative. In June, 1971, Special Agents Richard D. Cotter (since retired) and Garnett T. Tunstall were designated as staff members of IEC. In July, 1971, Cotter replaced Moore as the Bureau's representative and at the same time continued as a member of the staff along with Tunstall. In June, 1972, Cotter was dropped from both positions and Tunstall replaced him as the Bureau's representative while remaining as a member of the staff. Tunstall continued in this capacity until the IEC was abolished in June, 1974.

It is noted that in July, 1974, the General Accounting Office, on behalf of Congressman Edward R. Roybal, made a similar request for the identities of FBI personnel participating in IEC. By memorandum to the Director dated August 21, 1974, Associate Deputy Attorney General James A. Wilderotter advised that the Deputy Attorney General concurred with our policy of not furnishing the identities of FBI personnel delegated to specific assignments to persons or agencies outside this Bureau. The General Accounting Office was so advised. It is recommended that this policy be continued and that Mrs. Abzug not be furnished the information requested.

62-113887

The Deputy Attorney General  
 Attention: [redacted]  
 Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

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- Assoc. Dir.
- Dep. AD Adm.
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- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin.
- Comp. Syst.
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Plan. & Eval.
- Rec. Mgmt.
- Tech. Serv.
- Training
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director's Sec'y

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The Attorney General

June 12, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to the letter, and appendices thereto, from the SSC, dated May 14, 1975, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

In Appendix C, Part 1, Item 14, the SSC requested all memoranda and other materials in the possession of the FBI pertaining to the activities of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC).

Mr. Kevin Maroney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, advised on May 29, 1975, that the Department has made available to the SSC all data contained in Departmental files on the IEC. The only additional information remaining in Bureau files not already made available by the Department to the SSC are in-office memoranda. A memorandum with attached copies of these documents is enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee.

A copy of the memorandum with its attachments is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures - 2

62-116393

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Attention:

[Redacted]  
Special Counsel for  
Intelligence Coordination

62-113887-

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1 - 62-113887

DUPLICATE YELLOW

84 JUN 25 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116393-266

June 12, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS  
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: FURTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO  
THE FBI AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, AND  
JURISDICTION

Reference is made to SSC letter, and appendices thereto, dated May 14, 1975, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Appendix C, Part I, Item 14 of referenced appendices requested all memoranda and other materials in the possession of the FBI pertaining to the activities of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). Included as part of this memorandum are copies of the documents in FBI files which are responsive to this request.

These documents include all data in FBI files on the IEC which have not already been made available to you by the Department of Justice. These documents are in toto with the exception of the memorandum dated November 25, 1970, from M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, which has been excised to delete material not germane to the IEC.

1 - Attorney General

① - 62-113887

*This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : W. O. Cregar

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY, MISCELLANEOUS

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall  
DATE: 6/4/75

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

This is to receive approval for submission of copies of documents requested by the U. S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. By letter dated 5/14/75 Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the above Committee, requested the Attorney General furnish documents including "all memoranda and other materials in the possession of the FBI pertaining to the activities of the IEC." (Appendix C, I, 14).

Mr. Kevin Maroney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, advised Supervisor Garnett T. Tunstall on 5/29/75 that the Department has made available to Senator Church's Committee all data contained in Departmental files on the IEC. Included in this material are work papers and final estimates prepared by IEC as well as communications between IEC and the Bureau. The only information remaining in Bureau files not already made available to the Committee consists of in-office memoranda. These memoranda fall into three general categories:

1. Those dealing with the origin and staffing of IEC,
2. Memoranda setting out requests from IEC for information from the Bureau and requests for approval to send such data to IEC and
3. Memoranda transmitting estimates and work papers of IEC which was the result of information furnished by the Bureau and other participating agencies.

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REC-102

*62-113887-232*

These memoranda, without exception, show that the Bureau's participation in IEC was at the instruction of the Attorney General, its activities were legal and that the Bureau's contribution was substantial. It should be noted that the memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 11/25/70 captioned

1 - 62-116395 (SENSTUDY 75)  
Enclosures  
62-113887  
GTT:eks (4)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-25-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROBERT C. MARDIAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR  
11-25-70

In accordance with arrangements approved by the Director, Mr. Mardian conferred with Mr. Hoover in Mr. Hoover's Office this morning.

62-113867-232  
ENCLOSURE

At this point in their conversation, Mr. Mardian stated he had two matters that he wanted to mention to the Director concerning which he wished to solicit the Director's cooperation and guidance.

He advised that he has been commissioned by the President to put together an Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit for the purpose of pooling information received from the various intelligence agencies and based on the evaluation of such information, it is hoped that this Unit might eventually be able to predict with some degree of accuracy, demonstrations, criminal acts which might be committed by dissidents and others whose goals are inimical to our Government.

For the purpose of establishing this Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit, Mr. Mardian said he hoped that each intelligence organization to be included would designate a "top man" who will work with the Unit. He indicated that the Unit will work out of the White House, that special space is being obtained in Federal office building number seven adjacent to the White House and that Mr. John Ehrlichmann has advised Mardian that an individual named Morell Sharp, a former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington is being designated to work with the Unit for the next six months pending his reappointment to the Supreme Bench in Washington, it being noted that he lost his place on the Bench in the recent elections.

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...  
CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo  
RE: ROBERT C. MARDIAN...MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR

Mardian advised Mr. Hoover that Sharp is an excellent man with outstanding credentials. Bufiles reflect no information on Sharp. He is currently under investigation by the Bureau in connection with his appointment as Consultant to the Attorney General.

The Director assured Mr. Mardian of the Bureau's full cooperation and indicated that a Bureau representative would be designated to work with the Unit.

Department of Justice

Washington

November 27, 1970

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I sincerely enjoyed my conversation with you on Wednesday and wish to thank you for so generously giving me your time.

I have not contacted any of the departments and agencies whose cooperation we hope to enlist in connection with the government-wide intelligence unit other than your Bureau and the Central Intelligence Agency. I think it would be helpful to have your designee or designees named before making any further contacts in order to have available your advice with respect to which departments and agencies should be included as well as those you deem unnecessary to include at this time. //

In view of the fact that preliminarily, at least, all we wish to do is discuss the subject very generally for the purpose of assessing realistically the nature and structure of the intelligence unit which we hope to achieve, I am of the present opinion that the size of the initial group should be somewhat limited. I would be grateful for your thoughts on this aspect of the problem as well as the substantive matters to be resolved.

Thank you again. With warm personal regards,  
I am,

Sincerely yours,



Robert C. Mardian  
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - C. D. Brennan

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/1/70

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This afternoon Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian called and stated that he had just received a letter from the Director designating me as the Director's representative in connection with meetings of the captioned intelligence unit and that he was taking the liberty of contacting me direct in order to make arrangements for the first meeting.

Mr. Mardian advised that he was glad the Director agreed that the size of the initial group should be limited and he was going to do just that as far as preliminary meetings were concerned. He indicated that he had set up a meeting for 9 a.m. Thursday, 12/3/70, in the Office of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building, and those in attendance would be Mr. Dean; Mr. James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency; Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs; Departmental Attorney Kevin Maroney; Justice Merell Sharp, a former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington temporarily designated to work with the proposed intelligence unit; Mr. Mardian; and me. Mr. Mardian emphasized that the first meeting would primarily be for the purpose of meeting Justice Sharp and to engage in very general discussions as to how this proposed intelligence unit might think about proceeding. He said that he didn't want to rush into this thing and was most concerned about any publicity. He was assured that he had nothing to worry about with respect to publicity as far as the FBI was concerned and that I would attend the scheduled Thursday morning meeting.

ACTION: For information. The Director will be advised as to pertinent matters which are taken up at this initial meeting.

December 1, 1970

Honorable Robert C. Mardian  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mardian:

I am in receipt of your letter dated November 27, 1970, in which you requested the identity of my representative who will meet with you concerning intelligence matters referred to during our recent conversation.

Inspector George C. Moore will represent me concerning these matters and I am in agreement with you that the size of the initial group should be limited. I will abide by your decision with respect to other agencies which are invited to participate.

Concerning the substantive matters to be resolved, I feel this is something which will evolve out of the meetings as they take place. You may be assured of my full cooperation in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director



# Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/1/70

FROM: G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The Director has instructed that Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian be advised that Inspector George C. Moore will represent the Director in connection with meetings which will take place with respect to a Government-wide intelligence unit being formed by Mr. Mardian. A letter in this regard is attached.

It is noted that in incoming letter from Mr. Mardian dated November 27, 1970, Director was requested to furnish the identity of his representative to the captioned unit and was also requested to furnish his advice concerning other departments and agencies which should be included in such meetings. In this regard Mr. Mardian pointed out that he is of the present opinion that the size should be somewhat limited. In our reply to Mr. Mardian we are pointing out that we are also in agreement that the size should be limited but will abide by his decision regarding other agencies invited to participate. It is not felt that we should be placed in a position of being responsible for the make-up of any such group which might be formed.

Mr. Mardian also asked for the Director's thoughts as to substantive matters to be resolved at such meetings. It appears that it is certainly premature at this point to make any recommendations at all along this line; such will develop out of the meetings as they take place and will be presented to the Director for his decision in each instance.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter to Mr. Mardian will be sent in line with the above.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/3/70

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to set forth results of a meeting attended by me this morning in the office of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building in connection with the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which had been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian. I attended as the Director's representative.

In addition to Mr. Dean, those present at this initial meeting were Mr. Mardian; John Doherty (former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division); Mr. James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Justice Morell Sharp, former Supreme Court Justice from the State of Washington, designated to work with the proposed intelligence unit.

Mr. Mardian explained to the group that the primary purpose of the initial meeting was to meet Justice Sharp who would be Chairman of the committee and also to let those present know what he (Mardian) and John Dean interpreted the mission of the committee to be from discussions had with Attorney General Mitchell as well as Mr. John D. Ehrlichman and Mr. H. R. Haldeman of the White House through conversations with the President. He stated that the idea of this committee was formulated this summer during meetings at the Summer White House in San Clemente, California, and the President had appointed as "Board of Directors" Attorney General Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman with John Dean as their Chief of Staff. Mardian stated that he is representing Attorney General Mitchell directly as well as heading the Justice Department staff on this committee and that Justice Sharp will be the operating Chairman of the committee which will be formed.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

It was indicated that they had been given the assignment to expeditiously form a committee to have access to all intelligence in the Government concerning political terrorists in the United States in order to render evaluations to Messrs. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman who in turn would advise the President. These evaluations would be for the purpose of determining, but necessarily limited to, such things as the severity of the problem under study regarding various terroristic groups and to make recommendations as to various options which the President might take as to Federal response concerning such problems. The responses which were mentioned as examples were legislation, prosecution, and other measures designed to alert and prevent acts of terrorism.

It was apparent that both Dean and Mardian had not given any real thought to mechanics of the operation of this proposed committee as evidenced by the fact that during the meeting Mardian called the Attorney General direct in order to ascertain who would pay Judge Sharp's salary and what office space he would temporarily occupy. During the discussion with Attorney General Mitchell, Mardian was told by the Attorney General that Sharp would be funded by the Justice Department and that the committee which was being formed was to be considered as operating under the Justice Department's auspices; however, arrangements were being made for space in Federal Office Building Number Seven which is near the White House.

After talking with the Attorney General, Mardian further advised those present that it had originally been indicated that the committee would be called "The White House Intelligence Evaluation Committee" but because of

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

of possible publicity concerning this it was decided by Attorney General Mitchell not to have White House in the title and that it should operate under some insignificant name as "Intelligence Evaluation Committee" and in the event the press picked up anything about its operation the response from Justice would be that Justice Sharp was working with the Department's Inter-Division Information Unit.

Mr. Mardian further informed that he had purposely kept the initial meeting of the committee small but felt that it should be enlarged to include other Government agencies which could make a contribution and would have a definite interest in such intelligence evaluations. In this regard, he stated that the Attorney General was calling Secretary of Defense Laird, Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy, and Vice Admiral Noel A. M. Gayler of the National Security Agency in order for them to have representatives at the next meeting. Mardian stressed that the President wanted this committee set up as soon as possible in order to become functional and for that reason he intended to call a meeting early next week, at which time other matters such as staffing and procedural plans would be formulated.

It was observed that Mr. Mardian as well as others present will rely largely on the Bureau for the intelligence product which will be furnished to this committee for evaluation. In this regard, Doherty of the Justice Department commented that the FBI has furnished a tremendous amount of material regarding extremist groups engaged in terroristic activities which is available to the committee for analysis. Although no definite request

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

was made during this meeting of the Bureau, it can be expected that requirements will be levied against us in the future as well as other Government agencies depending upon the nature of the problem which will be under study.

No mention was made either as to the staffing of this committee but both Mardian and Dean indicated that they contemplated a small nucleus of personnel working directly with Justice Sharp from the member agencies at least on a semipermanent basis. In this connection, the Justice Department has assigned Doherty on a fulltime basis to assist Justice Sharp.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of further developments as they occur.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/16/70

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This sets forth results of the second meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee attended by me this morning (12/16/70) in the Office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building. This is the proposed Departmental Intelligence Unit which has previously been discussed with the Director by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian and to which I have been designated to attend as the Director's representative.

Those present at the meeting were:

- Justice Morell Sharp - Chairman of the Committee
- John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President
- Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs
- Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Department
- John Doherty, Internal Security Division of the Department

[Redacted] of

Defense for Intelligence

[Redacted] National Security Agency

James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency

[Redacted] Secret Service

George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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At the outset of this meeting, Mr. Mardian explained to the new representatives from the Department of Defense, the National Security Agency, and Secret Service the mission of

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

the Committee. In this regard, Mr. Mardian stated that following the initial meeting of the Committee on 12/3/70 he reported back to Attorney General Mitchell at which time Mr. Mitchell impressed upon Mardian the keen personal interest of the President on a top priority basis in having the captioned Committee established and functioning in very short order to an extent whereby the President can be assured of getting the very best intelligence available from all sources within the Government in order to be in the best possible position to decide action to be initiated and responses to be made based upon such intelligence. Mardian stated that either he (Mardian) or Attorney General Mitchell had spoken personally with heads of the agencies represented on captioned Committee and had been assured their full cooperation.

Mr. Egil Krogh brought up the security factor involved and cautioned everyone present that the White House wanted to make certain that everything is done to prevent any leakage to the press that this particular Committee is in existence. It was reiterated that if any such inquiry is made by the press, Justice Sharp or Mr. Mardian would handle such by stating the Committee was operating under the Justice Department in connection with the operations of the Inter-Divisional Information Unit (IDIU). Mardian stated in fact this Committee has nothing whatever to do with the IDIU but this response is for security cover purposes only.

As the first step in carrying out the mission of the Committee, each agency present was requested to submit a blind memorandum (classified "For Eyes Only") to Mr. Mardian by the close of business January 6, 1971, containing a listing of political terrorist groups within the United States, together with a suggested list of intelligence queries to be utilized by the Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups such as, the extent of foreign influence in each of the terrorist groups and other similar inquiries.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

In addition, each agency was requested to also submit by blind memorandum to Mr. Mardian a listing of planned activity on the part of these groups for the next six months such as, world, national, or local conferences; demonstrations; meetings; and similar activities. This would be in the nature of a calendar of projected activities and would be utilized by the Committee for planning purposes.

The next meeting of this Committee has been scheduled in Mr. Dean's Office at the Executive Office Building, on Monday, January 11, 1971. Unless advised to the contrary, I will attend.

ACTION:

If you approve, the material requested above will be assembled in blind memorandum form and submitted to you for your approval prior to its delivery to Mr. Mardian on January 6, 1971.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 12/21/70

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *h/m*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

By memorandum 12/16/70 it was indicated that captioned Committee had requested certain material be prepared regarding political terrorist organizations which should be delivered to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian on 1/6/71. The Director has instructed that the preparation of this material be expedited.

The material requested consists of (1) a list of political terrorist groups within the United States, (2) a suggested list of intelligence queries to be utilized by captioned Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups, and (3) a listing of planned activity on the part of political terrorist groups for the next six months.

The compilation of this data involves various sections in the Domestic Intelligence Division which handle investigations of political terrorist activities and we are giving this matter expeditious attention in order to meet Mr. Mardian's 1/6/71 deadline. It is contemplated that the compilation of this information will be completed for the Director's approval by 12/31/70.

ACTION: For the Director's information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CDB*

DATE: 12/31/70

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RD/C*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

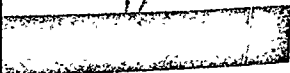
Re memorandum, Mr. G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan, same caption, dated 12/16/70, which reported request from Intelligence Evaluation Committee for: (1) a listing of terrorist groups within the United States; (2) a list of intelligence queries to be used by the Committee in evaluating intelligence coverage of these groups; and (3) a listing of planned activity by the groups for the next six months. The Director noted: "Expedite."

The three enclosed blind memoranda have been prepared as requested by the Committee for submission to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division by the close of business, January 6, 1971.

## RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the three blind memoranda will be delivered to Mr. Mardian by Inspector G. C. Moore.

Enclosures



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 1/11/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This morning (1/11/71) I attended another meeting of the captioned Committee as the Director's representative. The meeting was held in the Office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, in the Executive Office Building. Those present were:

Justice Morell Sharp, Chairman of the Committee  
John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President  
Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Domestic Affairs  
Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of  
the Internal Security Division of the  
Department  
John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney  
General of the Internal Security Division  
who is now Justice Sharp's Assistant  
Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency  
[redacted] National Security Agency  
James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency  
[redacted] Secret Service  
George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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At the outset, Justice Sharp, who has been designated Chairman of this Committee by the Honorable John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, gave a talk in which he briefly sketched his career and pointed out he was totally uninformed in intelligence matters and would depend

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

upon the intelligence agencies comprising the Committee to give him appropriate briefings and the orientation necessary to carry out his job. In this regard, he stated he desired to know more about the intelligence operations of each agency and would spend the next several weeks preparing himself in this connection. He said he fully expects to return to the State of Washington Supreme Bench sometime during the coming year but wanted to do a good, effective job for Mr. Ehrlichman before returning and felt perhaps Mr. Ehrlichman selected him to chair this Committee because he had no intelligence background.

A brief discussion was had concerning material submitted by all agencies regarding (1) a list of political terrorist groups in the United States (2) a list of proposed intelligence queries to be utilized in evaluating intelligence coverage of the groups and (3) a calendar of proposed extremist events for the next six months. Mr. Doherty of Justice Sharp's staff was instructed to prepare an engrossment of all agency contributions so that the Committee at its next meeting could establish priorities and undertake necessary intelligence evaluations needed by the White House.

Mr. Dean of the White House commented specifically concerning the calendar of extremist events (which was almost totally composed of FBI submissions) and the Committee recommended that any additions or deletions to this calendar be brought to the Committee's attention on a continuing basis. (Unless advised to the contrary, this will be done)

There was some discussion as to staffing requirements of the Committee, note being taken that Justice Sharp and [redacted] who have office space in the Federal Office Building #7, on Jackson Place, Northwest, do not have any secretarial help. The National Security Agency representative volunteered to loan the Committee a secretary on a temporary basis. Although no direct request was made of the

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

FBI or any other agency in this regard, the White House representatives present indicated that it was hoped the staffing of the Committee would come from personnel of the agencies comprising the Committee. (Any such request received in this regard will, of course, be brought to the Director's attention and no commitment or encouragement otherwise will be made).

As a matter of interest, Mr. Mardian was called from the meeting several times for calls from the Attorney General and he mentioned after one call that the activities of the Jewish Defense League were causing a great deal of concern and the State Department was pressuring the Justice Department to secure an injunction against the Defense League in order to curtail their activities against Soviets and their establishments in this country. Mardian commented that he had very little confidence in the State Department and sometimes when he talks to a desk officer at the State Department, he feels that he is talking "to the enemy."

ACTION:

(1) If you approve, the Racial Calendar which is prepared monthly as to the proposed extremist activities on the part of black and New Left extremists will be made available to this captioned Committee.

(2) You will be kept advised as to further developments as they occur.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 1/26/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of 1/25/71 meeting of captioned committee and to recommend we respond negatively regarding request to help in staffing a working group within the committee.

Another meeting was held of captioned committee at 4 p.m., 1/25/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. I attended as the Director's representative on this committee. Those present were:

John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President  
Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General of  
the Internal Security Division of the  
Department

Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence Agency

[redacted] National Security Agency

James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted] Secret Service

George C. Moore - Federal Bureau of Investigation

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At beginning of meeting Mr. Mardian explained absence of Judge Morell Sharp who previously had been designated to serve as Chairman of this committee. According to Mardian, there have been several inquiries made by acquaintances of Judge Sharp in Congress which have caused Attorney General and White House concern that it would be difficult to maintain appropriate security concerning the committee's work with Judge Sharp as its head with his office located in Federal Office Building #7 near the

CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

White House. Accordingly at a meeting held 1/21/71 at the White House attended by Mardian and Dean with the Attorney General; H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President; and John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, it was decided that it would be better to have the committee function in space occupied by Internal Security Division of the Department, 315 Ninth Street, Northwest, and that Judge Sharp should be removed from the committee and assigned other consultant duties within the Justice Department.

At the same White House meeting, 1/21/71, Mardian advised that Attorney General, Haldeman, and Ehrlichman were briefed concerning developments to date and recommended that the committee operate from a problem solving approach and prepare necessary intelligence evaluation studies as needed by the White House and operate within the framework of agencies composing the committee without having an actual working staff assembled within the committee itself. He said he was promptly told by his superiors (Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman) that the President definitely wanted the committee physically staffed and operational in short order so that intelligence evaluations needed by the White House would be forthcoming. Both Dean and Mardian stated they were taken to task for not having the committee physically staffed and for taking such a long period of time in making the committee functional.

As a result of the 1/21/71 White House meeting, Mardian and Dean stated that three targets were given the committee to handle on an expedite basis--1) Evaluation of intelligence in connection with proposed May, 1971,

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Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

1) antiwar demonstrations in Washington, D. C.; 2) Assessment of likelihood of campus disturbances in 1971; and 3) Development of a calendar of proposed future extremist events.

It was indicated that the first item of importance, however, was the physical staffing of a working group within the committee composed of individuals from member agencies qualified to assist in analyzing and preparing appropriate intelligence evaluations which in turn would be submitted to the White House after appropriate review by heads of agencies making up the overall Intelligence Evaluation Committee. This intelligence evaluation working staff together with supporting clerical and stenographic personnel is to be provided by agencies making up the captioned committee and is to function in a semipermanent capacity.

At this point I was asked by Mr. John Dean as to the FBI's position in helping to staff this group at which time he was informed of our own manpower and budgetary problems and frankly told that consequently the FBI is not in a position to staff the proposed working group. (In this regard advice of the Director was followed as set forth on page three of my 1/11/71 memorandum, attached). Both Mardian and Dean were quite insistent that I bring to the Director's attention the most recent concern of the President and his advisors as to the immediate physical structuring of this committee and asked if the Director would reconsider as such staffing could not take place without the complete cooperation of all agencies. I told them I would, of course, bring the matter to the Director's attention but I stressed again the manpower requirements which have taxed us so heavily within the FBI.

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

As a matter of further interest the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and Secret Service representatives advised they would make one key intelligence man available either on a full-time or part-time basis and possibly might be able to furnish necessary clerical help to support their personnel. Angleton of Central Intelligence Agency commented that Director Richard Helms had pledged his complete cooperation which included any request for staffing. The Defense Intelligence Agency representative stated that he would have to consult with his superior, (Robert F. Froehke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence). Mardian said he had instructed that John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division, be assigned to this working group from the Department of Justice.

All representatives were requested to submit a memorandum to Mr. Mardian by close of business Thursday (1/28/71) containing identities of personnel who were being designated to physically staff the working committee and also furnish specific suggestions as to the entire physical make-up of the group and its mechanical operations. The next meeting of captioned committee has been scheduled for 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, 2/1/71.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter to the Assistant Attorney General Mardian will be sent making it quite clear we cannot assist in staffing the proposed working committee, because of our own manpower problems and also, accordingly, we are not in position to comment or suggest specifics as to the working group's physical make-up and proposed operation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 1/12/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCMP*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This afternoon Judge Morell Sharp, Chairman of captioned Committee on which I serve as the Director's representative, called and stated that he would like to advise me of a rather small problem which he realizes is not within the FBI's jurisdiction but wanted to make it a matter of record in our files.

The Judge stated that his Committee has just moved into space in Federal Office Building #7 on Jackson Place and this afternoon, around 1 p.m., a stranger very aggressively came to the door and forced his way in insisting upon using the telephone. He indicated his name was [redacted] (phonetic) who is interested in nuclear studies and he proceeded to make about four telephone calls looking for a Colonel John Sheffie (phonetic) who was preparing some sort of study in which [redacted] was very much interested.

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Judge Sharp's [redacted] was the only person in the room when this stranger came in and she stated that she was very much concerned about the security aspects of the Committee in view of the fact that this individual seemed very inquisitive and nosy in trying to find out the identity of the group currently occupying the space in that particular room. It is noted that this space was previously occupied by an executive study group which went by the name of Atlantic-Pacific Interocean Study Group which is no longer in existence. [redacted] described [redacted] as approximately [redacted] dark brown, long, curly hair, slender build, long fingers, aquiline nose, white race, and well dressed.

b6  
b7C

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

Judge Sharp stated that he realizes that there is nothing the FBI can do about this and, in fact, the stranger was probably just seeking the free use of a Government telephone by forcing his way into the office space. Nevertheless, the Judge is very security conscious and did not want something like this to pass without the Bureau's knowing about it.

ACTION:

For information and record purposes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

January 27, 1971

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

I have been apprised by Inspector George C. Moore of matters discussed at the January 25, 1971, meeting of the captioned committee and specifically of the request which has been made of this Bureau to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee which would function as an intelligence evaluation team and occupy space within your Division. It was further requested that we provide suggestions as to the physical make-up of this group as well as its contemplated operations.

In view of our own manpower and budgetary problems, I am unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee. The Bureau of the Budget and Management has cut us 100 Agents and 70 clerks.

Accordingly, I do not feel it appropriate for me to comment or to suggest specifics as to the committee's physical make-up or proposed operations.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan<sup>15</sup>

DATE: 1/18/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that we honor a request of the Chairman of captioned Committee and furnish him material which will orient him regarding the threat of political terrorists in this country.

As you are aware, the captioned Committee is being formed by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department and its Chairman is Mr. Morell Sharp, former Supreme Court Justice in the State of Washington. It is noted one of the primary purposes of this Committee is to have access to all intelligence within the Government concerning political terrorists which could be utilized in providing the President with evaluations as well as alternatives to take in making a response to the actions of these terrorists.

In this regard, Judge Sharp today contacted me and asked if it could be possible to be furnished on a current basis with intelligence summaries put out by the FBI which could assist him from a background standpoint in carrying out his job as Chairman of this Committee.

I was told that Judge Sharp is also making similar requests of the other member agencies.

The Director has already approved that we furnish to this Committee the monthly Racial Calendar which sets forth proposed events by extremist elements.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee'  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous

It would appear that the head of this Intelligence Committee has a definite need of the various intelligence summaries which we put out, such as the FBI Summary of Extremist Activities (deals with racial extremists), the FBI Intelligence Digest (deals with New Left and other subversive activities), the daily teletype summaries concerning New Left, antiwar, and racial activities, the Current Intelligence Analysis (CINAL), and similar such summaries, as well as monographs dealing with terrorism.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Judge Sharp as head of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be provided, in accordance with his request, the intelligence summaries as set forth above as well as any future copies of such summaries that might be published by us.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 2/2/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, -Internal Security Division of the Department, enclosing copy of Bureau letter 1/27/71 which set out Bureau's position relative to staffing captioned committee. Mardian says he has not received the letter which, according to our records, was sent 1/27/71.

At a meeting of the captioned committee held at 4 p.m., 2/1/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, Mr. Mardian at the outset of the meeting said he had not yet received a letter from the Bureau as to the request for assistance in staffing the committee and desired to know if I had any information to pass on in that regard.

It was pointed out to Mr. Mardian that I could not understand why he had not received the letter since our records indicate it was sent on 1/27/71 and the letter itself was dated 1/27/71. Upon being asked if I recalled the letter's contents, I informed him that the Director had pointed out therein that, because of our own manpower and budgetary problems, the FBI was unable to provide personnel to staff the proposed committee and specifically that the Bureau of the Budget and Management has cut us 100 Agents and 70 clerks. Attached is a copy of my memorandum dated 1/26/71 which shows that the letter to Mardian was sent on 1/27/71.

Mr. Mardian stated he could not understand why he had not received the letter but was going to put it <sup>558</sup> through the Justice Mail Room to see if it was misdelivered. He stated that in the meantime he would be most appreciative if a copy of the letter could be sent to him.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

A separate memorandum is being submitted on other matters taken up at the 2/1/71 meeting of this committee.

ACTION:

If you approve, attached letter will be sent to Mr. Mardian enclosing a copy of our January 27, 1971, letter.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

February 2, 1971

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

In accordance with the request which you orally made of Inspector George C. Moore on February 1, 1971, I am enclosing a copy of my letter dated January 27, 1971, which sets forth our position with respect to the request made to assist in staffing a working group of the captioned committee.

For your information, our records indicate that the above-mentioned letter was sent on January 27, 1971.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/2/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of 2/1/71 meeting of captioned Committee.

Another meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee was held at 4 p.m., 2/1/71, in the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. I attended as the Director's representative. Those present were:

John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President  
Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General  
of the Internal Security Division of the  
Department

Colonel John Downie, Defense Intelligence  
Agency

[redacted] National Security Agency

Richard Ober, Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted] Secret Service

George C. Moore, Federal Bureau of Investigation

b6  
b7c

It was learned that each agency on the Committee with the exception of the FBI was participating in the staffing of a working group (staff) which would be headed by John Doherty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General of Internal Security Division, who would serve in the capacity of Executive Director. The staff is occupying space within the Internal Security Division of the Department.

A discussion was had as to a "proposed charter" for the captioned Committee which would be submitted to the heads of all participating agencies for approval. Doherty was given

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

the assignment of preparing this paper which in its final form would be submitted for the approval of each agency. Upon receipt of this document, it will be promptly brought to your attention with appropriate analysis and recommendations.

Based upon intelligence information previously submitted by each agency, including the FBI, the staff of the Committee (FBI not participating) has prepared the attached draft analysis regarding the proposed May, 1971, demonstrations designed to pressure the U. S. Government to withdraw its forces from Vietnam. Each agency has been requested to review this draft and submit suggested changes promptly to Mr. Doherty in order that a final paper can be prepared for the Attorney General.

Domestic Intelligence Division is reviewing this document and will furnish observations separately by letter to the Committee.

Mr. Mardian took note of the fact that it would be of great assistance to the work of the Committee if the Bureau would continue to furnish to the Committee staff the same intelligence summaries which had previously been requested for Judge Morell Sharp, who originally had been named to head this Committee. I told him that his request would be given appropriate consideration.

ACTION: If you approve,

(1) Attached intelligence analysis dated February 1, 1971, entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations" will be reviewed and observations submitted in writing to Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director, Intelligence Evaluation Committee, c/o Assistant Attorney General Mardian.

ACTION, CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

ACTION:

(2) The head of the working staff of captioned Committee will be furnished various intelligence summaries which we put out such as FBI Summary of Extremist Activities (deals with racial extremists), the FBI Intelligence Digest (deals with New Left and other subversive activities), daily teletype summaries concerning political terrorism, Current Intelligence Analysis (CINAL), and similar summaries as well as monographs dealing with terrorism. It was previously approved by the Director in my memorandum of 1/18/71 that these summaries be provided to Judge Sharp who was then head of the Committee.

~~SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

February 3, 1971

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to your letter dated February 2, 1971, which consisted of a draft of a "proposed charter" of the captioned organization which has been provided to this Bureau for review and comments.

In this regard it is requested that an appropriate change be made in the wording of paragraph IV entitled "Staff" to clearly show that the FBI will not provide personnel for the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff. The wording would then be consistent with our position as stated in my letter dated January 27, 1971, prompted by manpower and budgetary problems.

Although we are unable to provide any personnel support, you may be assured of our continuing full cooperation in providing all relevant intelligence which might be of assistance to the Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities.

NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to C. D. Brennan, 2/3/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:bjr.

This letter is classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as it contains information the disclosure of which could be prejudicial to national defense interests.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *MB*

DATE: 2/3/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of the receipt of a draft copy of "proposed charter" of captioned committee and to recommend that we respond by restating Bureau's position that we cannot assist in its staffing.

In my memorandum of 2/2/71 you were advised that a "proposed charter" was being prepared which would ultimately be submitted to heads of all participating agencies for approval. We are now in receipt of a "draft" of this paper which is attached. Each agency has been furnished a copy for review and suggested changes desired at this point before the final paper is submitted.

An analysis of the draft shows that the "authority" of the captioned committee is attributed to the Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbance which was a plan adopted by Departments of Defense and Justice in April, 1969, for purpose of coordinating preparations for and responses to serious civil disturbances which might thereafter occur within the United States.

With respect to the stated mission and membership of the committee, there appears nothing which would be objectionable to us.

However, the remainder of the draft, with exception of a provision for "office space and facilities" which would be provided by Justice, deals with "staff" and the staff's "procedures and functions." The draft states the committee

Enclosures

CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

will be supported by a permanent intelligence estimation staff consisting of representatives from member departments and agencies. This is contrary to position which we have taken in our letter dated 1/27/71 in which we stated that we could not provide assistance in staffing a working group because of manpower and budgetary problems.

Accordingly, it is felt that we should once again point out our position in this regard and request that appropriate wording be set forth in the paragraph entitled "Staff" to clearly show that the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff will not be composed of employees from the FBI.

The stated functions of the permanent staff consisting of intelligence dissemination, estimate preparation, information gap identification and preparation of other relevant studies as directed by the committee appear to be in line with the committee's overall mission and contain nothing which we should take issue with.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian requesting that the wording of the "proposed charter" be changed to clearly show the FBI will not provide personnel for the proposed permanent intelligence estimation staff. The letter reiterates our full support in providing intelligence to assist the committee in fulfilling its responsibilities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 2/5/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a request made by Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee for two estimates to be prepared and submitted to the Committee by 2/11/71.

Mr. Doherty stated that he had just received a telephonic request from Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, that the White House desired captioned Committee to promptly prepare estimates on the following two subjects.

- (1) Likelihood of new momentum by antiwar activists or revolutionaries in view of Laotian and Cambodian situation.
- (2) Likelihood of kidnaping of any high official of the U. S. Government in the immediate future by political terrorists.

Mr. Doherty advised that he was contacting each member agency of captioned Committee and the deadline for submission of estimates to him would be Thursday, 2/11/71. He advised that this oral request would be confirmed in writing.

ACTION: If you approve, two separate estimates will be prepared on above matters and submitted to the Committee as requested, after approval by the Director.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 2/16/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of an inquiry received from the captioned Committee as to whether the Bureau would desire to make a security "sweep" of the space occupied by the Committee in the Internal Security Division of the Department to make certain no listening devices are found.

This morning Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the captioned Committee, contacted me and advised that the space which will be occupied by the staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee is almost ready for occupancy. This space is located on the 4th floor of the same building in which the Domestic Intelligence Division is located (9th and D Streets, Northwest) and is part of the overall space occupied by the Internal Security Division of the Department. Mr. Doherty stated that since much of the information which will come into the hands of the Committee will be in the nature of communications intelligence data which bears the highest security classification and security protection, it will be necessary to give the space a thorough security "sweep" both physically and electronically.

Mr. Doherty stated that he is able to obtain the services of other members of the Committee (Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and Central Intelligence Agency) to handle this security check but he did not want to do so without first touching base with the FBI since we occupy space in the same building and accordingly may want to handle the job ourselves.

Mr. Doherty was advised that the security check would not interfere with our own operations in the building and he should certainly feel free to contact one of the other agencies to make the check especially since he has knowledge of their availability to do so and in view of our own heavy workload.

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 2/19/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of the receipt of a revised draft copy of the "proposed charter" of captioned Committee and three intelligence estimates prepared by the staff of the captioned Committee. These documents are attached.

Early this afternoon the Executive Director of the captioned Committee had delivered to my office the following documents which had been prepared for discussion at the next meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee:

- (1) A revised draft copy of "proposed charter" of captioned Committee. This copy is the same as the draft previously furnished us and which was analyzed in my memorandum, 2/3/71, which authorized a letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian requesting that the wording of the proposed charter be changed to clearly show that the FBI will not provide personnel for the permanent intelligence estimation staff. The revised draft shows this requested change by an asterisked footnote at the bottom of page one.
- (2) An intelligence estimate dated February 18, 1971, entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations."
- (3) An intelligence estimate dated February 16, 1971, entitled "Estimate of Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in view of the Laos and Cambodian Situation."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
Internal Security - Miscellaneous  
62-113887

- (4) An intelligence estimate dated February 16, 1971, entitled "Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U. S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists."

Each of the intelligence estimates which have been drafted will be reviewed and analyzed in order to ascertain if they are consistent with the information in Bureau files and whether the conclusion (or estimate) is an accurate one.

ACTION:

A separate memorandum is being prepared for the Director's approval analyzing each of the above-mentioned intelligence estimates.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Mr. G. C. Moore's memorandum, 2/19/71, reported that the Executive Director of captioned Committee had furnished three intelligence estimates, prepared by the Committee for Bureau comments. Mr. Moore is to discuss the documents at the next meeting of the Committee.

1. "May 1971 Demonstrations." The first estimate is entitled "May 1971 Demonstrations" and concludes that it is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for Washington, D. C., the first week in May. As previously reported, these demonstrations are being sponsored by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice. Some officials of the Coalition, particularly Rennie Davis, have been calling for a shutdown of Washington, D. C., on one day of the demonstrations, probably May 5. The Committee's conclusions state that the Coalition has publicly announced the intent to block the flow of traffic into Washington, D. C., the Pentagon, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

## Observations

We agree that it is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for May 1971. We also agree that vandalism may take place during the demonstrations. It should be noted, however, that during a meeting of the Coalition's Continuation Committee last January, members of the Committee voted against disrupting the flow of traffic into Washington, D. C. However, extremists among the demonstrators could still attempt to do this inasmuch as Davis has given considerable publicity to this plan.

2. "Estimate of Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situation." This estimate, captioned as above, concludes that military action in Laos or Cambodia will give new impetus, purpose and unity to the antiwar movement and the protest activities will be stimulated.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Observations

We concur with this conclusion. It should be noted that antiwar demonstrations have increased measurably since the military action began in Laos. For example, on 2/10 demonstrations were held in over 60 cities throughout the United States. It should be noted that in its background information on this conclusion, the Committee mentions the "National Student Movement" in connection with the recent Student Mobilization Committee antiwar conference at Catholic University. The way this is written leaves the impression that there is an organized group called the National Student Movement which is, of course, inaccurate.

3. "Likelihood of Kidnaping of Any High U.S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists."  
This estimate, captioned as above, concludes that kidnaping of a high government official must be considered a definite probability by extremist elements.

Observations

We concur with this conclusion. It should be noted that the background material submitted by the Committee supporting this conclusion states that violence-prone groups such as the Black Panther Party and the Weatherman have endorsed political kidnaping. We do not have information that the Weatherman has endorsed kidnapings although it has called for assassinations for political purposes.

ACTION:

If you approve, Inspector G. C. Moore, who represents the Bureau on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, will make the above observations when these estimates are considered by the Committee.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>CB</sup>

DATE: 2/22/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a request made this morning by Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee, for current information concerning antiwar demonstrations planned during the latter part of April and the first part of May, 1971.

Mr. Doherty advised that the activities of antiwar groups in planning for demonstrations during April and May, 1971, have been proceeding at such a rapid pace that the captioned Committee is calling upon all agencies comprising the Committee to submit up-dated material concerning this matter by Thursday, 2/25/71.

Mr. Doherty further advised that the material prepared in connection with this request should analyze what effect the proposed April 24, 1971, demonstration in Washington, D. C., would have upon subsequently planned demonstrations. He also requested that the material be prepared in accordance with the format utilized by the Committee in the preparation of its intelligence estimates setting forth (1) the problem, (2) summary, (3) conclusion/comment, and (4) background.

ACTION:

If you approve, up-dated material requested by the captioned Committee will be prepared and submitted as requested after approval by the Director.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 3/1/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

I have been notified that there will be a meeting of the captioned Committee on Wednesday morning (March 3, 1971) at 10 a.m. in current space occupied by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff, 4th floor, 9th and D Streets Building. Unless advised to the contrary, I plan to attend as the Director's representative.

ACTION:

-For information. A memorandum will be prepared concerning pertinent matters discussed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>VB</sup>

DATE: 3-3-71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This memorandum is to advise of the results of the 3-3-71 meeting of the captioned Committee which took place in the staff conference room of the Committee located on the 4th floor of the 9th and D Streets Building.

This meeting was attended by representatives of the Internal Security Division of the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Secret Service and FBI. The meeting was chaired by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

The major part of the meeting consisted of a review of the intelligence estimates that had been prepared by the Committee staff concerning: (1) May, 1971, Demonstrations, (2) Likelihood of New Momentum on the Antiwar Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situation, and (3) Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U.S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists.

The above-mentioned estimates have previously been analyzed by memorandum dated 2-22-71 in which it was indicated that we concurred in the conclusions set forth noting that such conclusions were based primarily on FBI intelligence data.

Mr. Mardian, during the discussion, took particular note of the obvious build-up on the part of antiwar elements in the U.S. and made the recommendation that the intelligence staff should prepare a full assessment of the antiwar movement in the U.S. including foreign as well as domestic ramifications.

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
62-113887

The Committee staff is preparing guidelines which will be issued to each of the agencies making up the Committee in order to have individual draft estimates prepared. (Upon receipt, the request will be analyzed and submitted for approval prior to our undertaking preparation of estimate).

Mr. Mardian expressed his concern over the fact that the staff of the Committee is not large enough to prepare the intelligence estimates needed to carry out the mission of the Committee. In this regard he stated he is in receipt of a letter from the Department of Defense indicating that since the FBI is not furnishing personnel to the Committee's working group, Department of Defense also will be unable to furnish personnel in the future. Mr. Mardian stated that this leaves the working staff composed merely of representatives from the Internal Security Division of the Department, Secret Service, National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. He expressed the hope that something could be done in the near future to fully staff this group in view of the obvious increased activity on the part of militant groups and individuals in the country.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

March 4, 1971

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth current information concerning demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D. C., beginning on April 24, 1971.

Enclosure

NOTE:

The Director approved a request from Mr. Doherty that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee be furnished up-to-date information, on a weekly basis, concerning demonstrations at Washington, D. C., in April and May this year. This letter and the enclosure should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

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March 4, 1971

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,

BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1971

1. PROBLEM

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) has scheduled massive antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971. The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has scheduled demonstrations beginning on May 2, 1971, at Washington, D. C. The PCPJ attempted to persuade the NPAC to cancel the April demonstration at Washington and join it in sponsoring the demonstrations during the first week in May. The NPAC refused to do this and as a result the PCPJ decided to become a cosponsor of the April 24 demonstration and to continue demonstrations through May 5.

2. SUMMARY

The PCPJ held a meeting of its Continuations Committee at Washington, February 26-28, to reconcile its differences with the NPAC. Sixty individuals participated in the meeting. Organizations represented included the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO); the May Day Collective, which supports Rennie Davis' plans for militant actions during the May demonstrations; the Communist Party (CP); the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); the War Resisters League; and Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam.

The delegates generally agreed that the NPAC had "stolen a march" on the PCPJ by announcing demonstrations for April 24. It was pointed out that this action had created a tremendous division among antiwar groups. It was

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also pointed out that the NPAC had absolutely refused to change the date as it was under orders from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to hold the demonstration on April 24 to demonstrate its control of a large segment of the peace movement.

At first, delegates to the meeting decided to only "endorse" the April 24 demonstration, but after pressure from leaders of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam (CLCV) and the AFSC, agreed to cosponsor the April 24 demonstration. Rennie Davis and his followers fought against cooperating with the NPAC. Davis felt that the April 24 demonstration will lessen the effect of the May demonstrations as people will not remain in Washington after the April 24 demonstration.

Delegates to the meeting confronted Davis on the fact he has urged militant tactics, such as blocking access roads to Washington and the Pentagon. Davis contended that his group has no intention of "breaking with nonviolent traditions" but that "more creative actions" will be necessary to satisfy radical young people. The Committee decided that Davis' plan to block access to Washington and the Pentagon would defeat the PCPJ's attempt to win widespread support from the public. It was decided, however, that acceptable tactics can include mass arrests, mass assemblies, intensive picketing, and boycotting. The Committee also decided that provocative actions, such as harassing police and "trashing," will not be allowed.

At a press conference on March 2, David Dellinger, an official of the PCPJ, announced the PCPJ is supporting NWRO demonstrations at Las Vegas, Nevada, on the weekends of March 5 and March 12 and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and NWRO demonstrations commemorating the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 1-4. Dellinger also announced the PCPJ will cosponsor the April 24 demonstration at Washington. According to Dellinger, the PCPJ will continue demonstrations after that date. On April 26, a "people's lobby," centered around the people's peace treaty negotiated by the National Student Association (NSA) with North Vietnam, will begin. He said calls will be issued for "creative nonviolent actions" following the activity on April 26. On May 2, a religious rally will be held in memory of students killed last spring at Kent State University and Jackson State College. On May 3-4, lobbying

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will continue and will culminate in massive civil disobedience at "the principal agencies of militarism and repression." On May 5, a nationwide moratorium on "business as usual" will be held at Washington and throughout the United States. Dellinger stressed these are general plans and that specifics remain to be developed.

The Continuations Committee will make further plans at its next meeting on March 13.

### 3. CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The NPAC, by refusing to consider changing the date of the April 24 demonstration, has forced the PCPJ to cosponsor its demonstration. A large turnout of demonstrators on April 24 may materially reduce the number of demonstrators participating in the PCPJ activities following that demonstration. It is unlikely that a large number of demonstrators will remain in Washington for two weeks following the activity on April 24.

While both the NPAC and the PCPJ have asked for nonviolent demonstrations, it should be noted that extremist elements have, in the past, paid little attention to such pleas. Davis has given wide publicity to his plans to paralyze the Washington, D. C., area. These plans are attractive to his followers and may well be executed by them. It should also be noted that Dellinger pointed out that specifics remain to be developed. The next meeting of the PCPJ should result in more concrete plans.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

DATE: 3/11/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDCTM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

By letter dated 3/10/71, attached, the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) furnished two estimates drawn up by the Committee. The first concerns the demonstrations scheduled to be held at Washington, D.C., 4/24/71 to 5/5/71. The second is a Calendar of Events (demonstrations) going through 5/5/71.

Bureau comments or approval of the estimates is requested by 3/12/71. Telephonic approval was requested.

The estimate concerning the pending demonstrations at Washington concludes that it is ~~too early to predict~~ the size of these demonstrations. (This is an accurate conclusion as planning for these demonstrations is still taking place.) It also concludes that the demonstration on 4/24/71 will probably reduce participation in subsequent demonstrations as participants will not remain in Washington until 5/5/71. (This is also a valid conclusion. April 24 has been set for the date of the massive demonstration by both the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the sponsors of it.) It is also concluded that these demonstrations will be similar to past major demonstrations. It points out that during the past demonstrations, a small number of participants have engaged in vandalism and other destructive acts. It also points out that the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice has indicated that nonviolent civil disobedience will take place. (As of the date of the estimate, 3/9/71, this is a valid conclusion. There will, undoubtedly, be civil disobedience and acts of vandalism during these demonstrations.)

It should be noted that these conclusions are based for the most part on information furnished by the Bureau.

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The second estimate, the Calendar of Events, reaches no conclusions; it is merely a listing of proposed demonstrations, some of which are minor in nature.

ACTION:

If you approve, Inspector George C. Moore, the Bureau representative on the IEC, will telephonically advise the Executive Director of the IEC that the Bureau has no objection to these estimates.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 3/15/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any High U. S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists" dated February 16, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 12, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 3, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to C. D. Brennan, dated February 22, 1971, and with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached estimate which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Handwritten initials*

DATE: 3/22/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *Handwritten initials*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is a copy of the finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Calendar of Significant Anti-War Events," dated March 12, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of March 19, 1971. Information in the attached estimate which was approved by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee on March 12, 1971, was previously analyzed by memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 3/11/71 and, with the Director's approval, the FBI representative on the Intelligence Evaluation Committee concurred with the estimate. Nothing new is contained in the attached which was not set forth in the draft copy previously analyzed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosure be filed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 3/23/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

I have been notified there will be a meeting of captioned Committee on Friday afternoon, March 26, 1971, at 3:30 p.m. in the current space occupied by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff on the Fourth Floor of the 9th and D Building. Unless advised to the contrary, I plan to attend as the Director's representative.

ACTION:

For information. A memorandum will be prepared concerning pertinent matters discussed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 3/29/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
- INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This memorandum is to advise of the results of the meeting of captioned Committee which took place late afternoon, March 26, 1971, in the Staff Conference Room of the Committee located on the Fourth Floor of the 9th & D Street Building. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Internal Security Division of the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, Treasury Department, Secret Service, and the FBI. The meeting was chaired by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

The meeting appeared to have been called primarily for the purpose of introducing Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, Enforcement and Operations Division. Mr. Mardian explained that Mr. Rossides has responsibility over intelligence-gathering aspects which include Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Customs and the Alcohol, Tax and Firearms Division of the Department and, accordingly, he will participate in future meetings of the Committee and the intelligence units under him will be called upon to make contributions pertinent to the Committee's work.

The remainder of the meeting consisted of a brief presentation of Mr. Mardian with respect to the forthcoming massive demonstrations in Washington, D. C., which are scheduled

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
62-113887

to commence on April 24, 1971. Mr. Mardian pointed out that intelligence developed to date indicates possibility that these demonstrations would be massive and that elements could be involved which could undertake substantial disruptive measures

He also advised that the White House is quite concerned with respect to these forthcoming demonstrations and is depending upon the captioned Committee and the agencies comprising the Committee to produce the intelligence which will result in the best possible intelligence estimate as to what will take place.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

April 6, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member, IEC

FROM: *J.F.D.* John F. Doherty  
Executive Director, IEC

RE: APRIL-MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

The staff of the IEC indicated at its last meeting an interest in obtaining from the FBI, information as to the number of buses and train reservations made by any group for the purpose of attending the April 24 demonstration and also any comparative figures that may be made available concerning past demonstrations.

In addition, the staff would appreciate an estimate from the Bureau of the support the demonstration may receive from the campuses and labor unions throughout the United States.

Reports received by the Committee staff indicate some individuals who may be remotely connected with the Capitol bombing are also active in the preparations for the April-May Demonstrations. It would be appreciated if the Bureau could make available to the IEC photographs of any and all currently considered suspects in the Capitol bombing.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/8/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
- INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached is a copy of a finished report of the captioned Committee entitled "Calendar of Significant anti-War Events," dated April 5, 1971. This report was received on the late afternoon of April 7, 1971. Information in the enclosure has been reviewed and noted to contain no information of pertinence to the Bureau in addition to that furnished by the Bureau to the Committee regarding forthcoming events in the antiwar demonstration area.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be filed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4/13/71

FROM : D. J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The Director asked for our views on attached memorandum of the same caption, 4/12/71, Mr. Cotter to Mr. Brennan, which concluded that the Bureau should have no objection to "Estimate E-1, Revision 2, April - May Demonstrations, April 5, 1971," also attached, prepared by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

I have read the entire estimate and find it a concise and informative statement of what may be expected both at home and abroad in connection with the forthcoming April and May demonstrations. The information appears to be correct insofar as can be judged by that which has previously come to my attention. It is true, as the Domestic Intelligence Division observes, that the number of participants and the extent of civil disobedience are still tentative, but that seems unavoidable at this time because the organizing groups are still in the planning stage.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the Bureau offer no objection to this estimate.

jection +

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 4/12/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC/cv*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Captioned Committee has furnished an estimate drawn up by it concerning the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington, D. C., beginning 4/24/71. The estimate states that it will be distributed by the Committee unless members of the IEC, of which the Bureau is one, object.

The estimate concludes that it is too early to predict the size of these demonstrations. (This is an accurate conclusion as planning for the demonstrations is still taking place.) It is also concluded that strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruptions to rally support for the demonstrations and that civil disobedience will take place. (This is a valid conclusion. Leaders of the demonstrations are attempting to attract demonstrators from throughout the U.S. It has been announced that civil disobedience will take place, such as blocking access highways to Washington.) It also concludes that there is insufficient information, at this time, to judge the extent of campus support for the demonstrations. (This too is a valid conclusion. Additional information concerning such support will be developed as the time for the demonstrations grows nearer.)

It should be noted that the information in the attached estimate, which is dated 4/5/71, was furnished for the most part by the Bureau.

ACTION:

For your information. The Bureau should have no objection to this estimate.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan<sup>b</sup>

DATE: 4/23/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rcd*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)

Captioned Committee has furnished an estimate drawn up by it concerning the forthcoming demonstrations at Washington, D. C., beginning 4/24/71. The estimate states that it will be distributed by the Committee unless members of the IEC, of which the Bureau is one, object.

The estimate concludes that it is extremely difficult to adequately predict the size of the April 24, 1971 demonstrations, but indications are that attendance will be over 100,000. It also concludes that strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruption to rally support for the events scheduled April 25 - May 5; extensive disruption has been planned by some factions which are likely to be beyond the control of the organizers' leadership. It announces that disruptions will include blocking of key bridges and major traffic arteries; sit-ins and interference with the work of Government employees, as well as the possibility of "knocking out" the telephone system, having Radio Hanoi announce a state of insurrection and martial law in Washington, D.C., and the cutting of all power sources in the Capital. The estimate notes that a spokesman for People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has indicated it will take Federal troops to prevent use of Rock Creek Park as a campsite. A major conclusion in the estimate is that the key to the extent and tone of the April - May demonstration lies in the response of students to the proposal that they be prepared to stay in Washington for at least a week. At present, there is insufficient information on which to judge the extent of campus support.

It should be noted that the information in the attached estimate, which is dated 4/21/71, was furnished for the most part by the Bureau and the conclusions reached are valid.

## ACTION:

For information. The Bureau should have no objection to this estimate.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/22/71

FROM: Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
(REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE ON HAITIAN SITUATION)

At 11:30 a.m. this morning Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division of the Department called me as the Director's representative on the captioned Committee.

Mr. Mardian stated that he had just received a call from the Attorney General with respect to the death of President Duvalier of Haiti and the Attorney General wanted as soon as possible an estimate prepared by the IEC as to what can be expected here in the United States, particularly as regards Haitian exiles, as well as in Haiti in view of the death of Duvalier. Mr. Mardian stated that he had made a similar request of the Central Intelligence Agency in this regard.

## ACTION:

The Nationalities Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division is preparing a concise estimate in this regard on an expeditious basis and it will be furnished for the Director's approval before submission to the IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4-26-71

FROM : G. C. Moore *gc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

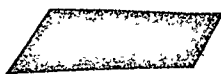
Attached is a revised estimate (estimate E-8) published by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), April 23, 1971, which is captioned "Proposed Demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during the period April 23 - May 5, 1971."

A review of the contents of the attached report reveals that it contains information which for the most part has been provided by the FBI.

Information in the enclosure has been reviewed and noted it contained no information of pertinence in addition to that either furnished by the Bureau to the Committee or already known by the Bureau.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be filed.



~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

April 30, 1971

TO: Inspector George C. Moore  
Member - IEC

FROM: *h* John F. Doherty  
*W* Executive Director - IEC

At the request of the White House, the IEC has been preparing a calendar for a period of two months. The last was prepared for the period April-May and has been made available to you.

Consistent with the requirements of the White House, a calendar is being prepared for the period May-June and additional calendars for a two month period will be prepared as required.

It would be appreciated if you as a member of the IEC could forward a calendar contribution for the months of May-June and continue to do so for a future two months until the White House requirement for a two months calendar is discontinued.

~~SECRET~~  
~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~ ~~NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/4/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached is a revised estimate (E-8) which is captioned "Proposed Demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during the Period April 30 -- May 5, 1971" which was prepared on 4/30/71 and published by the captioned Committee.

A review has been made of the contents of the attached estimate and this review shows that it contains information provided by the FBI for the most part. It contains no information of pertinence in addition to that either furnished by the Bureau or already known by the Bureau.

ACTION:

That the enclosure be appropriately filed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>cb</sup>

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *gcm*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
(REQUEST FOR ESTIMATE ON NEW LEFT DEMONSTRATIONS  
AT MILITARY BASES ON MAY 16, 1971)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Late yesterday afternoon (5/4/71) Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the IEC, called and advised that his Committee had just received a request from the White House to produce an intelligence estimate regarding the captioned matter.

Mr. Doherty stated that information has previously come to the attention of the Committee that May 16, 1971, would be known as GI/Civilian Solidarity Day. On this date civilians and active duty military personnel allegedly will unite in protest marches against the military in the United States. The White House desires that the estimate prepared by the IEC cover the plans of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the National Peace Action Coalition, and any other organization which might be involved in demonstrations at military bases or elsewhere on May 16, 1971. Mr. Doherty stated that in order to be able to meet a deadline placed by the White House, he was requesting each member agency of the IEC to submit its draft to the Committee by May 12, 1971.

## ACTION:

The Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division is preparing a concise estimate as requested above and it will be furnished for the Director's approval before submission to the IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>CA</sup>

DATE: 5/10/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *GC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached is a revised copy of a <sup>✓</sup>"Calendar of Significant Antiwar Events" dated May 7, 1971, which is published by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and which was furnished on the late afternoon of May 7, 1971.

A review of the items in this publication reveals that for the most part the information consists of activities scheduled for overseas. Other items included are known to us. This information has been brought to the attention of the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

ACTION:

That the attached Calendar be filed.

The Attorney General

May 18, 1971

Director, FBI

STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 17, 1971.

In accordance with your request, I am taking immediate steps to assign two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee to work with the personnel of the other agency members who are now so assigned.

The administrative details concerning these assignments will be handled directly with the Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee by Inspector George C. Moore of this Bureau.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. John F. Doherty  
Executive Director  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

NOTE:

See memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan dated 5/18/71, captioned as above, prepared by GCM:TDR:bjr.



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/18/71

FROM : G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

If the Director desires to accede to the request of the Attorney General made by letter dated 5/17/71 (attached) for the assignment of two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, there is attached a proposed letter to the Attorney General for the Director's approval.

The permanent working staff is presently composed of representatives from the White House, the Internal Security Division of the Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Secret Service, and the Department of the Treasury and is headed by an Executive Director, John F. Doherty.

We were previously orally requested by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian of the Internal Security Division to assist in staffing this Committee and by memorandum dated 1/27/71 we advised him that in view of our manpower and budgetary problems the FBI was unable to provide personnel to staff the Committee.

The Attorney General in his letter points out that he had looked into the operations of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee and found its capability severely impaired and pointed out that the Committee badly needs the professional expertise which would be provided if Bureau personnel were assigned to the working group.

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Staff Support -- Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The objective of the Committee is to coordinate all resources of the intelligence community to the fullest extent possible with the aim of developing an intelligence-gathering capability to enable White House and other key officials to make proper decisions and responses to problems in this area. Approximately 90 percent of intelligence data being produced and disseminated to the Committee emanates from the FBI.

However, if we are to play a part in the functioning of the Committee as requested by the Attorney General in his May 17, 1971, letter, it will first be necessary to secure details concerning methods and standards of the operation of the Committee staff itself so we can make proper decision as to what personnel should be designated. It would be appropriate in this regard for Inspector George C. Moore, the Director's representative on this Committee, to make contact with the Executive Director of the Committee staff for the necessary data.

When this information is obtained, it will be submitted to the Director for his approval with appropriate recommendations as to personnel to be assigned.

ACTION:

1) If the Director approves, there is attached a proposed letter to the Attorney General in which we point out the administrative details will be worked out between Inspector George C. Moore and the Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee with respect to our assignment of requested personnel.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Staff Support -- Intelligence Evaluation Committee

2) Upon obtaining these administrative details, appropriate memorandum will be submitted for the Director's approval with respect to what personnel should be designated for this assignment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/18/71

DM : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *Sc*

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT  
INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The following is submitted pursuant to your request for information concerning the current composition of the staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). I have discreetly checked into this matter and have learned that the following personnel are serving on the permanent staff of the IEC at the present time:

John F. ~~X~~Doherty, Executive Director, IEC  
(on payroll of Internal Security Division  
of the Department of Justice)

Richard ~~X~~Ober, Deputy to James Angleton; Deputy  
Director for Plans, Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted] National Security Agency  
(exact title not known)

[redacted] Assistant Secretary of  
Defense for Intelligence

[redacted] Secret Service

[redacted] Assistant to [redacted]  
[redacted] the Department of Treasury

[redacted] internal security  
Division, Department of Justice

b6  
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson  
Re: Staff Support  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The current secretarial support of the permanent staff is provided by two full-time secretaries from the Internal Security Division assisted by secretaries on a part-time basis as needed from other member agencies.

ACTION:

This is in response to your inquiry.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 5/19/71

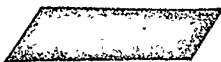
FROM : B. A. Wells

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

There is enclosed Estimate E-10 prepared by captioned Committee concerning the recent antiwar demonstrations at military bases, 5/15-16/71. It is merely a schedule of the demonstrations, which have been held, and requires no action on the Bureau's part.

ACTION:

That this memorandum and enclosure be filed.



## Memorandum

Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/20/71

FROM: G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Director has approved assignment of two qualified Special Agents and one secretary to the permanent working staff of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) pursuant to a request from the Attorney General.

Inspector George C. Moore discussed with the Executive Director of the Committee today methods and standards of the operation of the Committee staff. The staff reviews a voluminous amount of intelligence data received from the intelligence community, does research, and prepares estimates for dissemination to the White House and other high officials within the Executive Branch. What the Committee needs are Bureau personnel who are well informed regarding extremist activities across-the-board in the domestic field, Bureau coverage and resources regarding violent demonstrations and agitation in antiwar and racial fields, and especially personnel who have expertise in analysis and research.

It is felt that the following Agents would be ideally suited to handle this assignment and would be well qualified not only for Committee purposes but to protect the Bureau's best interests: 1) Section Chief Richard D. Cotter of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division; and 2) Supervisor Garnett T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Section Chief Cotter has had 23 years of service as an Agent and has handled Section Chief's position in Domestic Intelligence Division for the past six years. He is in GS-16. Cotter has

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

a wealth of experience in research matters and his Section has been coordinating the intelligence gathering functions with respect to extremist groups. It is noted that staff members from other agencies represented on the Committee are in grades GS-15 to GS-17 and it is believed an individual of similar stature should represent the Bureau. It is noted that Cotter suffered a heart attack in September, 1970, and is currently on limited duty. However, he has made a good recovery from this coronary, is now working on a full-time basis, and there is no reason why he cannot handle this Committee.

Also, if the Director so desires, Cotter will be in a position to assume the increasing administrative liaison functions between the Committee staff and the Bureau, which would relieve Inspector George C. Moore of these duties currently being handled by him. Inspector Moore, of course, would still be the Director's representative on the IEC itself (distinguished from the working staff).

The IEC staff is located in the same building as Domestic Intelligence Division and accordingly Section Chief Cotter will be able to stay in close touch with the operations of his Section.

With regard to Supervisor Tunstall, he has been an Agent for some 24 years, including the last three years at the Seat of Government in Racial Intelligence Section where he is presently serving as GS-14. Tunstall has a wealth of experience in security and intelligence work, especially in the all important field of racial activities, is extremely capable, and should make an excellent Bureau representative on the IEC staff.

Pursuant to the Attorney General's request we will also provide an experienced secretary to serve with the IEC. In this connection Miss Barbara J. Raney, GS-5, of Racial Intelligence Section is being recommended. Miss Raney has an excellent work record and should be able to handle the



Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: STAFF SUPPORT - INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

assignment in excellent fashion. Replacements for personnel assigned to the IEC will be made subject of separate memoranda. It is noted that Mr. John Doherty, Executive Director of IEC, has requested that Bureau personnel report by 6/1/71. These assignments, of course, will be on a loan basis and all personnel involved will remain on the FBI payroll, subject to Bureau control.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, Executive Director of IEC, Mr. John Doherty, will be advised of the designation of Section Chief Cotter and Supervisor Tunstall, along with [redacted], as Bureau representatives of the IEC staff, effective 6/1/71.

b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/24/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)

The IEC, of which the Bureau is a member, has prepared the attached evaluation of demonstrations which may occur at Indianapolis, Indiana, during the International Conference on Cities, 5/25-28/71.

The attached concludes that the demonstrations may include disruptions of the Conference; however, it points out that little or no publicity has been given the proposed demonstrations. Information in the attached is based entirely upon information furnished by the Bureau. As of the date of its issuance, 5/21/71, it is accurate and we should have no objection to it.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DATE: 6/4/71

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC/DM

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the staff of captioned Committee, has requested that Bureau contribute material for two estimates being undertaken by the Committee which will be furnished to the White House, as follows:

- 1) Disruptive activity by antiwar elements at wedding of Tricia Nixon, 6/12/71. Deadline for submission of material for this estimate is close of business 6/8/71.
- 2) Information concerning antiwar convention scheduled for New York City, 7/2-4/71. Deadline for submission of information for this estimate is close of business 6/28/71.

Mr. Doherty is requesting pertinent information from other members of the IEC.

## ACTION:

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above two matters and submitted to the Committee as requested after approval by the Director.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 6/7/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 6/2/71 concerning two estimates being prepared by IEC for the White House. There has been a change in the second estimate undertaken by the Committee; namely, one involving antiwar convention to be held in New York City, 7/2-4/71. IEC would now like to receive information concerning this convention and its effect on the future activities of the antiwar movement. Previously the Committee had asked for information concerning the convention prior to its being held. Deadline has been changed to 7/14/71.

In addition IEC will undertake preparation of an assessment of an antiwar conference being held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6/25-27/71 and its effect on the future activities of the antiwar movement. Deadline for submissions concerning this estimate is also 7/14/71.

ACTION:

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above two matters and submitted to the Committee as requested.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 6/7/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for June, 1971, issued by captioned Committee: In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *ib/s*

DATE: 6/17/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached is Bureau's copy of an estimate just issued by captioned Committee entitled "The Potential for Racial Violence in the Major Cities during Summer 1971."

This document is based in large measure on information made available by the Bureau to the IEC and the information coincides with data available to the Bureau regarding the potential for racial violence this summer. No action is necessary

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 6/24/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the Staff of captioned Committee, has advised that the IEC with the concurrence of the White House is scheduling three additional intelligence estimates as follows:

- 1) The Interrelationships of Black Power Organizations Within the Western Hemisphere
- 2) The Interrelationships of Arab Terrorists Groups and U.S. Black Militants
- 3) Jewish Defense League (JDL); An Assessment

No specific deadline has been set for any of these estimates; however, all member agencies have been requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have.

## ACTION:

Separate estimates will be prepared on the above-three subject matters summarizing pertinent data available to the Bureau and will be submitted to the Committee pursuant to Mr. Doherty's request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 7/2/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for July-August, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. C. D. BRENNAN *C. Brennan*

DATE: July 15 1971

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE *G. C. Moore*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

To recommend that the attached letter and enclosures be furnished to Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the IEC.

As you have been previously advised by memorandum of R. D. Cotter to C. D. Brennan, 6/24/71, same title, Mr. Doherty requested information we have on the subject of "The Interrelationship of Arab Terrorist Groups and U.S. Black Militants." The IEC with the concurrence of the White House is scheduling an intelligence estimate on that subject.

American black extremists have established a close relationship with Arab terrorist groups, much anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propaganda has appeared in the black extremist press and complete support of the Palestinian "liberation struggle" has been expressed by black extremists in this country.

Two groups containing black extremists and/or subversives have traveled to the Middle East in the past year. The groups ostensibly were to observe the situation and return to the U.S. to propagandize on behalf of the Arabs but both reportedly visited Arab guerrilla camps and one group was trained in the use of handguns, rifles, and explosives. One member of this latter group claimed members of that group were expected to commit acts of terrorism when they returned to this country. Others of the group have denied receiving such instruction but members of this group have engaged in firearms training upon their return to this country. Both groups have engaged in propaganda efforts on behalf of the Arabs.

No information has been received to date to indicate that any members of the two groups who visited the Middle East have engaged in terrorist activities in the U.S.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter and enclosures containing pertinent information from our files on the subject requested will be furnished Mr. Doherty. The letter and enclosures should be returned to Inspector George C. Moore, Room 814, 9th and D Building, for delivery to Mr. Doherty.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cb*

DATE: 7/16/71

FROM : Mr. G. C. Moore *hc*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Today Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, (IEC), telephonically notified me that a meeting of the representatives of the captioned Committee would take place at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7/20/71, in space occupied by the IEC working staff. It is noted that this is the first meeting since 3/29/71.

In this regard, I would normally attend the meeting as the Director's representative; however, on Tuesday, I will be in Lincoln City, Oregon, attending the FBI National Academy Associates Sectional Retraining Session before which I am speaking on the subject of "Militant Groups, USA."

It is noted that Section Chief Richard D. Cotter of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, is on loan to the working staff from the FBI and is highly qualified to represent the Bureau in a meeting of this nature.

ACTION:

If you approve, Section Chief Cotter will represent the FBI at the next meeting of the IEC at 10 a.m., 7/20/71.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. C. D. Brennan <sup>(b)</sup>

DATE: 7/20/71

FROM: R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference memorandum 7/16/71 from G. C. Moore to you reporting on scheduled meeting of IEC 7/20/71.

Meeting of the Committee took place this morning, Assistant Attorney General Mardian acted as Chairman, and the following representatives were present: James Angleton of Central Intelligence Agency; [redacted] of Treasury; [redacted] of National Security Agency; [redacted] and [redacted] of Secret Service; Colonel John Downie and Bill Vaught of Defense Department; Jim McGrath of Internal Security Division; and John Doherty, Executive Director of IEC. I represented the Bureau.

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b7c

Mr. Mardian stated that he had just returned from seeing the President in San Clemente and that, as a result of his visit with Mr. Nixon, he was charging the IEC with a new project; namely, a comprehensive report on the United States Government's treatment of classified and sensitive information along with such corollary problems as how "Top Secret" clearances are granted, whether we need to tighten up our security procedures, and whether there is too much classification of documents under our current system. Mardian noted that this study was triggered by the Ellsberg case but he was not asking the Committee to review the Ellsberg investigation as such. He said that President Nixon was most concerned regarding the Pentagon Papers incident and the serious situation created by Supreme Court decisions relating to the Ellsberg case. Mardian said that the President wanted the Committee to conduct an overall, comprehensive review of all the factors relating to classification and protection of national defense information and to make appropriate recommendations for the President's consideration.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

Mardian reviewed briefly the various ongoing studies which are already underway by other agencies relating to this general matter. These include a study being made by Assistant Attorney General Rehnquist regarding classification and declassification procedures (pursuant to National Security Council Directive 117 of January, 1971); a Department of Defense damage estimate dealing with the Ellsberg and related disclosures; a Defense Department study on security management and clearances at the Rand Corporation; and a Defense Department review of the origin and development of the entire "McNamara Study" on which the so-called Pentagon Papers were based. Mardian said that the result of all these studies would be funneled to the IEC on a continuing basis and that the Committee would have access to any other information it might need from any component of the Executive Branch.

Mardian also pointed out that several Congressional investigations will be conducted concerning the Pentagon Papers and related developments. He said that one in particular, by the House Armed Services Committee, will be a penetrative study and will have the full cooperation of the Executive Branch. He asked that this information be closely held. Mardian said that an exact definition of the objectives of the IEC in connection with this study should be worked out by the Committee Staff in the near future in line with the capabilities of the Committee. He again stressed that anything the Committee needs from any agency will be made available, if necessary through White House intercession; and that the IEC study will be a "no holds barred" review.

As an example of this, Mardian noted that the Committee should look into the question of former Presidents taking highly classified material with them when they leave office.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

In answer to a question, Mardian said that no deadline could be placed on the Committee's study. He noted that it would depend in large measure on the Committee's receipt of input from current reviews being made by Defense Department and Justice. Mardian said that he was well aware this job is a complex and difficult one but stressed that he felt that it could be of great value to the White House and the Executive Branch generally and that this study alone could prove the need and value of the IEC.

Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Doherty has scheduled a meeting of the Staff of the IEC in the immediate future to work out details of this project.

ACTION:

You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *(B)*

DATE: 7/23/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 7/20/71 reporting that the IEC had been asked to direct its attention to weaknesses in the United States Government's system of granting security clearances and procedures as typified by disclosures made in the Ellsberg case.

On 7/22/71 the working staff of the IEC met to consider the matter further. It was decided that the full resources and attention of the IEC would be devoted to this new project which was specifically requested by the President. Other estimates and projects which were previously scheduled have been suspended indefinitely pending completion of this new study. Estimates suspended include the study on 1) Interrelationship of Black Power Organizations within the Western Hemisphere; 2) Interrelationship of Arab Terrorist Groups and United States Black Militants; 3) an Assessment of the Jewish Defense League; and 4) a Continuing Assessment of the Antiwar Movement.

During the IEC staff meeting a detailed discussion was had regarding the scope and specific objectives of the study the IEC will undertake concerning Government security procedures as an outgrowth of the Ellsberg matter. Throughout the discussion it was emphasized that and agreed to by all parties that the IEC will in no way concern itself with reviewing the Ellsberg case from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. Instead the IEC will seek to identify weaknesses and loopholes in current security practices of the Executive Branch which have come to light as a result of the "Pentagon Papers" incident and to make appropriate recommendations for remedying such weaknesses.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

It was agreed that special attention should be devoted to the possibilities of unauthorized disclosure of classified information being made through the dissemination and handling of such data by non-Government agencies especially private contractors or subcontractors who are granted access to sensitive data in connection with Government projects. The IEC will focus particularly on such contractors who deal in study projects and policy matters such as the Rand Corporation and similar "think tanks." As a matter of fact the starting point for the IEC will be an examination of the Government's relationship to Rand and a review of policies and practices of Rand in handling classified information and granting access to it. (In this connection IEC will obtain copies of ongoing studies currently being conducted by Defense Department.) From there the IEC study will branch out to cover similar private organizations with access to classified information, with the objective of recommending specific measures to tighten security gaps and forestall a recurrence of the Ellsberg fiasco.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of any significant developments.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *cb*

DATE: 7/28/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum earlier today reporting that former Bureau Agent [redacted] would be serving in a liaison capacity between the White House and the IEC.

Bureau files show that [redacted] served as a Special Agent in the FBI from 9/30/57 until he resigned 9/4/62. [redacted] served in two field offices and in August, 1961, was transferred to the Seat of Government and was assigned to the Crime Records Division. He had a fine record in the Bureau and he resigned in 1962 to enter law practice with his father in New York. In 1968 [redacted] ran for the Republican ticket for Congressman of the 28th District of New York but lost in a close primary race to Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. [redacted] has made it clear he is a conservative Republican and a staunch supporter of the Bureau and the Nixon Administration. In early 1969 [redacted] was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury to work in the field of organized crime. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and we have had cordial correspondence with him since his resignation.

ACTION:

For information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 7/28/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum reporting that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) was suspending its other assignments to concentrate its attention on the problem of gaps in U. S. security procedures as shown by the recent Pentagon Papers disclosures.

At a meeting of the IEC this morning Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director, advised that he had just attended a meeting in the office of Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, Internal Security Division. Mr. Mardian advised that President Nixon was keenly concerned with regard to the whole question of leaks of security information, not only as shown by the Ellsberg matter but also several other recent leaks. Mardian said that the President is appointing a representative from the White House Staff to work directly with the IEC in conducting its inquiries. This representative will be [redacted] a former FBI Agent who is currently employed by the White House Staff. In fact, hereafter the IEC will no longer report directly to Mardian but will report to the White House through [redacted]. Files have been called regarding [redacted] and a memorandum will be prepared setting forth a brief resume of his background.

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ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/29/71

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This memorandum recommends that Section Chief Richard D. Cotter who has been serving on the working staff of captioned Committee since 6/1/71 be designated to replace Inspector George C. Moore as the Bureau's representative on the Committee itself.

When this Committee was first set up in late 1970, the Director designated Inspector Moore as the Bureau's representative. Subsequently, in response to a specific request by the Attorney General, the Director approved assignment to the Committee's working staff of two Bureau representatives including Section Chief Cotter.

Since his assignment to the IEC staff, Cotter has devoted a great majority of his time to this assignment. As reported in previous memoranda, the IEC has been requested by the White House to consider various aspects of security leaks typified by the Ellsberg case. The IEC will play a major role in drawing together and correlating the various studies which have been undertaken by different agencies as an outgrowth of the "Pentagon Papers" disclosures. Moreover, the Committee will now be reporting directly to a White House representative, [REDACTED]. Accordingly, it is believed Cotter will be occupied on a full-time basis for the foreseeable future.

Recently, in Inspector Moore's absence for a West Coast speech, Cotter represented the Bureau at a meeting of the IEC. He is thoroughly familiar with all

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Memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

phases of the Committee's work and there is no reason why he cannot handle both the working staff assignment and represent the Bureau on the Committee, thereby relieving Inspector Moore of this assignment.

ACTION:

If approved, Cotter will be designated to represent the Bureau on the IEC and Inspector Moore will be relieved of this assignment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CD*

DATE: 8/2/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for August-September, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum



TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/13/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rdc*

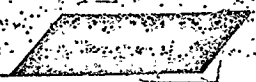
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
REVISION OF POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN  
MAJOR CITIES IN SUMMER OF 1971

At the specific request of the White House, the IEC prepared and submitted a comprehensive report dated 6/16/71 on the potential for racial violence in major U.S. cities this summer. This report, although incorporating data from various other agencies, was based to a considerable extent on FBI data.

Mr. John F. Doherty, Executive Director of the IEC, has been advised that the June 16 report was most helpful to the White House and was used as a basis for Presidential action to lessen the possibilities of violence in concerned areas. On 8/3/71 the White House requested that this report be updated.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC revised estimate dated 8/13/71 which for the most part was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:  
  
For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8-16-71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) has been asked to prepare for the White House a summary regarding the problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information together with appropriate recommendations.

For your information, a meeting of the working staff of the IEC was held on the afternoon of 8/12/71 at which time a tentative outline was drawn up to define the specific areas into which the IEC will inquire. It was decided that the principal aim of the IEC report will be to develop recommendations as to (1) whether dissemination of classified information should be more restrictive than under current practices and (2) whether additional steps are needed to insure the reliability and trustworthiness of individuals who hold access.

The IEC study will concentrate on questions involving personnel security and access rather than with matters relating to physical security or administrative handling of files, mail, etc. It will show the great complexity and magnitude of the problem of properly controlling classified information without resorting to undemocratic methods. The study will focus on the problems arising from the disclosure of classified data to individuals and firms outside the Executive Branch under various industrial and scientific contracts. We will particularly take a close look at the Rand Corporation and other "think" type groups.

The IEC also plans to cover in general terms problems arising from leaks to the press. The report will emphasize the difficulties encountered in identifying persons responsible for such leaks and in prosecuting them. It will stress the fact that the only real answer to such leaks lies in tight administrative controls and discipline within each Federal agency, a position which has long been advocated by the Bureau and the Director.

The report will conclude with specific recommendations as to practical actions which can be taken either by the White House or by individual agencies to improve the situation.

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The IEC staff has already collected a considerable volume of information regarding the question of unauthorized disclosures, much of it developing from Defense Department's review of the situation at Rand Corporation. In the immediate future, IEC [redacted] will make specific assignments to staff members in connection with the preparation of the IEC report.

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ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/31/71

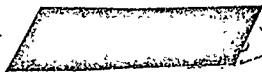
FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for September-October, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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[redacted] Committee, has advised that the White House has requested that the IEC prepare an up-to-date estimate with regard to the Fall Offensive planned in forthcoming weeks by major antiwar groups in the U.S. The White House is interested in information as to what activities are scheduled including sponsoring organizations and the likely size of any demonstrations, the major issues which will be stressed and especially information as to the likelihood of militant and violent activity.

According to [redacted] no specific deadline has been set for this estimate but the White House is interested in receiving the data as quickly as possible. All member agencies of IEC are being requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have.

The Bureau has already developed a considerable amount of information along these lines and we can prepare a report by 9/24/71 pursuant to the request of the White House.

**ACTION:**

An estimate on the above-described subject matter is being prepared and will be submitted to the IEC after your approval.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9/27/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 9/22/71 reporting that captioned Committee was preparing an estimate with regard to the antiwar Fall Offensive. This study was undertaken at the specific request of the White House. Attached is Bureau's copy of this report which is being provided to the White House and member agencies.

This report is based entirely on FBI information. The report sets forth available information concerning antiwar protests and demonstrations planned in October and November, 1971, by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the National Peace Action Coalition, and other militant antiwar groups. It points out that there has been little publicity and planning for forthcoming antiwar protests and as result it seems likely the events will not attract a large number of people.

ACTION:

*J*  
For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9/29/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] has advised that the White House has requested IEC to prepare an estimate on the future implications to domestic order posed by events at Attica State Prison. The White House is interested in the scope of the problem posed by prison riots as well as the influences which create these conditions in the penal system. Of particular interest is the influence of black and New Left extremists in prison disorders.

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According to [redacted] 10/15/71 has been set as the deadline for this estimate and all member agencies of IEC are being requested to furnish any pertinent data they may possess.

The Bureau has previously levied a requirement on the field to furnish data developed regarding the extremist activity directed against prisons and the field has been instructed to submit such data in form suitable for dissemination by 10/1/71. Upon receipt of this material, Bureau representatives on IEC Staff will prepare a summary which can be submitted to IEC. This will be submitted for prior approval by the Bureau.

## ACTION:

When completed, summary will be submitted for your approval.

V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *MS*

DATE: 10/1/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for October-November, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/12/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

At the suggestion of the National Security Agency representative, the staff of the IEC has agreed to undertake a study on the following subject: An Assessment of the Communications and Communications Security Capabilities of Violence-Prone Groups Within the United States. It is believed such a report will be useful for planning purposes and for operational support of law enforcement authorities in the event of major widespread civil disturbances.

Specifically, the study will cover the following points:

- 1) Evidence of the use of radio communications by members of dissident groups which are likely to undertake violent or illegal actions (including type of equipment used and information on techniques and procedures used such as call signs, call words, etc.).
- 2) Evidence of the use of codes, ciphers, cover terms or scramblers by such groups.
- 3) Evidence of monitoring by dissident groups of communications of law enforcement groups or evidence of knowledge of procedures used by law enforcement forces (such as emergency frequencies).
- 4) Evidence of the use of communications deception against law enforcement forces by dissident groups for disruptive purposes.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

A deadline of 12/1/71 has been set for the contributions of the various member agencies.

ACTION:

1) Attached for approval is an airtel to 17 field offices which cover the activities of major dissident groups or which have covered large-scale demonstrations in recent years. These offices may possibly have pertinent information on this subject matter. These offices are being requested to furnish any pertinent information they may have developed. A deadline of 11/15/71 has been set.

2) Upon receipt of response from the field, Bureau representatives on IEC will prepare an overall report for submission to IEC. This report will be submitted to the Bureau for prior approval, however.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 10/21/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

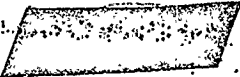
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
(REVISION OF THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE)

At the specific request of the White House, the IEC prepared and submitted a comprehensive report dated 9/24/71 outlining scheduled antiwar activities and an evaluation of the potential for civil disorders. This report, although incorporating data from various other agencies, was prepared to a considerable extent on FBI data.

The Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, on 9/18/71 requested the IEC to update this report. Attached is the Bureau's copy of the revised estimate dated 10/21/71 which for the most part was prepared and based on data furnished by the FBI. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>4/2</sup>

DATE: 10/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter <sup>2</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda reporting that the IEC had been requested by the White House to prepare a summary regarding problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information, including appropriate recommendations.

Attached is a draft of the proposed report on this subject which has been prepared by the staff of the IEC. In summary, this report outlines the major problems and policies which relate to this matter; summarizes the pertinent executive orders and directives relating to this issue and comments on their effectiveness; sets forth the major lessons learned from the "Pentagon Papers" fiasco; and lists specific recommendations to tighten Government security and better protect classified data.

Recommendations include a conclusion that all agencies should have centralized control of releases involving classified data and that such releases should first be cleared by appropriate intelligence or security personnel to assure that it is sanitized. Recommendation was also made that contacts with news media should be tightly controlled with clearly defined procedures and a central office to handle press contacts. In addition, a recommendation was made that all contacts with news media, on or off the job, should be made a matter of record when official business is discussed.

The report also recommends that, in cases of leaks to the press of classified data even where criminal prosecution is not possible, thorough administrative action

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

should be undertaken by the agency involved. It has always been the Bureau's position that the ultimate answer to leaks lies in tight administrative control and internal discipline within the various agencies.

The report also calls for improved security training and orientation programs both within the Government and private industries handling classified material and for tougher security inspections. This report specifically deplores the practices of some Government officials retaining classified documents as "private papers" and urges that an executive directive be issued prohibiting this practice.

From the above, it can be seen that in large measure this report reflects views long held by the Director and recommends practices which already are followed by the FBI. It is believed this report is an excellent statement of the problem of unauthorized disclosures and that it contains a number of hard-hitting and effective recommendations to improve the situation. The IEC staff is to take up this report at a meeting on 10/26/71. At that time, member agencies will submit any suggested corrections or modifications.

ACTION:

If you approve, Bureau representatives will offer no objection to this report at the 10/26 meeting. You will be advised if any major changes are suggested by other IEC members. A copy of the final version will be provided the Director.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>EM</sup>

DATE: 10/29/71

FROM: R. D. Cotter RDC/TSS

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 9/29/71 advising that the IEC Staff was undertaking a study of the possible threat to domestic order posed by outbreaks at Attica State Prison. With approval, we asked the field to submit pertinent information as to militant influences in the prison system.

Field responses are now all in and there is attached a rough draft summary of material we plan to furnish the IEC for inclusion in an overall study in connection with this project. Attached rough draft summary lists the various prisons where the potential for violence or disorder is strong, together with appropriate background information. No Bureau sources or investigations are jeopardized.

## ACTION:

If you approve, a copy of the attached rough draft will be submitted to the IEC as the Bureau's contribution to this study. Copies of the finished report will be provided to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMM*

DATE: 11/2/71

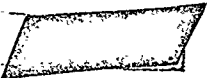
FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for November-December, 1971, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/5/71

R. D. Cotter *RDC*

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

October, 1971, issue of "Esquire" magazine contains article by Ron Rosenbaum captioned "Secrets of the Little Blue Box." Article relates to "phone phreaking"-- the use of telephone lines by private individuals or underground groups who are familiar with the various signals and coding systems employed by the telephone company.

According to the article, copy of which is attached, it is possible for a handful of "phone phreaks" to tie up the entire telephone system of the Nation. In addition, "phone phreaks" reportedly have developed a simple method of tapping telephones.

Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, has requested the IEC to prepare a study analyzing this matter. Specifically, Mr. Dean would like a determination made as to the national security hazards posed, if any, by so-called "phone phreaks." All member agencies of the IEC are being asked to submit contributions.

## ACTION:

FBI Laboratory should review attached article and submit any observations it may have which can be included in IEC report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DATE: 11/10/71

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda reporting request of White House that IEC prepare summary regarding problem of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

Attached is a copy of finished IEC report which sets forth following specific recommendations to strengthen Government security and better protect classified data:

1. That uniform procedures be established to control release of classified information.

2. That each agency should have clearly defined procedures regarding contacts with news media with centralized control of such contacts and requirement that contacts be made a matter of record, where official business is discussed.

3. That, where criminal prosecution is precluded, thorough administrative inquiry and corrective action should be taken by agency concerned.

4. That all agencies upgrade their security orientation programs, including participation by top-level officials.

5. That agencies having primary security responsibility of industrial facilities should assign a security official to those industrial facilities which handle substantial amounts of highly classified material.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

6. That the National Security Council establish an office solely devoted to insuring that provisions of Executive Order 10501 (relating to classification) are uniformly carried out throughout the Government.

7. That the practice of some Government officials of retaining control of classified material as "private papers" is a serious threat to security and should be prohibited.

8. That clearances to employees of industrial contractors should have a specific terminal date and, in any case, be ended when the purpose for which the clearance was granted ends.

9. That appropriate Federal statutes be reviewed to make them more applicable in covering cases such as the "Pentagon Papers" incident. (This would be a matter for the Department of Justice to handle.)

It is felt this report represents an excellent summary of the overall problem and that the above-cited recommendations would, if carried out, drastically improve overall Government security. To be effective, of course, a continuing interest of this problem by top-level officials is essential, including a willingness to allocate funds and other resources where needed. No action on the part of the Bureau is needed at this time. As a matter of fact, the Committee's recommendations are closely patterned after the Bureau's existing policies.

CONTINUED -- OVER

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

ACTION:

For the Director's information. Copies of this report are being furnished to the White House and member agencies of the IEC.



## Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/18/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, has requested that IEC conduct an in-depth study of the plans and strategies of the "militant left vis a vis the labor movement." This request was prompted by a news-letter emphasizing the need for worker-student alliances which was prepared by the Revolutionary Marxist Caucus, an adjunct of the Spartacist League. To a great extent, of course, this study will depend upon information furnished by the Bureau.

In line with the above, Bureau will furnish background data regarding attempts of the militant left, both black and white, to exert influence and draw strength from the American Labor Movement. This data, available in Bureau files, will include a brief history of the communist movement, both Chinese and Soviet oriented, as related to the role of labor in the movement with special emphasis placed upon plans and strategies of New Left and black extremist groups.

A brief summary will be included regarding the various splinter groups and their plans to infiltrate and use the labor movement in furthering their various causes. The study will be mainly concerned with current activities.

When completed, the above information will be prepared by the Bureau's representatives on IEC and submitted for your approval. The data will then be incorporated along with contributions from other member agencies in a report on the in-depth study requested by the White House.

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

ACTION:

If approved, individual sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division will be requested to assemble pertinent information regarding the policies and activities of the various groups as follows:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Extremist Intelligence     | - League of Revolutionary Workers; International Black Workers Congress   |
| Internal Security          | - Details regarding Communist Party, USA, and Socialist Workers Party   |
| Nationalities Intelligence | - Progressive Labor Party; Revolutionary Union  |
| New Left                   | - Students for a Democratic Society; Worker-Student Alliance; Revolutionary Youth Movement; Young Socialist Alliance; Student Mobilization Committee; National Peace Action Coalition |

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 11/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda reporting request of the White House that IEC undertake a study of the possible threat to domestic order posed by outbreaks at Attica State Prison.

Attached report emphasizes possibility of major disorders in penal institutions; however, official opinion is that chances of major uprisings are slight and have not been significantly increased by the Attica incident. Only in a few isolated cases is there information regarding concerted effort by extremist groups to organize prisoners or foment disorder. Major prisons in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York are considered to have highest potential for future disorders.

Data necessary for this study was requested of the field and information so obtained, along with that furnished by Bureau of Prisons, has been incorporated in attached report. In large part, this report was prepared and based on FBI material. No action is required.

ACTION:

*IN* For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum



TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>EM</sup>

DATE: 12/1/71

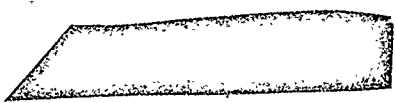
FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for December, 1971, -January, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memorandum indicating study being made by IEC for the White House regarding the interrelationship of black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere. Attached draft copy of this study, prepared by Bureau representatives on IEC, is submitted for your approval.

The attached draft, which was prepared from contributions from the Bureau, CIA, and the Department of Defense, documents black power organizations in Canada, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and the United States. The information contained therein regarding black power in Canada and the United States was obtained primarily from Bureau documents and the information regarding such activities in the Caribbean and Central and South America was prepared from contributions furnished by the CIA and Department of Defense. This study emphasizes the potential possessed by black power organizations but points out interrelationship between them is very limited. The study shows that racial disorders have occurred in various countries in the Western Hemisphere; however, there is little evidence to indicate that these racial disorders were other than local or that militant elements or an alien country affected such disorders.

ACTION:

If approved, this study will be submitted to IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

12/22/71

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (NSCIC)

President Nixon's recently announced reorganization of the U. S. foreign intelligence effort includes the establishment of captioned Committee headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, President's chief foreign affairs advisor. Its prime mission will be to insure that the intelligence needs of various U. S. officials and agencies are being fulfilled.

On 12/22/71

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, advised as follows: The Attorney General, who represents the Justice Department on the NSCIC, has instructed that the various components of Justice (FBI, Immigration and Naturalization Service, etc.) be canvassed in order to compile a comprehensive listing of the intelligence requirements of the Department which he can present at a meeting of NSCIC in mid-January. [redacted] is handling this matter for the Attorney General and asked whether I could provide him with a listing of the FBI's intelligence requirements for inclusion in the overall Justice presentation. Wells said what they want is a list of broad categories or types of information which the Bureau needs from agencies producing foreign intelligence (Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency). Examples would be as follows:

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- 1) All available information regarding contacts between foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character and persons or organizations in the United States

Prior to

JAN

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: National Security Council  
Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)

2) All available information concerning the travel, contacts, and activities abroad by U. S. nationals or resident aliens who are of security interest.

In addition to such obvious categories falling within our jurisdiction, we should also include items which would assist in carrying out our responsibilities. An example would be the organization and composition of the Soviet intelligence services together with information regarding Soviet intelligence capabilities, overall objectives, specific targets, modus operandi, communications, security practices, and similar information which is of value in our counterintelligence operations. We should also include any items which, although not relating to a hostile or communist country, could have a bearing on our activities. An example might be information regarding the reliability or capabilities of friendly foreign intelligence services with which the Bureau deals.

All sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division are being canvassed and an overall list of this Division's requirements will be prepared and submitted for approval. In addition to the needs of the Bureau in the security field, [redacted] said we should also list any categories of information we need in connection with our coverage of organized crime. The Special Investigative Division is being requested to furnish such a list for inclusion in our submission to the Department.

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ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, a listing of the Bureau's intelligence needs will be submitted for approval prior to its being furnished to [redacted].

## Memorandum

Mr. Conrad

DATE: December 28, 1971

W. W. Bradley *W. W. Bradley*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

By memorandum, R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller, dated 11/5/71, the Laboratory was requested to submit observations on any national security hazards posed by "phone phreaking," the use of telephone lines by private individuals who are familiar with various signalling systems employed by the telephone company. Reference memorandum was precipitated by an article in the October, 1971, issue of Esquire magazine by Ron Rosenbaum, captioned "Secrets of the Little Blue Box."

The term "blue box" is applied to a tone signalling device which generates tones normally used by toll operators and telephone switching equipment to initiate and dial long distance calls within the telephone direct distance dialing network (DDD). The Laboratory has been familiar with "blue boxes" for many years. A number of "blue boxes" submitted by the field have been examined in the Laboratory. "Phone phreaks" are individuals who are either technically competent to build a "blue box" or have obtained one from some source and who amuse themselves by using the "blue box" to make toll-free calls within the DDD network. Some "blue boxes" are known to have been used by gamblers to make toll-free calls that normally produce no record of the call to telephone company billing equipment. In a recent Title III court-authorized wiretap in Las Vegas, interceptions were made of a "blue box" so used.

The Laboratory is of the opinion that "blue boxes" do not pose any substantial national security threat to telephone communications. A "blue box" could be used to initiate a single long distance call thereby tying up a single calling path, but it is not felt likely that a sufficient number of "blue boxes" could be operated independently to tie up enough single channels to materially effect the toll network.



Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The Bell System and most independent telephone companies do not provide dial accessible busy verification codes to allow dialing into a call in progress, which could be a simple method of wiretapping.

Various defense telephone networks which are accessible by DDD have an operator intercept such calls and handle dialing within the network.

While the Laboratory does not have information on many computer systems accessible by telephone dialing, such systems as NCIC, which is the center of a dedicated network, appear to have adequate safe guards to prevent unauthorized use or manipulation of data stored in the computer.

While it is felt that the "blue box" and "phone phreaking" do not at this time pose any national security threat based on available information, it would behoove the major telephone companies to continually review their vast switching systems as to susceptibility to unauthorized access to insure that new features do not inadvertently open a door which could effect essential telephone communications.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information,

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>6/11/71</sup>

DATE: 12/29/71

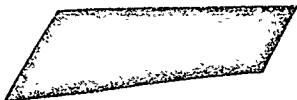
FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the <sup>X</sup>"Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for January-February, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/4/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (NSCIC)

Reference memorandum of 12/22/71 advising of the Attorney General's need for comprehensive list of Bureau's intelligence requirements to be included in overall Departmental presentation to captioned Committee in mid-January, 1972. Attached is a list of the Bureau's intelligence requirements which, if you approve, will be furnished to [redacted] the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, for the Attorney General.

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All sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division and appropriate sections of the Special Investigative Division furnished the requirements in the security field and in the Bureau's coverage of organized crime. These requirements include the obtaining of all available information regarding:

- 1) Contacts between foreign-based organizations of a revolutionary, extremist or procommunist character and persons or organizations in the United States;
- 2) Travel, contacts, and activities abroad by U. S. nationals or resident aliens who are of a security interest or who are members or have connections with organized crime in the United States;
- 3) Transfer of funds, under control of members of organized crime, to foreign banks and their possible return to the United States;
- 4) Soviet-bloc, Cuban and Chinese intelligence services;
- 5) Existence of and details regarding "underground railroads," urban guerrilla warfare training, and international peace conferences as well as foreign conferences and meetings by black extremists and revolutionary groups;
- 6) Funding by foreign governments of groups of revolutionary, extremist or procommunist groups in the United States;
- 7) Location of U. S. fugitives and foreign assistance given Selective Service violators and military deserters by foreign individuals or groups;
- 8) Flow of revolutionary propaganda, speeches, articles, and radio broadcasts

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: National Security Council  
Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)

between U. S. and foreign countries, particularly China, Cuba, and North Vietnam; 9) Reliability and capabilities of foreign intelligence services of countries where FBI Legal Attaches are assigned; 10) Experimental developments from domestic as well as foreign agencies dealing with communications, photography, chemicals, and visual aids used in intelligence activities; and 11) Movement of foreign nationals in U. S. who have propensity for violence, particularly bombing activity.

Attached requirements are broad in scope as indicated by the Attorney General's request and it is felt they cover the Bureau's needs in its investigations in the internal security field and in organized crime.

ACTION:

If approved, attached list will be submitted to Wells for submission to the Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/4/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda indicating study being prepared by IEC for the White House regarding the inter-relationship of black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere. A draft copy of this study was previously submitted for your approval.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of this report which was prepared largely from contributions from the Bureau and CIA. This study emphasizes the potential possessed by black power organizations in the Western Hemisphere but points out interrelationship between them is very limited. It shows that racial disorders have occurred in various countries; however, there is little evidence to indicate that these racial disorders were other than local or that militant elements or an alien country affected such disorders.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/24/72

FROM: R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] advised that the following request was levied on the IEC on 1/19/72 by the Honorable John Dean, Counsel to the President.

Mr. Dean said that the White House desires that the IEC prepare regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions based on information supplied by member agencies.

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Mr. Dean told [redacted] that beginning immediately they would like to get monthly reports on the Republican Convention in San Diego, 8/21-24/72, and the Democratic Convention in Miami Beach, 7/10-13/72. Beginning about May, the White House desires biweekly reports and reports on a weekly basis beginning about 7/1/72. Mr. Dean told [redacted] that the White House would expect the IEC to serve as a focal point for pertinent information as to possible disturbances at the two political conventions.

The IEC has for some time been collecting information concerning the two major conventions, both of a public source nature and data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies in letterhead memorandum form.

Attached is a draft of the first estimate prepared by the IEC staff concerning the forthcoming Republican Convention. In summary, it shows that leaders of national protest groups are calling for a million demonstrators at the Republican Convention to protest against President Nixon's policies. To date, demonstration leaders are stressing nonviolent tactics, but past

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

experience indicates large-scale demonstrations can rapidly develop into violence despite announced peaceful intentions. San Diego has been relatively free of demonstrations in the past, but the Republican Convention will serve as a magnet, drawing large numbers of youth to the city for the Convention including "street people" and others experienced in militant disruptions.

All Bureau information incorporated in the attached report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memorandum form to interested agencies, including the IEC.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That attached draft be approved.

2) That appropriate sections of Domestic Intelligence Division be alert to supply Bureau representatives on the IEC with pertinent information regarding possible disruptions at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions in a form suitable for dissemination (reports, letterhead memoranda or teletypes from which administrative data is excised).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller<sup>m</sup>

DATE: 1/28/72

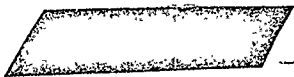
FROM : R. D. Cotter RDC

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for February-March, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *em*

DATE: 2/3/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *rc*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

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[redacted] has advised that the IEC, with White House approval, will undertake an intelligence estimate of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), militant anti-Soviet group which is suspected of employing violent tactics on a number of occasions. The estimate is aimed at coordinating all pertinent data held by member IEC agencies concerning the JDL, including its strength, international connections, and likely future strategy. All member agencies have been requested to furnish relevant data in their possession.

The Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation of JDL activities in the U.S. and has already prepared and disseminated to interested outside agencies a considerable number of reports and letterhead memoranda.

## ACTION:

If you approve, copies of all reports and letterhead memoranda previously disseminated on the JDL will be provided to Bureau representatives on the IEC. This material will be summarized in the form of an overall report which, after approval, can be furnished to IEC in response to its needs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>ES</sup>

DATE: 2/4/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter <sup>DC</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memorandum advising of request levied on the IEC by the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at the forthcoming Democratic Convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, 7/10-13/72. In summary, this report shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated an intention to conduct demonstrations during the Convention, no definite plans have been formulated to date.

This report contains public source information as well as data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memoranda to interested agencies including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>EM</sup>

DATE: 2/15/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter <sup>RCG/gtt</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 11/18/71 setting forth request of the Honorable John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, for an in-depth study of the plans and strategies of the "militant left vis a vis the labor movement." Your approval was requested and received to furnish information of this nature in possession of the Bureau to Bureau representatives on the IEC staff for preparation of above study. Attached draft copy of this study, prepared by Bureau representatives, is submitted for your approval.

The attached draft, which was prepared almost exclusively from Bureau contributions, sets out activities of various communist groups in their attempts to infiltrate and control the labor movement in the United States. The draft shows that although extensive effort has been made along this line its effect on the U.S. labor movement is, at present, insignificant. The study traces the growth of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States showing the full extent of its infiltration into labor unions through World War II and then its expulsion from the movement and its futile attempts to regain its former position. Additionally, the study shows the effect of militant black and student groups and their attempts to propel the worker into the leadership of the revolution against capitalism.

ACTION:

If approved, this study will be submitted to the IEC.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *MS*

DATE: 2/28/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report concerning possible disruptions at the Republican Convention to be held in San Diego, California, 8/21-24/72. In summary, this report shows that although leaders of several protest groups have indicated plans are being made to conduct demonstrations during the Convention, no definite plans have been formulated as yet. However, leaders of both East Coast and West Coast organizations are beginning to coordinate activities and substantial money is being received for such activities.

This report contains public source information as well as data made available by the Bureau and other member agencies. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memoranda to interested agencies including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 2/28/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

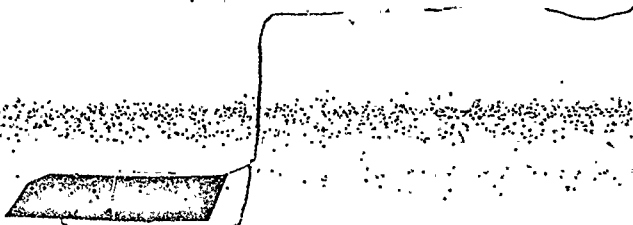
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference my memorandum 2/15/72 attaching rough draft of a report of an in-depth study of plans and strategies of the "militant left vis a vis the labor movement." This study was conducted at the specific request of the White House. Referenced memorandum requested and received approval for submission of this data to the IEC staff for preparation of above study.

Attached is Bureau's copy of <sup>the report of</sup> this study which was prepared almost exclusively from Bureau contributions. It sets out activities of various communist groups and their attempts to infiltrate and control the labor movement in the United States. It is also pointed out that although extensive effort has been made by these groups its effect on the U.S. labor movement is, at present, insignificant. The study traces the growth of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States showing the full extent of its infiltration into labor unions through World War II and then its expulsion from the movement and its futile attempts to regain its former position of influence. In addition, the study shows the effort of militant black and student groups to propel the worker into the leadership of the revolution against capitalism.

ACTION:

For your information



# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/29/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *we*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for March-April, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure *GTT*

CTP-1.1.1

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3-14-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising or request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 3-13-72, concerning possible disruptions at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Miami, Florida, in July, 1972. In summary, this report shows interest in the Convention by national dissident groups appears to have increased during the past month. The Youth International Party is planning various types of demonstrations and activities to be held prior to the Convention but leading up to a culmination in Miami during the Democratic Convention. The Congress of African Peoples had a meeting in February, 1972, and discussed plans for disruption on the Convention. National leaders of this organization and those of other dissident groups have expressed an interest in disrupting the Convention. Very little planning for such disruptions by these dissident groups is being done on a local level.

The last paragraphs of this report under the caption of "Law Enforcement Planning" show that the Bureau and the United States Secret Service are participating with state and local agencies in preparations for possible disruptions at the Democratic National Convention. This

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

report, however, points out that Federal agencies, such as Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division and Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, United States Coast Guard, and the military services have not to date been included in the overall planning as is the case in the preparations being made for possible disruptions at the Republican National Convention.

This report contains public source data, contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated in this report has been previously disseminated in letterhead memoranda to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>me</sup>

DATE: 3-27-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter <sup>RDC/STT</sup>

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 3-27-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention (RNC) to be held in San Diego, California, 8/21-24/72. This report shows that on a national scale such organizations as the Youth International Party (YIPPIES), Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and the Red Balloon Collective plan to participate in demonstrations at San Diego, but definite plans are slow in being formulated. Election Year Strategy Information Center, formed by nationally known dissidents such as [redacted] Jerry Rubin, Stu Albert, and John Lennon is no longer a functioning group; however, a new group has been formed by these individuals which is known as Youth Election Strategy. The apparent purpose of group is to raise funds for demonstrations at the RNC.

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According to report, on the local scene two major groups have apparently decided to work together to coordinate demonstrations. Leader of United Farm Workers Union has promised 25,000 farm workers for a demonstration, and other local groups are joining in plans for demonstrations against the RNC.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

Observations set out in attached report state that while it is claimed demonstrations will be nonviolent, plans are being made to obtain bail bond funds, indicating civil disobedience and/or violent confrontations are expected. Prospects of massive demonstrations have been enhanced by farm workers' promise to furnish 25,000 for demonstration. This action will probably draw support from the large Mexican-American population in southern California.

Report concludes law enforcement task force established to coordinate local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies, continues to hold regular meetings and formulate plans to deal with major contingency situations which may arise during RNC.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3-31-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RD/STT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for April-May, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action required.

ACTION:

For information

Enclosure

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

3/31/72

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda of 12-22-71 and 1-4-72, captioned "National Security Council Intelligence Committee (NSCIC)," which requested and set out comprehensive listing of the Bureau's intelligence requirements which could be satisfied from sources outside the United States. In furtherance of President Nixon's announced reorganization of U. S. intelligence efforts, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) is currently evaluating existing procedures and establishing intelligence requirements of the various intelligence-gathering agencies which can be obtained from domestic, as well as foreign sources.

By letter dated 3-21-72, a copy of which is attached, addressed to [redacted] [redacted] requested a listing of intelligence requirements which can be satisfied by collection within the United States. [redacted] has requested all agencies represented on IEC, including the Bureau, to furnish him a list of each agency's intelligence requirements which will be consolidated and furnished to the FIAB by the IEC in accordance with the above request. According to [redacted] this list should consist of broad categories or types of information which the Bureau needs to fulfill its responsibilities in the intelligence field. These would include those requirements which the Bureau itself would fulfill, as well as those to be fulfilled by other agencies. Included would be many of those requirements approved by referenced memorandum of 1-4-72 and additional requirements which are indigenous to domestic collection.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

In addition to obvious categories falling within our jurisdiction, we should also include items which would assist in carrying out our responsibilities. An example would be the organization and composition of the Soviet intelligence services together with information regarding Soviet intelligence capabilities, overall objectives, specific targets, modus operandi, communications, security practices, and similar information which would be of value in our counterintelligence operations. We should also include any items which, although not relating to a hostile or communist country, could have a bearing on our activities. An example might be information regarding the reliability or capabilities of friendly foreign intelligence services with which the Bureau deals.

All Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division are being canvassed, and an overall list of this Division's requirements will be prepared and submitted for approval. In addition to the needs of the Bureau in the security field, [ ] has requested we should also list any categories of information we need in connection with our coverage of organized crime. The Special Investigative Division is being requested to furnish such a list for inclusion in our submission to the Department.

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ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, a listing of the Bureau's intelligence needs will be submitted for approval prior to being furnished to the IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4-14-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 4-14-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, July, 1972. This report shows that on a national scale such organizations as the Young Workers Liberation League, Zeigtgeist International Party, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, White Panther Party and the Anti-War Union plan to participate in demonstrations at Miami Beach. Civil rights groups such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Congress of Racial Equality have shown interest in participation in the Convention.

On the local scene, the Miami Snowplow Company, a coalition of numerous state organizations, is making plans to provide services for demonstrators. Information recently obtained indicates this organization being funded by a local community organization, as well as funds from Dade County. Florida Peoples Platform Coalition and the Miami Liberation Front have organized to lead the demonstrations. The Florida Peoples Platform Coalition has tentatively decided upon activities during the Convention which will consist of rallies, teach-ins and marches.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

According to the report, law enforcement planning is being coordinated by Federal, state and local agencies. Additional measure of having National Guard in the Miami area during the Convention has been promised.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

4/26/72

~~SECRET~~

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memorandum of 3-31-72 by which all sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division and the Organized Crime Section of the Special Investigative Division were requested to furnish intelligence requirements needed by the Bureau in order to fulfill its duties. As stated in referenced memorandum, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) in furtherance of the President's announced reorganization of United States intelligence efforts has requested IEC to compile a list of intelligence requirements which can be satisfied by collection within the United States.

Attached is a comprehensive list of the Bureau's intelligence requirements as submitted by the above-mentioned sections. These requirements are broad in nature and cover the entire spectrum of the Bureau's needs from espionage by foreign intelligence agents to subversion by extremists and revolutionary domestic groups and to the local activities of groups attempting to disrupt and/or harass legitimate Government activities, as well as organized crime, bombings and Antiriot Law violations. The great majority of these requirements are satisfied by the Bureau itself and the listing of them does not indicate a gap in intelligence gathering.

ACTION:

If approved, these requirements will be submitted to IEC, where the Bureau's representatives will insure their incorporation into the Committee's final compilation for the FIAB.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

5/1/72

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 4-28-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention which is tentatively scheduled for San Diego, California, in August, 1972. Although there is a strong speculation that this Convention will be moved to Miami, this report is being submitted in order to incorporate all pertinent data that has been developed regarding plans for demonstrations. This report shows that on a national scale Students for a Democratic Society; Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Antiwar Union; Committee for Non-violent Action; Progressive Labor Party and a group of individuals formerly affiliated with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice; Youth International Party and the White Panther Party continue to make plans for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. A right wing oriented organization, known as the Secret Army Organization apparently formed of former Minutemen, has set up activities in San Diego to "control and counter dissident elements should they get out of control during the Convention."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

On the local scene, the San Diego Convention Coalition is beset with serious internal problems, and the Community Congress of San Diego has announced establishment of a group to provide for medical, legal, housing and other aid for the demonstrators. Unsubstantiated information indicates dissident elements have formed battle plans for rioting and accelerated violence, including bombing; however, these reports appear to be only grandiose schemes of individuals who do not have sufficient backing to accomplish substantial disturbances.

On the international scene, the San Diego Convention Coalition has received a letter of support from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People, a quasi-official organization of the North Vietnamese Government.

General law enforcement task force continues to hold meetings, but in view of possible change of location, San Diego Police Department is holding further plans for the Convention in abeyance.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5-1-72

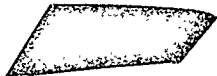
FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for May-June, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT


# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

5-8-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

 IEC, has advised that the White House has expressed an interest in being advised of the plans and the disturbance potential of demonstrations scheduled for May 27 for Washington, D. C.

These demonstrations are in protest to the U. S. support of European colonialist rule in Southern Africa, including present situation in Rhodesia. They are sponsored by the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee, a group composed of pan-African organizations and the Congress of African Peoples. Individuals involved in these demonstrations are expected to range from the most militant to high-level civil rights leaders. They are expected to draw support from all levels of the black community and could easily involve violence.

In view of the violence potential of the above demonstrations, the IEC, in accordance with the White House request, is obtaining all available information concerning the plans for these demonstrations from the member agencies of IEC. Information developed by the Bureau will be furnished to IEC by the Bureau's representatives and will be included in the overall reports submitted to the White House.

ACTION:

If approved, Bureau representatives will furnish desired information to IEC as developed.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

5-12-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-12-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention which is scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in July, 1972. This report attempts to show the disruptive influences that exist, both on a national and local level, and to predict their influence on the upcoming Convention.

Potential for disturbances at the Democratic National Convention have increased with the formation of the Antiwar Union (AU) under the leadership of [redacted] and other nationally known protest leaders. The report goes on to observe that the Miami anti-Castro Cubans present a possible disruptive influence should participants at the Convention propose easing of relations with Castro's Cuba. The two local groups, Florida Peoples Platform Coalition (FPPC) and the Miami Snowplow Company, continue to plan for services and activities during the Democratic National Convention.

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FPPC plans "low key educational-type demonstrations." No indication of additional foreign support of disruptive activities at the Convention has appeared; and law enforcement

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

support elements continue to work jointly on protective efforts to guard against disruptive tactics. The committee report indicates that although the recent bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of North Vietnamese harbors have triggered extensive protests, it is too early to predict the influence these events will have upon the Convention.

This report contains contributions from other Government agencies, as well as information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has been previously disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

5-22-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The White House has requested an evaluation be prepared by IEC setting out the plans and disturbance potential of the May 27, 1972, African Liberation Day demonstration in Washington, D. C. By memorandum dated 5-8-72, approval was received for Bureau representatives on the IEC to furnish the Committee information concerning this demonstration.

Attached is the initial IEC report in which the disturbance potential of the demonstration is rated as high in view of the extremist individuals and organizations involved in its planning. The Committee feels that although the demonstration may not reach the attendance figure of 10,000 as predicted by its leaders, there will be sufficient numbers to present a potential for violence.

Led by such individuals as LeRoi Jones; Howard Fuller, and extremist leaders of the Black Panther Party and the Republic of New Africa, and focused against such targets as the South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese Embassies, the individual participants could easily be incited to commit acts of destruction, as well as confrontation with law enforcement officers.

An additional evaluation will be submitted prior to the demonstration when a check of transportation sources will give a more realistic indication as to the number of participants coming from outside the City.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

All Bureau information incorporated into this report has been previously disseminated to interested Government agencies.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

5-24-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-23-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1972. This report points out that organizations are beginning to form which are focusing their attention on the Miami Beach site for the Republican Convention. Leaders of groups formerly planning demonstrations at the San Diego site are now joining with East Coast groups and are in the process of forming the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC) to prepare for protest at both national political conventions.

Attached report observes that a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., of leaders has indicated the formation of the MCC and the apparent opposition of [redacted] and his militant Anti-War Union to peaceful demonstrations. The report concludes that it is currently too early to estimate the size or intensity of the disruptions at the Republican Convention.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from various Government agencies, including the large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated herein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

5-30-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 5-26-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in July, 1972. This report points out that the number of participants in protest demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention is expected to be small and the potential for violence is rated as low. The report continues that although the above is predicted, disruptions are possible in view of the fact [redacted] and members of his group have decided to independently organize activities for both conventions. Leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Youth International Party additionally plan activities which could lead to disruptions.

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Attached report sets out information concerning the formation of a new organization known as the Miami Conventions Coalition, which allegedly will act as an umbrella-type guidance group for both conventions and will establish media and control centers for both conventions.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6-5-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-2-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1972. This report concludes that currently the potential for disruptions at the Republican National Convention is substantial in view of recent information indicating that most protest groups will place the greatest emphasis on this Convention. The report points out that leaders of various protest groups who recently met in Washington, D. C., have begun preparations for protests at both conventions and that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War will attempt to bring about confrontations with the police in Miami Beach.

The Youth International Party has secured housing and office space in Miami Beach in preparation for both conventions. The report also points out the emergence of opposition to protest demonstrations by Cuban exile groups, many of whose members are armed. This fact alone increases greatly the potential for violence. The attached report also indicates that dissension and factionalism, which exists among protest groups, have hampered the planning of these groups for the political conventions; however, whether this will seriously hamper the activities cannot yet be determined.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6-5-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for June-July, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6-12-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-9-72, regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report states that the Miami Conventions Coalition has been formed to organize protest activities for both national conventions in Miami Beach this summer. Although this group's plans call for low key demonstrations, several groups, including the Youth International Party, Anti-War Union and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, intend to protest more militantly at the Democratic National Convention. All groups will apparently focus their protest activities on the Republican National Convention later in August.

The report points out that protest organizations, as well as local officials, have expressed concern regarding opposition to protest demonstrations by various Cuban exile groups in the Miami area. An antiprotest movement, known as "Operation Backbone," is underway in an attempt to ban the use of public property by protest groups. Law enforcement



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

planning is continuing, and command centers have been established in the Miami Beach area. Law enforcement assignments have been made, and training programs are underway in preparation for any emergency during the conventions. The report concludes that the number of participants currently expected in protest activities at the Democratic National Convention is small, and the potential for disruption is considered low even though volatile Cuban refugees present a definite potential for violence.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6-20-72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-16-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups continue to plan for activities at the Republican National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which was formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low key nonviolent demonstrations; but [redacted] and other protest leaders are urging confrontations with police.

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The attached report points out that currently it is impossible to predict the number of participants. The potential for violence remains substantial despite pessimism on the part of some protest leaders as to the success of protest activities. Large number of Cuban exiles in the Miami area increases the potential for violence.

Law enforcement planning is continuing and assignments have been made in preparation for any emergency during both conventions. These preparations include the establishment of a command center with all interested police agencies

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

in the basement of the Miami Beach auditorium, which is located in the Convention Hall complex. A training program is underway to teach law enforcement officers methods of coping with potential disorders without violent confrontation.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6/23/72

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: STAFF SUPPORT -- INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

During May, 1971, former Attorney General Mitchell requested that Bureau assign two qualified Agents and one secretary to permanent working staff of Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC). This Committee is composed of representatives of Justice, Bureau, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Secret Service, Defense Department and Treasury Department and it prepares reports and estimates, primarily regarding possible civil disorders for the White House and the Attorney General.

In response to Attorney General Mitchell's request, two Agents were assigned full time to IEC in May, 1971 (Section Chief R. D. Cotter and Supervisor G. T. Tunstall). Cotter has recently been appointed to the newly created post of Bureau's Document Classification Officer to carry out implementation of the new classification and declassification procedures. It is believed SA Tunstall can at this time handle the Bureau's representation to IEC alone; however, we should advise the Attorney General of our recall of one representative from IEC.

## ACTION:

Attached for approval is appropriate letter to Attorney General in this connection.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

6-27-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6-26-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups continue to plan for activities at the Democratic National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which was formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low key nonviolent demonstrations. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, under [redacted] has independently joined in protest planning.

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The attached report indicates the Vietnam Veterans Against the War anticipate 4,500 members will participate in protest activities. The National Welfare Rights Organization is holding its national convention in Miami Beach immediately prior to the Democratic National Convention and will conclude its activities with a massive march coinciding with the opening of the Democratic Convention.

The report states that Federal troops will be stationed in the Miami area to back up the 5,000-man force of police and National Guardsmen designated as protection for the Convention.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The report concludes that the number of protesters will fall far short of the number predicted earlier by protest leaders. Massive civil disobedience and disruptions are not expected at the Democratic National Convention. Some potential for violence does exist in view of the presence of violence-prone protesters and local antagonism against the protesters by both senior citizens and Cuban exile groups.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7-3-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
- INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for July - August, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7/3/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 6/30/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for 8/21-24/72 in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that protest groups are focusing plans for protest activities at the Republican National Convention. Miami Conventions Coalition, which has been formed to organize protest activities, continues to call for low-key nonviolent demonstrations. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) under Rennie Davis has independently joined in protest planning.

The attached report concludes that while protest leaders have predicted vast numbers of protesters, it is hard to conceive that more than 10,000 could be assembled for the Republican National Convention. Without support of civil rights groups, protesters will have extreme difficulty obtaining sufficient persons to cause serious disruptions. Rumors of counterdemonstrations by groups opposing protesters and the presence of violence-prone leaders, however, precludes a prediction of little potential for violence at the Republican National Convention.



Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7-7-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both forthcoming national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-6-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Democratic National Convention scheduled for July 10-13, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report advises that the Miami Conventions Coalition continues to coordinate protest activities while the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice plans independent actions stressing the antiwar issue. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Youth International Party, and Students for a Democratic Society will also present protest activities during the Convention, but spokesmen claim they will be nonviolent in nature.

The report indicates that the National Welfare Rights Organization and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will represent the victims of poverty and minority groups at the Democratic National Convention. Cuban exile groups are planning counterdemonstrations and threatening actions against protest demonstrators should pro-Castro sympathies be exhibited.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The attached report concludes that the demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention will not attract large numbers of participants and will, in all likelihood, be peaceful and nonviolent. The greatest potential for violence lies with the Cuban refugee groups and their actions against protesters.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7-17-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-14-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report predicts that the lack of success of protest activities during the Democratic National Convention will affect such activities during the Republican National Convention. The number of participants are expected to be greater and the violence potential higher due to opposition to current Vietnam policies and to the general anti-establishment sentiment among the protesters.

The two coalitions in operation just prior to the Democratic National Convention, the Joint People's Action Coalition and the Miami Conventions Coalition, are expected to continue coordination of protest activities for the Republican National Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Youth International Party, and Students for a Democratic Society will apparently form the bulk of protesters prone to disruptions and civil disobedience. Cuban exile groups, with their violent antagonism toward the protesters, continue to increase the potential for violence at the Republican National Convention.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7-31-72

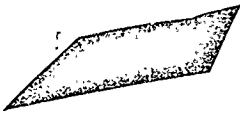
FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for August - September, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

7-31-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 7-28-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows the Miami Conventions Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, while attempting to merge, continue to remain autonomous in planning for protest activities. The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice leaders have drawn up a schedule for activities beginning August 18 and continuing through August 23, with the presentation of the "people's demands" to President Nixon. The report indicates that the Youth International Party does not plan activities, but the Zippies program includes disruptive actions. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War is organizing caravans to travel to the Republican National Convention to participate in ~~protest~~ activities.

The report concludes that while ~~protest group~~ leaders predict up to 100,000 protesters, it is highly unlikely that as many as 10,000 individuals can be assembled for protest activities. The potential for violence, however, is rated higher than during the Democratic National Convention due mainly to the inherent antagonism between the protesters and the current Administration.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

8-7-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 8-4-72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows the Miami Conventions Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice continue to plan for demonstrations and other protest activities. The report indicates a Tactical Manual Committee is issuing a "Republican Convention Tactical Manual," instructing demonstrators on various methods of disrupting the Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War continues to plan "Operation Last Patrol" which will consist of caravans of their members traveling from throughout the United States to Miami Beach.

The report concludes that although protest activities will attract militant individuals who desire to disrupt the Convention and confront authorities, the number of protesters predicted by protest leaders will not be realized. The report states that although current protest plans call for "nonviolent" activities, the protest groups describe various disruptions as being "nonviolent." Disruptions are

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

expected to reach their peak on the day the Presidential nominee makes his acceptance speech, but current law enforcement resources are expected to be adequate to handle such disruptions.

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

8/14/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the latest IEC report dated 8/11/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows that the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC) under the dominance of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) continues to plan for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. MCC has printed and distributed a "tactics manual," a copy of which is attached to this report. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and the Youth International Party (YIP) are to be represented in protest activities at the Convention. The report also states Cuban exile group plans an "Honor America Day." It also reports that the general mood of the Black community in Miami is one of disinterest in both the Convention and the protest activities.

The report concludes that less than 5,000 protesters will participate but they can be expected to cause minor disruptions and even confrontations with police. Law enforcement resources, however, are judged adequate to contain any such disruptions.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

8/18/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of request levied on IEC by the White House for regular reports regarding potential disruptions at both national political conventions.

Attached is a copy of the final IEC report dated 8/18/72 regarding potential disruptions at the Republican National Convention scheduled for August 21-24, 1972, in Miami Beach, Florida. This report shows that the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC), under the dominance of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), continues to plan for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) has begun its automobile caravans but to date only 38 cars are included in the caravans. The report states that members of the Attica Brigade and the Armadillo May Day Tribe, both of which groups have engaged in disruptive activities in the past, plan to participate in demonstrations during the Convention. Anti-Castro Cuban exile groups are expected to demonstrate against the protesters at the Convention with some young Cuban exiles instigating "commando-type" actions.

The report concludes that the number of protesters will not reach 5,000, but civil disobedience can be expected, including attempts to prevent delegates from entering Convention Hall. Whatever disruptions occur are expected to be small and law enforcement resources appear adequate to contain such actions.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E.S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee

The IEC report contains information compiled from contributions from the various Government agencies, including a large volume of information made available by the Bureau. All Bureau information incorporated therein has previously been disseminated to interested agencies, including the IEC.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

8-31-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
~~X~~ INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for September - October, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. In large part, this calendar was prepared and based on FBI data. No action is required.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 9-29-72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is Bureau's copy of the "Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events" for October - November, 1972, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar was prepared by IEC, based on data furnished by the FBI and other participating agencies.

ACTION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/4/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC, formed in late 1970 at the specific instructions of President Nixon, is composed of representatives of the various U. S. intelligence agencies. The Committee, although housed in the Department of Justice space under the direction of an executive director who is a special assistant to the Attorney General, is directly responsible to The White House. Its purpose is to review and evaluate all data collected by the U. S. intelligence community and to submit results of such evaluations to The White House. Participating agencies, including the Bureau, are represented on the working staff.

On March 21, 1972, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB), in furtherance of the President's announced reorganization of U. S. intelligence efforts requested IEC to obtain from the various agencies and furnish to FIAB an overall list of the intelligence requirements of the U. S. intelligence community which could be collected domestically. FIAB requested such list in connection with their study of ways and means to improve the quality of intelligence within the limitations of recent budgetary and other resource constraints imposed upon the overall U. S. intelligence effort.

Attached is a rough draft of a broad, comprehensive list of intelligence requirements compiled by the IEC staff from contributions of member agencies in accordance with the FIAB request. As pointed out in the introduction, intelligence can no longer be defined in the classic context which concerned itself with information regarding foreign governments; their activities, capabilities, military prowess and foreign policies. Such a definition in today's environment is much too limited. Intelligence requirements of the U. S. have broadened and proliferated immensely and, although the old techniques and methods of collection are still valuable, new ones may have to be adopted with increased emphasis on exploitation of available sources within the United States. Although basically this is not a new concept, it has not been fully emphasized or implemented in the past.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

This report, which will be disseminated only to The White House with copies to the IEC member agencies, contains observations which coincide with the already formulated attitude of the FIAB which is interested in and nurturing broader across-the-board intelligence collection efforts. The thrust being put forth is human collection versus mechanical collection. In other words it is being realized that the U. S. has been putting too many eggs in one basket at the expense of what is thought to be by many in the intelligence community a better and more economical means of intelligence collection. The President in his plans for reorganization of intelligence efforts does not desire a cut in intelligence gathering but rather the replacement of costly collection methods with more economical and thorough means.

If this theory is sustained and the President endorses it, the FBI will be the logical agency to handle the job because of our present responsibility of intelligence collecting within the United States. If this occurs and since our duties would be substantially broadened, additional manpower and resources will be needed.

ACTION:

If approved, the bureau's representative on the IEC staff will concur with these requirements for submission to the FIAB.

*DEM*

ADDENDUM BY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR E. S. MILLER 10/4/72 ESM:aeb.

I can endorse the observations made by Mr. Tunstall in this memorandum since we are currently in the process of preparing answers to 36 questions submitted by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a number of which are obviously directed to what appears to be a preordained concept of expanded intelligence collection in the U.S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 10/20/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On 10/18/72 The White House requested that captioned Committee submit by 11/10/72 an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S., for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country.

In order to fulfill the above levy, each member agency of IEC is being asked to furnish any available information regarding the following points:

- 1) Number of foreign students of each designated nationality in the U.S. and their location.
- 2) Membership by these students in either terrorist groups or groups capable of committing acts of terrorism.
- 3) Student groups formed by these students, including size of membership, key officials and any connections with foreign groups such as AL FATAH.
- 4) Actual membership of such students in such terrorist organizations as AL FATAH.
- 5) Relationship of students and/or student groups with other militant groups within the U.S.
- 6) Past terrorist activities in which such students and/or groups have been involved.
- 7) Extent of propaganda efforts conducted by or directed at such students and/or student groups.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

8) Current U.S. restrictions placed upon foreign students.

The evaluation requested will undoubtedly be furnished to the President's committee studying ways and means of preventing terrorist activities in the U.S. The information being requested by IEC can be partially fulfilled by the Extremist Intelligence, Nationalities Intelligence and Revolutionary Activities Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division. These Sections are being canvassed for information in line with the above request and the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff will compile all available data for approval and submission to the IEC. The Bureau's representative thereafter will participate in the preparation of the evaluation which has been requested by The White House.

ACTION:

For information. Upon completion, Bureau's contribution will be submitted for approval prior to being furnished to IEC.

UNITED STATES

# Memorandum

10/24/72

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memoranda advising of the request levied on IEC by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) for a compilation of intelligence requirements which could be collected in whole or in part domestically. Memorandum of 10/4/72 containing a final draft of these requirements was approved by the Acting Director.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of these requirements along with a transmittal letter to the PFIAB indicating that this study is being submitted as working papers. The letter also requests that IEC be consulted prior to distribution of these requirements outside the PFIAB.

The list of requirements is identical to that submitted for approval by the referenced memorandum of 10/4/72.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/9/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The White House has requested captioned Committee submit periodic reports on the potential for violence during demonstrations which may be held during the upcoming Presidential inauguration ceremonies. Bernard Wells, Executive Director of IEC, has indicated that the Committee will shortly begin submissions of weekly communications regarding the plans of dissident and militant groups during the inauguration as well as an evaluation of the disruptive potential of such demonstrations.

Much of the information necessary for this evaluation can be furnished by the Domestic Intelligence Division. If approved, the Extremist Intelligence, Internal Security, Nationalities Intelligence, Research and Revolutionary Activities Sections will be canvassed for information in line with the above request.

ACTION:

If you approve, the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff will compile all pertinent data developed by these Sections and furnish to IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/10/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Re prior memorandum 10/20/72 which set out a request of The White House for the submission by IEC of an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S. for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country.

Reference memorandum indicated that the Extremist Intelligence, Nationalities Intelligence and Revolutionary Activities Sections of the Domestic Intelligence Division would be canvassed for information in line with the above request. The attached is a summary of such information which has been compiled by the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff.

ACTION:

If approved, a copy of the attached summary will be furnished to IEC where the Bureau's representative will participate in the preparation of an overall evaluation as has been requested by The White House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 11/20/72

FROM: G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to advise of a request by IEC for data needed for compilation of a calendar of events, activities and personalities which might be targets of terrorist activities. This is also to request approval for attached letter to be sent to IEC pointing out the type of data the Bureau will furnish.

The President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism has requested IEC prepare, on a weekly basis, such a calendar focusing primarily on domestic activities. In line with this request the Bureau is being asked to furnish any information received regarding events, activities or individuals who could reasonably be expected to attract terrorist attacks.

In connection with this IEC request, the State Department will be furnishing all available data regarding travel of foreign nationals and cultural exchange groups to this country, travel of Soviet and certain communist-bloc diplomatic officials within the U.S. and schedules of international conferences and meetings which may logically be the targets of terrorists. The Secret Service and the Defense Department will be furnishing data regarding travel of U.S. officials who may be subject to such acts. The Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency will also be furnishing, on a weekly basis, any data developed regarding this request.

Additional instructions to the field in connection with this request will not be necessary as recent instructions regarding submission of a weekly summary of terrorist activities included a request for targets of terrorism to be included in this communication.



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

ACTION:

If approved, attached letter will be sent to IEC and pertinent data received by the Bureau will be furnished IEC through the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/21/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for IEC to prepare, on a weekly basis, a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the first IEC compilation dated 11/20/72 in response to such request. This compilation is composed primarily of data furnished by the State Department; however, as the field, in accordance with recent instructions, begins submission of possible targets of terrorism, the Bureau's contribution will become a substantial part of these publications.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

11/27/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

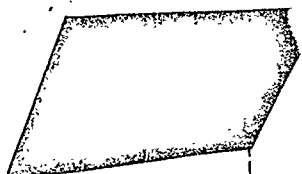
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for IEC to prepare, on a weekly basis, a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the IEC compilation dated 11/27/72 in response to this request.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/5/72

FROM: G. T. Tunstall

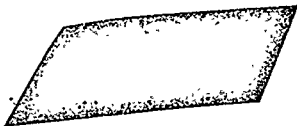
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the IEC compilation dated 12/4/72 in response to this request. Highlighted as targets of particular significance are the January 20, 1973, Presidential Inauguration ceremonies; December 6 launch of Apollo 17; the December 3-4 visit of President Salvador Allende of Chile to the United Nations; the December 3 fund-raising tour of Deputy Israeli Prime Minister; and the current tour of the Moscow circus.

## ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EW*

DATE: 12/5/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for December, 1972-January, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/11/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 4, dated 12/11/72, in response to above request. Continued to be highlighted as targets of particular significance are the 1/20/73 Presidential Inauguration ceremonies, the 12/8 fund raising tour of Deputy Israeli Prime Minister and the current tour of the Moscow circus. In addition, it is pointed out that should former President Truman die his funeral ceremonies will offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks as heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will undoubtedly participate in the funeral.

This compilation also points out that the Christmas season offers an opportunity for an increase in terrorist activities as large numbers of packages and letters will be mailed and increased travel resulting in crowded transportation terminals will offer terrorists greater opportunity.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/11/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall STT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 12/8/72 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration 1/20/73. In this report Students for a Democratic Society, Worker Student Alliance and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War are highlighted as organizations responsible for much of the planning to date of such protest demonstrations. Report also indicates that the violence-prone Revolutionary Union, Youth International Party and the Attica Brigade plan to participate in such activities.

Of particular interest is the reporting of plans by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in cooperation with Arab students in the U.S. to mail letter bombs to prominent U.S. citizens thereby overshadowing inauguration proceedings.

This report indicates that it is too early to ascertain the number of participants or the type of activities which will be conducted. Based upon information received to date, it is reasonable to assume that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will be involved and that disruptive tactics, including police confrontations, will occur. The report indicates that until planning sessions by the major sponsoring organizations are held in early 1/73, it is impossible to anticipate the extent of these demonstrations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/19/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 5 dated 12/18/72 in response to above request. Continued to be highlighted as targets of particular significance are the 1/20/73 Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and the current tour of the Moscow circus. In addition, it is pointed out that should former President Truman die his funeral ceremonies would offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks. The forthcoming Christmas season also offers opportunity for increasing terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/26/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 6 dated December 22, 1972. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the January 20, 1973, Presidential Inauguration, the November 15-January 30 tour of the Moscow Circus and a proposed visit by King Hussein to the U.S. The report again indicates that in the event of the death of former President Truman funeral services would offer an excellent opportunity for terrorist attacks.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. F. S. Miller

DATE: 12/26/72

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 12/21/72 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration on 1/20/73. In this report, plans of various protest organizations are set forth. Organizations involved include the Students for a Democratic Society/Worker Student Alliance, the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Attica Brigade and the American Indian Movement. It is pointed out that the London office of the International Federation for Disarmament and Peace is urging protest demonstrations at U.S. Embassies throughout the world on Inauguration Day if President Nixon has not signed a peace treaty by that time

This report concludes that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will undoubtedly be involved in protest activities aimed at disrupting Inauguration Day ceremonies. Tactics involved will include throwing of debris along the parade route and confrontations with police. It is concluded that the number of participants will not reach 5,000; however, small strategically located groups along the parade route can cause minor incidents and embarrass officials. The renewed bombing in Vietnam will be a strong factor in ascertaining the potential for disruption as many college students will be on midterm breaks and could greatly augment the number of participants in protest activities.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The report concludes that it is still too early to predict accurately either the number of participants or the type and/or extent of disruption which can be expected.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/3/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

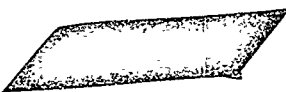
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for January, 1973-February, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/3/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

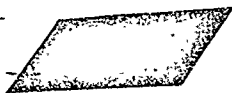
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 7 dated January 2, 1973. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the Presidential Inauguration, January 5, 1973, memorial services for former President Truman, the proposed visit by King Hussein and the continuing tour of both the Moscow Circus and the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/8/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

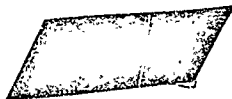
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 8 dated January 8, 1973. In this report targets of particular significance are designated as the Presidential Inauguration, the visit by King Husayn, tour of the Moscow Circus and the tour of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/8/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/5/73 concerning protest demonstrations planned for the Presidential Inauguration on 1/20/73. This report indicates that Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Youth International Party and other militant groups continue to plan for protest demonstrations immediately before and during Inauguration Day celebrations. It is reported that the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) are jointly planning for a massive gathering of sympathizers on Inauguration Day and NPAC spokesmen have indicated they anticipate 50,000 participants.

Foreign involvement in protest activities aimed at the Inauguration, according to the report, includes sending of telegrams to U.S. Congress and massive international demonstrations in support of North Vietnam. Additionally, contact between a North Vietnamese official and a representative of PCPJ in Montreal, Canada, concerning inaugural demonstrations is set out.

The report concludes that dissident groups with violence-prone elements will undoubtedly attempt to disrupt Inaugural proceedings, however, their number is expected to

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

be small. It is also concluded that the NPAC and PCPJ may be able to attract 50,000 participants, especially if peace talks break down. These participants will, however, be individuals who are not expected to participate in violence.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/15/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 9 dated January 15, 1973. The Presidential Inauguration still continues to be a target of significance for terrorism as well as the visits of the Moscow Circus and the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria. In addition, the proposed visits of King Husayn and Golda Meir of Israel present targets believed to be susceptible to terrorist attacks. Newly listed targets include the visit by Yuriy Brezhnev, son of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the visit of Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller <sup>ms</sup>

DATE: 1/15/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/12/73 concerning protest demonstrations. This report indicates that the National Peace Action Coalition and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice will jointly sponsor protest activities in which they estimate 25,000 to 40,000 individuals will participate. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War will march and rally at the D. C. War Memorial. Representatives estimate there will be 1,500 to 2,500 participants in their activities. The Students for a Democratic Society will march and rally with an estimated 2,000 participating

The Inaugural ceremonies will be policed by the Metropolitan Police Department with the 3rd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division assigned cordon duty along the Parade route with six other battalions of troops placed on alert for possible duty. The D. C. National Guard is furnishing personnel to aid police in both traffic and crowd control.

The report concludes that counter-Inaugural protests may attract up to 15,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom will be peaceful and will not engage in disruptive activities. It can be expected that a small segment of demonstrators not susceptible to control by protest leaders and probably numbering less than 1,000 will attempt to use disruptive tactics, including

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

sit-downs, throwing of debris and trashing of Government and business offices. The report predicts that the Metropolitan Police Department, experienced in handling demonstrations, assisted by the U.S. military and D. C. National Guard will have little trouble in controlling demonstrators.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/22/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC, of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 10 dated 1/19/73. At the time of publication, the Presidential Inauguration still continued to be a target of significance for terrorism. In addition, the proposed visit of King Husayn, the proposed visit of Prime Minister of Israel Golda Meir and the visit of Yuriy Brezhnev, son of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were listed as primary targets for terrorism. The visit of Deputy Premier of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow along with the continuing tour of the Moscow Circus also present potential targets for terrorism.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/22/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

IEC has been requested by The White House to compile all data available regarding protest demonstrations to be held during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and to assess the potential for violence during such demonstrations.

The attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC report dated 1/18/73 concerning protest demonstrations. This report indicated that the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice jointly sponsoring protest activities on Inauguration Day should draw 25,000 to 40,000 individuals. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Students for a Democratic Society conducting separate demonstrations on Inauguration Day were expected to draw 2,000 to 4,000 participants.

The report concluded that the majority of the demonstrators would be peaceful and not engage in disruptive activities while a small segment could be expected to attempt to use disruptive tactics. The report also indicates that demonstrations were to be held at U.S. Embassies and Consulates throughout the world in protest to the U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/29/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 11 dated 1/29/73. The proposed visits of King Husayn Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow are noted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus continues to be rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for February, 1973-March, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 12 dated 2/5/73. The visits of King Husayn, Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Strotkovic of Yugoslavia and the Mayor of Moscow are noted to continue as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now performing in Canada, is rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama in March is believed to be an attractive target.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/12/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 13 dated 2/12/73. The visits of King Husayn, Golda Meir and Deputy Premier Sirotkovic of Yugoslavia are noted to continue as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now performing in Canada, is rated high as to its potential to draw terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama in March is believed to be an attractive target.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/13/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Bernard Wells, Executive Director of IEC, advised on 2/9/73 that The White House has requested IEC prepare an evaluation of the potential for violence represented by activities of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and related organizations.

Mr. Wells has requested all agencies represented on the IEC staff to obtain from their agencies all available pertinent data needed for the preparation of this evaluation. It is anticipated that the Bureau will be able to furnish the vast majority of the data necessary.

The Extremist Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division can furnish pertinent data regarding the formulation of AIM, its leaders and activities as well as its future plans. In addition, threats of violence, stockpiling of arms and explosives and actual violent activities already engaged in should be included in the data to be furnished. Information regarding additional violence-prone Indian organizations or individuals would also be extremely helpful in the preparation of the above report.

ACTION:

If approved, the Bureau representative on the IEC staff will prepare data assembled by the Extremist Intelligence Section for presentation to IEC. The Bureau representative will then, as an IEC staff member, assist in the preparation of the evaluation requested by The White House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/20/73.

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 14 dated 2/20/73. The visits of King Husayn and Golda Meir continue to be highlighted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, which has been subject to harassment, is also noted as a significant target for terrorist acts. Recent terrorism in Haiti directed against U. S. officials may stimulate similar activities in other South American or Central American areas. As a result, the United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, is projected as an attractive target for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/22/73

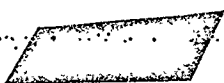
FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On 2/20/73 John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, requested that IEC ascertain from its member agencies whether any evidence was available showing direct financial contributions by foreign governments or organizations for use in protest demonstrations in the U.S. directed against the Nixon administration. B. A. Wells, Executive Director of IEC, after contact with all member agencies, including the Bureau, advised Mr. Dean there was no available evidence to indicate that any foreign government or organization had directly contributed money for specific use in demonstrations directed against the current administration in this country.

The White House has now requested IEC prepare a report showing the extent of foreign involvement in the antiwar movement in the U.S. Information to be incorporated into this report should emphasize financial contributions by foreign governments or organizations to U.S. antiwar movement organizations and/or leaders in the form of payment of expenses for travel to North Vietnam and to various international peace conferences.

Referral/Consult



Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The Revolutionary Activities Section and the Internal Security Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division of the Bureau can furnish data regarding travel of U.S. antiwar movement leaders to such international gatherings and instances where foreign governments or organizations have paid the travel expenses of these individuals.

ACTION:

If approved, Bureau representative on the IEC staff will prepare material and submit it to you for approval prior to furnishing to IEC any data available necessary for fulfilling The White House request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/27/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 15 dated 2/26/73. The visits of King Husayn and Prime Minister Golda Meir continue to be highlighted as targets of particular significance for acts of terrorism. The current tour of the Moscow Circus, now touring in Canada, is also noted as a significant target for terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for Panama City, Panama, in March is projected as an attractive target for terrorist attacks.

In addition to the targets listed in the attached report, the recent shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft may possibly act as provocation for terrorist acts against Israel and its supporters throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller<sup>m</sup>

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Re memorandum of 2/22/73 setting out the request of The White House for a report to be prepared by IEC showing the extent of foreign involvement in the antiwar movement in the U.S.

Attached for your approval is a compilation of information contained in Bureau files regarding such foreign involvement. Much of the information in point contained in Bureau files has been furnished to the Bureau by the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. This information is not included in this compilation as it will be furnished to IEC by these agencies.

ACTION:

a copy of

If approved, the attached material will be furnished IEC and the Bureau representative will participate in the preparation of the overall report for The White House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/6/73

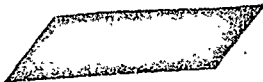
FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for March, 1973-April, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 3/6/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 16 dated 3/5/73. The visit of Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and the tour of the Moscow Circus are considered significant targets for terrorist activity.

The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for 3/15-21/73 in Panama City, Panama, is highlighted as an attractive target for terrorist activity. It is noted that violence has previously been directed against the U.S. in this area and that additional element plus the prevalence of terrorist activities throughout the world gives added potential to this event.

The murder of U.S. diplomatic personnel in Sudan recently by the Black September organization gives greater significance to the possibility of terrorist activities wherever U.S., Israeli or Arab installations are located. The recent shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft acts as an additional provocation for terrorist acts against Israel and its supporters throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 3/12/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 17 dated 3/12/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam represents a new significant target for terrorist activities. The tour of the Moscow Circus is still considered a significant target. The United Nations Security Council meeting scheduled for March 15-21, 1973, in Panama City, Panama, continues to be highlighted as an attractive target for terrorist activities.

The report cites the recent murders of U.S. diplomatic personnel in Sudan by the Black September Organization and the shooting down of the Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircraft as furnishing additional provocation for terrorist acts throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/19/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 18 dated 3/19/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus are considered significant targets for terrorist activity.

The United Nations Security Council meeting at Panama City, Panama, presents an attractive target to terrorists as violence has previously been directed against the U.S. in this area. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a State offers a particularly significant target for terrorists throughout the world.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3/19/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall GTT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Attached memorandum from Mr. B.A. Wells, Executive Director of captioned Committee, indicates that The White House through Mr. Ehrlichman's office has requested IEC prepare a paper concerning the potential for violence in major U.S. cities this summer. Mr. Wells further states that this paper will include a list of cities where such potential is greatest and will contain an assessment of the influence of welfare cutbacks on the potential for violence.

It will be recalled that in 6/71 IEC at the specific request of The White House prepared a comprehensive report on the potential for racial violence in the major U.S. cities during the Summer of 1971. As a result of this report and an update in 8/71, IEC was advised by The White House of the usefulness of these reports which were the basis for Presidential action lessening the possibility of violence in the concerned areas. Although information was received from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health, Education and Welfare, Treasury, and the Community Relations Division of the Department of Justice, the majority of the data used was furnished by the FBI.

In connection with the current request, it is pointed out that Mr. Wells was informed by Mr. A. William Olson, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, that the Attorney General had requested his Division along with others to furnish by Monday March 19 all available data regarding potential for violence this summer. Mr. Olson inquired as to whether IEC had been asked to submit such data. When advised no such request had been received, Mr. Olson indicated that Mr. Ehrlichman's

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

office was requesting submission of such data by all pertinent agencies. Shortly after the above, Mr. Olson recontacted Mr. Wells and instructed him at the request of Mr. Ehrlichman's office to have IEC prepare a report based upon contributions from all pertinent agencies. Mr. Olson advised that Mr. Ehrlichman's office was not aware of previous IEC reports as well as the functions of IEC. It is to be noted here that IEC normally receives its requests from and submits reports to the office of John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President.

As indicated in the attached memorandum, 4/1/73 has been set as a deadline for the submission of the IEC report. All contributions are to be submitted to IEC by 3/27/73.

ACTION:

Memorandum T. J. Smith to E. S. Miller dated 3/16/73, captioned "Potential Violence in U.S. Cities; An Intelligence Estimate," enclosing data compiled for the Acting Director, recommended this estimate be furnished IEC in accordance with above request. If you approve, a copy will be furnished IEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/27/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum' advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 19 dated 3/26/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus continue to be highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel as a state is pinpointed as a significant target as the celebration will be worldwide and present a wide choice of targets for terrorists.

The report cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *ESM*

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for April, 1973-May, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 20 dated 4/2/73. The forthcoming visit of President Thieu of South Vietnam and the tour of the Moscow Circus are again highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. Additionally, the 25th anniversary celebration of the establishment of Israel is noted as offering targets of particular interest for terrorists.

The report again cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

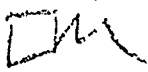
ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller 

DATE: 4/2/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The White House requested IEC prepare an evaluation of the potential of foreign students (Arab, Israeli and Irish) in the U.S. for conducting or aiding terrorist activities in this country. Prior memorandum of 11/10/72 attached a copy of a summary of information compiled by the Bureau for use in the above evaluation. This data was approved by the Acting Director on 12/5/72.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC Estimate Number 30 entitled "Foreign Students - Terrorists" dated 4/2/73. This estimate concludes that the large number of Arab students in this country present a definite potential for either aiding Fedayeen terrorist groups in local operations or actually participating in terrorist activities. Control of Organization of Arab Students by militant Arabs increases the potential for the use of this organization by terrorists. It is felt that diplomatic missions, which have been a channel for arms and financial support for terrorists in other countries, could provide the means for such activities in this country.

This estimate further comments that as tensions increase between Arabs and the Israelis and as Arab terrorist activities increase worldwide, it becomes more possible that Arab students in this country will engage or assist in such activities. Although no information of this nature is yet available, Fedayeen terrorists may be introduced into the U.S. under the guise of students.

The estimate further concludes that information is so limited on Greek, Irish, Israeli, Spanish, Yugoslav and other students that it is not possible to make an evaluation of their potential danger as a source of terrorism or disruptive activities in the U.S.

ACTION:

none. ~ For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMJ:KCU*

DATE: 4/9/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference prior memorandum of 3/19/73 which indicated that The White House had requested IEC prepare an estimate of the potential for violence in major U.S. cities during the coming summer.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of E-7 Number 2 dated 4/6/73 captioned "Potential For Violence In The Major Cities During Summer 1973." This estimate combines significant data received by the Committee from the Bureau and the Community Relations Services of the Department of Justice.

The report indicates that the highest potential for racial or other violence during the coming summer exists in Washington, D. C., Newark, New Jersey, and New York City in the East; Jackson, Mississippi, and Lumberton, North Carolina, in the South; Chicago, Illinois, Gary, Indiana, Detroit, Michigan, and the Indian reservations and nearby cities in Southwest South Dakota in the Midwest; and Los Angeles, California, the San Francisco Bay <sup>area</sup>, California, and Denver, Colorado, in the West.

The report states that the chief causes of racial tension in the above areas are the recurring problems of high unemployment, particularly among minority groups; inadequate housing; shortage of recreational facilities and friction caused by school integration policies. The phaseout and/or cutbacks in Federal funding of antipoverty and other programs will aggravate the underlying racial unrest. The report goes on to state that the racial situation in ghetto areas is such that widespread violence may erupt without prior warning. Specific

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

sites for this type of disorders are impossible to predict.

The report also indicates that an increase in militant Indian activity can be expected and : Indian reservations, nearby cities and Government offices handling Indian matters are potential sites of disruption.

No information was received by IEC which would indicate any foreign involvement in plans to foment racial or other violence in U.S. cities during the coming summer.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/9/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 21 dated 4/9/73. The continuing tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel are again highlighted as significant targets for terrorist activities. The report again cites the recent shooting down of a Libyan airliner, the Black September Organization's murder of U.S. diplomats and the attempted anti-Israeli bombings in New York City as providing additional provocation for terrorist activities.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/17/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 22 dated 4/16/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U.S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EMA*

DATE: 4/23/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 23 dated 4/23/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U. S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/30/73

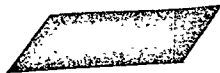
FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Attached is the Bureau's copy of the Intelligence Calendar of Significant Events for May-June, 1973, issued by captioned Committee. This calendar, prepared by IEC, is based primarily on data furnished by the FBI and CIA.

ACTION:

None. For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 4/30/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior memorandum advising of a request by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism for the preparation, on a weekly basis, by IEC of a calendar of events, activities, and personalities likely to be targets of terrorist attacks.

Attached is the Bureau's copy of IEC compilation Number 24 dated 4/30/73. The tour of the Moscow Circus and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Israel continue to be highlighted as significant targets of terrorist activities. The anniversary of the June, 1967, six-day war is set forth as a possible occasion for terrorist attack against Israeli and/or American installations and personnel.

The report cites recent terrorist activity in Cypress by Arab terrorists and in Lebanon by Israelis as possible provocation for additional terrorist acts. U. S. personnel and installations are designated as possible targets by Arab terrorists.

## ACTION:

None. For information.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 5/7/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

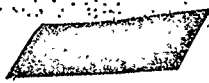
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Re memorandum of 11/20/72 outlining a request received by IEC for the compilation of a calendar of events, activities and personalities which might be targets of terrorists. The Acting Director approved furnishing of FBI information in line with this request. This request was levied upon IEC by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism and such a compilation has since been submitted on a weekly basis.

IEC Executive Director Bernard A. Wells advised on 5/4/73 that the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism has now instructed that this calendar be included in the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism. Wells stated that in view of these instructions member agencies should furnish data previously being furnished IEC directly to CIA.

ACTION:

If approved, any data received re events, activities or personalities which would be logical targets of terrorists should be furnished to the office of Richard Ober, CIA.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 5/21/73

FROM : E. S. Miller *EM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

"New York Times" today carries lead story captioned "White House Ring Reportedly Spied on Radicals in '70." This article, written by Seymour Hersh, deals chiefly with history and activities of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC), an interagency group which was formed at the direction of the White House in late 1970 and which has been furnishing general intelligence reports to the White House since that date. The Committee is made up of representatives of the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Department of Defense, Secret Service, Treasury Department and Justice Department.

While the "Times" article contains elements of fact, it presents a badly distorted version of the objectives and operations of the IEC. This memorandum summarizes the "Times" allegations and sets out the actual facts for the information of the Acting Director.

## "New York Times" Charges

According to Hersh article, unidentified sources have reported that the IEC was established by the White House in 1970 to collect and evaluate information about radical and antiwar groups. The article claims that the IEC is operated "clandestinely" out of the Justice Department and has reported directly to John Dean, former White House Counsel, and John Caulfield, the former White House staff member who allegedly was involved in White House efforts to cover up the Watergate affair. Reportedly, the IEC was created on orders of John Ehrlichman and Egil Krogh, Jr., an aide to Ehrlichman, has been connected with IEC at various times.

The article cites possibility Dean may have relied on intelligence estimates produced by IEC to back up a belief that a White House

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

intelligence operation was needed during the national political conventions last summer. Supposedly, government investigators are now seeking to determine whether some of IEC's classified reports may have been used by Justice Department agencies and the White House to justify "undercover and double-agent activities" against groups opposed to the Nixon Administration, including the Democrats.

The "Times" article referred to testimony by James McCord to the effect that officials of the Internal Security Division of Justice Department had supplied the Committee for the Reelection of the President with intelligence reports on radical activities for possible political use. McCord claimed to have visited the "analysis and evaluation section" of Internal Security Division to receive some material. In reply to a question, McCord expressed the belief that he had obtained this information from the Intelligence Evaluation Committee.

The "Times" has identified Bernard Wells, a former FBI Agent, as head of IEC and claims that IEC members include officials of FBI, CIA, NSA and "various other police and official units." IEC was reportedly set up to meet the grave threat posed by radical and antiwar groups. The article notes that in response to this threat the FBI and Justice Department had developed an "elaborate system of undercover agents," although it did not specifically charge that IEC had engaged in this activity.

#### Facts Concerning IEC

Our files disclose the following information concerning formation and activities of IEC. On 11/25/70, Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian of the Internal Security Division, personally visited the Director. Mardian advised that he had been commissioned by President Nixon to establish an inter-departmental intelligence unit for the purpose of pooling intelligence information from various agencies concerning violent demonstrations or other efforts to overthrow the government. Mardian indicated this group had the support of

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Presidential Assistant Ehrlichman and that it would operate from the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House. He said the Committee would be headed by Morell Sharp, former judge from the State of Washington, and he expressed the hope that all member agencies, including the FBI, would appoint top men to represent them in the group. Mr. Hoover assured Mardian of the FBI's co-operation in this endeavor. On 12/1/70, Section Chief G. C. Moore of the Domestic Intelligence Division, was named as the FBI's representative. In December, 1970, and during the early months of 1971, several meetings of the group were held in the office of John Dean. They were attended by representatives of Justice, CIA, FBI, NSA, Secret Service, Defense Department, Treasury Department, Mr. Dean, Mr. Krogh, Mr. Mardian and Judge Sharp. At the initial meeting, the group adopted the name Intelligence Evaluation Committee and Mardian explained that the group had been assigned the mission of pooling information regarding political terrorism in the U. S. According to Mardian, the Committee would report to Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman at the White House as well as Attorney General Mitchell and they, in turn, would advise the President so that he could weigh what federal action was necessary. During one meeting Krogh cautioned those present that the White House wanted to make certain there were no leaks to the press regarding the IEC.

As a matter of fact, during late January, 1971, it was announced that Judge Sharp was dropping out as head of IEC in view of the fact that his presence in the Executive Office Building had caused several inquiries by newspaper men. At the same time it was decided to move the headquarters of IEC from the Executive Office Building to space in the Internal Security Division of the Department and to place the Committee under the direction of a departmental official, John Doherty.

One of the early problems facing the IEC was the question of staffing. Mr. Hoover initially declined a request from Mardian to provide staff support but on 5/17/71, Attorney General Mitchell personally requested that the FBI provide two Agents and one secretary.

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

for the permanent working staff of IEC. Mr. Hoover acceded to this request and two Domestic Intelligence Division Supervisors (R. D. Cotter and G. T. Tunstall) were designated along with a secretary. FBI staff support for the IEC has continued to the present time except beginning in July, 1972, only one Agent Supervisor has been assigned to the Committee.

Other agencies have also supplied staff support for IEC. For example, for the first year and a half Department of Defense furnished a professional analyst and during the summer of 1971, NSA provided a security specialist on a full-time basis. All member agencies have designated representatives who attend the regular weekly staff meetings of IEC and who furnish assistance on a part-time basis.

#### Organization and Activities of IEC

IEC is headed by an Executive Director, former FBI Agent Wells, and a Deputy, another former FBI Agent (James McGrath). The IEC has two full-time secretaries including one from the FBI. During roughly the first six months of IEC's existence, its efforts were devoted primarily to preparing periodic intelligence estimates with reference to antiwar activities, especially the May, 1971, activities at Washington, D. C. Thereafter, the IEC has given its attention to and prepared reports concerning a variety of domestic intelligence matters of likely interest to the President, most of them revolving around possible civil disorders. For instance, the IEC has prepared several reports dealing with the potential of racial violence, another dealing with prison riots and throughout the spring and summer of 1972, the Committee prepared a series of intelligence summaries dealing with the potential for violence at the two major political conventions held in Miami Beach.

Normally, requests for such estimates have originated with Dean although there have been a few exceptions to this, such as regard to reports dealing with terrorist activities recently prepared by IEC at the request of the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism.

IEC estimates, after approval by member agencies, have been furnished to Mr. Dean at the White House with a copy to the heads of each member agency including the Attorney General.

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

To our knowledge, James McCord has never had any connection with the IEC. It appears that McCord's reference to the "analysis and evaluation section" may have denoted a unit which did exist in the Internal Security Division of the Department, namely the Analysis and Evaluation Unit, which was under Mardian's direction.

At no time has the IEC engaged in any activities of an operational nature or made any recommendations for operational activities. It has concerned itself entirely with preparing summary-type estimates based on the information contributed by member agencies. While its reports have been classified, they have generally speaking not involved particularly sensitive information and they have all related to subversive or criminal activities of one type or another of likely interest to the White House. It is hard to visualize how any political use could have been made of any IEC's reports. In any case, FBI representatives on the IEC have no knowledge whatever of any political ramifications in the activities of this group.

One particular project undertaken by the IEC should be mentioned. During July, 1971, Assistant Attorney General Mardian called a meeting of the IEC and explained that he had just returned from seeing the President in San Clemente, and that as a result of his visit with Mr. Nixon, he was charging the IEC with the preparation of a comprehensive report regarding the handling of classified and sensitive information. Mardian noted this study had been prompted by the Ellsberg case but said that the IEC would in no way concern itself with the Ellsberg matter from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. Mardian said the President wanted the IEC to conduct an overall review of all factors relating to classification and protection of national defense information and to make appropriate recommendations for Mr. Nixon's consideration.

Shortly thereafter, during the last week of July, 1971, IEC's Executive Director Doherty reported to the IEC staff that a White House staff member had been appointed to work with IEC in conducting its inquiries with regard to the handling of classified information. The latter was identified as Gordon Liddy, who has recently received considerable notoriety in connection with the Ellsberg case.

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Liddy did meet on one occasion with the IEC staff in August, 1971, at which time he discussed the project in very general terms. This was the only contact Liddy had with the IEC, either personally or in writing, to the knowledge of the FBI representatives. The IEC published a special report in November, 1971, entitled "The Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information" which completed this particular assignment. This study alluded to the Ellsberg situation, but only as a case in point. It dealt primarily with existing federal procedures for the handling of classified data and set out nine specified recommendations to tighten these procedures.

**ACTION:**

This is for the information of Mr. Ruckelshaus.

Mr. Felt

5/21/73

E. S. Miller

## INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
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Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Liddy did meet on one occasion with the IEC staff in August, 1971, at which time he discussed the project in very general terms. This was the only contact Liddy had with the IEC, either personally or in writing, to the knowledge of the FBI representatives. The IEC published a special report in November, 1971, entitled "The Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information" which completed this particular assignment. This study alluded to the Ellsberg situation, but only as a case in point. It dealt primarily with existing federal procedures for the handling of classified data and set out nine specified recommendations to tighten these procedures.

**ACTION:**

This is for the information of Mr. Ruckelshaus

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 5/30/73

FROM : E. S. Miller

*Emj/ufw*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

An article in today's "Evening Star and Daily News" under the heading "Senators Seeking Radical Ties Data" reports information from the Associated Press regarding the alleged connections of the IEC with political espionage-type activities. The article presents a totally misleading picture of the IEC.

Specifically, the "Star" piece claims that unidentified sources close to the Watergate investigation have reported that the IEC was established in December, 1970, after FBI Director Hoover had objected to a Top Secret White House plan devised to improve U. S. intelligence operations. Reportedly, the IEC was established ostensibly to improve co-ordination among U. S. intelligence agencies and prepare estimates of domestic intelligence, however, it soon became "a cover for a secret police operation." The article further charged that the IEC had used its access to government agencies to intercept mail, tap telephones, review income tax returns and plant informers. One source was quoted "They (the IEC) were using the national-security plan that Hoover objected to. That was the blue print."

A United Press International story released early today cites similar allegations carried by the New York "Daily News." In addition, this story charges that a break-in at the Chilean Embassy in May, 1972, was part of the plan for domestic espionage (apparently referring to the plan devised by an interdepartmental ad hoc intelligence committee in June, 1970).

These news stories are way off base. As reported in my prior memorandum 5/21/73 entitled "Intelligence Evaluation Committee," the IEC has at no time been operational nor made any recommendations for operational activity. It has had no connection whatever with any type of espionage activities or with the mail interception, wire tapping,

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
RE: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

informant activities or the monitoring of income tax returns. It is entirely separate and distinct from the temporary interdepartmental committee on intelligence (Ad Hoc) which prepared an extensive report on internal security matters in June, 1970.

The burglary at the Chilean Embassy in May, 1972, had no connection with any government operations, clandestine or otherwise, so far as we know. This burglary was reported to the Metropolitan Police Department which conducted an inquiry showing that four or five radios and one electric razor were stolen. No national security angles developed and no FBI investigation was ever conducted.

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Milley *JSM/200*

DATE: 5/31/73

FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GT/200*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Mr. Bernard A. Wells, Executive Director of captioned Committee, advised this date that Scott Armstrong, Investigator for the Senate Select Committee, had contacted him regarding information concerning the Committee. Armstrong's interest in IEC is in connection with current Senate Hearings. Included in his request for information was a request for the names of both the staff and committee members of IEC.

The writer's name is being furnished by Wells to Armstrong as both the Bureau's representative to the IEC staff and the Committee. Should Armstrong desire to question individual committee and staff members concerning IEC functions and provided this is approved by Departmental officials, I will answer such to the best of my knowledge. The functions of IEC were set forth in memorandum E. S. Miller to Mr. Felt dated 5/21/73, a copy of which is attached. It will be noted that IEC activities in no way involve the Bureau's operations or procedures.

ACTION: For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. E. S. Miller *Em/rfw*

DATE: 6/4/73

FROM: G. C. Moore *GCM*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

The Seattle Office has submitted an airtel enclosing a letterhead memorandum, both dated 5/30/73 and attached, setting forth some "concerns" from U. S. District Judge Morrell E. Sharp, Western District of Washington, Seattle, as expressed with regard to the captioned Committee, which is now receiving a substantial amount of publicity in the press.

Judge Sharp is a former Supreme Court Justice of the State of Washington who originally was to have headed the IEC as its operating chairman and did, in fact, attend several of the early meetings. I attended the meetings of this Committee as the Bureau's representative.

In the incoming letterhead memorandum Judge Sharp, among other things, related that "while the initial purposes of the group appear to be quite legitimate there was some discussion about some clandestine operations that may be engaged in and at this point it became evident to him that he did not want to have any part of it and furthermore he did not want to operate in Washington without his real purpose being known to his contacts in the State of Washington, namely Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson."

Although Judge Sharp might have been aware of some "clandestine" operations discussed in his presence by Mr. Robert Mardian of the Department of Justice (prime mover in establishing the IEC) or on the part of others that I was not a party to, I am not aware of any such discussions directly or indirectly. Definitely, no such discussions took place at any Committee meetings attended by me.

I remember Judge Sharp quite well and his participation in the early meetings. He had had no training in intelligence matters whatsoever and seemed quite uncertain as to what his duties

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

would be as well as the overall purpose of the Committee. (I might add that very few present seemed to have any conception either as to what form the Committee should take, including Mardian, who evidently had been given the assignment to establish a committee which would coordinate intelligence and furnish evaluations to the President.)

A considerable amount of concern was voiced by both Mardian and John W. Dean III (who represented The White House) at these early meetings as to the necessity for keeping the functions of this unit away from the press and prevent The White House from being identified with the group. Judge Sharp was cautioned during each meeting very carefully in this regard as to how to handle this matter in the event of a press inquiry.

In this regard there is attached one copy each of memoranda dated 12/3/70 and 12/16/70 which set out details relative to White House concern as to the necessity for providing a security cover for the IEC. You will note that Page 2 of the 12/3/70 memorandum shows that Mardian was instructed by the Attorney General to have Judge Sharp's salary paid by the Justice Department and the Committee would be considered to be operating under the Justice Department's auspices and arrangements were being made for space in Federal Office Building Number Seven near The White House. It was also indicated that original thinking was to have the Committee go by the name of "The White House Intelligence Evaluation Committee" but because of possible publicity it was decided by the Attorney General not to have The White House in the title but have the Committee operate under some insignificant name such as the "Intelligence Evaluation Committee." The purpose of this would be to respond to the press better in the event of an inquiry.

The 12/16/70 memorandum indicates Mr. Egil Krogh, attached to The White House, was present at that particular meeting and cautioned everyone that The White House wanted to make certain everything was done to prevent any leakage to the press that the IEC was in existence. It was indicated that if any such inquiry was made Judge Sharp or Mr. Mardian would handle same by stating

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

the Committee was operating under the Justice Department in connection with the operation of the Interdivision Information Unit (IDIU). Mr. Mardian stated, in fact, that the IEC had nothing whatever to do with the IDIU but the response would be for security cover purposes only.

Our files show Judge Sharp attended three meetings of the IEC all during the initial stages of its development -- first on 12/3/70 followed by meetings on 12/16/70 and 1/11/71. He did not attend the fourth scheduled meeting on 1/25/71. At that meeting Mr. Mardian explained the absence of Judge Sharp by stating there had been several inquiries made by acquaintances of Judge Sharp in Congress which caused the Attorney General and White House concern that it would be difficult to maintain appropriate security concerning the Committee's work with Judge Sharp as its head and in an office located so near The White House (Federal Office Building Number Seven). Mardian stated that accordingly, at a meeting held 1/21/71 at The White House, attended by Mardian, John W. Dean III, the Attorney General, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, it was decided to have the Committee function in space occupied by the Internal Security Division of the Department, 315 Ninth Street, Northwest, and that Judge Sharp should be removed from the Committee and assigned to other consultant duties with the Justice Department. A copy of the 1/26/71 memorandum is also attached.

In addition to the above, it is my own personal recollection that Judge Sharp was very much concerned about the nature of his assignment in that he frequently made trips to the State of Washington and friends would ask him what type of work he was doing. He said that he was never really able to give them a satisfactory answer and this bothered him somewhat.

#### OBSERVATIONS:

Unless Judge Sharp is aware of "clandestine" plans of IEC that were not discussed in my presence, it would appear that the above secrecy set-up involving a "cover" for security purposes could have been reason enough for the Judge to want out -- he had only planned to be in Washington temporarily awaiting a judgeship in the State of Washington. It was also my recollection that he was a friend of Mr. Ehrlichman.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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

DATE: 6/11/73

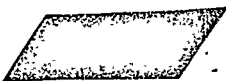
FROM : G. T. Tunstall *GTT*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

Attached is a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen to the writer dated 6/11/73. This letter notifies the writer that IEC is no longer in existence and that in the future, any estimates needed in accordance with the previous functions of IEC will be handled by ad hoc groups set up for that specific purpose.

ACTION:

In view of the fact that Bureau personnel attached to IEC have already been withdrawn and re-assigned, no action is necessary.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wannall

DATE: 2/22/74

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

SUBJECT: DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

On 2/19/74, Mr. Kevin Maroney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, contacted me and inquired whether two prior FBI letters to the Department can now be declassified. The items in question are our letters to the Internal Security Division dated 1/27/71 and 2/3/71 both entitled "Intelligence Evaluation Committee, Internal Security - Miscellaneous." These letters both deal with the issue of whether or not the FBI would provide personnel to staff the Committee. They were classified on the grounds that disclosure of the existence of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee could damage national defense.

At the time these communications were prepared (1971) the White House had indicated a desire to keep the existence of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee secret. However, during the past year there has been considerable publicity revealing not only the existence of IEC but details of those operations. Hence, there is no longer any grounds for retaining the classification of these communications. I advised Mr. Maroney that both letters could be declassified and appropriate steps have been taken to so mark them.

Maroney desired declassification of these items in connection with certain Departmental communications he is furnishing to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wannall

DATE: 7/26/74

FROM : A. B. Fulton

ABF/ESP

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL

By letter 7/18/74, Mr. Daniel F. Stanton, Assistant Director, General Accounting Office (GAO), has advised that GAO is conducting inquiry regarding former Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC) on behalf of Congressman Edward F. Roybal. Stanton specifically has requested the following data (1) names of the FBI personnel, including secretaries, who participated in activities of IEC either as members of Committee or working staff and periods they served; (2) estimate of funds expended by FBI in support of IEC and the appropriations from which such payments were made.

Based on request of former Assistant Attorney General Mardian we designated a Special Agent to represent Bureau on IEC on inception of this group in December, 1970, until it was dissolved in June, 1973. Other agencies represented on IEC included Justice Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Department, Secret Service, Treasury Department and National Security Agency. With regard to members of the working staff, Mr. Hoover initially resisted a request by Mardian for us to supply FBI personnel for this purpose. However, in May, 1971, former Attorney General Mitchell requested in writing that we furnish two Agents and a secretary as members of the IEC working staff. Accordingly, beginning 6/1/71, we did staff the IEC working group. Two SAs were named full time to this assignment initially, however, beginning 6/1/72 this was reduced to one Agent. One secretary was assigned to the IEC working group continuously from 6/1/71 - 6/11/73 when IEC was disbanded.

Based on estimate prepared by the Administrative Division, approximately \$116,900 was required to cover FBI salary costs. No special appropriation was sought to cover this amount and it was handled out of the regular Bureau appropriation.

(CONTINUED OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Wannall  
Re: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
ON BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL  
62-113887

In his letter, Stanton indicates that he has already been furnished certain information by the Justice Department. In view of this and the fact that the IEC was operated under the Department's direction, it is believed we should consult with the Attorney General before replying to GAO. We do not ordinarily furnish the identities of FBI personnel on specific assignments to outsiders and GAO has not shown a specific need for this data.

**ACTION:** Attached is letter to Attorney General with copy to Deputy Attorney General advising of the GAO request and requesting the Attorney General's observations. We are pointing out that we do not ordinarily furnish identities of FBI personnel on specific assignments but that we can make available the other data requested.

Also attached is an interim reply to Mr. Stanton.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams )  
FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall )

DATE: 7/31/74

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)  
REQUEST OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ON  
BEHALF OF CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL

Reference is made to memorandum from A. B. Fulton to me, 7/26/74, in captioned matter. You requested a memorandum be prepared outlining the background and activities of the IEC.

On 11/25/70 Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian of the Internal Security Division contacted Director J. Edgar Hoover. He advised that he had been commissioned by President Nixon to establish an Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit for the purpose of pooling intelligence information from various agencies regarding violent demonstrations or other efforts to overthrow the Government. Mardian said the group had the support of Presidential Assistant Ehrlichman, that it would operate from the Executive Office Building, and would be headed by Morell/Sharp, a former judge. Mr. Hoover assured Mardian of the FBI's cooperation and on 12/1/70 Section Chief G. C. Moore of the Intelligence Division was named as the FBI representative.

In December, 1970, and during the early months of 1971, several meetings of the group were held in the office of John Dean. They were attended by representatives of Justice, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, National Security Agency (NSA), Secret Service, Defense Department, Treasury Department, Mr. Dean, Mr. Egil Krogh, Mr. Mardian, and Judge Sharp. At the initial meeting, the group adopted the name "Intelligence Evaluation Committee" and Mardian explained that it had been assigned the primary mission of pooling information concerning political terrorism in the U. S. According to Mardian, the Committee would report to Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman at The White House as well as Attorney General Mitchell, and they, in turn, would advise the President so that he could weigh what action was necessary. During one meeting Krogh cautioned that The White House wanted no leaks to the press regarding the IEC.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
Request of General Accounting Office on  
Behalf of Congressman Roybal

In late January, 1971, it was announced that Sharp was dropping out as head of IEC since his presence in the Executive Office Building had prompted press inquiries. At the same time, it was decided to move IEC from the Executive Office Building to the Internal Security Division of the Department and to place it under the direction of a Departmental official, John Doherty.

One of the early problems facing the IEC was the question of staffing. Mr. Hoover initially declined a request from Mardian to provide staff support. However, on 5/17/71 Attorney General Mitchell requested in writing that the Bureau provide two Agents and one secretary for the IEC working staff. Mr. Hoover acceded to this request and two Intelligence Division supervisors (R. D. Cotter and G. T. Tunstall) were designated with a secretary. FBI staff support continued until dissolution of IEC on 6/11/73 (although beginning in July, 1972, one Agent was recalled).

Other agencies also supplied limited support for IEC. During the first year and one-half, the Defense Department provided a professional analyst and during Summer of 1971 NSA furnished a full-time security specialist. Other agencies also designated representatives who attended weekly staff meetings and furnished assistance on a part-time basis.

Following retirement of Doherty in September, 1971, IEC was headed by a former FBI Agent, Bernard F. Wells, with another ex-Agent, James McGraph, serving as his deputy.

During the first part of 1971, IEC efforts were devoted primarily to preparing periodic intelligence estimates on antiwar activities and demonstrations and during 1972 a large part of the IEC's efforts was directed to preparing summaries of possible demonstrations at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. However, IEC was preparing a variety of other reports of possible interest to the President, most of them revolving around possible civil disturbances. This included reports dealing with the potential of racial violence and another dealing with prison disturbances.

One project undertaken by IEC deserves special mention. During July, 1971, Mardian called a special meeting of IEC and explained he had just returned from meeting the President in San Clemente. He said that the IEC was commissioned to prepare a comprehensive report concerning the handling of classified information.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams  
Re: Intelligence Evaluation Committee (IEC)  
Request of General Accounting Office on  
Behalf of Congressman Roybal

Mardian indicated this had been prompted by the Ellsberg case but said IEC would not concern itself with the Ellsberg matter from an investigative or prosecutive standpoint. He said the President wanted IEC to conduct an overall review of factors relating to the protection of national defense information.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Doherty reported that a White House staff member  had been named to work with IEC in handling this project.  met on one occasion, in August, 1971, with the IEC staff, and discussed the project in general terms. In November, 1971, IEC published a special report entitled "The Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information," which completed this assignment.

Normally, IEC projects originated with John Dean, although there were some exceptions such as a report on terrorist activities requested by the President's Cabinet Committee on Terrorism. IEC estimates were furnished to Dean and the heads of each member agency, including the Attorney General.

There has been some speculation that the IEC was actually an outgrowth of the so-called "Huston Plan" which had been briefly approved by President Nixon in the Summer of 1970. This plan called for the lifting of various investigative restraints on U. S. intelligence agencies (relating to covert mail coverage, wire-taps, surreptitious entry, etc.) and also urged the formation of an interagency intelligence group to keep The White House advised regarding matters of domestic intelligence interest. This plan was scotched by The White House based on the strenuous objections of FBI Director Hoover as well as Attorney General Mitchell. However, a memorandum prepared by John Dean in September, 1970, revived the idea of an interagency intelligence group which would not only provide evaluations of domestic intelligence for the President but which would also be operational in nature. Circumstances indicate this memorandum was a forerunner to establishment of IEC.

It should be stressed, however, that at no time did IEC engage in any activities of an operational nature nor did it make any recommendations for operational activity. It concerned itself wholly with preparing summary-type estimates based on data contributed by member agencies. FBI representatives on the IEC have no knowledge whatever of any political ramifications in the activities of this group.

ACTION: This is for your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *Wannall*

DATE: 3/14/75

FROM : J. G. Deegan *JGD*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC)

On 3/13/75 Special Agent Garnett T. Tunstall of the Intelligence Division, accompanied by Special Agent  of the Legal Counsel Division, met with Departmental Attorneys B. C. Flannagan and (FNU) White in Flannagan's Office in the Federal Triangle Building, 9th and D Streets, N.W. The purpose of this conference was the interview of Special Agent Tunstall regarding activities of the IEC. Mr. Flannagan stated that in a suit brought by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) against the U. S. Government, the former assistant executive director of IEC was named as one of the defendants. Attorneys for IPS allege that the defendants participated in wiretaps against IPS and included among the defendants, as stated above, was James McGrath (former Special Agent), who was Assistant Executive Director of IEC during part of its existence.

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Mr. Flannagan, during the above conference, questioned Special Agent Tunstall concerning operational activities of IEC, including possible wiretaps and the dissemination of wiretap information. In answer to these questions, Special Agent Tunstall explained that IEC was not an operational organization, but only one which received information from its member agencies; incorporated that information into estimates and disseminated the finished product to the White House and to other interested Government officials. The IEC, although it may have received information from its member agencies that was obtained through wiretaps, the information was not so designated, and the staff members were unaware that any of this information was a result of wiretaps. IEC on no

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
Revision 4  
October 1, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 4

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

October 1, 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of the IEC.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
2 October	San Quentin, California; Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Missouri; Joliet, Illinois; and other localities.	Demonstrations at penal institutions to be known as "Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners." Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).
	Danbury, Connecticut	Unknown number of persons will gather at noon at nearby lake and march to Danbury Federal Prison for nonviolent disobedience.
	Alderson, West Virginia	Noon rally at Alderson Prison where 5,000 are expected to participate in civil disobedience.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
2 October	Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations against the war in South Vietnam. Sponsored by PCPJ at the South Vietnamese Embassy.
7 October	Washington, D. C.	Rally at Lafayette Park and march to 16th and K Streets, Northwest, in vicinity of Soviet Embassy, to protest treatment of Soviet Jews. Sponsored by SOVIET JEWRY ACTION COMMITTEE. 100 participants expected.
9 October	Worldwide	Che Guevara Day
10 October	Washington, D. C.	11 a.m. to 2 p.m.: Rally at Washington Monument and march to Lincoln Memorial on behalf of Soviet Jewry. Sponsored by JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER WASHINGTON, which claims 8,000 participants expected.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
13 October	Nationwide	National moratorium on "business as usual" sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), which advocates students should turn classrooms into workshops, and PCPJ, which advocates students strike and not attend classes.
	Washington, D. C.	9 a.m. rally to commence at Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and march to other undesignated agencies to gain support for moratorium. 12 noon rally at Lafayette Park, followed by possible march to U.S. Capitol.
13 October-6 November	Worldwide	Call has been issued by WORLD PEACE COUNCIL for "big international demonstrations," meetings, and other action to coincide with antiwar activities planned by U.S. antiwar movement.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
20 October	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at Federal Parole Board, Fourth and D Streets, Northwest, with an expected participation of 500 individuals. Sponsored by D. C. COALITION, local unit of the PCPJ.
21 October	Worldwide	International Antiwar Day
22-24 October	Washington, D. C.	A "People's Grand Jury or Tribunal," sponsored by PCPJ, to hold hearings concerning welfare rights and war. 2,000 expected to attend daily.
23 October	Washington, D. C.	Freedom rally on Washington Monument Grounds to protest recognition of Red China. Sponsored by the Reverend Carl McINTIRE's March for Victory Committee with an attendance estimated at 5,000.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
24 October	Washington, D. C.	Conference sponsored by PCPJ to plan disruption of Republican National Convention to be held in 1972 in San Diego, California.
25 October	Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations will be sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) and supported by PCPJ and NPAC protesting the war in Vietnam. Efforts will be made to disrupt the Veterans Day Parade. 12 noon "Anti-Smack Rally" will begin at Sylvan Theatre giving a report of "People's Grand Jury" and to receive call or message from Madame BINH on Paris peace talks. Subsequently, Vietnamese cultural fair will be held on Ellipse. 4 p.m., demonstrators will gather for candlelight march to White House. 6 p.m., march to White House begins.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
25 October	Nationwide	Demonstrations will also be held in various cities protesting war in Vietnam. Sponsored by the VVAW and supported by PCPJ and NPAC.
25 October-5 November	Nationwide	"National Peace Action Week" sponsored by NPAC, will encourage local antiwar groups to conduct series of demonstrations to maximize involvement in antiwar movement.
26 October	Washington, D. C.	7:30 a.m.: Marchers will arrive at the White House after having started from the U.S. Capitol, Arlington National Cemetery, and other unspecified locations. Major acts of civil disobedience, including blocking traffic and preventing entry, are planned for the White House, Executive Office Building, and U.S. Department of Treasury (continued)

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

27 October

Washington, D. C.

A demonstration will also be held at the Department of Justice to protest the Attica incident. In the afternoon, a symbolic eviction of President NIXON from the White House is anticipated. Above activities are sponsored by the PCPJ with MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC) members participating.

11 a.m.: Demonstrations by women's groups and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION protesting the war in Vietnam, the Administration's wage-price freeze, and family assistance at the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Commerce; and Labor. Sponsored by PCPJ with MDC members participating.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
28 October	Washington, D. C.	12 noon: Demonstration at the Department of State in support of THIRD WORLD peoples, particularly those in East Pakistan. An attempt will be made to shut down the building by nonviolent civil disobedience. Sponsored by PCPJ with MDC members participating.
29 October	Washington, D. C.	8 a.m.: An "eviction rally" planned at White House where sponsors intend to evict President NIXON from the White House. Sponsored by PCPJ with MDC members participating.
November 1971	Paris, France	International Conference on Medicine and the Vietnam War. Sponsored by the Paris-based Secretariat of Coordination of EUROPEAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR MEDICAL AID TO VIETNAM. American delegation expected to attend.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
3 November	Nationwide	National student strike to show solidarity of students in opposition to Vietnam war. Sponsored by NPAC and the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.
6 November	San Francisco, California; Washington, D. C.; and other major U.S. cities	Massive antiwar demonstrations, including a "March for Life" past the White House and the U.S. Capitol, will be sponsored by MDC and NPAC and supported by PCPJ.
7 November	Washington, D. C.	Soul rally described as "an inspiration rally previously scheduled for May 2." Sponsored by PCPJ.
8 November	Washington, D. C.	Massive nonviolent demonstrations to force the setting of a date for withdrawal from Vietnam. Sponsored by PCPJ.

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EVENT AND SPONSOR

8-25 November

Washington, D. C.

"Daily Death Toll Rally" will begin at White House and continue through Thanksgiving. Sponsored by PCPJ.

19-21 November

Algiers, Algeria

Indochina Conference of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS. Previously scheduled for March or April, 1972. Date moved up at request of North Vietnamese and representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The Vietnamese wanted the conference to be held before the American elections.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-18  
Revision 1  
October 21, 1971  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-18

Revision 1

THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER  
ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE

October 21, 1971

The attached report has  
been approved by the IEC  
Staff and is distributed  
subject to objection by  
any member of IEC.

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E-18  
Rev. 1  
Oct 21, 1971

SUMMARY

In order to prevent a severe political setback, leaders of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) have changed dates of upcoming antiwar demonstrations and have eliminated the call for massive violent civil disobedience. Plans now call for activities from October 22 through October 26, including People's Panel, People's Exhibits, "Armistice Day" Rally, and a symbolic eviction of President NIXON. Leaders currently indicate no emphasis is being placed upon violent civil disobedience as was originally publicized.

PCPJ is planning for demonstrations November 8-25 to completely block the White House while calling attention to the Daily Death Toll in Vietnam.

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION activities will include a nationwide student strike on November 3 and large-scale demonstrations on November 6 in Washington, D. C., and several other major cities.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR will attempt to disrupt "Armistice Day" parade on October 25.

[redacted] of PCPJ has recently complained of the lack of support, both public and financial, for the upcoming antiwar demonstrations. [redacted] is depicting these activities as a mere prelude to massive protests during the election year 1972, culminating in disruption of the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California, in August 1972.

The usual effort is being made by some foreign groups to demonstrate support for the upcoming antiwar activities in the United States.

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Oct 21, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

It is unlikely that the October-November antiwar activities will attract a large number of people. Antiwar literature and speeches by [redacted] the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE indicate the tone of fall activities will be symbolic action rather than massive demonstrations. If plans are followed, the fall demonstrations will serve as a preparatory event for the massive activities in the election year of 1972.

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The lessening of U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia has severely limited public and financial support for antiwar activities. Protest groups are seeking new causes to keep their organizations alive.

There have been calls for foreign actions or demonstrations to support domestic antiwar activities, and there undoubtedly will be an exchange of messages of support and sympathy and some minor demonstrations. These actions, however, are not expected to be of sufficient magnitude to have marked influence.

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Oct 21, 1971

BACKGROUND

A. Activities Planned by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR  
PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

[ ] of the PCPJ has recently indicated in speeches and literature a lack of support, both public and financial. In view of this, PCPJ officials are questioning the validity of large District of Columbia mobilizations. Rather than allow a "destructive political setback" to occur, current plans call for a reworking of their concept of Washington antiwar action. Instead of attempting to organize a large one-time demonstration, PCPJ leaders are emphasizing continuing actions organized to engage thousands in serious, searching examinations of politics during an election year. These actions will include "people's" investigations into Government and corporate powers; teach-ins and education in state political primaries; talks with Vietnamese representatives in Paris via transatlantic telephone hookup; and the serving of an eviction notice on President NIXON. These activities are intended as a prelude to worldwide demonstrations at the time of the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California, in August 1972.

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PCPJ leaders do not expect a mass mobilization on October 25 in Washington, D. C., and events scheduled are "projected as a national gathering of community representatives to initiate a yearlong campaign."

The following scheduled events are now being promoted by the PCPJ:

October 22-25 - "The People's Panel: A Grand Jury Investigation of Citizen Grievances and American Power." Following this activity, scores of People's Panels are to be set up in various regions.

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Oct 21 1971

Panel and witnesses to include many people whose recent experiences are "a part of American history of oppression and abuse."

October 22 at 2 p.m.: Panel opens at First Congregational Church, 10th and G Streets, Northwest, with program entitled "The Struggle to be Free."

At 7 p.m.: "Prison Injustice" will be the subject of scheduled panel.

October 23 at 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.: Sessions on "The American Empire and the Indochina War" will be held.

At 7 p.m.: Session entitled "Economic Recession" begins.

October 24 at 1 p.m.: Session entitled "Domestic Repression" will include testimony on political intelligence gathering with "liberated" FBI documents presented as evidence.

At 7 p.m.: Final session entitled "Election Strategy."

October 24-25 - People's exhibits at Washington Monument grounds. Over 30 national and community organizations will present exhibits for this event, including video and film showings.

October 25 - People's Armistice Day rally on the Washington Monument grounds which will include entertainers and a filmed

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Oct 21, 1971

interview of Paris representatives of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. This is to be followed by a live telephone call from the Vietnamese representatives in Paris which is to be transmitted to the rally through a speaker system. While the representatives are still on the telephone, participants of the rally will march to the White House. At this point, participants will attempt to escort President NIXON or his representative to the telephone so that the date for a total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina can be set.

At 7 p.m.: The participants will begin a candlelight march around the White House.

October 26

- "Serving the Eviction Notice." At 11 a.m., demonstrations will begin to assemble at 16th and H Streets, Northwest, for a rally and memorial service mourning "victims of Attica, San Quentin, Indochina, and all other places where people have lost their lives struggling to resist brutal domination by the American system."

At 12:30 p.m.: Twelve demonstrators will be permitted to pass through Lafayette Park (which is closed to

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Oct 21, 1971

demonstrators) to the northwest gate of the White House where they will present a symbolic "notice of eviction." This group will then rejoin the rally and the demonstrators will move to the Ellipse where a rally ending in mid-afternoon will be held. At a meeting with Park Service and Department of Justice officials where the above plan was worked out, Rennie DAVIS indicated that there may be some "hard-core types" present at 16th and H Streets, Northwest, and during the march. He indicated that although he did not support them, he felt they may try to provoke the police and be arrested.

- November 6 - PCPJ followers will join in supporting an antiwar demonstration sponsored by NPAC in Washington, D. C.
- November 7-8 - PCPJ plans to continue demonstrations in Washington, D. C., with a "soul rally" on November 7 and a large-scale nonviolent demonstration on November 8 designed to force the Government to "set the date" for withdrawal from Vietnam and an end to "governmental repression."
- November 8-25 - "Lay-in demonstration at the White House" sponsored by PCPJ and the CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM. The purpose of this demonstration is to completely block entrances to the White House with

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approximately 300 persons each day, which sponsors claim to represent the Vietnam "Daily Death Toll." This activity is to be confined to nonviolent civil disobedience.

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, PCPJ officials are planning a "Phase II" which they are calling "Election Year Offensive." During the above activities, exploratory workshops will be held each evening, October 23 through October 26, at George Washington University. The purpose of these workshops will be to map strategy for the coming election year and to develop a step-by-step plan for regional and national activities.

the PCPJ are placing emphasis on protest activity which they hope will culminate in major disorders at the Republican National Convention. The October Washington, D. C., activity is being publicized as the beginning of "The Road to San Diego."

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B. Activities Planned by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)

- November 3 - A nationwide student strike is planned in protest of continued U.S. involvement in Vietnam.
- November 6 - Large-scale regional demonstrations are planned in New York City; Boston; Cleveland; Atlanta; Washington, D. C.; Houston; Tampa; Seattle; Detroit; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Minneapolis; Philadelphia; and Chicago. The Washington demonstration is to be known as the "March for Life."

The first week of November will serve as a prelude to the November 6 demonstration. The NPAC has scheduled a "National Peace Action Week" during this period and will encourage a series of local demonstrations around the country.

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C. Other Demonstrations

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will seek to disrupt the Veterans Day Parade in Washington, D. C., on October 25. The VVAW has also held discussions concerning the possible disruption of parades in other cities commemorating Veterans Day. No specific data is available as to locations and methods to be used.

D. Foreign Support and Influence

Foreign influence over and coordination in support of the Fall Offensive will not deviate much from patterns established with previous major American antiwar demonstrations. The major impetus of foreign activity is coming from two sources--Soviet international fronts like the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) and the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (WFDY);--and groups associated with the Trotskyist FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (FI). The North Vietnamese and representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, while working primarily with traditional international communist fronts, are appealing to all others, even Trotskyists. Foreign support for the American activities usually takes the form of calling for demonstrations to take place concurrently with American demonstrations and with sending messages of support and solidarity to the leading American militant organizations.

Both the WPC and the WFDY have issued appeals to their national affiliates to organize actions in support of the Fall Offensive on October 13 and November 6, 1971. The WPC had included support for the American fall demonstrations in its calendar of "solidarity actions" as early as May, 1971. In some cases, as with Japan, the WPC has even intervened between local feuding antiwar groups in an attempt to enhance the expected demonstration. The WPC is also considering establishing centers in the United States.

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Oct 21, 1971

Through its representative at the headquarters of the FI United Secretariat in Brussels, the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) is able to oversee a coordinated effort to support the Fall Offensive, particularly for the November 6 date espoused by the NPAC. FI sections in Belgium, France, Canada, and elsewhere in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand have agreed to hold demonstrations on November 6. In addition, a number of NPAC or SWP representatives have traveled to Canada and Europe to rally support for the November 6 demonstration.

The Vietnamese remain keenly interested in promoting American demonstrations and have had delegations from both rival American antiwar movements visit North Vietnam recently. They have also demonstrated their influence over European groups by requesting specific timing of planned demonstrations and by instructing groups to relay messages to American organizations.

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, in contrast with previous antiwar actions, has played a relatively minor role in foreign coordination of the Fall Offensive. This may be because of its preoccupation with organizing a World Trade Union Conference on Indochina in early 1972 and its current efforts toward a new session of the Stockholm Conference shortly after January 1, 1972.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
Revision 5  
November 2, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 5

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

November 2, 1971

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
13 October- 6 November	Worldwide	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) has issued call for "big international demonstrations," meetings, and other action to coincide with antiwar activities planned by the U. S. antiwar movement.
3 November	Nationwide	National student strike to show solidarity of students in opposition to war. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC).
6 November	San Francisco, California; Washington, D. C.; and other major U. S. cities	Massive regional antiwar demonstrations. The Washington, D. C., demonstrations to be known as the "March for Life." Demonstrators to gather at two locations: Arlington Cemetery and Pennsylvania Avenue, and march to the Ellipse for a rally. Sponsored by the NPAC.
6 November	Worldwide	Demonstrations in support of the fall offensive of the antiwar movement in the U. S. The WPC, the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH, and the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, are organizing these actions.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
8-25 November	Washington, D. C.	"Daily Death Toll Project." Through civil disobedience actions, groups will attempt to force mass arrests at White House to dramatize the number of deaths occurring daily in Vietnam. Sponsored by WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE, FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, and CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM.
9 November	Chicago, Illinois and various other U. S. cities	Demonstrations against wage controls and Vietnam War at various hotels and halls where broadcasts of speech by President NIXON will be presented during campaign fund-raising dinners. President will appear personally at Chicago affair. Demonstrations are being supported by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE, PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, and various antiwar groups.
15 November- 15 December	Cuba	Latin American Seminar. Regional representatives of the Venceremos Brigade will attend from the U. S.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
19-21 November	Algiers	Indochina Conference of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Previously scheduled for March or April 1972.
20 November	Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California	Washington, D. C., activities will include mass rally and march past White House to Capitol to campaign for the repeal of all anti-abortion laws. Sponsored by WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION ACTION COALITION.
24 November	New York State and New England States	Bicycle ride sponsored by WAR TAX RESISTANCE will start in Maine and proceed through New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, ending at Internal Revenue office in Andover, Massachusetts. This will be followed by various actions, including filing of false tax forms with various employers.
Christmas Season	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration by WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE during annual Christmas pageant. Exact time and nature of activities not known as yet.
28 December- 1 January 1972	Houston, Texas	National Convention of the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, youth affiliate of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
Revision 6  
December 1, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 6

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

December 1, 1971

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1-3 December

Washington, D. C.

Quakers plan an around-the-clock vigil for peace in front of the White House. Fifty persons are expected to participate.

1-4 December

Chicago, Illinois

"Survival Week." Sponsored by BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). Activities which commenced November 29 are scheduled to include collection of food, clothing, and money by black students; various social affairs; distribution of food and shoes. Activities will conclude with a rally at which main speaker will be Bobby SEALE, BPP National Chairman.

3-5 December

Cleveland, Ohio

National Antiwar Convention. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

4-5 December

Pennsylvania, across border from Mt. Savage, Maryland

Special weekend and camp-out. Sponsored by MINUTEMEN. Participants are expected to bring sidearms and other weapons for inspection and practice.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

7-8 December

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at White House to protest alleged political repression in Brazil during visit to United States by Brazilian President Emilio Garrastazu MEDICI. Estimated 250 persons will participate. Sponsored by CARIB-COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSION IN BRAZIL.

7-9 December

Washington, D. C.

Antiwar demonstration by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) at unknown location in Washington. Demonstrators will burn toy guns and distribute literature.

16 December

Washington, D. C.

"Counter tree lighting ceremony" by VVAW in Lafayette Park. VVAW has indicated that 500 will attend.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
22-24 December	Washington, D. C.	Continuous vigil at the Ellipse for the release of Rudolf HESS, former Nazi leader presently serving life imprisonment for war crimes. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY.
24 December	Washington, D. C., and other major cities	VVAW will attempt to "defoliate" the National Christmas Tree and other municipal Christmas trees. If this cannot be done, it will attempt to steal ornaments and cut trees down.
24 December- 1 January 1972	Various areas, including Washington, D. C.	VVAW will organize "strike teams" which will visit major military installations to "create as much havoc as possible."

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
25 December	Various cities	VVAW members to visit veterans in hospitals.
28-31 December	Houston, Texas	National Convention of the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, youth affiliate of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY.
30 December	Washington, D. C.	VVAW will sponsor "Liberty Day," a rally and march from an unknown location in Washington, D. C., to Arlington National Cemetery where it will place flowers on graves.
24-24 January 1972	Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and Fort Dix, New Jersey	VVAW will "mass thousands of people" at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and begin march to Fort Dix, New Jersey, arriving there on 25 January. VVAW sources have said it will destroy and create as much havoc as possible at Fort Dix.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

December 1971-  
January 1972

Worldwide

Protests in support of Angela DAVIS. . .  
International communist fronts will  
be active in the campaign and the  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC  
LAWYERS is planning to send a contingent  
to the United States to attend the trial.

December 1971-  
January 1972

Stockholm, Sweden,  
and Paris, France

Preparations continue for large meeting  
of Stockholm Conference on Vietnam which  
is to be held 11-13 February 1972 in  
Versailles, France.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

November 17, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
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POTENTIAL DISORDERS  
AT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

November 17, 1971

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POTENTIAL DISORDERS AT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Following the violent disorders at New York's Attica prison during September 1971, widespread concern developed that such upheavals would occur at other correctional facilities. The concern was increased by the efforts of various extremist groups to exploit prison conditions as examples of an "oppressive society." In some instances, activists have engaged in activities aimed at provoking disorders and rebellion among inmates.

In this connection, available information was requested from knowledgeable agencies as to the extent of extremist activities in penal institutions and the likelihood of future disorders. This memorandum summarizes information received. In most cases, it is based on contacts, during the past September and October, with officials of more than 200 Federal, State, and local correctional institutions.

Most officials contacted expressed the belief that the probability of major disorders erupting in their institutions was slight and not significantly increased by the Attica incident. Many officials were aware of the presence of individual extremist and racial agitators within the inmate population, but in only a few isolated cases was information available showing any concerted effort by extremist groups to organize among prisoners or foment disorder inside the prison.

The information received indicates that extremist activity within the Nation's prisons consists, principally, of efforts by black militant groups to circulate inflammatory literature among prisoners. The BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP); in particular, has made an effort to reach black prisoners through the mail with hate literature. In most instances, prison officials have circumvented these efforts through censorship of incoming mail.

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The NATION OF ISLAM (NOI), a black separatist cult, has often been successful in organizing inmates inside prison confines. In many institutions, members of the NOI have been involved in demonstrations, usually of a peaceful nature, demanding establishment of a Muslim worship service or accessibility to the NOI newspaper.

The activities of "New Left" organizations are reported to be negligible within correctional institutions; nevertheless, a number of these groups outside the prisons have sought to exploit the issue of prison reform. The most active group in this regard has been the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).

The PCPJ began to organize mass demonstrations immediately following the Attica disorders. The first, on September 23, was held at Albany, New York. Sponsors predicted 5,000 would attend; however, only 1,000 participated. The second PCPJ effort was to organize demonstrations on October 2 throughout the country. Demonstrations were held near some 18 prisons, yet attendance was small. At only six sites were more than 100 demonstrators present.

Based on these early indications, it appears that the issue of prison reform will do little to provide a rallying point for protest.

As previously noted, most prison officials contacted did not anticipate any major disorders. Officials of a few institutions, however, furnished information which indicated a considerable potential for future disorder:

#### CALIFORNIA

##### CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY, East Facility, San Luis Obispo

The current racial activity at this facility centers around an organization called the AFRO UNITY ASSOCIATION (AUA). The group has been involved in study of the revolutionary writings of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Tse-tung.

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The members are known to have discussed plans for escape and the killing of a correctional officer in retaliation for the death of George JACKSON who was killed during an escape attempt from San Quentin.

Underground newspapers are received at the facility and copies of the "Red Book," quotations from Chairman Mao, are clandestinely circulated.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, San Quentin

During the past two years, a large number of black extremists have been incarcerated in this institution and a high degree of black militancy exists within the prison.

Several racial groups have been organized inside the facility since the August 21 death of George JACKSON.

Prison officials are confiscating inflammatory material and literature in an effort to avert further violence. Several local attorneys are reported to be smuggling revolutionary literature into the prison for inmates.

SANTA RITA REHABILITATION CENTER, Pleasanton

There has recently been an increase in the militancy of the black inmates at Santa Rita. Several minor instances of violence erupted following the incident at San Quentin in which George JACKSON was killed.

ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL, Oakland

Following the escape attempts of George JACKSON at San Quentin Prison, several mattress fires were started. Black inmate agitation has included the disruption of courtroom proceedings and refusals to make court appearances. There is strong unity among black prisoners who consider themselves to be "victims of a rotten society."

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INDIANA

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, Terre Haute

Extremist influence is exerted on the prison population by a group of militant black and white inmates called the "Black Nationalist Group." Agitation by them created disturbances on July 20 during which eight staff members were injured and on September 8 resulting in \$1,500 property damage.

Prison officials feel that the potential for further violence is extremely high.

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Massachusetts Correctional Commissioner reports that tensions have increased in prisons throughout the state since the revolt at Attica. Two prisons, the Concord House of Correction, Concord, and the Massachusetts Correctional Institute, Walpole, have experienced peaceful demonstrations and work stoppages.

At the Massachusetts Correctional Institute, Norfolk, officials report the tensions to be especially high. A high level of black extremist influence exists within the prison. Work stoppages and several demonstrations, since the Attica incident, have been led by an individual who claims membership in the BPP.

NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, New York

The New York City correctional facilities face a constant threat of disorders. Contributing to this problem.

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are the badly overcrowded conditions and the presence of many members of extremist organizations, such as the BPP, the NOI, and the YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP). Furthermore, as a result of a serious backlog in court calendars, most inmates are incarcerated for long periods of time awaiting trial or action on various appeals. The prisoners have no work schedule and there are long periods of inactivity which provide opportunities for extremists to extend their influence. Some inmates who figured prominently in the rebellion of 1970 are still at the Manhattan House of Detention and could provide a nucleus for future prison disorder.

EASTERN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, Napanoch

About 100 inmates who are black extremists have almost complete control, through fear, over the activities of the entire inmate population. Currently, prison officials have good rapport with the extremist leaders and the prison is able to function without incident.

Should relations become strained between the black inmate leaders and the correctional facility staff, disorder and violence are likely.

GREEN HAVEN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE, Stormville

Following the events at Attica, some 350 inmates were transferred from there to Green Haven. This action has increased tension and created a potential source for disorder.

Prison officials have found written instructions on the manufacture of bombs and a detailed plan for the takeover of certain sections of the facility. Authorities have been unable to identify the leaders.

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E-12  
Revision 7  
December 29, 1971  
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Investigation

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Revision 7

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

December 29, 1971

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

January 1972

Worldwide

Protests in support of  
[redacted] International  
communist fronts will be  
active in the campaign and  
the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS is plan-  
ning to send a contingent to  
the United States to attend  
the trial.

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2 January

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at the Soviet  
Embassy and the White House  
to protest plight of Soviet  
Jewry and President NIXON's  
forthcoming trip to the  
Soviet Union. Sponsored by  
the JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
8 January	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Eastern Regional Political Liberation Workshop. Sponsored by CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES.
8 January	Detroit, Michigan	Steering Committee Meeting. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.
15 January	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR.
22-24 January	Detroit, Michigan	Leadership Meeting. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1-2 February

Cape Canaveral, Florida

National Convention of  
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN ACTION  
COUNCIL. Sponsored by the

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11-13 February

Versailles, France

The Paris World Assembly for  
Peace and Independence of  
the Peoples of Indochina.  
Organized jointly by the  
STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON  
VIETNAM and representatives  
of some 40 French anti-Vietnam  
war groups, most of which are  
dominated by the French COMMUNIST  
PARTY. U. S. attendees expected.

18-21 February

New York City

National Convention of COMMUNIST  
PARTY, USA.

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**SPECIAL REPORT**  
**NOV. 1971**



**THE UNAUTHORIZED  
DISCLOSURE  
OF CLASSIFIED  
INFORMATION**

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SPECIAL REPORT:  
THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE  
OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Prepared by:  
Intelligence Evaluation Committee  
November 1971

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<sup>005</sup>  
*1. NSC determined that information  
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per the dtd 1/8/85, 5/2/83*  
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## INTRODUCTION

At no time in our history has the issue of governmental secrecy been more hotly debated than in recent months. The center for this controversy has been the "Pentagon Papers" incident, involving the deliberate disclosure to the press of hundreds of classified documents dealing with U. S. military operations and diplomatic strategy in Southeast Asia.

The incidence of unauthorized disclosures of classified information has increased markedly in recent years. They have involved a variety of sensitive U. S. Government activities. The danger of future unauthorized disclosures emphasizes the need to study the effectiveness of the current mechanism intended to prevent such incidents. This report is an effort to fulfill that need.

We have examined various problems relating to unauthorized disclosure in such areas as free access to agencies handling sensitive material by the press and the difficulties of investigation and prosecution. We have studied the existing Executive orders and regulations governing the protection of classified information and assessed their adequacy. We have made a particular study, as a case history,

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of the "Pentagon Papers" disclosure in an attempt to find what lessons it has to teach. Finally, we offer a number of conclusions and recommendations which we believe, if acted upon, will greatly improve the protection of classified information.

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PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE  
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

The most vocal of its critics have not questioned the Government's right and even duty to protect some kinds of information the release of which might be harmful to the national defense. There is, however, a sharp difference of opinion concerning what information should be classified and when and by whom it can be released.

Authorized Disclosures

There are times when it is clearly in the interest of the United States Government to disclose information which is based on classified material. Even in these instances, however, procedures to safeguard the original classified material or sources are needed to prevent serious damage.

At present, no uniform procedure exists among the executive agencies for controlling the release of such materials. Releases are made at various levels of authority, often without consultation with security or intelligence officers or with the originating agency. Releasing officials are sometimes unaware of the risks of disclosure in terms of other policies or of compromises of sensitive sources or techniques.

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Unauthorized Disclosures

The unauthorized disclosure of classified Government information can have more damaging effects on the national security. Some of these effects on diplomatic, military or intelligence efforts may not be discernible for years. Furthermore, it is not necessary that an unauthorized disclosure be deliberate to cause harm. As a matter of fact, there is seldom a willful intent in such cases to injure the national defense.

High-level officials frequently disclose classified information inadvertently simply because they cannot remember whether the information came from classified or unclassified sources. These officials often move in scientific, academic, and business circles where discussions of current topics invite the use of classified information to make a point or to impress others with their depth of knowledge.

Representatives of the news media, as well as foreign officials who circulate in the same groups, are trained to piece together a major news or intelligence story from a number of seemingly innocuous conversations. The successes an intelligence officer can realize from incautious conversation is already well documented.

In a number of agencies, news media representatives have almost unrestricted access to officials and employees. This openness with the press presents serious problems. The department or agency loses control over information discussed, the official responsible for news media contacts is bypassed, the likelihood of unauthorized disclosures is increased, and investigation of leaks that have occurred becomes difficult or impossible.

There are, in addition, some officials who willfully divulge classified information to the news media without authorization. They do this to promote their own favorite project; to force reconsideration of, or a change in, certain policies; or to influence public or Congressional opinion. Such officials refuse to accept the judgment or decisions of higher authority and take their case to the public through an unauthorized leak to the press.

#### Investigation of Unauthorized Disclosures

Section 19 of Executive Order 10501 directs that the head of each department or agency take prompt and stringent administrative action against any officer or employee of the United States, at any level of employment, determined to have

been knowingly responsible for an unauthorized release or disclosure of classified defense information. It provides further that, where a violation of criminal statutes may be involved, such cases will be referred promptly to the Department of Justice.

Implicit in these provisions is a requirement to identify the individual responsible, through investigation if necessary. These investigations have been for years a frustrating experience for security personnel because the wide dissemination given most classified material broadens the area of inquiry to impractical dimensions.

Despite these difficulties, the investigation of unauthorized disclosures has several advantages. There is always the possibility that the person responsible will be identified. A vigorous investigation also demonstrates that officials will not make light of such incidents and Federal employees prone to be careless about disclosing classified matters will be encouraged to exercise more caution. Those who deliberately pass classified information without authority may be dissuaded by the possible consequences.

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Criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice of individuals responsible for an unauthorized disclosure is precluded in many cases because the subject matter cannot be declassified for purposes of prosecution. Successful prosecution is also impossible in many cases because of the necessity of proving intent to injure the United States or to benefit a foreign nation. In these cases, nevertheless, the agency can pursue a vigorous administrative inquiry to fix responsibility and take stringent administrative action as directed by Executive Order 10501.

There is a lack of uniform understanding of the responsibilities, constraints, and most effective methods of handling cases of unauthorized disclosure. Heads of departments and agencies and security officials appear to depend too heavily on the Department of Justice for the solution of their problems in this area. They have a variety of administrative remedies which may be imposed for security violations. These remedies are more easily applied and in most cases would serve the interests of security much more precisely than attempting to pursue prosecution through the courts.

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND RELATED DIRECTIVES

As the United States entered the Cold War period following World War II, the need for strengthening security procedures, particularly those relating to personnel security and the protection of classified information, became evident. Increased hostile intelligence operations and the rapid advance of international communism caused widespread anxiety that existing safeguards against espionage and subversion were inadequate.

As a result, a series of Executive orders was issued. Three existing Executive orders are pertinent to this special report. They are: Executive Order 10450 (Security Requirements for Government Employment); Executive Order 10501 (Safeguarding Official Information in the Interests of the Defense of the United States); and Executive Order 10865 (Safeguarding Classified Information within Industry). These orders have been implemented through separate directives within each department or agency of the Government.

Executive Order 10450

This order provides security requirements for Government employment and includes basic policies, instructions, and standards to insure that all persons employed in the departments or agencies of Government are "reliable, trustworthy, of good character and conduct, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States." The major provisions are:

1. A requirement that investigations be conducted of prospective employees in both sensitive and nonsensitive positions. Investigations of incumbent employees in sensitive positions are required if the employee has not previously been the subject of a full background investigation. For prospective employees, the type of investigation depends on whether the position is sensitive or nonsensitive, and ranges from a national agency check to a full background investigation.

2. Authority for the head of each department and agency to suspend or terminate any employee whose retention is not clearly consistent with the interests of national security.

U. S. military personnel are not covered by this order, but are subject to Department of Defense directives closely patterned after the order.

Executive Order 10501

This order provides basic security requirements for safeguarding official information of the Government. The fundamental purpose is to protect uniformly certain official information affecting the national defense against unauthorized disclosures. The major provisions are:

1. The establishment of three categories of classification (Top Secret, Secret, Confidential) for official information requiring protection in the interests of national defense.
2. Guidelines for classification.
3. Policy and procedures for declassification, downgrading, or upgrading.
4. Requirements for custody and safekeeping.
5. Policy for accountability and dissemination.
6. Requirements for orientation and inspection.

7. A requirement for the National Security Council to conduct a continuing review of the implementation of the order.

8. A requirement for heads of departments and agencies to conduct a continuing review to insure protection of information under the order and to insure that no information is withheld which the people of the United States have a right to know.

9. A requirement that heads of departments and agencies take prompt administrative and/or legal action in any case of unauthorized disclosure of classified defense information by Government personnel.

Executive Order 10865

This order requires certain departments and agencies of the Government to prescribe by regulation specific requirements, restrictions, and other safeguards to protect releases of classified information to or within U. S. industry. The order also authorizes heads of departments and agencies to grant access to classified information and provides procedures for use in the event security clearances are denied or revoked.



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In this connection, the Department of Defense, which handles the vast majority of classified Government contracts with industry, has issued detailed guidelines in its "Industrial Security Regulation" and "Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information." These provide that all contractor personnel who require access to classified data must be investigated to determine their suitability for such access. The type of investigation ranges from a national agency check to a full background investigation.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING SECURITY REGULATIONS

We believe existing regulations governing Federal personnel and physical security practices are logical, practical, and comprehensive. They strike a good balance between the desirability of a free flow of information and the need to withhold sensitive defense information from public disclosure. But no matter how effective current programs may appear in theory, putting them into successful practice has often proven difficult.

The magnitude of Government security programs is staggering. The total number of persons presently holding Top Secret clearances alone is estimated at some 760,000. This figure includes more than 650,000 Government employees and over 100,000 employees of private contractors.

In any program involving the screening of such vast numbers of people, there will be instances where unreliable or irresponsible individuals are granted clearances. Furthermore, the mere fact that a personnel investigation is conducted and a favorable evaluation made has never provided any absolute guarantee that the individual cleared is, in fact, trustworthy,

discreet, and stable. This is particularly true if the investigation has been hampered by a lack of cooperation on the part of persons contacted.

Personnel security investigations have become increasingly difficult as a result of changes in the attitudes of many Americans. In the past, it was easier to determine if an individual met the accepted standards of loyalty and suitability for Federal employment. Americans were less likely to challenge the Government's right to investigate prospective Federal employees and were more disposed to approve of existing loyalty or suitability criteria.

Today, however, there is an increasing climate of reluctance to cooperate with Government personnel investigators. The antagonism towards and mistrust of Government which has been encouraged by dissident groups--a trend often publicized by the news media in sympathetic terms--has had a pervasive and insidious effect. The Government investigator today is likely to get a cool reception and to receive less than full cooperation from many of the persons he contacts.

Many colleges and universities refuse to provide information from their files concerning former or present students.

Private employers are frequently reluctant to furnish information and even some law enforcement agencies will no longer provide full access to their files. This lack of cooperation may be based on civil libertarian grounds or on fears of legal reprisals.

Weaknesses in Implementation of Regulations

Although existing security regulations are considered sound, there are several areas in which their enforcement needs to be strengthened.

1. Executive Order 10501 requires the maintenance of active training programs to impress each employee with his responsibility to protect classified information. The order also provides for the designation of experienced persons to coordinate and supervise these activities.

Despite these regulations, security orientation is often given mere lip service. Security education is often handled in a desultory and superficial manner at the time an individual is first granted access to classified data. There is rarely an effective follow-up program. Consequently, an awareness of security requirements and responsibilities gradually declines.

2. Special emphasis on security education is lacking at the management level. Top military and civilian officials, who often have access to a wide range of classified information, are involved daily in activities which make them vulnerable to security breaches. They are sought after by members of the press; conduct business with officials of other agencies; give testimony before Congressional committees; handle speeches; and engage in a variety of other outside functions.

Federal security programs should insure that these officials are continuously alert to their security obligations; are regularly reminded of the "need-to-know" principle; and are aware of the serious effect inadvertent or careless disclosure of classified information, particularly during contacts with the press, can have on national security.

3. Executive Order 10501 provides for the establishment of an active inspection program within each agency to insure effective implementation of the order. In practice, however, such inspections are often conducted in a perfunctory manner. Frequently, they are overly concerned with the mechanical aspects of security procedures (classification,

storage, accountability, etc.). Insufficient attention is paid to determining whether the intended purpose of the regulation is being accomplished or to the "need-to-know" principle which is fundamental to all security programs.

Too often, inspections are directed only towards lower echelons and do not include a thorough review of procedures used by high-ranking officials. It is the latter who, by far, have the most access to classified information and the greatest opportunity for unauthorized disclosures of such data, accidentally or otherwise.

4. Executive Order 10501 directs the National Security Council to conduct a continuing review of the implementation of this order within the executive branch. This responsibility has been delegated to the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security which also has a number of other responsibilities in the field of internal security. In practice, however, this responsibility has been left to each individual agency with regard to its own operations. Over a period of time, this has led to a lax attitude towards the Executive order in many areas of the Government.

LESSONS OF THE "PENTAGON PAPERS"

The recent "Pentagon Papers" incident provides a vivid insight into the problems encountered in the handling and safeguarding of classified information and points up the damage that can result from inept and lax compliance with security procedures. A review of this situation, encompassing a study of the Rand Corporation, the handling of the "Pentagon Papers" and Daniel Ellsberg's connection with them, is useful in suggesting corrective measures that can be applied to the overall problem of preventing unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

The Rand Corporation

While the Rand Corporation was formally incorporated in May of 1948, its origin goes back to March of 1946 when a contract for "a program of study and research on the broad subject of continental warfare" was awarded by the Army Air Force to the Douglas Aircraft Company. This program was officially designated "Project RAND"--for Research and Development.

The idea for Project RAND grew out of the concern of U. S. military leaders that the civilian scientists who had

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contributed so much to our victory would abandon military work as soon as World War II ended. As the existing governmental structure was not conducive to maintaining the long-range scientific research and development program envisioned, the search was begun for a suitable alternative. It was decided that the best solution to this problem was the formation of an independent nonprofit corporation chartered under the laws of California.

Initially, Rand's main clients were the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1959, however, a contract with the Office of the Secretary of Defense calling for work on "theoretical, conceptual, and background studies and analyses of advanced military weapons systems and components" expanded the scope of Rand's projects, and by the mid-1960's, the firm was heavily involved in a number of projects for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In recent years, Rand has further diversified by expanding its work into the domestic sector and has undertaken a wide range of research studies for State and local governments in the fields of health, education, and urban affairs.

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National security, however, remains the major interest and focus of the Rand Corporation's research efforts. As the involvement of U. S. combat forces in Southeast Asia increased beginning in the summer of 1965, Rand intensified its research on problems relating to that area. By late 1965, Rand had formalized a program of research and analysis in the field of revolutionary warfare, insurgency, and counterinsurgency with emphasis on Vietnam. Over the past five years, Rand's staff on Southeast Asia programs has ranged in size from 35 to 90 full-time professionals.

In the summer of 1967, the Office of the Secretary of Defense requested a number of Rand staff members, including Daniel Ellsberg, to participate in the preparation of a history of United States involvement in Vietnam being compiled by a Department of Defense team referred to as the "Vietnam Study Task Force" which worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This history has since become known as the "Pentagon Papers."

The "Pentagon Papers"

The "Pentagon Papers" is, in fact, a 47-volume study entitled "U. S. - Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967" which was

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produced by the Vietnam Study Task Force. The study was commissioned in June of 1967 by then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara who requested that the study be directed by the Office of International Security Affairs, headed by John McNaughton. Morton H. Halperin, McNaughton's Deputy for Policy Planning and Arms Control, was given control of the overall project, and he appointed a subordinate, Leslie H. Gelb, to act as Chairman of the Task Force.

Some 30-40 individuals, including military and civilian Department of Defense employees, and a number of outside consultants, including Ellsberg and other Rand employees, worked on the study at various times. Various portions of the study were written by different people at different times, and the end result is more a collection of separate treatises than a unified whole. Although the study was virtually completed by the summer or early fall of 1968, it was not formally dispatched to then Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford until Wednesday, January 15, 1969, just two working days prior to the beginning of President Nixon's Administration.

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Distribution of the "Pentagon Papers"

Officially, 15 sets of the 47-volume study were prepared for distribution. Of these, seven were retained at the Department of Defense while the others were delivered during the period from May to October 1969 to the following: former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at the World Bank; former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford at his Washington law office; Mr. William Bundy at the State Department; Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach at the State Department; the National Archives; the Lyndon Johnson Presidential Library; the Rand Corporation, Washington, D. C.; and the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California.

In addition to the complete 47-volume sets prepared by the Vietnam Study Task Force, a number of related drafts and working papers were produced, including five sets of a 38-volume preliminary draft. Reportedly, four of these drafts were destroyed by Department of Defense personnel, and the surviving set, along with related Vietnam Study Task Force documents and "private papers," was sent to the Rand Corporation, Washington, D. C., on January 21, 1969, the day after the inauguration of President Nixon.

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This transfer of documents to Rand-Washington was preceded by a memorandum (apparently dated December 18, 1968) addressed to Harry Rowen, President of the Rand Corporation, in which the requirements for control and access to the documents were set forth. The memorandum was signed by three Department of Defense officials connected with the Vietnam Study Task Force; namely, Paul Warnke, Morton Halperin, and Leslie Gelb. The memorandum instructed that access to and distribution of the Vietnam Study Task Force documents would require approval by two of the three signers. It further provided that access to Vietnam Study Task Force documents covering the years 1945 to 1961 could be granted on a continuing basis to Rand employees recommended by Rand, provided the three signers were informed in advance.

This entire transaction was highly questionable from several standpoints. In essence, it represented a private agreement between three Government officials and a private corporation concerning the handling of classified Government documents. While certain documents covered by the agreement were described as "private papers," it has been

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determined that, in fact, many of them were classified Government material. Though classified, none of the material was ever entered into the Rand accountability system for handling classified documents.

The Rand Corporation's subsequent acquisition of two sets of the completed 47-volume study is also open to serious question. By letter dated July 14, 1969, Leslie Gelb, then no longer a Government employee, notified Harry Rowen that Warnke, Halperin, and he would like to store two sets of the complete study at the Rand Corporation. Gelb also pointed out that, for reasons he would discuss later with Rowen, they had agreed to restrict access to these sets to Rowen alone for the time being. Subsequently, in September 1969, one of these sets was delivered to Rand-Washington and the other to Rand-Santa Monica.

The Washington office of Rand again failed to enter this material into its accountability system. The Santa Monica office did enter the set into its accountability system on October 3, 1969.

On the following day, Daniel Ellsberg began reviewing portions of this set.

Daniel Ellsberg

Ellsberg, who has emerged as the central figure in the "Pentagon Papers" episode, was born April 7, 1931, at Chicago, Illinois. Following graduation from Harvard College in 1952, Ellsberg studied at Cambridge University in England for one year and then returned to Harvard University where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Economics in 1954. Ellsberg served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957 at which time he was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant. He then returned to Harvard under a fellowship and began study toward a doctorate in economics.

Ellsberg commenced employment as an economist with the Rand Corporation at Santa Monica in June 1959 and worked in this capacity until September 1964 when he accepted a position as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs, John T. McNaughton.

One year later, Ellsberg transferred to the Department of State and was assigned as an attache in Saigon, Vietnam. While in Vietnam, he initially worked for Major General Edward Lansdale in the counterinsurgency field and later served as a Special Assistant to U. S. Deputy Ambassador

William Porter. In July 1967, he resigned his State Department post for reasons of health and returned to the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica. Shortly thereafter, Ellsberg was selected to assist in the newly organized Vietnam Study Task Force at the Pentagon.

#### Background Investigations of Ellsberg

Two full background investigations were conducted regarding Ellsberg: the first in 1959 by the Office of Special Investigations of the U. S. Air Force to clear him for access to classified information at the Rand Corporation; the other in 1965 by the State Department in connection with this employment by that agency. Neither developed any significant derogatory information. Throughout his career, however, Ellsberg has consistently exhibited a negative attitude towards security precautions, which he purportedly described as "a nuisance."

Prior to his assignment in Vietnam, Ellsberg had expressed strong support for U. S. Government policies in Southeast Asia, but after returning from Saigon in 1967, he began to voice doubts and pessimism concerning the success

or legitimacy of these policies. It was in this frame of mind that Ellsberg arrived at the Pentagon to participate in the study being compiled by the Vietnam Study Task Force.

While at the Pentagon, it is reported that Ellsberg contributed little toward the study and spent most of his time reading voluminous amounts of classified material not connected with his assigned task. What he did write was described as a "diatribe against U. S. policies in Southeast Asia," and could not be used in the study.

Security Warning

Not only was Ellsberg's production poor, but his practice of reading classified material unrelated to his assignment became a matter of concern. In fact, the head of the Task Force instructed the military assistant to the Secretary of Defense to discuss this matter with Ellsberg. As part of this security warning, Ellsberg was cautioned against reproducing classified documents for other than official purposes. Ellsberg claimed that he would not think of reproducing classified documents for other than official purposes and was well aware of his security responsibilities.



This warning apparently had little impact on Ellsberg. The current investigation has shown that following Ellsberg's return to Rand-Santa Monica in early 1968, he had in his Malibu Beach home a number of boxes containing classified documents. These documents were observed by the Top Secret Control Officer of the Rand Corporation, who did not see fit to even report the matter!

Ellsberg's Connection with "Pentagon Papers"

In early 1969, Ellsberg sought to obtain access to the Vietnam Study Task Force documents which were then stored at the Rand offices in Washington, D. C. Although Gelb and Halperin admittedly had strong reservations concerning Ellsberg's discretion, they authorized Rand to grant him access. Subsequently, in May and August of 1969, Ellsberg was given 18 volumes of the 38-volume draft version of the study then stored at Rand-Washington. He transported these volumes to California and they remained in his personal possession until May of 1970. The volumes were never entered into the accountability system at Rand-Santa Monica nor were they detected during periodic security inspections at this facility. At the

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same time, Rand-Washington failed to check to determine whether this material had, in fact, arrived at Rand-Santa Monica.

As a result of this total disregard for established security procedures, Ellsberg had uncontrolled access to this highly classified material for more than a year and could utilize it for his own personal ends. In fact, a source close to Ellsberg later reported that in the fall of 1969, Ellsberg actually did reproduce a large number of unidentified classified documents. He utilized the facilities of a private concern and reproduced the documents in the presence of several uncleared individuals.

By late 1969, Ellsberg's opposition to U. S. policies in Southeast Asia had become so pronounced that he and five fellow Rand employees coauthored a letter outlining arguments against continued U. S. involvement in Vietnam. Not only did this letter cause great concern among top Rand officials, but it aroused the interest of the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office on the grounds that a possible conflict could exist between Ellsberg's personal views and his employment duties which involved access to classified information. This matter was referred to the Industrial Security Clearance Review

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Division of the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for  
guidance, but no action was taken and his access to classified  
material continued.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of our study of the problems involved in the safeguarding of classified information, we feel the implementation of the following recommendations will sharply reduce the compromise of classified information.

I. Authorized Disclosures

Uniform procedures are needed within the executive branch of the Government to control the authorized disclosure of classified information.

RECOMMENDATION. A directive should be issued establishing uniform procedures for the release of classified information. This directive should require centralized control and interagency coordination of such releases and approval at the highest level of the releasing agency after consultation with intelligence or security personnel and with the originating agency.

II. News Media Contacts

The unrestricted contacts by representatives of the news media with many Federal officials and employees having access to classified information is a serious security problem.

RECOMMENDATION. Each Government department and agency should be directed to establish clearly defined procedures concerning contact with news media representatives and establish a central office to coordinate such contacts. All contacts with news media representatives, on or off the job, should be made a matter of record when official business is discussed.

III. Investigations of Unauthorized Disclosures

The handling of unauthorized disclosure cases throughout the Government is not consistent with the unauthorized disclosure provisions of Executive Order 10501.

RECOMMENDATION. A directive should be issued setting forth uniform procedural guidelines for implementing Section 19 of Executive Order 10501. The guidelines should require that even in those instances where criminal prosecution is precluded, unauthorized disclosure cases should be the subject of a thorough administrative inquiry and corrective action by the department or agency concerned.

IV. Security Education

Security orientation and training programs need increased emphasis and continuing support from and participation in by the

highest levels of management. The objective should be to develop continuing security awareness on the part of officials and employees through imaginative and interest-provoking programs.

RECOMMENDATION. Each department and agency should be directed to survey its security orientation and training programs to insure their adequacy and to make certain that top officials participate. Such programs should be directed toward the executive level where the greatest vulnerability exists for the disclosure of classified information. These programs must stress the "need-to-know" principle.

V. Inspection Programs in Industry

Current security regulations require a thorough and periodic inspection of Government contractors handling classified information.

RECOMMENDATION. Security inspection regulations should be vigorously enforced.

In addition, the agency having primary security responsibility should assign a resident Government security official to industrial facilities handling large amounts of highly classified

material. This official should review and inspect security practices used by the contractor and, thus, insure a more thorough and objective enforcement of security regulations and a continuing inspection of the contractor's adherence to Government security requirements.

VI. Enforcement of Executive Order 10501

The requirement that the National Security Council conduct a continuing review of the implementations of this order has not been effectively carried out.

RECOMMENDATION. The National Security Council should establish an office solely devoted to insuring that the provisions of the Executive order are uniformly implemented throughout Government. This office should submit periodic reports and policy recommendations to the Council based on its surveys of the implementation of the order.

VII. "Private Papers"

The practice by some Government officials of retaining control of classified material as "private papers" after their service in Government is a serious threat to national security. and circumvents the fundamental rules of security.

RECOMMENDATION. A directive should be issued prohibiting the retention or storage of classified Government documents and material as "private papers." The directive should require that an official desiring to retain any documents or other material upon termination of his Government service must submit them to the appropriate intelligence or security office to insure that no classified information is included.

VIII. Termination of Clearances

The 100,000 Top Secret clearances held by employees of private contractors appear to be excessive. In many cases, clearances are retained after the purpose for which they were granted has ended.

RECOMMENDATION. Clearance to employees of industrial contractors should be granted with a specific terminal date. In any case, such clearances should be terminated, without prejudice to the holder, when the specific purpose for which the clearance was granted ends.

IX. Federal Statutes

Existing Federal law appears inadequate to cope with recent unauthorized disclosures of classified material.



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RECOMMENDATION. Appropriate Federal statutes should be reviewed with the objective of making them more applicable to the type of unauthorized disclosure discussed in this paper.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
E-15  
January 4, 1972  
  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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~~INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BLACK POWER~~  
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

E-15

January 4, 1972

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and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There is little common ground between U. S. and other Western Hemisphere black power movements except their ethnic origin.

Although there have been and continue to be a large number of black power movements in the Western Hemisphere, relatively few have a potential for achieving political control of their governments. Many have a capability for terrorism and can bring a mob into the streets in exploitation of a particular issue or incident. Almost all have a capacity for isolated acts of sabotage, vandalism, arson, terrorism, or other criminal acts.

Black power organizations in the Caribbean differ from those elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. Caribbean governments are already controlled by black political leaders. The black power movement there is directed toward gaining control of national economies.

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Leaders of the movement, therefore, advocate nationalization or substantial government participation in foreign-owned or -controlled enterprises. Its leaders are, for the most part, socialist oriented.

The coordination of black power activities in the Western Hemisphere appears to be conducted by a relatively small group of people, primarily from the Caribbean. Clearly, the most effective exploitation of black power was the Trinidad and Tobago riots of early 1970 which were part of a plan to bring down the government of those islands. The individuals concerned in the organization of conferences and the coordination of civil disorder--chiefly [redacted]

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[redacted] and Stokely CARMICHAEL--have also established themselves as regional or international political figures. Their political influence would be substantially enhanced throughout the area should they be successful in carrying out a coup in any of the Caribbean territories.

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While there have been contacts between U. S. and Caribbean black power groups, there is little, if any, direction or funding of one by the other. Presently, it seems the major contribution of the U. S. black power movement is one of example. The NATION OF ISLAM and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY in some Caribbean countries are clearly patterned after their counterparts in the U. S. Most of these groups, however, are purely indigenous organizations neither directed nor controlled from the U. S.

The impact of Caribbean black power movements on black extremists in the United States is negligible. With the notable exception of the BLACK PANTHERS and the STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE, which are avowedly Marxist-Leninist oriented, black power organizations in the United States tend to be ethnocentric and pragmatic. They have concerned themselves generally with the problems of black people in the United States and have shown little interest in ideology; most reject collaboration with nonblacks.

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Caribbean black power leaders, on the other hand, are Marxists and power seekers who make common cause with those sharing their ideology and will support their political ambitions regardless of race. Black power advocates in the Caribbean use black power as a means to bring about fundamental changes in the ideological orientation of their governments. They are true revolutionaries in that they seek to destroy existing political and economic institutions and replace them with some form of socialism based upon Marxist-Leninist principles.

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## II. BACKGROUND OF BLACK POWER ORGANIZATIONS

### A. Canada

Racial strife in Canada prior to 1968 was relatively unknown. In the fall of 1968, the situation began to change with Canadian blacks becoming much more demanding of their rights. This shift in behavior must be attributed partly to agitation by foreign black power advocates, particularly those from the U.S.A. Also important was the role played by the mass media and various social pressure groups (both black and white) in developing a sense of black consciousness in the Negro community. Black nationalist leaders and organizations emerged in Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto.

Stokely CARMICHAEL's visit to Halifax in October, 1968, marked the beginning of black power activity among the approximately 20,000 Negroes in the Province of Nova Scotia. In

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mid-November, 1968, and again in January, 1969, BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) members visited Halifax and with the assistance of a local sympathizer immediately began promoting black power. So successful were their activities, that racial tensions reached dangerous proportions although serious violence was averted.

In Montreal, black power elements were strongly influenced by the October, 1968, Congress of Black Writers which was held in that city with the participation of foreign black power advocates of violence from the U. S. and the Caribbean. Shortly afterward in February, 1969, some of these elements engineered the occupation and destruction of the Sir George Williams University Computer Center.

Although not able to recruit a large following, these agitators have stirred the Canadian black population out of its apathy. The result has been a rapid growth of black nationalism, a precondition

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for the successful development of a black power movement. Thus far, ineffective leadership and the absence of a strong national organization have forced the black nationalist movement in Canada to depend upon strong involvement and encouragement of foreign black power advocates, particularly from the United States.

Following the October, 1968, Congress of Black Writers held in Montreal, Canada, at Sir George Williams University and McGill University, there was a marked upsurge in the activities of militant blacks throughout Canada. The general effect of the Congress was to develop an attitude among many black students that coercive measures, including violence, were necessary to obtain their rights. The Congress, which was attended by many West Indian students, visiting members of Caribbean black power groups, and leaders of U. S. black power activities, was prepared and directed by a 32-member.

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committee made up almost exclusively of foreign-born blacks.

Evident among the factors promoting a Canadian black power movement was the emergence in 1968 and 1969 of militant black nationalism among many Caribbean black students attending Canadian universities. Impetus for black nationalism was also provided by an inflammatory and much publicized speech delivered by Bobby SEALE, Chairman of the U. S. BPP, in Canada during December, 1968.

Important to the development of the black nationalist movement also was the close relationship existing between militant Canadian leaders and BPP members who traveled in and out of Montreal following the Congress of Black Writers.

Several black power organizations in Canada developed a close relationship with foreign groups. The AFRO-AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION, now defunct, in Canada formed a strong link with the

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STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE in the U.S.A. The BLACK LIBERATION FRONT OF CANADA, also defunct, was aided financially and organizationally by Cuba and members of the Cuban Embassy in Canada. Members of these two groups are now active in the BLACK YOUTH ORGANIZATION described hereafter.

Black Power Organizations

1. BLACK UNITED FRONT (BUF)

This group in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1968 after a visit by Stokely CARMICHAEL. At first, it refused to follow militant programs of CARMICHAEL but now endorses them fully. BUF is an umbrella-type organization and, although it has no membership as such, it has the support of the black community. Burnley Allen "Rocky" JONES was its founder but, although still an influential leader in the black community, he is no longer officially connected with BUF.

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2. BLACK YOUTH ORGANIZATION (BYO)

This group, following the programs of the BPP, is centered in Toronto and is the successor to the now defunct AFRO-AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION. There is frequent travel of BYO members between Toronto and points within the United States. BYO's leadership is primarily Caribbean blacks. U. S. born James Michael RUSSEL is president of BYO [redacted]

[redacted] its Black Education Project.

3. NATIONAL BLACK LIBERATION ACTION COMMITTEE (NBLAC)

The formation of NBLAC was announced at the Black Peoples Conference in Toronto in February, 1971. It appears this announcement merely formalized the existence of a group of black militant leaders, both Canadian and black Caribbean students residing in Canada, who have been working together for some time. [redacted]

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[redacted] lead this

[redacted] was expelled from Canada in 1971 and forbidden future entry.

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group in their efforts to build and coordinate a Pan-African movement in Canada. Members of this Committee have also made an effort to assess and develop capabilities to foment unrest, disturbances, and revolutionary change in the Caribbean and possibly to foment racial disorder in Canada.

3. QUEBEC COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE BLACK PANTHERS

This Committee, patterned after the BPP, is active in the Province of Quebec and maintains liaison with the BPP in the United States.

4. VANCOUVER BLACK ACTION GROUP

All black power activity on the west coast of Canada is centered around this group, which is made up of foreign black extremists chiefly from the United States. It has close ties with the BPP in California, but its membership is very limited in size.

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B. The Caribbean

The Caribbean is today one of the most politically explosive regions of the Americas. Rising nationalism, massive unemployment, and a rapidly growing population combine to provide a catalyst for upheaval. The unsettled situation is increasingly evident through an emerging black power movement, particularly in those areas where political strength is largely in the hands of blacks, but economic power is still held by whites. Both dependent and independent states are experiencing a surge of black nationalism which has as its goal greater participation by blacks in the economies of their countries.

In addition, there exist in most of these states small extremist groups which often identify themselves as part of the black power movement. The nature and influence of these radical elements vary from island to island, but potentially they constitute a serious threat to established governments and democratic processes.

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During 1970 Trinidad, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda all experienced civil disorders which attracted international attention. Demonstrations against the United States presence in Puerto Rico have frequently been staged by radical student groups and other extremist elements.

Communist parties have not flourished and do not constitute a serious threat in the islands. However, individuals sympathetic to CASTRO and MAO Tse-tung periodically attempt to form political fronts. Black power groups exist on the islands of St. Croix, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, San Luis, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, as well as on the mainland in British Honduras, Guyana, and Surinam.

Black power activities have elicited a wide range of responses from authorities in the various Caribbean countries. In Guyana, the prime minister leads the black power forces. In Barbados, the government has banned public meetings that cause

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racial hatred, including a 1970 conference of U. S. and West Indian black power advocates. Race riots in Jamaica two years ago were costly in lives and property damage. Since then, the publications of black extremists and revolutionaries have been banned.

For the most part, Caribbean black power movements are home grown, deriving primarily inspiration from U. S. black power leaders and the revolutionary rhetoric of Fidel CASTRO. There is some evidence, however, that foreign black power groups may be providing a measure of financial support.

Even though black power organizations in the Caribbean are small and lack both leadership and funds, they must be regarded with concern. Many of them refuse to renounce violence to accomplish their aims and, although militant actions such as kidnappings, bombings, and political assassinations cannot be directly attributed to them, such activities have occurred in the Caribbean.

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Black Power Organizations

1. Antigua

AFRO-CARIBBEAN MOVEMENT (ACM)

ACM was founded in 1969 with the stated aim of giving Antiguan a sense of identity and a knowledge of their culture. It has established links with black power organizations on other Caribbean islands as well as in Guyana. A growing racist attitude in Antigua, inspired at least in part by the ACM, has led to the mistreatment of a number of whites. The militant wing, consisting of 30 members, of the ACM was reported to be planning with the help of supporters in the United States to assassinate Antiguan political leaders. ACM is the most outspokenly racist of the eastern Caribbean black power organizations.

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[ ] is the driving force behind this large organization, whose membership is composed mainly of political and cultural intellectual activists.

ACM sent delegates to the Bermuda Black Power Conference in July, 1969; the Seminar of Pan-Africanists and Black Revolutionary Nationalists held in Guyana in February, 1970; and the Toronto Black Power Conference in February, 1971.

2. Bahamas

UNITED COMMUNITY (UNICOM)

This group, with approximately 700 members in 1970, hopes to organize a political party and make the government more black power oriented. Its ranks include well-educated and racially motivated young people. Its plans call for continuous harassment of the government and the socialization of the economy.

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Recently, the group has been increasingly influenced by militant black power advocates and the philosophy of some of its radical members appears to be a blend of black power idealism, socialism, and antiestablishment sentiment.

3. Barbados

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT (PPM)

PPM seeks to gain power by relating racial issues to the political and economic frustrations of the lower classes. It was formed in 1966 and is the only black power-oriented political group on the island. It was the sponsor of a proposed regional black power conference scheduled in Barbados in July, 1970, which was canceled by the government as a consequence of racial disorders in Trinidad and Tobago earlier that year.

It espouses a mixture of Cuban- and Peking-oriented Marxism and maintains contact

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with Guyanese Marxist leader Cheddi JAGAN. Stokely CARMICHAEL went to Barbados in May, 1970, but was prevented from speaking at a PPM rally by the government.

4. Bermuda

BLACK BERET CADRE (BBC)

The organization's stated purpose is to aid blacks to move into a position of influence and to promote black power by any means necessary. It is the youth wing of the PROGRESSIVE LABOUR PARTY, leading opposition party, and has modeled itself after the BPP in the United States. Membership is not believed to exceed 75.

Members of the BBC blew up a church and tried to set fire to a government building during civil disorders in 1970.

The leader of this organization,

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the black power conference held in Bermuda during July, 1969, and he was scheduled to lead the conference in Barbados during July, 1970. He represented the BBC at the Third National Conference on Black Power in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1968. He has been in regular contact with black power advocates in the United States.

5: Curacao

ANTILLEAN BLACK POWER ORGANIZATION (ABPO)

This group is a loosely organized band of black militants whose inflammatory statements are racist in nature. Its aim is to stir up resentment against the predominantly white establishment. The members of the organization have had training in terrorist tactics. Members of this group were involved in riots that took place in

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Curacao in May, 1970. Its membership, though small, is increasing and as it does so does its influence.

6. Jamaica

a. AFRICAN NATIONALIST UNION (ANU)

This is a small group of about 100 with little influence but whose leaders espouse armed revolution. The organization is led by [REDACTED] well-known U. S. advocate of the "Back to Africa Movement" in the 1930's. [REDACTED] has claimed connection with the BPP and to have promises of support if he should decide to overthrow the Jamaican Government.

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b. NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

This organization seeks to attain black economic and political power. It is religious in nature and adheres to the tenets of the muslim faith as enumerated by U. S. black muslims.

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7. Trinidad and Tobago

a. BLACK PANTHER ORGANIZATION (BPO)

The BPO was founded in 1968 based upon the program of the BPP in the United States. Its founder, George GRIFFITH, prior to its origin, spent two years in the United States where he learned from the BLACK PANTHERS how to make and use firebombs. This organization collaborated with the NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE in the major rioting and other disorders of 1970.

BPO's announced goal is the destruction of the establishment and turning the country over to the blacks. It cooperates with other black power organizations and has made clear its readiness to employ violence and revolutionary kidnapings and hijackings.

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b. NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE (NJAC)

Its goals center around the attainment of economic, political, and social power for blacks with ultimate control of the government. It is a loose affiliation of black power advocates, trade unionists, and college students. During early, 1970, the NJAC led a series of demonstrations and sought to organize a coup d'etat against the government with the aid of dissident army elements; however, this plot was uncovered and thwarted by authorities.

Evidence suggests that this attempted coup may have been initiated and supported by individuals sympathetic to Cuba and the U.S.S.R. It does not appear to have obtained material support from black power extremists in the United States. NJAC was founded in 1969 under the leadership of Geddes GRANGER.

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C. Mexico and Central America

There is little evidence of interplay between Western Hemisphere black power advocates and black power supporters in Mexico or Central America.

Black power groups have visited Mexico from time to time and BPP literature has appeared on university campuses.

The primary evidence of the black power movement in Central America is the formation of the UNITED BLACK ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT in British Honduras. The rhetoric of this group draws heavily on U. S. examples, but little contact is maintained with U. S. black militants.

Black Power Organizations

British Honduras

UNITED BLACK ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT  
(UBAD)

This organization, headed by Evan X HYDE, a Dartmouth graduate, claims a hard-core membership of 40 but numbers sympathizers in the hundreds. It preaches an antiwhite

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and problack philosophy and has formed an alliance with the chief opposition party in British Honduras. Thus far, this country has been spared the racial turmoil which has beset other majority societies in the Caribbean. Although blacks and mulattoes represent a majority, black power adherents have so far found little support.

The current leader of UBAD has brought with him from the U. S. the black power philosophies of Stokely CARMICHAEL,  Malcolm X. He claims one major goal for the organization: The liberation of blacks economically, politically, and socially.

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D. South America

In mid-1969, a black power movement was initiated in Buenaventura, Colombia, by a group of rebel priests. Activities to date have been

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concerned primarily with organization; however, the group is reportedly in contact with and receives aid from similar groups outside Colombia. American black crew members and passengers who arrive regularly in Buenaventura participate in a program of indoctrination and provide guidance in propaganda and funds for the movement. During the June, 1970, riots in Buenaventura, members of this movement joined in after the rioting and looting began.

Black power groups were founded in Guyana as far back as 1964. The AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH INDEPENDENT AFRICA (ASCRIA), under the leadership of [REDACTED], has become the primary proponent of black power there. ASCRIA and its leadership have broad contact with other black power leaders and movements in the Western Hemisphere. [REDACTED] and was involved in the invitation to a group of U. S. black muslims by the Government of Guyana

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to settle in eastern Guyana. Currently some 100 U. S. black nationalists are in Guyana under this and other projects. Many have been trained and dispatched to Guyana under the sponsorship of the Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, North Carolina, and the Center for Black Education in Washington, D. C.

Officials of the U. S.-based STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE participated in the Black Revolutionary Conference in Guyana in February, 1970. Stokely CARMICHAEL visited Guyana in May, 1970.

A small but militant black power-oriented group exists in Surinam. The leader of this group in September, 1970, attended the Congress of African Peoples held in Atlanta, Georgia. He has signed a mutual support and solidarity pact with the U. S.-based REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA.

Although no black power organizations are known to exist in Uruguay, representatives of the

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U. S. BPP have visited Montevideo and gained support of the NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, the so-called TUPAMAROS organization.

Black Power Organizations

1. Guyana

AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS  
WITH INDEPENDENT AFRICA (ASCRIA)

The stated goal of this group is that of "turning political independence into an opportunity for black resurrection for the material, cultural, and political salvation" of the black people in Guyana, the Caribbean, and the Western Hemisphere. It is racist oriented and extremely aggressive with strong indications that its members desire to destroy white influence in Guyana. Its members number about 200 with several thousand sympathizers.

2. Surniam

AFRO-SRANAN GOVERNMENT

This small group is modeled after the REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA and reportedly has

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received aid from U. S. groups. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] its leader, was formerly active in  
New York City in the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

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E. United States of America

The black power movement in the U. S. had its origin during the early 1960's. Although such groups date back in U. S. history as far as the slave uprisings of the 1600's, the modern movement did not really begin until the formation of the REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM) in 1963.

Robert Franklin WILLIAMS as early as 1960 preached the need of arming the black man against white oppression. His group of armed Negroes in 1961 in Monroe, North Carolina, became involved in open conflict with members of local law enforcement agencies and with members of the KU KLUX KLAN. As a result of an incident during this clash, WILLIAMS and some of his companions were indicted on a charge of kidnaping by the State of

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North Carolina and WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba. He later moved to Peking, China, and while in both of these countries he continued to publish a newsletter called "The Crusader," in which he expounded the theory of urban guerrilla warfare. He proclaimed that a black revolution should be started in the city streets by the use of a bottle of kerosene and a common household match.

The RAM mentioned above began operations based upon WILLIAMS's preachings and, although the organization's activities were limited, its highly inflammatory publications on the use of weapons and incendiary devices formed the textbooks for many extremists of this day. Emerging simultaneously with RAM was the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (now known as the STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE) which actually began as the action arm of Martin Luther KING's SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE. This group, used initially to conduct restaurant sit-ins,

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voter registration protests, and other forms of civil disobedience, became the epitome of the black power movement under the leadership of Stokely CARMICHAEL.

In 1966 in Oakland, California, there emerged the most extreme organization of the black power movement, namely, the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). The BPP and its leaders rapidly rose to national prominence through the killing of police, dynamiting, and sniping. Although its influence has recently diminished through violent internal dissension, the BPP continues as a strong factor in the black power movement all over the Western Hemisphere.

The latest group to project itself upon the American scene was organized in the fall of 1970 in Atlanta, Georgia, by representatives of the black power movement throughout the world. This organization, known as the CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES, advocates the unification of blacks, the complete rejection of the white imperialist-capitalist system, the establishment of a black

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nation, the formation of a National African Party, and ultimately a World African Party under the revolutionary ideology of Pan-Africanism. The CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES, currently active in 15 U. S. cities under the direction of extremist elements, is making plans for expansion. It has focused its attention on the Caribbean area and black power advocates from there were instrumental in the organizing convention. Recent conferences have advocated the establishment of lines of communication between black liberation movements in Africa and the Caribbean.

Black separatism has been prominent in the black power movement and, in fact, dates back to the early 1900's and the  "Back to Africa Movement." The REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA, founded in Detroit, Michigan, in 1968 by followers of Malcolm X, urges the establishment of a black nation within the United States. This group, with its paramilitary "Black Guard," has even attempted

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to obtain land and establish a black nation in Mississippi, one of five states demanded as "reparations" for 400 years of ancestral slave labor.

Black Power Organizations

1. BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), also known as BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE

The BPP was organized in December, 1966, in Oakland, California, by Huey NEWTON and Bobby SEALE for the stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics, and destiny of the black community. Current officers include Huey P. NEWTON, Supreme Commander; Bobby G. SEALE, Chairman; and  The Party publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which has openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end oppression of black people. Residents of the black community have been urged to arm themselves against police, who are characterized as "pigs."

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In the April 25, 1970, edition of the paper, an article advocated the taking up of arms against the Government, killing officials, and "thereby passing revolutionary judgment against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U. S. Government."

David HILLIARD, quoted in "The New York Times" edition of September 13, 1969, stated: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the Government by way of force and violence."

BPP national headquarters is located in Oakland. Branches of the BPP and an affiliated group known as the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM have been established at some 40 locations throughout the country with a current hard-core membership of over 500.

2. CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP)

The CAP was founded in September, 1970, in Atlanta, Georgia, at the fourth annual gathering of advocates of black power in the United States.

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International in scope, the CAP founding convention included delegates from 35 U. S. states and 25 other countries including Canada, Australia, and a number of African and Caribbean nations.

A position paper distributed by the CAP described its basic goal as the global expression of black nationalism through the use of black power which it defined as the promotion of Pan-Africanism.

The CAP set up a number of workshops to implement its programs, including a permanent Political Liberation Workshop, the aim of which is the creation of a political party and the creation of independent black institutions. The Political Liberation Workshop headed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had advocated the massive use of disruptive tactics against white institutions and organizations including the

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police and military. It openly admits that blacks must employ actual or threatened violence against white institutions to achieve control. CAP announced it will seek coalitions with black groups or individuals of both moderate and extremist persuasions in order to obtain its objectives.

CAP is incorporated in the State of Kansas as the Congress of African Peoples, Incorporated; Nation Time, Incorporated (established to provide funds through the sale of African products); and the Political Liberation Council, Incorporated. CAP's principal place of business is listed as Boston, Massachusetts, and its national chairman is Haywood Henry.

3. NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

The NOI, an organization for members of the black race only, had its origin in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930's. NOI headquarters, located in Chicago, Illinois, affords direction to numerous branches, commonly referred to as

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temples or mosques, located throughout the United States. Current membership is estimated at 6,000 in 108 temples and mosques. The leader is Elijah MUHAMMAD, self-styled "Messenger of Allah," who claims to be the only divinely appointed leader of the black race in the United States. MUHAMMAD rigidly controls all NOI policies and programs.

MUHAMMAD asserts that Allah selected him to lead blacks out of slavery in North America through the establishment of an independent black nation in the United States; that the white man is the "devil" and open enemy of the black man; that the black and white races must be separated; and that the white man will ultimately be destroyed by Allah. MUHAMMAD's teachings are spread through weekly radio broadcasts and through "Muhammad Speaks," official NOI publication which is issued weekly.

MUHAMMAD and other NOI members have refused to comply with Selective Service regulations

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stating that they respect laws of the United States only if they do not conflict with NOI laws. They do not believe the Government should force them to participate in wars.

4. REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA)

The RNA is an all-Negro organization founded in Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1968. Its purpose is to establish an independent black nation within the United States, consisting of the present States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In addition, RNA demands \$10,000 per black citizen as payment by the U. S. for 400 years of ancestral slave labor.

An army of the RNA, known as the Black Legion, dedicated to black freedom and committed to the concept of armed revolution, has been established. Black Legion members are expected to regularly participate in military training

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including firearms practice. The RNA also plans to establish an underground Black Legion in order to avoid detection by the police.

In 1970 the RNA split into two factions, one headed by Richard HENRY and the other by his brother Milton HENRY. At present, the faction under the leadership of Richard HENRY is most active and has its headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana. It is seeking to purchase land in Hinds County, Mississippi, for a future headquarters for its nation. Currently, membership is less than 100 in seven chapters with leaders under indictment for murder and other charges in Mississippi.

5. STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE, formerly known as the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960 during the civil rights movement in the South.

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Under the leadership of Stokely CARMICHAEL, who was national chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights-oriented group into a black revolutionary organization.

The year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of the black people in the United States. A SNCC publication issued that year declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America."

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City where it is presently located.

During July, 1969, H. Rap BROWN, in announcing his election as chairman of the

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE,  
declared that the organization was dropping  
the word "nonviolent" from its title and  
would be known as the STUDENT NATIONAL  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE. BROWN further asserted  
that the use of force was necessary in obtaining  
revolutionary goals.

SNCC formerly operated a coffeehouse known  
as the Third Eye Lounge in Augusta, Georgia.  
The enterprise, which had been initiated to  
disseminate antiestablishment propaganda,  
ceased operations during late 1970 as a result  
of financial difficulties. Various other  
SNCC projects, including guerrilla training,  
organizing black industrial workers, and  
agrarian reform, remain in the planning stages.

Although there is no membership, it is  
estimated there are currently 50 activists in  
the organization who carry out the various programs  
with support of local communities.

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III. MAJOR HEMISPHERIC CONFERENCES PROMOTING BLACK POWER ACTIVITIES

- A. Black Power Conference, Newark, New Jersey, July, 1967

This Conference was held in the wake of extensive rioting which had taken place a week before. It was organized and chaired by Nathan WRIGHT, then director of urban work for the Episcopal Diocese of Newark. Resolutions adopted by the delegates included calls for black athletes to boycott the Olympics; for blacks to resist the draft and refuse to fight in Vietnam; and a proposal to consider partitioning the United States into separate white and black nations. The Conference attracted very few from outside the United States and was primarily concerned with problems within the U. S.

- B. Third National Black Power Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 29-September 1, 1968

Virtually all delegates attending this Conference represented United States-based black organizations.

a leader of the Bermuda PROGRESSIVE

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LABOUR PARTY and a strong black militant, did attend although no other representatives of black power movements in the Caribbean were believed present..

[ ] was appointed regional black power organizer for the Caribbean at this Conference. He subsequently exploited this role in his travels throughout the Caribbean to enhance his stature and image as a leader and spokesman for black power. From this vantage point, [ ] organized the first regional conference on black power in Bermuda, July 10-13, 1969.

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C. Congress of Black Writers, Montreal, Canada, October 11-14, 1968

This Congress, held at McGill University in Montreal, was attended by black leaders from throughout the Western Hemisphere. It was sponsored by the CARIBBEAN STUDENTS SOCIETY at McGill University.

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Estimates of attendance ranged from 1,000 to 3,000 and major black leaders from Canada, the United States, and the Caribbean were featured speakers.

Three types of meetings were held during the conference: Plenary meetings of all attendees which were addressed by the major speakers; caucuses or workshops to examine specific problems; and "family" meetings held outside the conference area. The "family" meetings, usually attended by 20 or 30 people, were limited to leaders and trusted blacks only and apparently were planning and strategy sessions.

The conference had two chief objectives: To initiate a black militant movement in Canada and to form a coalition of Canadian, Caribbean, and U. S. black militant leaders.

Plans were apparently made at the conference to provoke two major racial confrontations in Canada. One, a demonstration, resulted in \$2 million damage to the Sir George Williams

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Computer Center in Montreal. The other, a mass meeting, led to the creation of the BLACK UNITED FRONT in Halifax as well as the founding of various black student groups at Canadian universities.

- D. Black Power Conference, Hamilton, Bermuda, July 10-13, 1969

This Conference was organized by [redacted]

[redacted] a Bermudian PROGRESSIVE LABOUR PARTY leader and black power activist. The stimulus for the Conference was the Third National Black Power Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September, 1968, which [redacted] had attended.

For the most part, the Conference provided a vehicle for promoting [redacted] political stock as both a national (Bermudian), regional (Caribbean), and international (Pan-African) leader. In preparation for the congress, [redacted] toured the Caribbean contacting black power advocates. He also visited Mexico, Cuba, and Canada seeking support. Conference sessions, including workshops, were conducted in secrecy. An estimated 1,000

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Bermudians and 100 foreign nationals attended. The foreigners were chiefly from the Caribbean area, the United States, and Canada.

A number of militant U. S. nationals attended the Bermuda Conference although there was no significant representation by a single U. S. organization. Most of the key speakers were from the United States.

E. Pan-African and Black Revolutionary Seminar, Georgetown, Guyana, February 24-26, 1970

This Seminar was sponsored by the AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH INDEPENDENT AFRICA (ASCRIA), leading black power organization in Guyana.

The major body of delegates, possibly as many as 80, appears to have been from the United States.  a U. S. national and black power advocate, was credited with organizing the U. S. participation. A resolution was passed that participants maintain secrecy about the proceedings and resolutions of the conference.

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The conference was opened with a speech by Guyanese Prime Minister BURNHAM, who announced that Guyana would give political asylum to black freedom fighters from Africa and the United States who were willing to make a contribution to Guyana.

Among the resolutions approved were proposals for: 1) Establishment of a Pan-African Secretariat; 2) Publication of a Pan-African newsletter by ASCRIA with the cooperation of the Center for Black Education and the Malcolm X Liberation University; 3) Distribution of various Pan-African and Third World publications to "family organizations" by Drum and Spear (probably the Drum and Spear Bookstore in Washington, D. C.); 4) Initiation of cultural exchange programs by the Malcolm X Liberation University and the Freedom School; and 5) Convening of a follow-up meeting in June, 1970.

F. Proposed Black Power Conference, Bridgetown, Barbados, July, 1970

The Black Power Conference scheduled for Barbados in July, 1970, was an outgrowth of the 1969 Bermuda

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conference, but was canceled in April, 1970, as a result of the Barbadian Government's withdrawal of permission. One of the principal organizers was  The Conference was to have forged formal links between the various Caribbean black power groups and possibly with U. S.-based organizations. It was rescheduled for Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1970, and renamed the Congress of African Peoples; thus giving the black power movement an international and Pan-African flavor.

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G. Congress of African Peoples, Atlanta, Georgia, September 3-7, 1970

Held under conditions of strict internal security, the Congress was patently racist, excluding all nonblack journalists and entertainers as well as white participants or observers.

The theme of the Congress was black unity and the purpose of the Congress as stated by the Coordinating Committee was to "form a unity based on program rather than ideology." Workshops were established to examine and consider specific programs.

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Thus, the Political Liberation Workshop, under the chairmanship of U. S. playwright LeRoi JONES, was to consider "how black people can design an instrument, i.e., a political party...capable of systematically seizing power...free of control from the existing political structure, although exploiting the latter for black ends where possible." The Economic Workshop concentrated "on how economic self-determination will be achieved by black people." Other workshops considered the arts, religious systems, education, law and justice, black technology, communications, social organizations, and community organizations. The Coordinating Committee also sought to emphasize that black nationalism is simply an awareness that blacks are African people regardless of their present geographical location and that "Pan-Africanism is...the verbal expression of Black Nationalism."

Although press reports indicated that 26 foreign delegates attended the conference, many probably were foreign students resident in the United States.

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One of the key foreign participants was [redacted]

[redacted] of Bermuda, who was the program chairman.

No other foreign representatives had substantive positions in the organizing or Coordinating Committee.

The Political Liberation Workshop included [redacted]

(head of the Afro-Surinam group in Surinam) and

[redacted], who addressed the Congress.

Some of the foreign delegates, including [redacted] complained that the conference was more Afro-American than Pan-African and that the delegates and participants had concentrated on domestic U. S. matters to the exclusion of foreign concerns. Nevertheless, the conference did bring together diverse U. S. and foreign black power proponents and laid the basis for further cooperation among these organizations.

One of the more significant events at the Congress was the presentation of a paper by

[redacted] on the civil disorders in

Trinidad in early 1970. He argued that the success of the revolution in the United States would depend on the success of the West Indian revolutions for

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liberation. [ ] declared that the chances of a successful revolt in Trinidad were limited and that efforts should be concentrated on another island.

[ ] proposed that a permanent political party be organized in the Caribbean islands, but [ ] the Political Liberation Workshop, rejected this idea. [ ] instead advocated a single political party operating in all countries where there are black people.

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H. Black Peoples Conference, Toronto, Canada,  
February 19-21, 1971

This Conference was held at the Black Students Union at Harbord Collegiate in Toronto. It was sponsored by various student organizations in Canada and financed primarily by York University in Toronto. Estimates of attendance ranged from 500 to 1,000.

The purpose of the Conference was to establish a national organization in Canada to represent the interests of black students. Considerable attention

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was devoted to problems in the Toronto area. There was a noticeable lack of emphasis on the Caribbean black student trials in Montreal. The major speakers emphasized that community activity should be all-black, self-supporting, and without white assistance; that Canadian black organizations should relate to and cooperate with U. S. black groups; and that all blacks everywhere are part of the struggle and should work for the liberation of Africans wherever they are.

I. National Student Conference: Building An African Youth Movement, Chicago, Illinois, May 6-8, 1971

This Conference was held at the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois. The primary purpose was to bring together a number of people interested in Pan-Africanism with the objective of forming a Pan-African youth movement. The Conference ended in confusion and disagreement.

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Caribbean and South American participation in the Conference was limited to

active in the ORGANIZATION OF YOUNG WEST INDIANS

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in the Chicago area) and Frances S. COVINGTON (a Guyanese representing ASCRIA). Several African students and teachers resident in the United States also participated. [redacted] and [redacted] well-known black power militants from Dominica and Canada, respectively, were invited but failed to attend.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-12

Revision 8

January 28, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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E-12

Revision 8

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

January 28, 1972

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

4-6 February

Washington, D. C.

National Coordinating  
Committee meeting of the  
NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS  
ORGANIZATION (NWRO).

11-13 February

Versailles, France

The Paris World Assembly  
for Peace and Independence  
of the Peoples of Indochina.  
Organized jointly by the  
STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON  
VIETNAM and representatives  
of some 40 French anti-  
Vietnam war groups, most  
of which are dominated by  
the French COMMUNIST PARTY.  
U.S. attendees are expected.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

11-13 February

France and Worldwide

Mass anti-Vietnam war demonstrations. Organizers of the above-cited Versailles Assembly have suggested that concurrently with the Assembly mass demonstrations be organized in Paris, in other cities in France, and in other countries.

18-21 February.

New York City

National Convention of COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

18-21 February

New York City

National Convention of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

19 February

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration near White House to support unification of China and to pressure the United States into withdrawing from Taiwan. Reportedly sponsored by COMMITTEE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

19-26 February

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C.; and other cities

Demonstrations planned to protest President NIXON's visit to China. Sponsored by the Reverend Carl McINTIRE, under auspices of the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. Schedule of demonstrations is as follows:



DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

- 19 February - Independence Square  
Philadelphia
- 20 February - Lafayette Park  
Washington, D. C.
- 21 February - Statue of Liberty  
New York City
- 22 February - Civic Center  
Chicago, Illinois
- 23 February - Civic Center  
Seattle, Washington
- 24 February - San Clemente,  
California
- 25 February - Capitol Fair Grounds  
Atlanta, Georgia
- 26 February - Lincoln Memorial  
Washington, D. C.

25-27 February

New York City

Convention of STUDENT  
MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE  
(SMC).

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

30 March-2 April

Cambridge, Massachusetts

National Convention  
Against Racism. Spon-  
sored by STUDENTS FOR  
A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
(SDS).

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February 4, 1972  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
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E-23

Number 1

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

February 4, 1972

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coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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INTRODUCTION

The Democratic National Convention will be held at Miami Beach, Florida, July 10-13, 1972. Convention headquarters will be at the Fontainebleau Hotel and Convention sessions will take place at Convention Hall, both located in Miami Beach. Delegations will be housed in various nearby hotels, including the Eden Roc, the Deauville, the Doral Beach, the Americana, the Carrillon, the DiLido, and the Montmarte.

The Miami metropolitan area has a population of about 1,250,000, some 17 percent of which is nonwhite. During the past year, the area has been comparatively quiet, although there have been scattered minor racial disturbances.

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THE NATIONAL PICTURE

Three national groups have indicated they may participate in demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, or so-called "Yippies," has announced its intention to conduct demonstrations during the Convention. No details are available as to the tactics it will employ or the number of demonstrators expected. The group has scheduled a "Tribal Council" at Washington, D. C., July 1-4, 1972, during which further discussions will be held regarding the demonstrations at the Convention.

Leaders of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) have shown some interest in organizing demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention, although they are concerned mainly with the Republican National Convention. The type of tactics to be used at both national political conventions was a topic of

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debate at a meeting of PCPJ leaders held at Chicago, November 26-28, 1971. One faction urged that disruptive tactics should be employed while another group opposed any disruptions so as not to jeopardize the backing of religious and pacifist groups. No decision was reached. During a meeting of the PCPJ's National Coordinating Committee at Boston, Massachusetts, January 22-24, 1972, some discussion took place concerning the possibility of demonstrations at both major national political conventions. It was also proposed that the PCPJ should expend some efforts on behalf of the Democratic Party with the hope that it might be invited to send delegates to the Democratic National Convention. No decisions were made in this regard.

At a national conference of the WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE and the WAR TAX RESISTANCE held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 7-9, 1972, a general discussion was held concerning possible actions to be organized at the 1972 major political conventions. It was

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pointed out that a "resurrection city" might be established in Miami during the Democratic Convention.

THE MIAMI SCENE

To date, no information has been reported that any locally based groups are planning to engage in disruptive activities at the 1972 Democratic National Convention.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are no indications at this time of any efforts by foreign elements to inspire, support, or exploit activities designed to disrupt the Democratic National Convention.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

As yet, no information is available regarding the preparations of local authorities to handle possible disruptions at the Democratic National Convention.

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OBSERVATIONS

Although there has been little discussion among protest groups concerning demonstrations at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, it is still too early to rule out the possibility of some protest activities occurring there.

Several national protest groups have scheduled major conferences in coming months, during which possible participation in demonstrations at the Democratic Convention may be discussed. Results of these conferences should provide a clearer picture of the size and character of protest activities which can be expected.

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February 25, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
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E-22-2

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

February 25, 1972

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and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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OBSERVATIONS

With almost six months remaining before the Republican National Convention convenes, it is far too early to judge the extent or character of demonstrations which will occur.

While most individuals planning to participate in the demonstrations have urged nonviolent tactics, it appears at least one day of the demonstrations will be devoted to mass civil disobedience, including the blocking of traffic, in order to stop "business as usual."

The possibility of violence occurring at San Diego has been heightened by the recent formation of the so-called "ALLAMUCHY TRIBE" or ELECTION YEAR STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER (EYSIC), a well-financed and a confrontation-minded group [redacted] which is pointing its efforts toward the Republican National Convention.

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The key local group promoting demonstrations, the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), has initiated contacts with various groups and individuals on the East Coast who can provide both financial and administrative support in organizing the demonstrations. The SDCC appears to be making good progress in obtaining such support.

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) continues to exhibit interest in participating in demonstrations at the 1972 Republican National Convention but, to date, has not drawn up any specific plans in this connection. A conference of the National Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ was held at Boston, Massachusetts, on January 22-23, 1972, during which a general discussion took place regarding possible PCPJ support of the proposed San Diego demonstrations, but no detailed activities were agreed on.

On January 27, 1972, during a PCPJ press conference held in New York City, a spokesman for the group outlined PCPJ plans in connection with its 1972 "peace offensive." The PCPJ representative indicated that the organization would support demonstrations at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

A new group known as the "ALLAMUCHY TRIBE" was organized in December, 1971, under the leadership of such well-known New Left militants as

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Stu ALPERT, [REDACTED] The group plans to direct New Left movement activities during the 1972 election year, culminating with demonstrations at the Republican National Convention in San Diego. Reportedly, John LENNON, former member of the Beatles musical group, has contributed \$75,000 to this organization. LENNON is said to have considerable influence in deciding future plans of the organization. In addition, [REDACTED] has reportedly contributed \$15,000 to the group. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] a United Nations official who was suspended for refusal to answer questions as to his possible communist affiliation.

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Tentatively, members of the group are planning to appear at major primary elections to confront the candidates with the "New Left message" and to encourage a large turnout at demonstrations planned in San Diego during the Republican National Convention. The "ALLAMUCHY TRIBE" is also referred to in movement circles as the ELECTION YEAR STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER (EYSIC).

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On January 24, 1972, the group rented two stories of warehouse space on Hudson Street in New York City, which it plans to convert into offices in the immediate future. Allegedly, one of the initial objectives of the group will be to attempt to purchase the Liberation News Service, a major underground press service. The Liberation News Service is reported to be in financial difficulties.

The term "ALLAMUCHY TRIBE" derives from the fact that the group held its initial meetings at Allamuchy, New Jersey. Other persons associated with this organization include Jerry RUBIN and

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On January 23, 1972, a meeting of the National Interim Committee of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) took place at Chicago, Illinois. During the session, it was indicated that the SDS would participate in demonstrations at the Republican National Convention in San Diego.

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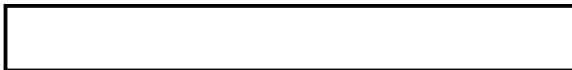


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LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Local planning to disrupt the Republican National Convention continues to revolve around the so-called SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), consisting of some 100 persons representing a variety of local antiwar, New Left, and underground organizations. The SDCC has still not located permanent office space but holds weekly meetings at a New Left hangout known as "The Intersection." The group has acquired Post Office Box 8267, George Washington Station, San Diego, to handle outside inquiries and correspondence. The SDCC has also established a number of subcommittees, including legal aid, finance, recruiting and organizing, medical, and press.

On January 18, 1972, the SDCC opened an account at the Southern California First National Bank in San Diego with a \$150 deposit based on a check in this amount from



San Diego State College.

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On the following day, two additional checks were deposited,

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one in the amount of \$1,000 made by [redacted] and [redacted] and the other in the amount of \$3,000 signed by [redacted] New York.

On January 20, 1972, an additional \$1,000 check issued by [redacted] was deposited. No additional identifying information is available at this time concerning [redacted] and [redacted]

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The SDCC also maintains an account at the Ocean Beach Branch of the Southern California First National Bank. As of January 20, this account showed a balance of slightly more than \$1,000.

SDCC plans for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention are still in the discussion stage. Tentatively, three days of demonstrations are being considered. On the first day, a parade may be held with floats symbolizing the major issues involved. On the second day, demonstrators may assemble at the San Diego Sports Arena and demand that the Republican Party adopt the SDCC platform including total withdrawal

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of U.S. troops from Indochina, a program for "rationalizing" the economy, a reversal of President NIXON's alleged policies of "internal repression," and an end to racism and sexism. On the third day, the SDCC may — organize acts of massive civil disobedience, including the disruption and blocking of traffic and stopping "business as usual." An effort will be made to keep specific plans secret from law enforcement agencies.

During the Republican National Convention, the SDCC also plans to hold a so-called "Expose '72" at its campsite. This would include exhibits on health care, the national economy, the black and Chicano movements, women's liberation, and a weapons display.

The SDCC is also going forward with its plans to circulate a petition in the San Diego area protesting the holding of the Republican National Convention in that city. After several weeks of discussion, the following wording has been agreed to in connection with this petition:

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"We, the people of San Diego, are faced with many problems:

"We are being forced to spend our tax money to host the Republican Convention. No one asked us if we wanted to do this.

"The majority of San Diegans want peace yet the massive air war over Indochina continues. None of us thinks the war is 'winding down' when we see aircraft carriers leave for Vietnamese waters.

"We are suffering from unemployment and those of us who can find work have our inadequate wages controlled. Meanwhile, prices continue to rise and corporate profits soar.

"In our minority communities, we are faced with the manifestations of the ill-fated Nixon policies; crime, drug abuse, police brutality, and poverty are still rampant with no solution in sight.

"Women continue to be the victims of discrimination and oppression and as a result suffer even greater social and economic exploitation than men.

"We need such things as decent housing, adequate medical care, child care, and a clean environment. We are tired of being deceived by politicians who fail to fulfill their promises.

"We feel that the policies of the leadership of the Republican Party do not meet the needs of most of the people of the U.S. Therefore, we are opposed to the coming of the Republican Convention to San Diego."

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The SDCC has continued its contacts with organizations and individuals in other areas who are interested in the planned demonstrations in San Diego. [redacted] a former U.S. Naval officer and a member of the CONCERNED OFFICERS MOVEMENT who is active in the SDCC, conferred with supporters of [redacted] in Washington, D. C., during January, 1972. [redacted] was seeking assistance in recruiting demonstrators from the East Coast to attend the Republican National Convention.

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On January 14, 1972, a meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of the SDCC was held. Some 30 persons were present, including two representatives from the San Diego SDCC. [redacted] of the SDCC in San Diego, was named to maintain liaison with the Los Angeles group. The meeting took place at offices of an underground newspaper "The Staff," 6472 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.

A branch of the SDCC is also planned at San Francisco, California.

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On January 18, 1972, George KATSIAFICAS, an officer of SDCC, was in contact with [ ] of New York City, seeking the latter's assistance in organizing demonstrators from the New York City area.\_\_\_\_\_

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[ ] has, in the past, been closely associated with numerous New Left groups and has coordinated May Day demonstrations.

On January 20, 1972, a meeting of the CALIFORNIA VETERANS MOVEMENT (CVM), an antiwar group at Santa Monica, was held. A discussion took place concerning SDCC plans to demonstrate at the Republican National Convention. The CVM membership was told that SDCC plans call for peaceful demonstrations during the first two days, but that the third day of demonstrations was being referred to as "Kamikaze Day." The CVM took no position as to whether or not it will participate in the demonstrations.

[ ] who has been active in the past in connection with demonstrations sponsored at Washington, D. C., by the MAY DAY COMMITTEE, is currently residing

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in San Diego and has been in close touch with SDCC representatives. [ ] is described as having extensive knowledge of radio equipment and in the monitoring of law enforcement communications. He is also said to be experienced in identifying police informants. [ ] has expressed an interest in inspecting the equipment used by the San Diego Civil Defense Center and, reportedly, he has photographed possible detention sites in the San Diego area in the event mass arrests are made.

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The NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG) has established an office in San Diego and is expected to conduct classes on "street law" during the pre-Convention buildup.

[ ] reportedly will visit San Diego soon to work with the SDCC Legal Committee.

[ ] San Diego State College professor, is allegedly heading a Republican National Convention Bail Fund which has already collected \$12,000.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

There are only limited indications thus far of foreign efforts to inspire, support or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention.

Some American participants at the Soviet-controlled World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina, held February 11-13, 1972, in Paris/Versailles, attempted unsuccessfully to include a call for international demonstrations to take place at the time of the Republican National Convention. A representative of the SDCC requested the American delegation's Steering Committee at the World Assembly to include a specific call for international support of activities against the Republican Convention in their proposal to the Action Commission of the World Assembly. This request, however, was dropped as too divisive by the Steering Committee, despite initial indications that the proposal would be taken to the floor of the Assembly.

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John LENNON, a British subject, has provided financial support to Project "YES," which in turn paid the travel expenses to the World Assembly of a representative of leading antiwar activist [REDACTED]. Project "YES" is an adjunct to another LENNON-supported project, the ELECTION YEAR STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER. In Paris, [REDACTED] representative to the World Assembly met at least once with officials of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam; it is not known if the Republican National Convention was discussed.

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The SDCC is planning for foreign support for its harassment of the Republican Convention. A working draft plan of the SDCC includes proposals for (a) the use of a special television network to broadcast videotaped messages from other countries, including coverage of sympathetic demonstrations elsewhere; and (b) broadcasts over public address systems of live telephone calls from the Vietnamese in Paris and from the Communist Chinese and others at the United Nations.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

The general task force established to coordinate the activities of local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies has continued to hold regular meetings.—

San Diego authorities believe that between now and the time of the Convention radical groups will seek to test the law enforcement setup in order to find any points of weakness and indecision on the part of city officials. San Diego police expect a number of actual confrontations with radical groups prior to the Convention.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-12

Number 9

March 1, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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Number 9

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

March 1, 1972

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and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

11 March

New York City

Steering Committee meeting.  
Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE  
ACTION COALITION (NPAC).  
Purpose of meeting is to  
plan NPAC action for 15 April  
demonstrations.

18-26 March

Nationwide

"Spring Freak Week," con-  
sisting of nationwide state  
regional planning meetings  
and voter registration drives.  
Sponsored by YOUTH INTERNATIONAL  
PARTY (YIP).

23-25 March

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

"Pilgrimage for Freedom" in  
support of "Harrisburg 7."  
A pilgrimage organized in a  
number of cities will con-  
verge on Harrisburg for "mass  
entry" on 25 March. Sponsored  
by HARRISBURG DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

25 March

Worldwide

International support called for by the Americans at the World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina to support a "Children's March on Washington," which will be sponsored by the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO).

25-27 March

Washington, D. C.

"Children's March for Survival." Sponsored by NWRO and an ad hoc national coalition of welfare reform, antiwar and women's liberation groups.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
29 March	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Demonstrations at each of the four corners of the Federal Building in Harrisburg. Groups reportedly will join hands and chain or handcuff themselves together to block traffic in and out of the Federal Building. Sponsored by NATIONAL UNION THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS (NUTS).
30 March-2 April	Cambridge, Massachusetts	National Convention Against Racism. Sponsored by STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS).
1 April	Chicago, Illinois	ZIPPIE marijuana "smoke-in" in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to express opposition to marijuana laws. Sponsored by YIP.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1 April-15 May

Worldwide

International support for six weeks of antiwar actions and demonstrations in the United States. This support was called for by the World Assembly for Peace recently held in Versailles, France. The following actions in the United States were specified:

1 April - Demonstrations at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in connection with the BERRIGAN trial and at San Jose, California, in connection with the [redacted] trial.

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

15 April - Local actions throughout the United States against the cost of the war, including refusal to pay taxes to be used to finance the war.  
22 April - Mass antiwar actions in New York and Los Angeles.  
1-15 May - Local actions to protest aerial warfare.

15 April

Nationwide

Local actions throughout the United States to protest payment of war taxes. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

15 April

Springfield, Illinois

"Smoke-in" to protest anti-marijuana laws. Sponsored by YIP.

22 April

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at Lafayette Park. Sponsored by the NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP) for the purpose of propagating the political and racial views of the Party.

22 April

New York City and  
Los Angeles, California

Massive antiwar demonstrations. Sponsored by NPAC.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Staff Study  
February 25, 1972

For: The Director, Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

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MILITANT LEFT'S INVOLVEMENT IN  
THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.

IEC Staff Study

February 25, 1972

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I. INTRODUCTION

The "militant left" as used in this paper refers to Marxist-oriented groups and their splinter organizations.

"Workers of the world arise," a rallying cry of the Bolsheviks, has long been heard around the world. The forerunners of the Russian revolution in their opposition in czarist Russia went out to the workers and peasants to spread communism. As the right wing of the political spectrum focuses on the elite or special group, the left wing highlights the common man as personified by the worker and the allegedly oppressed downtrodden masses. MARX, ENGELS, and LENIN, the founders of the communist movement, propounded the theory that victory can only be accomplished by forcing the worker into the revolution.

When the communist movement took hold in the U.S. as the COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), its programs were aimed at the worker class. From 1919 until the late 1940's, communism had little opposition in the labor movement. Its members controlled and dominated many unions and the dictates of the CPUSA were accepted

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in much of the trade union movement. The followers of Leon TROTSKY and their splinter groups have been outspoken in their attempts to reach and influence the working class. Their publications emphasize alleged oppression of the masses and constantly solicit support of the workers.

Chinese communist-oriented groups, such as the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), and VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION (VO), have been strong advocates of the worker-led revolution.

In recent years the old line communist groups, such as the CPUSA, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), and the WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP), have taken a back seat to the younger and far more radical student groups. The formation of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) in the early 1960's saw the shifting of emphasis from the worker to the revolutionary student. By 1969 SDS began to deteriorate and the emphasis again shifted back to the worker with the formation of the SDS/WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA).

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WSA was formed through the efforts of PLP members and sympathizers in order to focus attention of SDS to the need for enlisting workers in the coming revolution.

Youth groups, such as the YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) of the SWP; YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) of the WWP; REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH (RCY) of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SPL), formerly known as the REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS (RMC) and the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL); AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY (AYD); and the DuBOIS CLUBS of the CPUSA, have been formed to solicit student aid in the communist movement. These groups recognize the communist theory of the "revolutionary workers struggle" and although they are campus oriented their programs are aimed at using the student to spur the worker into his rightful place in leading the revolution.

Activity among black workers in union affairs has increased in recent years. Efforts have been made to establish Marxist-Leninist-Maoist groups to "gain

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the black man his rightful place in society." For the most part, these activities have been local in nature and following initial success have had little effect on the labor movement.

While the CPUSA for 30 years had free access to labor unions and was able to guide and even direct activities of some unions, its strongest influence was in its success in labor activities rather than fomenting the revolution which would destroy the capitalist system. The apparent reason for this lack of success lies in the difference in the two societies. It appears the U.S. labor movement has received more benefit from the communists than the communist movement has received from labor. As the laborer gains influence and affluence, he aligns himself with the capitalist and becomes an enemy of the left. Recent actions of the hardhats in the construction industry in turning against the antiwar movement and the various left-wing groups involved in such activities exemplified this feeling.

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The militant left in the United States, characterized by the CPUSA and the SWP and the various other splinter groups, continues to emphasize the workers' role in the revolution and the need to awaken workers to this role. Their efforts to date have been feeble and their following is extremely small; however, they will no doubt continue and we can expect to see their programs aimed at the working class.

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II. BACKGROUND

A. Marxist-Leninist Theory

Socialism, communism, and the trade union movement since the early 1800's have grown together to be important factors in modern society. Of course, trade unions or guilds can be traced back hundreds of years prior to 1800, but with the advent of the Industrial Revolution a rapid growth of trade unionism developed. The trade union movement as we know it today had its origin in England and spread with the rise of manufacturing. This movement has been referred to as a sort of "working class thermometer of industrialization."

In 1848 Karl MARX and Frederick ENGELS published the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," which is considered to be the basic program and starting point for the modern communist movement. From this document and related works of MARX, there has evolved revolutionary socialism emphasizing

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the idea of class struggle until the worker possesses the political power and the means of production have been nationalized.

The socialist theory has played a definite role in the development and growth of many labor organizations. In the United States, many socialists and former socialists helped launch the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Samuel GOMPERS utilized knowledge gained from socialist forces to guide union policies. The revolutionary program of the communists is hinged upon Marxist strategy. Labor, according to the Marxist tacticians, should not be deflected from the ultimate goal of revolution by trying to patch up capitalism through trade union activity. In order to achieve the objectives of communism, the Marxists utilized trade unions as political organizations.

As MARX set forth in the philosophy of communism and socialism, the core of the movement must be the working class. According to MARX, first socialism then communism results as the working class

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seizes the power of the state through revolution. Socialists and communists have always considered themselves to be a part of worker organizations. Because of their understanding of Marxism, they regard themselves as the rightful leaders of the working class.

While MARX and ENGELS developed the philosophy of communism, it was V. I. LENIN who, after the Russian revolution, translated those theories into working practice. He, along with Leon TROTSKY, laid the foundation for the communist state in the U.S.S.R. While the full development of communism in the U.S.S.R. was left to Joseph STALIN, Leon TROTSKY attempted to develop international communism. Because of ideological differences, these two split and TROTSKY was exiled and assassinated. While they both believed wholeheartedly in the Marxist-Engels philosophy of communism, TROTSKY believed communism should be developed on an international scale while STALIN

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held that it should be established firmly in one country, U.S.S.R., and spread throughout the world from that base. These two philosophies have played a substantial role in the United States with Stalinism represented by the CPUSA and Trotskyism by the SWP and its splinter groups.

In line with the above reasoning, it is evident that the left-wing militant organizations have aimed their programs toward the worker and trade unionism. In order to properly analyze the extent of communist influence and domination of the labor movement in the United States and its effect on individual unions, it is necessary to show the growth, development and various programs of the individual groups.

B. Organizations and Splinter Groups

1. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Although the SOCIALIST PARTY had been in existence for many years in the United States, a split developed in 1918-19 as "a culmination of

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the historic struggle between working class revolutionary socialism and the petty bourgeois opportunism as carried out by the socialist parties." World War I and the proletarian revolution in Russia had a great impact on workers in the United States of America.

The CPUSA was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1919. Prior to 1921 the organization was so concerned with organizational growing pains that it had little time for the world around it. After two main factions, the COMMUNIST PARTY and the COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY, were unified by a shotgun wedding dictated by the Soviet Union in 1921, the CPUSA affiliated with the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN) and looked around for new worlds to conquer. Since communist dogma, the alleged brainchild of the intellectual, proclaimed a working class base, the Party's first attempts for growth focused on organized labor. During the 1920's, the Party openly proclaimed its revolutionary aims.

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The economic crash of 1929 gave impetus to the Party's ideology. During the 1930's the Party became increasingly active with union employees and in building its own organization within organized labor through active participation in strikes. The formation of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO) in 1936 presented the CPUSA with a golden opportunity to bore from within and become influential in the labor movement. CPUSA members in key CIO posts exerted considerable influence over policy within the jurisdiction of the individual officers and were instrumental in placing CPUSA members and sympathizers in national CIO headquarters. In these positions, CPUSA members made their impact felt and by the outbreak of World War II they were so firmly entrenched in certain CIO unions that Party policy could be rapidly transformed into mass actions.

By the end of World War II, from one-fifth to one-fourth of the CIO membership was

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in unions controlled by CPUSA members and eleven unions were dominated by the CPUSA. In 1948, the CPUSA was also at the zenith of its membership and influence in the maritime industry; however, it was never completely able to influence policy on a national level there.

Since 1949-50 when the CIO expelled the communist-dominated unions, CPUSA influence in the labor movement has steadily declined. By February, 1956, the CPUSA Trade Union Commission could no longer dictate to top union leaders. Today, the CPUSA controls no unions and its influence is confined primarily to individual Party members who hold rank-and-file positions in major labor unions. Dissatisfaction with such little influence led the CPUSA in 1970 to form a new group known as the NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION ACTION AND DEMOCRACY; however, its efforts to date have been inconsequential.

Students have been important in the communist movement because they have the time and

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initiative to grasp Marxism-Leninism. The student movement is considered an important catalyst in forcing the working class to lead the revolution. The YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, and the DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA have been youth groups formed at the instigation of the CPUSA but whose efforts have fallen far short of the aims of the Party.

Publications aimed at the worker and workers' grievances have long been a vital part of the program of the CPUSA. At the height of its influence, it published two daily newspapers, one on the West Coast known as the "Peoples World" and one on the East Coast known as the "Daily Worker." In addition to these newspapers, various publications have been issued on a regular basis, including "Political Affairs."

2. AMERICAN WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY

AMERICAN WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY was created in 1958 as the PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY by a number of

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CPUSA members who were dissatisfied with trends and policies. The group is made up of dedicated and extremist communists who are intent on doing all within their power to spread the achievement of goals of international communism. It was given its current name in July, 1968, and has a membership of less than 50. It does, however, dominate and control several front groups involved in agitation in Negro and Puerto Rican communities in New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Its official publication, "Vanguard," is published every two months and is aimed at the worker.

### 3. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

In June, 1929, hardly a decade after its birth, the CPUSA was compelled to rid itself of some 200 dissidents. This group, along with a Trotskyite faction previously expelled, formed what has become known as the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP).

Leon TROTSKY, who with V. I. LENIN became the guiding light of communism in the

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Soviet Union, was expelled from the INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY and the Soviet Union by Joseph STALIN. Thereafter, the name of TROTSKY became the designation for many of the splinter communist groups.

In 1938, TROTSKY convened the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL of the COMMUNIST PARTY. This event saw the beginning of the SWP by that name, although Trotskyism in the U.S. dates back to the summer of 1928. At that time a CPUSA member, James P. CANNON, was converted to the ideas of Leon TROTSKY. The Trotskyite communist movement is as much a communist movement as the CPUSA and the SWP is not to be confused with the SOCIALIST PARTY, long recognized political faction in the U.S. The Trotskyite faction in the U.S., at first, took refuge in this Party and, after becoming embroiled in battle for its control, founded the SWP as of January 1, 1938. The SWP stood for a new radicalization of the working class which would lead to a revolution to end the rule of "government of money.", SWP espouses the international solidarity of the working class.

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The SWP is the largest Trotskyite group in the U.S. with membership of over 600 in 18 branches. It publishes a weekly newspaper, "The Militant," and a bimonthly magazine, "International Socialist Review," which continually highlight hardships of the working class.

The YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), youth group of the SWP, was formed in New York City in 1957. It became a national organization in 1960 and declared it was in political solidarity with the SWP on principles of revolutionary socialism. It has a membership of over 1,300 in 56 locales and it is the largest and best organized revolutionary youth group. It is primarily located on college campuses and in high schools. Its publication, "Young Socialist Organizer," is a monthly magazine.

#### 4. WORKERS WORLD PARTY

In 1959, an SWP minority group known as the MARCYITES split from the SWP after many years of program and policy differences. The WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) program originally advocated

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unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and had as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overwhelming capitalism. Now the WWP supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

WWP members are lectured on trade unionism and its programs are directed toward the workers. WWP's newspaper, "Workers World," has a circulation of over 3,000 and pinpoints injustices to workers all over the U.S. Its membership is approximately 133.

In the summer of 1962, the WWP youth organization known as YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) was established to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and to gain recruits for the WWP. YAWF describes itself as a militant organization of union workers and worker-students combating war and fascism. It maintains national headquarters in New York City and publishes a bimonthly magazine called "The Partisan."

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5. WORKERS LEAGUE

This group, formerly known as the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, was formed in the early 1960's and remained a part of the SWP until July, 1964. Tim WOHLFORTH, an SWP committeeman, led this minority group accusing the majority of losing the revolutionary perspective. The group adhered to the views of the British Trotskyites. It domestically opposed the then SWP orientation against involvement in student activity feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

Following expulsion in 1964, the WOHLFORTH group formed the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL and in 1966 changed the name to the WORKERS LEAGUE with headquarters in New York City. Its weekly publication, "Bulletin of International Socialism," emphasizes the worker must "join the WORKERS LEAGUE and join the battle

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for victory for the Vietcong--join the WORKERS LEAGUE and join the struggle for a labor party now." Since 1967, the WORKERS LEAGUE program has called for establishment of a labor party thereby raising the question of "worker power." It has attempted to become actively involved in various labor caucuses within established labor unions.

WORKERS LEAGUE, with approximately 86 members, continues its efforts to organize a labor party by selling its program to the masses.

6. SPARTACIST LEAGUE

This group, formerly known as the REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, was founded in Chicago, Illinois, in 1966. This faction was a part of the SWP. The stated objective of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE is to destroy the capitalistic system as well as the capitalistic society and create a workers class system and society. It has a membership of approximately 85, with 14 branches, and its publication, "Spartacist," was last published in October, 1968.

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The youth group of the SPARTACIST LEAGUE, REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH, was formed to build a "mass communist organization which can intervene in all social struggles based upon a working class program reflecting the politics of MARX, LENIN, and TROTSKY." Prior to adopting the current name, it was known as the REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS, which originated as the left opposition caucus within STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS). REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST CAUCUS existed principally to frustrate attempts to build a campus-worker-student alliance and to try to turn SDS into a sectarian Trotskyist youth front.

7. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

This revolutionary communist party is dedicated to a working class revolution. A factional dispute in the CPUSA in December, 1961, created this most militant splinter group. It openly advocated liquidation of the CPUSA and the establishment of a new Marxist-Leninist party with the neo-Trotskyite PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT as its base. At its founding convention in 1965, the name was changed to

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the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP). Although small in numbers, its membership has never exceeded 500 and its minimal influence, it is noteworthy for its violent adherence to revolutionary aims of the Chinese communists. The majority of its members are under 30 making it a youth-oriented group.

PLP has emphasized formation of groups to attract the interests of the working class. It has concentrated its efforts on workers strikes and black liberation. Soon after its inception, it created a Workers Action Committee for the stated purpose of building PLP clubs in New York City trade unions. It is dedicated to the "dictatorship of the working class." PLP members dedicate themselves to serve the people by guiding them to working class revolution, by building close ties within the masses, and by learning to apply the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism to particular conditions of industrial America.

Its monthly newspaper, "Challenge," and its bimonthly publication, "Progressive Labor," emphasize the plight of the worker and the struggle of

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the working class. Leaflets are frequently distributed indicating workers must take control of the unions.

In June, 1971, PLP focused its attention on an expected national steel strike and efforts were made to build an organization within the steel workers, but the strike failed to materialize and they met with no success.

PLP members who participated in SDS were instrumental in 1971 in forming the WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE of SDS. The group was formed primarily to focus attention of SDS to the need for enlisting workers in the revolution. PLP has set up various fronts to camouflage certain of its activities. Examples of such front groups are: STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA, FREEDOM HOUSE, and the MAY 2 MOVEMENT.

#### 8. REVOLUTIONARY UNION

REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), founded in early 1968, is a militant semi-clandestine organization.

Its objectives as set out in its publications are:

- 1) The development of a united front against imperialism,

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- 2) The fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership, and
- 3) The formation of a communist party based upon Marxist-Leninist-MAO Tse-tung thought leading to the overthrow of the United States by force and violence.

"Red Papers 2," considered by RU members to be the founding rationale of the organization, states: "In striving to defeat the imperialist and capitalist countries, the proletarian party must, under present circumstances, actively lead the working class and the working people in struggles to oppose monopoly capitalism, to defend democratic rights, to oppose the menace of fascism, to improve living conditions, to defend world peace, and to actively support the revolutionary struggles of oppressed nations. The policy to be pursued in building the united front in the working class is the method of isolating labor bureaucrats in unions and the flunkies of capitalism in the working class in general by fighting for a program that meets the immediate needs of the working class."

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During 1971, RU members in San Francisco engaged in an all-out effort to penetrate and radicalize industry. The main thrust of their activity was in the transportation and communications industries. Procedures employed by RU members were to obtain employment in a target industry, join the union, start a campaign to discredit union leadership, and seek to form a radical caucus. According to the RU, the job of the radical caucus is to advance the political awareness of the membership and promote working class consciousness and solidarity with the ultimate aim of workers taking over industry. One method subscribed to by RU to increase working class consciousness is the use of in-plant publications or newspapers. RU members have sought to strengthen their role within the union and develop personal friendships. Members must put forward "communist politics" openly and in such a way as to relate to the immediate needs of the workers. Theoretically, RU's position follows LENIN's dictum that revolutionaries should "organize and agitate" within trade unions.

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9. VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION

Founded in December, 1970, VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION (VO) is a militant Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization composed of third world and white revolutionaries operating in the San Francisco Peninsula area. Its publically stated goal is to build a united front against the imperialist United States leading to the overthrow of the Government by force and violence through the use of armed struggle and urban guerrilla warfare.

Although a separate organization since breaking with the RU in 1970, it includes in its stated purpose the philosophy set forth by that organization. The philosophy of the VO is that in the overall revolutionary movement there are two primary forces waging struggle against capitalism:

- 1) A broad worker movement pressing basically on economic demands at the point of production and unified at the level of trade union consciousness, and

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- 2) A revolutionary movement often led by students and intellectuals attacking all forms of social oppression.

According to VO, workers cannot be isolated from the overall revolutionary struggle but must be led to see their vital role. It considers itself the real ally of working people and must prove this by providing the necessary propaganda, education, and support to make their struggle win.

VO's present strategy is to place its members in various industries in order to reach the working class. Although constant efforts are being made to implement this strategy, no success has yet been achieved.

C. Student Organizations

1. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Originally founded in June, 1962, by members of the socialist-oriented LEAGUE OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) functioned during the 1960's as the leading New Left

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campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions:

- 1) WEATHERMAN,
- 2) REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT, and
- 3) WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE.

All three factions continued to adhere to revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The WEATHERMAN faction became an underground organization no longer considering itself a part of SDS. REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT was unsuccessful in its organizational efforts and is now practically defunct. The WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE (WSA) has now emerged as the national SDS organization and maintains a national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Over 1,000 delegates from across the Nation attended a national convention of SDS/WSA held in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1970. This convention was dominated by pro-Chinese communists, PLP members .

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and sympathizers, who now control the SDS/WSA. Because of internal opposition to PLP domination, SDS/WSA is experiencing further splintering. Some former chapters have withdrawn completely to become leftist-oriented, mass-based revolutionary groups whereas other chapters have completely disintegrated with members drifting to other New Left groups.

SDS efforts to infiltrate and disrupt industry go back to late 1968 and early 1969 when a "Work-In Organizers Manual" began circulating in SDS circles. The Manual first appeared in 1967 as a "Vietnam Work-In Organizers Manual" prepared by the militant, then pro-Chinese, PLP and was reintroduced in 1968 by PLP elements in SDS as an SDS proposal.

In May, 1969, an SDS National Summer Program Conference was held in Detroit, Michigan, for the purpose of setting up a summer organizing program with emphasis placed on students going into the ghetto and industrial areas. This Conference was, however, a complete failure with no work-in program being

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formulated. The most recent attempt by SDS to ally the organization with the labor movement was a summer work-in project during 1971 intended to capitalize on an expected steel strike. The strike, however, failed to develop and the SDS summer work-in project made no gains in the labor movement.

2. NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT

SDS continues to cast its shadow in the formation of new radical groups. The NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT (NAM), brainchild of former members of the WEATHERMAN-oriented SEATTLE LIBERATION FRONT, is among the newest of these organization to emerge.

In February, 1971, leaders of NAM issued a manifesto entitled "Towards A Mass Revolutionary Party," which called for the building of a nationwide revolutionary group. The manifesto contained an 11-point program urging workers to free themselves from the capitalist system. NAM's first national conference, held in Iowa in November, 1971, was attended by 300 radical political activists. Workshops held during this conference revealed NAM to be a

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multi-issue organization committed to democratic socialism with power invested in the working class. Its programs call for immediate action to awaken workers to their role in the Nation's economy, alert workers to the detrimental role played by large corporations, and to develop a foreign policy related to the interdependence of working people throughout the world. NAM claims no activity will be conducted without worker support.

D. Black Separatist Groups

1. LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS

In 1968 former leaders in Detroit of the now defunct REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT, a Marxist-Leninist oriented Negro organization following the Chinese communist line, directed their efforts toward destruction of existing labor unions as well as disruption of the automobile industry. First known as the DODGE REVOLUTIONARY UNION MOVEMENT (DRUM) with the overt purpose of protesting alleged discrimination by the automobile industry and UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION, it described itself as the vanguard of the

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black revolution. Its covert purpose and long-range goal was the "complete and total social transformation of society." It called wildcat strikes, committed acts of terrorism, and issued threats of violence against both management officials and labor union leaders. Several groups closely resembling DRUM and whose membership was composed of many of the same individuals were formed in various automobile companies. In 1969 all of these groups merged into an umbrella-type organization known as the LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS (LRBW) whose ultimate aim was to replace the UAW with an all-black union.

## 2. BLACK PANTHER CAUCUS

This group was established within the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY and described itself as the vanguard of labor whose purpose was to educate the working people to the political impact of unions on their lives whose task was to "gather the masses in revolution to throw out bogus leaders by elections or any means necessary." Unsuccessful attempts were made to merge the BLACK PANTHER CAUCUS

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with the LRBW to form a black community-worker alliance. Officials of LRBW contended that that organization would align itself with any black militant organizations desiring to follow the "Marxist-Leninist theory as applied to class struggle which is synonymous with the black race and its struggle."

3. INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS

This organization was formed in early 1971 with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, and has as its purpose the organizing, along Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines, of black workers, students, and other third world groups to further revolutionary struggles. INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS's above-stated objective in organizing among black workers was to bring about a national work stoppage in order to paralyze the United States economy.

The organization has active groups in several large U.S. cities and its efforts are continuing to establish additional active groups across the country. Its leaders have contacts among terrorist Canadian groups and in 1971 its representatives traveled to North Vietnam and Communist China.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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Number 2

March 13, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
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E-23

Number 2

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

March 13, 1972

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OBSERVATIONS

Interest in the Democratic National Convention by national dissident groups appears to have increased during February 1972. Although most discussions and planning by national groups have targeted the Republican National Convention, several national radical figures have appeared in Miami in recent weeks and have announced plans for "peaceful demonstrations and actions during the Democratic National Convention." There appears to be little interest in the Democratic National Convention on the part of local Miami activists.

There are no direct indications thus far of foreign efforts to inspire, support, or take advantage of activities designed to disrupt or harass the national convention of the Democratic Party.

Law enforcement planning, although under way, does not appear to give the necessary emphasis to areas of intelligence-gathering dissemination. The absence from planning meetings of several local and Federal agencies

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will seriously hamper the development of intelligence, as well as successful planning for convention security in general.

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NATIONAL SCENE

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIPPIES) has expanded on its previously announced intention to demonstrate at the Democratic National Convention at Miami Beach, Florida, July 10-13, 1972.

In late January 1972 the YIPPIES met in Chicago, Illinois. At this meeting it was decided to form a political wing known as the ZIPPIES. The ZIPPIES are to coordinate planning for demonstrations at the national political conventions. YIPPIE members discussed various types of demonstrations and activities to be held prior to the Democratic National Convention in Miami, Florida. These demonstrations will include rock concerts in Chicago, Illinois, and Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin, during March 1972. A marijuana smoke-in is scheduled for Chicago's Lincoln Park on April 1, 1972, and a similar "pot party" is scheduled for April 15, 1972, on the steps of the Capitol in Springfield, Illinois. On June 2-4, 1972, the YIPPIES will hold a Regional Conference in Madison, Wisconsin.

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Also discussed was a gathering of YIPPIES in Washington, D. C., in early July prior to travelling to the Democratic National Convention.

On February 22, 1972, in Chicago, members of the YIPPIES-ZIPPIES gathered at the American Broadcasting Company Studios to nominate a ZIPPIE candidate for President. This group subsequently nominated "the rock" and then applauded during "the rock's" acceptance speech. A ZIPPIE spokesman indicated that "the rock" will travel to both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions to emphasize the slogan, "Don't take youth for granite."

The ZIPPIES schedule of activities was enlarged as follows:

July 3, 1972 - A National Tribal Congress of ZIPPIES will be held in Washington, D. C.

July 4, 1972 - A Third Annual Reform Smoking Contest will be held at the Washington Monument Grounds.

July 9-15, 1972 - A ZIPPIE Freak Circus will be held in Miami, Florida.

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August 1-20, 1972 - The ZIPPIES will travel to San Diego, California, utilizing the theme "Grapes of Wrath Caravan."

August 21-24, 1972 - The ZIPPIES will participate in actions at the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California.

In furtherance of planning for activities at the Democratic National Convention, YIPPIE leader Jerry RUBIN, accompanied by Stu ALPERT, former leader of MAYDAY COLLECTIVE, spoke at the University of Miami on Friday, February 11, 1972. RUBIN announced they were "organizing something big here for the convention." According to RUBIN, 15,000 people, primarily YIPPIES-ZIPPIES, will come to Miami from Illinois, California, New York, and New Jersey. RUBIN stated that "long haired scientists" who previously worked for the Government were now disenchanted with the establishment and were attempting to concoct a chemical similar to LSD to dump into the water system, causing everyone in Miami to

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"blow their minds." ALPERT stated 3,000 gay people intend to march down the streets of Miami Beach "kissing one another."

On February 16, 1972, RUBIN, accompanied by ALPERT, participated in a news conference in Miami. RUBIN indicated "peaceful demonstrations" were being planned by the YIPPIES-ZIPPIES. Examples of such activities given by these leaders included marching down Washington Avenue "in the nude and rampant marijuana smoking."

On February 13, 1972, an interview with imprisoned YIPPIE leader Dana BEAL indicated the YIPPIES will attempt to "co-opt the media resources that will be concentrated at the scene" of the convention. He said the YIPPIES-ZIPPIES will use "disruptive tactics, but not violence," and added these tactics will include smoke-ins, guerrilla theaters, and "selective trashing" of specific targets.

Leaders of the PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) have previously shown interest in organizing demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention. In early February 1972 former PCPJ leader Rennie DAVIS attended a

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meeting of a local Miami coalition. DAVIS surmised the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach will be relatively peaceful, and that it is unlikely a significant number of dissidents will come to the area. He inferred that many dissident groups felt their activities during the 1968 Democratic Convention were responsible for the defeat of the Democrats at the polls, and they did not wish to have this repeated in 1972.

Richard David SAVAGE, a national spokesman for VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), addressed a meeting in Chicago in January. At this meeting VVAW members voted to demonstrate against both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. SAVAGE indicated the VVAW members are not reaching their goals "thru the democratic procedure" and since VVAW is a "revolutionary organization" and all own guns, they will take what they want by force.

During the period March 3-5, 1972, approximately 300 members of various radical groups attended a meeting hosted by the RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE at the University of New York,

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Stoneybrook, Long Island. The purpose of this meeting was to formulate a strategy for activities during the national conventions. The RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE has indicated it believes "violent confrontation is the only answer. . . . we wish to create an organization prepared to fight alongside the black liberation struggle, that is prepared to move out of the era of peaceful sit-ins and electoral organizations--an organization that will fight to win." Specific plans have not been formulated; however, additional conferences are planned.

The Eastern Regional Political Liberation Committee of the CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP) met at Newark, New Jersey, on February 5, 1972. The CAP, which was founded as a black separatist organization in September 1970, seeks the creation of a political force and the establishment of independent black institutions. Sultani ELIMU, one of the leaders of the meeting, told Committee members CAP is looking for blacks with CAP or black nationalist sentiments to obtain places in the Democratic delegations to the Miami Convention. According to him, the Democratic



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Party has ordered that blacks make up at least ten percent of each state Democratic delegation. ELIMU claimed that as blacks make up 11 percent of the national population, any delegation containing less than 11 percent blacks will be challenged. He also said the CAP's principal objective at the Convention is to have a black nationalist grab the microphone on the main platform and attack the Convention as racist and establishment controlled. He pointed out this action will give the CAP nationwide press and television coverage.

CAP leaders believe they will be able to seat blacks on the main platform.

#### LOCAL SCENE

There has been little planning by activist groups in the Miami area. On February 10, 1972, a meeting of the "Miami Snow Plow Company," self described as a nonpolitical collection of groups dedicated to assist young people in coming to Miami in conjunction with the Democratic National Convention, was held at the Center for Dialogue Headquarters in Miami. Rennie DAVIS was present at this meeting. DAVIS

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primarily observed, and made few comments. It appears that the group is in financial difficulty and its plans will be hindered until these difficulties are cleared up.

The February 23, 1972, issue of the "Miami News," Miami, Florida, carried an article which reports the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION will sponsor two days of nonviolent protests in Miami Beach during the Democratic National Convention. According to the article, Jack LAMONT, news director of radio station WBUS-FM in Miami Beach and a leading member of the coalition, stated the primary focus of the demonstrations will be to move the issue of the war and the need for total withdrawal from Vietnam back into the political campaign. According to LAMONT, the coalition is an antisexist, antiracist, and antiimperialist organization.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

At the Soviet-controlled WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PEOPLES' OF INDOCHINA, held in Versailles, France, February 10-13, 1972, delegates endorsed coordinated international support for domestic activities

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in the United States; however, no specific call for international support of disruptive actions at either the Republican or Democratic National Conventions was issued.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

An affiliation of involved public safety agencies has been established in the greater Miami area to coordinate activities. Participating agencies include the Miami Beach Police Department, the Miami Beach Department of Public Safety, the Miami Police Department, the Florida Highway Patrol, the Florida State Beverage Department, the Florida State Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Areas of consideration are:

1. Security for public utilities.
2. Training and procedures for mass arrests.
3. Arrest powers for Miami officers assigned to Miami Beach.
4. Convention manpower assistance.
5. Intelligence.

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6. Areas to be used for campsites or demonstration sites.
7. Convention security missions to be requested of other agencies.

Plans have been made for future meetings.

In contrast to preconvention plans for the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California, agencies such as Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of U.S. Department of Treasury; Immigration and Naturalization Service of U.S. Department of Justice; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. military services; and sheriff offices and police departments from various areas in Florida have not participated in the meetings. These agencies, in addition to being able to develop pertinent information regarding possible disruptions of the Convention, are in a position to furnish either logistical support or manpower to further insure convention security.

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E-22-3  
March 27, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
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Number 3

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

March 27, 1972

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OBSERVATIONS

While the SDCC claims the demonstrations will be nonviolent, it should be noted that the forming of legal aid committees and arranging for bail bond funds indicates that arrests stemming from civil disobedience and/or violent confrontations are expected. Militant protest groups, such as the VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION, the YIPPIES, and VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR will not be amenable to control by the SDCC. The adoption of the guideline by the SDCC that nonviolent civil disobedience is acceptable and that it is permissible to defend oneself from "attacks by police" creates an atmosphere favorable to confrontations with authorities.

SDCC willingness to enter into alliances with any groups willing to join it opens the door to confrontation-minded individuals taking part in policy decisions.

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The prospect of massive demonstrations during the Convention has been enhanced by the UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION promise to have 25,000 farm workers for a demonstration at the Convention. This action will also draw support from the large Mexican-American population in the southern California area.

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

In late January, 1972, the YIPPIES met in Chicago, Illinois. At this meeting it was decided to form a political wing known as the ZIPPIES. The ZIPPIES are to coordinate plans for demonstrations at the national political conventions. YIPPIE members discussed various types of demonstrations and activities to be held prior to the conventions. On June 2-4, 1972, they will hold a regional conference in Madison, Wisconsin, and they are also planning a gathering of YIPPIES in Washington, D.C., in early July 1972.

On February 22, 1972, in Chicago, members of the YIPPIES-ZIPPIES gathered at the American Broadcasting Company Studios to nominate "the rock" and then applauded during "the rock's" acceptance speech. A ZIPPIE spokesman indicated that "the rock" will travel to both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions to emphasize the slogan "Don't take youth for granite." The ZIPPIE's schedule of activities

calls for a "Grapes of Wrath Caravan" from Miami, Florida, to San Diego, California, from August 1-20, 1972. From August 21-24, 1972, the ZIPPIES will participate in actions at the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California.

Richard David SAVAGE, a national spokesman for the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), addressed a meeting in Chicago, Illinois, in January 1972. At this meeting VVAW members voted to demonstrate at both the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions. SAVAGE indicated that the VVAW members are not reaching their goals "thru the democratic procedure" and since the VVAW is a "revolutionary organization and all own guns, they will take what they want by force."

During the period March 3-5, 1972, approximately 300 members of various radical groups attended a meeting hosted by the RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE at the University of New York, Stoneybrook, Long Island. The

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purpose of this meeting was to formulate a strategy for activities during the national conventions. The RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE has indicated it believes "violent confrontation is the only answer...we wish to create an organization prepared to fight alongside the black liberation struggle, that is prepared to move out of the era of peaceful sit-ins and electoral organizations -- an organization that will fight to win." Specific plans have not yet been formulated; however, additional conferences are planned.

The ELECTION YEAR STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER (EYSIC) has abandoned the premises at West 10th and Hudson Streets, New York City. It appears that EYSIC is no longer a functioning group. Its leaders, Jerry RUBIN, Stu ALBERT, and John LENNON, a former member of the Beatles, have formed a new group, "Youth Election Strategy (YES)," which is headquartered at Global Village, 454 Broome Street, New York City.

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YES plans to make arrangements for video tapes, films, and other forms of entertainment to raise funds to finance demonstrations at the Convention. It is planning to hold rock concerts, featuring LENNON, at San Diego. Rennie DAVIS, RUBIN, and LENNON plan to speak in various states urging their audiences to register to vote, work for legalization of marijuana, and go to the demonstrations at San Diego.

DAVIS, a former member of EYSIC, has returned to Washington, D.C., and is attempting to obtain office space in Room 723, 1302 18th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. LENNON  who were the financial backers of the EYSIC, have been served with a notice by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that their visitor's visas have been recalled and they will be required to leave the U.S. They were originally requested to leave by March 15, 1972; however, at the request of LENNON's attorney, a meeting was held on March 7, 1972, and it was decided

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the departure date would be changed to April 18, 1972; when there would be a Show Cause Hearing. The basis for recalling LENNON's visitor's visa is the fact he was convicted for possessing marijuana in England.

RUBIN, during a speech at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, in February stated, "A million people will surround the Republican National Convention and make it totally impossible for NIXON to be reelected." RUBIN added, "Every kid is going to want to spend their summer in Miami and San Diego."

LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Up until the last few weeks, the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC) and the COMMUNITY CONGRESS had inherent differences, primarily because both groups felt there was a conflict of interest between them. They allegedly have decided they can, and should work together for a common goal. The reason given for this was that it is felt the SDCC is nationally recognized and has a contact list of somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 individuals. The COMMUNITY CONGRESS contact list consists of approximately 300 people. It was suggested the COMMUNITY CONGRESS provide services to accommodate outsiders while SDCC provide political activities. It has been proposed the two groups become one working unit by May. This would indicate that the SDCC move to take over the COMMUNITY CONGRESS is gaining ground. It also appears at this time the SDCC will become a part of a "united front" known as an "alliance" with other groups. This "alliance"



will coordinate activities in August and will form a steering committee with representatives from all groups in San Diego, all groups in California, and all groups throughout the country planning to demonstrate in August. This "alliance" will not have any control over an individual group that wishes to demonstrate or engage in "political activities." Its control will only involve demonstrations where more than one specific group is involved.

The SDCC Western Region Conference was held on March 17-19, 1972, at Santa Barbara, California. Overall registration for the conference was approximately 340 persons, most of whom were young adult Caucasians in their late teens or early 20's. Reportedly, there were delegates in attendance from California, Oregon, Washington, and at least eight other states west of the Mississippi River, as well as delegates from the District of Columbia and Connecticut. The conference was disorganized and little was accomplished;

however, two additional regional conferences were scheduled - the San Francisco Bay Area Conference at Berkeley, California, on March 25, 1972, and an Interim Regional Conference at San Diego on May 13, 1972. The conference concluded with the adoption of the following guidelines:

1. Participants in the SDCC will not initiate violence; however, nonviolent civil disobedience is acceptable and it will be permissible to defend oneself from attacks by police.
2. During the convention no demonstrators will be allowed to endorse anyone as a presidential candidate.
3. Call for an immediate end to U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the support of the 7-point peace proposal put forth at the Paris Peace Talks by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

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4. Opposition to President NIXON's policy of "imperialism and repression."
5. Opposition to all interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
6. No interference with leadership of groups participating in the SDCC Alliance from other groups in the Alliance.
7. Concentration on fighting racism in the white community.

SDCC has formed subcommittees to develop programs for furnishing legal aid, bail bond fund, and medical facilities to individuals participating in the demonstrations.

an organizer for CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM (CLCV), recently met with the leader of the Kansas City, Missouri, chapter of VVAW. They discussed plans to send volunteers to San Diego to obtain jobs at motels and hotels catering to convention delegates in order to obtain information

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that will enable the demonstrators to set up wire taps and other electronic surveillances in connection with the Convention. [ ] said a number of individuals had obtained such employment and that [ ], antiwar leaders, were already involved in these activities.

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On March 10, 1972, the UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFWU) met in LaPaz, California. At the meeting Cesar CHAVEZ, leader of the UFWU, stated he felt the Republican Party was responsible for the National Labor Relations Board seeking an injunction to prevent the UFWU from picketing various grocery markets. Because of this, he announced the farm workers were now going to demonstrate at "all Republican Party Headquarters" in the San Diego, California, area. He also promised 25,000 farm workers for a demonstration at the Republican National Convention.

A communication center for radical groups, known as the "Un-Conventional Center," has been established in a warehouse at 3123-3136 Jefferson Street, approximately six blocks from the San Diego Sports Arena.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

is reportedly in charge of this center. She announced the Center will include a "resource room" which will be stocked with information about expected needs such as medical aid, legal aid, transportation, and housing. The Center will also include facilities for printing, a telephone message center, and an outdoor refreshment area.

The VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION (VO) reportedly plans to participate in demonstrations at the Convention. VO is described as having been formed in December 1970, as a militant Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization composed of Third World and white revolutionaries operating in the San Francisco Peninsula area. The publicly stated goal of VO is to build a united front

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leading to the overthrow of the U.S. by force and violence, armed struggle and urban guerrilla warfare. It has been publicly stated that all VO members must know how to operate and service weapons and have weapons available.

VO is presently making plans to send members from each VO collective and to recruit other persons to travel to San Diego to "trash" and demonstrate against the Convention. A member of VO has protested the plans of law enforcement officials in the San Diego area, who she claims are setting up a rock festival near San Diego to divert attention of possible protesters from the Convention.

The O.B. COLLECTIVE, a loose coalition of groups and individuals in the Ocean Beach, California, area, is establishing four food cooperatives in the Ocean Beach area for the use of demonstrators. Members of the Collective allegedly have a number of firearms and expect to have enough money in the near

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future to buy additional weapons, including M-1 carbines. Some members are reportedly manufacturing firebombs, canister bombs, and pipe bombs.

[redacted] of the JOINT SERVICE ACTION CENTER (JSAC) and the INNER-FAITH TASK FORCE of New York City and Washington, D.C., has visited San Diego regarding requests from the SDCC and the COMMUNITY CONGRESS for funds. The Center has reportedly budgeted \$51,000 to assist organizations engaging in protest during the Convention. Representatives of the San Diego INNER-FAITH TASK FORCE have been holding meetings and speaking at churches and civic clubs in the San Diego area urging participation in programs to house, feed, and counsel "street people" who will participate in the demonstrations.

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NON-VIOLENT ACTION (NVA), which was organized in early 1971 to prevent the departure of the aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Constellation from San Diego to Vietnam, has held discussions concerning plans for

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demonstrations during the Convention. At an NVA meeting on February 21, a member of the SDCC announced Vice President AGNEW plans to rent a cottage at Delmar, California, during the Convention. She suggested plans be made to harass the Vice President and specifically suggested marching, chanting, and having nude individuals appear on the beach in front of his residence.

Leaders of the Huey NEWTON faction of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY at Los Angeles, California, have stated instructions have been received from PARTY headquarters that BLACK PANTHER PARTY members are to have nothing to do with demonstrations at the Convention.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

It was previously reported SDCC, in addition to holding demonstrations during the Convention, plans an exposition called "Expose 72," which will include movies, exhibits, and displays portraying the "struggles of people all over the world." Plans for activities at Expose 72 may include the use of a special television network to broadcast video-taped messages from other countries and coverage of sympathetic demonstrations elsewhere. In addition, telephone messages from the Vietnamese in Paris and from representatives of China and other nations in the United Nations may be broadcast over public address systems.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

The general law enforcement task force established to coordinate the activities of local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies has continued to hold regular meetings.

As reported earlier, the task force is planning to deal with five contingency situations which could arise during the convention, as follows:

1. Large crowds with only minor incidents.
2. Large crowds, including demonstrations.
3. Large-scale demonstrations, including mass arrests and property damage.
4. Incidents beyond the control of local law enforcement officials (requiring assistance of National Guard forces).
5. Situations out of control with danger to lives and property (requiring action by Federal troops).

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During the current reporting period the task force has been actively engaged in estimating possible crowd situations and evaluating methods for testing the reaction capabilities of the component law enforcement forces.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-12

Number 10

March 31, 1972

For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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E-12

Number 10

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

March 31, 1972

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and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1 April

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Mass demonstration in State Capital Park on behalf of "Harrisburg 7." Plans call for civil disobedience. Sponsored by the HARRISBURG DEFENSE COMMITTEE (HDC), and supported by other antiwar organizations.

1 April

Chicago, Illinois

ZIPPIE marijuana "smoke-in" in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to express opposition to anti-marijuana laws. Sponsored by YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP).

1-2 April

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Continuation of National Convention Against Racism. Sponsored by STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS).

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1 April-15 May

Worldwide

International support for six weeks of antiwar actions and demonstrations in the United States. This support was called for by a resolution of the Action Commission of the World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina. The following actions in the United States were specified:

1 April - Demonstrations at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in connection with the BERRIGAN trial and at San Jose, California, in connection with the Angela DAVIS trial.

15 April - Local actions throughout the United States against the cost of the war, including refusal to pay taxes to be used to finance the war.



DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

22 April - Mass antiwar actions centered in New York and Los Angeles.

1-15 May - Local actions in favor of appeals for refusal to participate in aerial warfare. This will include civil disobedience "gestures" in front of "war machine centers", Federal buildings, and factories producing war material.

8 April

Palo Alto, California

COMMITTEE FOR JUST REWARDS, an ad hoc committee set up and controlled by the VENCEREMOS ORGANIZATION (VO), plans to protest during visit of Vice President AGNEW. Included among its activities is the presentation of "Mouthpiece of the Empire Award."

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
9 April	New York City	Demonstration at the Dag Hammarskjold Plaza to protest Soviet and Arab treatment of Jews. Sponsored by JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL).
12 April	New York City	"Lie-in" at offices of International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT) to protest its support of U.S. bombing in Vietnam. Sponsored by WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP).
13 April	Ottawa, Canada	Demonstrations during President NIXON's visit to Ottawa. Planned by the CANADIAN VIETNAM MORATORIUM COMMITTEE. The decision to hold these demonstrations was reportedly made at the World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina, held 11-13 February 1972 in Versailles, France.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
15 April	Nationwide	Local actions throughout the United States to protest payment of war taxes. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).
15 April	Springfield, Illinois	Statewide "smoke-in" to protest antimarijuana laws. Sponsored by YIP.
22 April	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration at Lafayette Park. Sponsored by the NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP) for the purpose of propagating the political and racial views of the party.
22 April	New York City, Los Angeles, California	Massive antiwar demonstrations. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

22 April

Canada

International Day of Protest.  
Spring antiwar offensive -  
mass demonstrations.

24 April

Los Angeles, California,  
Washington, D. C.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)  
will sponsor mass marches in  
numerous U.S. cities with par-  
ticular emphasis in Los Angeles  
and Washington, D. C. These  
marches are a part of overall  
activities of new organization,  
"The Workers Action Alliance,"  
operating under control of  
National Steering Committee of  
PLP. THE WORKERS ACTION  
ALLIANCE is front group  
attempting to gain support for  
shorter working hours.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

27 April

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at Sylvan Theatre to oppose forced busing. Sponsored by NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST FORCED BUSING.

1 May

Nationwide

"Joint Day," consisting of marijuana "smoke-ins" in each State capital and marches to local prisons to express opposition to marijuana laws. Sponsored by YIP.

1-6 May

Brussels, Belgium and other European cities

Demonstrations to be held at NATO headquarters and at American companies overseas who support the Vietnam War. Demonstrations to be held at Air Force bases in Europe. Supported by the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1-15 May

Nationwide

Demonstrations, including civil disobedience, at Federal buildings, war plants and Air Force bases to protest escalation of air war in Southeast Asia. Sponsored by PCPJ.

7 May

Worldwide

International Day of Solidarity with the peace movements of the U.S. Sponsored by the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, observing the anniversary of the Kent State University tragedy.

13 May

Washington, D. C.

Rally and white-power speeches at Sylvan Theatre. Sponsored by NSWPP.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
20 May	Washington, D. C.	Rally and march. Sponsored by U.S. March for Victory Committee headed by the <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 35px; width: 246px;"></div>
22 May	San Clemente, California	Demonstration protesting President NIXON's visit to the Soviet Union. Sponsored by JDL.
25 May	San Francisco, California	Solidarity Day. Demonstrations against the Embassies of Rhodesia and South Africa. Sponsored by CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP).
25 or 27 May	Worldwide	International Day of African Solidarity. Demonstrations.

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

27 May

Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations protesting  
U.S. support of European  
colonialist rule in South  
Africa. Sponsored by  
AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ALDCC).

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-23

Number 3

April 14, 1972

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E-23

Number 3

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

April 14, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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OBSERVATIONS

Although interest in the Democratic National Convention by national dissident groups has continued to increase, specific plans by individual groups have not yet materialized. In addition, several civil rights groups have indicated an interest in the protest activities being planned for the Convention. A local coalition has been established for the purpose of aiding demonstrators, and a schedule for peaceful protest activities has been tentatively agreed upon by a statewide coalition.

There are still no indications of foreign efforts to inspire, support or take advantage of activities designed specifically to disrupt or harass the National Convention of the Democratic Party.

Law enforcement and support elements are jointly working on protective efforts to guard against disruptive tactics of possible protest demonstrations. The National Guard will be readily available during the Convention.

THE NATIONAL SCENE

YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE (YWLL), a front group of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), was formed in February 1970 as a Marxist-Leninist youth group. YWLL plans to join with other "movement groups" demonstrating during the Democratic National Convention. Plans have not yet been formalized, and specific plans and number of participants are unknown.

ZEIGTGEIST INTERNATIONAL PARTY (ZIPPIS), the political wing of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP), continues to circulate pamphlets calling upon youth to come to Miami and "cast your vote with the rock."

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), a civil rights organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, desires to act as liaison between various demonstrating groups at the Democratic National Convention and local police authorities. Miami Beach Police Department has been approached

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by representatives of SCLC in line with the above desire. They state they have no intention of disrupting the Convention or conducting demonstrations during the time of the Convention; however, they are planning to hold a "poor people's convention" in Miami Beach at the same time.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), a national veterans organization with the published objective "to demand an immediate cessation to fighting and a withdrawal of all the American troops from Indonesia," has held steering committee meetings to determine the extent of their participation in demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention. VVAW leaders have expressed hope for 5,000 veterans to attend the demonstrations, and plans to have young people coming to Miami for the Convention to obtain City of Miami Identification Cards in order to avoid arrests as vagrants. It has been reported that VVAW will have the mission of marshaling the

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demonstrations, and has asked permission to use Flamingo Park and Lummus Park near the Convention site for their camp area.

Information was previously received during a national conference of the WAR TAX RESISTANCE AND WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE that a possibility existed that some type of "revolutionary or resurrection city" would be set up in Miami during the Democratic National Convention. Current information indicates that individuals associated with these groups may be planning to attend the Democratic National Convention demonstrations. No national plans have been formulated by either group for activities at the Convention.

The WHITE PANTHER PARTY (WPP), a national white revolutionary organization founded essentially to afford support to the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, during the Summer of 1971 held discussions concerning the organization's future plans. Included in these plans was the 1972 Democratic National Convention, which

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was designated as the major target. It was indicated the WPP will be "sent in full force" to the Convention.

The Baltimore, Maryland, branch of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), a national civil rights organization headquartered in New York City, reportedly received orders from national headquarters that individual members should make plans to employ disruptive tactics during both the Democratic National Convention and the Republican National Convention. Members throughout the country will be asked to seek admission to the Conventions by various means. The exact form of disruptive tactics to be employed was not set out.

An organization, which is to be known as the ANTI-WAR UNION, is in the planning stages with such individuals as Tom HAYDEN, David DELLINGER and Daniel ELLSBERG listed as the originators. The organization will sponsor a three-point peace plan

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and attempt to present that plan at the Democratic National Convention by placing its members both inside and outside the Convention Hall. Present information indicates that the group wants a small elite organization of well-known "movement people" who can draw demonstrators from other established "antiwar organizations," but which will not be easily infiltrated by law enforcement agencies.

THE LOCAL SCENE

MIAMI SNOWPLOW COMPANY (MSC), sometimes referred to as Operation Snowplow or simply Snowplow, is a coalition of 22 organizations founded in Miami, Florida, in January 1972 to provide services such as housing, food, legal aid, medical aid and a communication network for the expected influx of "protesters, observers and nondelegates" to the Democratic National Convention. The stated purpose of this group is to work for a peaceful convention and to protect rights of protesters. It is self-described as a nonpolitical service group.

MSC meets weekly, with law enforcement representatives in attendance, and has principally been concerned with obtaining funds. It was recently announced that the UNITED FUND OF DADE COUNTY, a community charity organization, agreed to underwrite MSC's budget, and additionally, the Dade County Manager has committed that County to financially support MSC in the areas of food and medicine.

FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), also known as Florida Peoples Coalition, is a statewide organization established as a pressure group to demonstrate at the Democratic National Convention in July 1972. At a statewide steering committee meeting on March 25-26, 1972, at Coral Gables, Florida, discussions were held regarding organizational structure, problem of finances, establishment of a communications network and actions that should be taken during and at the site of the Democratic National Convention. This meeting was dominated by the Miami contingent which vetoed strong actions and civil disobedience which were suggested and insisted all demonstrations should be peaceful and nonviolent.

It was tentatively decided that the two-day action during the Convention should be as follows:

Rally at Bayfront Park in downtown Miami,  
10:00 a.m. - noon on July 12, 1972. Group  
thereafter will disperse throughout the city

to hold teach-ins and distribute literature. On July 13 group will again congregate in Bayfront Park at 12 noon. At 3:00 p.m., following a short rally, they will march to the site of the Democratic National Convention. At 6:00 p.m., another rally, including speeches, music and distribution of food, will take place. When the Democratic candidate is announced, the group will seek to have him come from the Convention Hall and will confront him with its demands.

FPPC hopes for 15,000 participants to the above activity and feels that \$20,000 is needed to finance such activity.

On the second day of the steering committee meeting, the group visited various areas in Miami and Miami Beach which could be used as possible campsites. Watson Island was picked as the preferred location.

Elements from FPPC from North Florida were expected in Miami in early April to rent space which they would occupy until the Convention and from which they will promote demonstrations during the Convention. FPPC reportedly is to receive \$5,000 from a Tampa, Florida, attorney to finance this venture.

MIAMI LIBERATION FRONT (MLF), a local coalition of groups of students, women and young workers who share in a common opposition to racism, sexism and imperialism, was organized around the consensus that there must be coordinated nonviolent opposition and confrontation at the Democratic National Convention. THE MLF is considered the local contact for protest groups and acted as the host for meetings of the FLORIDA PEOPLES COALITION.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

Although delegates at the Soviet-controlled WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PEOPLES OF INDONESIA held in Versailles, France, in February 1972 endorsed coordinated support for domestic activities in the United States, no specific call was made at that time for international support of disruptive actions at either the Republican or Democratic National Conventions, and no information has been received since regarding calls for support.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

An affiliation of involved public safety agencies established in the greater Miami area continues to coordinate activities. Participating agencies include Miami Beach Police Department, Miami Beach Department of Public Safety, Miami Police Department, Florida Highway Patrol, Florida State Beverage Enforcement Department, Florida State Attorneys' Office, Dade County Sheriff's Office, United States Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These agencies participate in weekly meetings begun in February 1972.

In addition, there has been set up an intelligence network between major police departments and sheriffs' offices to insure all pertinent information is relayed to the Miami authorities. The National Guard will also go into training exercises in the Miami area during the Convention so as to be readily available in case of serious disorders.

Areas of consideration for these meetings

include:

- 1) Security for public utilities.
- 2) Training and procedures in mass arrests.
- 3) Arrest power for Miami officers assigned to Miami Beach.
- 4) Convention manpower assistance.
- 5) Intelligence.
- 6) Coordination of name checks through FBI files.
- 7) National Crime Information Center and area computer systems interchange.
- 8) Miami Beach curfew legislation.
- 9) Route and building security surveys.
- 10) Fixed and mobile surveillance sites.
- 11) Prescreening of Convention Hall employees.



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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-22

Number 4

April 28, 1972

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Bureau of Investigation

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E-22

Number 4

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

April 28, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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OBSERVATIONS

Although strong speculation exists that due to "almost insurmountable problems in San Diego" the Republican National Convention will be moved to Miami, national dissident leaders and groups continue to plan demonstrations for the San Diego Convention site. VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) plans include focusing on military personnel to gain their support against the Republican National Convention. Pacifist groups such as the COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION are circulating plans to participate in "confronting the Convention."

On the local scene, the SAN DIEGO COALITION CONVENTION (SDCC) is experiencing serious internal problems which are due to lack of financial support and to in-fighting among members. The COMMUNITY CONGRESS OF SAN DIEGO (CCSD), which had previously joined with SDCC, has now formed a group known as the CONGRESS AUGUST PROJECT (CAP) to attempt to handle many of the activities previously planned by SDCC.

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Unsubstantiated reports indicate that individual dissidents boast of battle plans calling for "professional rioters" and accelerated violence, including bombing. These purported actions, however, appear to be only grandiose schemes of individuals who do not have sufficient backing to accomplish any substantial disturbances.

There is little new evidence of foreign plans or efforts to inspire support or take advantage of actions designed to disrupt or harass the Republican National Convention. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) have, however, adopted a proposal to cooperate with Mexican workers and students in a demonstration at Tijuana, Mexico, during the Convention. The North Vietnamese organization VIETNAM COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE has given their endorsement to the SDCC in a letter expressing delight with the formation of the group and conveying "best wishes of militant solidarity and friendship."

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The SDS, at a recent national convention, again stated it intends to hold peaceful demonstrations at the Republican National Convention and intends to sponsor a boycott urging delegates to withhold their votes from Republican candidates. SDS members suggested trying to infiltrate observers into any groups of volunteers set up to assist in maintaining order at the Republican National Convention. SDS feels that these observers would be in a good position to report to them on law enforcement plans at the Convention.

SDS also adopted a proposal to hold demonstrations at the San Diego - Tijuana border during the Convention. Included in the proposal was a call for SDS members to cooperate with Mexican workers and students in an action to occur during a fiesta in Tijuana where Convention delegates are to be entertained.

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The AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU) is reportedly planning to set up an office in San Diego with the primary purpose of furnishing legal aid prior to and during the Republican National Convention.

The VVAW continues to show interest in the Convention. VVAW members are in the process of obtaining jobs at motels and hotels in San Diego, and these members are to gather intelligence information regarding electrical wiring and teletype networks for the purpose of wire tapping and electronic surveillance of delegation members. Members of VVAW who have been in contact with the SDCC have voiced disappointment in the organization of that group. VVAW members have advised SDCC that if confusion develops between the sponsoring organizations, the VVAW "would be happy to stand in the background and throw rocks, bricks and grenades."

At a recent convention in Denver, VVAW made no specific plans concerning tactics to be used at the major political conventions; however, it proposes

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that a communication be sent to military units on standby during the Republican National Convention urging them to lay down their arms. Rank and file VVAW members are planning to arrive in San Diego on or about August 15, 1972.

At a steering committee meeting of the VVAW in April 1972 at Houston, Texas, it was reported that a principal task during the Republican National Convention will be a march or motorcade through Camp Pendleton, California, to attempt to gain support from active duty Marines on that base.

ANTIWAR UNION (AU), which was formed by former members of the MAYDAY COLLECTIVE and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) under Rennie DAVIS, is developing a three point peace plan which DAVIS will attempt to present at both the Democratic and the Republican National Conventions. His followers hope to place members both inside and outside the Convention Halls in order to present



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the three point peace treaty, which will call for an end to the war within 24 hours after the new President's inauguration; withdraw all troops from Southeast Asia no later than April 20, 1973; and the announcement by the new President on Inauguration Day that the U. S. will not finance the Saigon Government.

The AU is attempting to form chapters throughout the country, and it appears that such leaders of the protest movement as Tom HAYDEN, David DELLINGER, Stuart ALBERT and Daniel ELLSBERG, along with Rennie DAVIS are now beginning to make policy. The AU is in the process of sending various information packets to colleges throughout the country and soliciting the support of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION.

The PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), a Marxist-Leninist oriented group, has recently formed the WORKERS ACTION MOVEMENT (WAM) which has as its major

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objective the establishment of a shorter work week with higher pay. In addition to other marches throughout the country, WAM plans demonstrations at the Republican National Convention with the main stress on the "30 for 40." This refers to their demand for 30 hours a week work for 40 hours a week pay.

COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION, an antiwar organization, is circulating a lengthy memorandum entitled "A Proposal for San Diego Alternatives Society - Summer 1972." This memorandum discusses in detail various ideas regarding an alternative society to be set up in San Diego in close proximity to the Republican National Convention site so as to serve as a glaring and more desirable society than that represented by the Convention. Additionally, the memorandum gives consideration to "confronting the Convention and all it stands for" with some models of resistance and "direct confrontation" listed as follows:

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- 1) Surrounding the Convention Hall with a solid wall of protesters.
- 2) "Massive cleanup" street campaign to block the streets leading to the Convention as was done Mayday 1971 in Washington, D. C.
- 3) Taking and liberating the Convention Hall during unoccupied night hours and having the delegates "hear the will of the people" the next day.
- 4) A reading of "a daily death toll" on the floors of the Hall.

A group of individuals formerly affiliated with the PCPJ, the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) and the WHITE PANTHER PARTY (WPP) have joined together in an effort to disrupt the Republican National Convention in San Diego. Two individuals, John SINCLAIR, WPP chairman, and John LENNON, former member of the Beatles singing group, have assumed leadership positions in this group and the task of implementing a program to finance planned disruptive activities.

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Currently their plans include a series of "rock concerts" which would feature big name stars and which would be held throughout the country to provide the main source of funds.

The SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION (SAO) was clandestinely formed in the Fall of 1971 in Arizona. Its membership is small and appears to have the same basic tenets as the MINUTEMEN, a right wing paramilitary organization. Reports indicate that this new ultraconservative paramilitary organization has been recently involved in extremist activities in San Diego. Members of the group have made threatening telephone calls, and shots have been fired at the targets of these threats. The apparent leader of the group has indicated that members are preparing to control and counter dissident elements should they get out of control during the Republican National Convention.

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

The SDCC, previously reported as coordinating all protest activity at the Republican National Convention, is having serious internal problems caused by lack of financial support, disagreements and in-fighting among members. Attendance at meetings has dropped 50 percent, and one of the member groups called the Labor Support Committee has submitted a paper entitled "Against Political Woodstock," recommending that SDCC be reorganized to better relate with all peoples.

An interim steering committee to govern the SDCC was formed at a meeting on April 6, 1972. Two members from each of the special interest groups were appointed to the committee. Groups represented were blacks, labor, veterans, youth, students, women, nonviolent action groups and peace groups. This committee supposedly will act only until the present problems are solved.

The San Diego City Manager has indicated that the campsite request by the SDCC has been denied, but that the City intends to designate an appropriate area for camping during the Republican National Convention. This announcement brought forth comments from members of SDCC that "chaos will result this summer."

Officials of the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP) have indicated that that organization must establish closer ties with the SDCC, and one member has been designated to sit in on SDCC meetings.

The COMMUNITY CONGRESS OF SAN DIEGO (CCSD), which was previously reported as having joined with SDCC to coordinate activities during the Republican National Convention, has now announced the establishment of a group known as CONGRESS AUGUST PROJECT (CAP) to make specific plans for the provision of medical, legal, housing and other aid which will be needed

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for those coming to San Diego to express their grievances during the Republican National Convention. Activities of CAP will be directed toward a nonviolent opposition primarily concerned with human rights and welfare.

CAP is described as "the two-fold program of response of the CCSD." Phase one of this program will be devoted to providing and coordinating various services, while phase two will attempt to stimulate political and social action that is "nonviolent, realistic and politically relevant."

Unsubstantiated information indicates certain dissident elements have formed a battle plan which calls for "professional rioters" to dress as priests, nuns and doctors to infiltrate the Republican National Convention. This plan reportedly calls for accelerated violence including bombing. This plan allegedly calls for hundreds of false bomb

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threats daily in order to lull law enforcement officers into a false sense of security. According to the report, several weapons have been stockpiled in the San Diego area.

Another source has furnished information which has not been substantiated that a "San Diego project" is being formed which plans to disrupt the Republican National Convention in order to put an end to the war in Vietnam. According to the source, this plan is part of a large scale operation planned at colleges throughout the country involving as many as 80,000 student demonstrators who plan to come to San Diego. Reportedly, this project has a large amount of financial backing and a great number of weapons. The plan of the demonstrators is to accept housing on an island with only one exit, force the police by some unnamed provocation to close access to the island, after which the demonstrators will claim they are starving and sick and storm the mainland.

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By this action they hope to provoke local authorities into calling for military help, thus affording the demonstrators an opportunity to burn the Moth Ball Fleet anchored in San Diego Harbor and destroy ammunition dumps in the vicinity of the Convention site.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

The North Vietnamese have given their endorsement to the SDCC in the form of a letter from the VIETNAM COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE (VCSWAP), a quasi-official organization of the North Vietnamese Government. The letter, which has been circulated by the SDCC and is dated 27 January, 1972, expresses great delight with the formation of the SDCC and conveys the Committee's "best wishes of militant solidarity and friendship." VCSWAP requests that the SDCC write often and "send us materials you have."

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

The general law enforcement task force, established to coordinate the activities of local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies, has continued to hold meetings. In view of the possible change of location of the Republican National Convention, the San Diego Police Department is holding further planning in abeyance..

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DATE 11-09-2011

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
E-27  
Number 1  
May 19, 1972

For: The Acting Director, Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

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Number 1

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 27, 1972

May 19, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SUMMARY

An international call for a Day of Solidarity for African Peoples is being answered in Washington, D. C., by plans for a massive demonstration on May 27, 1972. This activity, predicted to bring 10,000 people, is aimed at marshaling support for liberation struggles being waged on the African continent and at protesting U. S. foreign policy supporting European colonialist rule in Africa.

The AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ALDCC) has been set up in Washington, D. C., with a national steering committee to promote observance of the African Liberation Day in the form of a May 27 demonstration. Included on the national steering committee are State and Federal legislators, nationally known Black civil rights leaders, prominent Black community leaders, as well as strong advocates of extremist and revolutionary activities.

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Plans for the May 27 demonstration at Washington, D.C., include marches to the Portuguese Embassy, Rhodesian Information Office, South African Embassy and the U. S. State Department. These activities will include a massive rally at the Sylvan Theatre, featuring well-known speakers, such as Mrs. Coretta KING.

Local groups have been formed throughout the U. S. to promote the demonstration, and to date, local leaders estimate over 6,000 participants will be traveling to Washington, D. C., to join in the demonstration. Additionally, demonstrations are being planned for San Francisco, California; Toronto, Canada; the Caribbean and Tanzania.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The Washington, D. C., demonstration planned for May 27 presents a high potential for disruption. It has a broad appeal for the entire spectrum of the black community, ranging from the most respected leaders to the revolutionary-minded dissidents. Participants from the eastern half of the U. S. will attend. If recent events are any indication, a strong appeal will be made to enlist local school youth in these activities.

Although some prominent individuals who were named on the steering committee are only lending their names to the cause, others are participating to the fullest. [redacted] the planned activities include [redacted] of the MALCOLM X LIBERATION UNIVERSITY; [redacted] of the CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES; [redacted] of the JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS; [redacted] national vice chairman of the STUDENT ORGANIZATION

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FOR BLACK UNITY; and leaders of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY and the REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA. Many of these individuals have not hesitated in the past to use revolutionary or extremist rhetoric. The appeal of any one of these leaders could easily incite youth or dissident individuals to commit disruptive or destructive actions against the objects of their protest; i.e., Portuguese Embassy, Rhodesian Information Office, South African Embassy and the U. S. State Department.

An example of the potential for disruptive activities is the recent stoning of the Azalea Queen (member of the Portuguese royal family) by dissident Blacks in Norfolk, Virginia, in protest against the Portuguese exploitation of Africans. Other disruptive activities have been directed against the diplomatic establishments and commercial concerns of these governments.

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To date, an actual count of transportation being reserved to travel to Washington, D. C., indicates interest in the demonstration is not up to the expectations of its leaders. Even though the influx of participants may not approach the numbers predicted, the potential for disruption will remain high.

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BACKGROUND

On May 25, 1963, 30 heads of state and government of Africa met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and formed the ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). This group pledged to safeguard and consolidate the independence, as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity, of the States of Africa and to fight against neo-colonialism.

Revolutionary Pan-Africanists at this conference demanded that the OAU set up a committee which would be empowered to coordinate, harmonize and promote all armed movements in Africa which were struggling against foreign domination. In furtherance of the aims of such movements in Africa, an OAU ministerial council meeting on March 5, 1970, designated the anniversary of the formation of OAU, May 25, as African Liberation Day, to be celebrated as a symbol of solidarity with African people's struggle against apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination.

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In February 1972 a group was formed in Washington, D. C., to draw up plans for an "African Liberation Day 1972." A massive demonstration is scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 27, 1972 (the date was changed from the 25th to take advantage of a weekend crowd).

A committee, which has become known as the AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ALDCC), was established to "marshal support of blacks in the Americas for the valiant liberation struggles now being waged by our brothers and sisters on the African continent, particularly in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

The purpose of the scheduled demonstration is threefold: First, to help make masses of African people in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean aware of the political conditions in South Africa and the armed struggles being carried out there; second, to educate Africans in these countries about the relationships

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between happenings there and here; and third, to organize a national protest demonstration against the United States foreign policy supporting European colonialist rule in South Africa. The planned action is reportedly the result of meetings between the current ALDCC leader and liberation movement leaders in Mozambique last fall.

A national steering committee of ALDCC has been established with Owusu SADAUKAI, aka Howard FULLER, director of the Malcolm X Liberation University, named as chairman.

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Washington, D. C., office of the STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY (SOBU), which was founded in 1969 at Greensboro, North Carolina, to initiate, coordinate and lead the black student movement in the U. S., has been named as national vice chairman.

National representatives of the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) have attended an ALDCC press conference in Washington, D. C. Huey NEWTON, national

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leader of the BPP in Oakland, California, has sent a telegram of support and has consented to be named on the national steering committee of the ALDCC. Officials of the BLACK LEGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA have reportedly sent individuals to Washington, D. C., for training as a security force for the May 27 demonstration.

The national steering committee consists of:

[redacted] (aka [redacted]) - Mwalimu, Malcolm X Liberation University

Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

[redacted] - PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

[redacted] (aka [redacted]) - COMMITTEE FOR A UNIFIED NEWARK and CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES

Honorable Julian BOND - Georgia State Representative

[redacted] - New York City

[redacted] - Attorney, California

[redacted] - Conakry, Guinea

[redacted] - COMMISSION FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

[redacted] - UNITED FOR ONE MOTHERLAND INTERNATIONAL

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Honorable John CONYERS - U. S. Congressman

[redacted] - MIDWEST REGIONAL (Black) COALITION

[redacted] - California

Honorable Charles DIGGS - U. S. Congressman

[redacted] - BLACK STUDENT UNION, Toronto, Canada

Reverend Walter FAUNTROY - Delegate to U. S. House of Representatives

[redacted] - Scholar, Institute of the Black World

[redacted] Black Scholar

[redacted] - Student, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] - Oakland, California

[redacted] - STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY

[redacted] - COMMISSION FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

[redacted] - COALITION OF CONCERNED BLACK AMERICANS

[redacted] - Poet, Lecturer

[redacted] - AFRICANS IN AMERICA FOR BLACK LIBERATION

[redacted] - Episcopal Church

[redacted] - BLACK UNITED FRONT, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] - Attorney

Huey P. NEWTON - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

[redacted] - Washington, D. C.

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[redacted] - Berkeley, California

Betty SHABAZZ (wife of the late Malcolm X) - Mt. Vernon,  
New York

[redacted] - Founder of REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT,  
(currently fugitive from justice)

Reverend Louis STOKES - U. S. Congressman, Chairman,  
BLACK CAUCUS

[redacted] UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

[redacted] - Africana Studies Center, Cornell University

[redacted] - INTERRELIGIOUS FOUNDATION FOR  
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

[redacted] - JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS

ALDCC has set up local committees in many cities to spearhead local efforts to mobilize at least 10,000 black people to come together in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on May 27, 1972. Plans include protest marches to South African, Portuguese and Rhodesian official establishments, to corporations with investments in South Africa and major rallies. ALDCC leaders are now estimating over 6,000 individuals will travel to Washington, D. C., for the activities.

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[REDACTED]

CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP), signed a news release in March 1972 as a member of the ALDCC national steering committee, urging all black people to join in the African Liberation Day ceremonies in Washington, D. C.

On April 19, 1972, the ALDCC notified the U. S. Park Service of a protest demonstration to be held on May 27, 1972. The organization listed its address as 2207 14th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., with its principal national officer as Owusu SADAUKAI. In this notice, ALDCC indicated 10,000 persons were expected to participate in the demonstration, which would begin at Meridian Hill Park (referred to as Malcolm X Park), 16th and Euclid Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., at 9 a.m., on May 27. From the park they will march to the Portuguese Embassy, the Rhodesian Information Office, the South African Embassy and the U. S. State Department, with demonstrations being held at each location. After the demonstrations, participants will proceed to the Sylvan Theatre for a rally.

Attached is a map of the route to be followed.

The following persons have been designated as speakers at the various locations during the march:

Portuguese Embassy

Rhodesian Information Center

[Redacted]

Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY

[Redacted]

South African Embassy

U. S. State Department

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Sylvan Theatre

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Congressman Charles DIGGS

In addition to demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, [Redacted] has pledged to rally 3,000 people in Toronto, Canada, for an International Day of African Solidarity on May 27, 1972. [Redacted] is focusing attention on the United States, British and French Consulates in Toronto and possibly also in Montreal. There has been extensive

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press coverage of the preparations in Contrast, a black community newspaper in Canada. The Canadian BLACK STUDENT UNION and UNITED NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION have sponsored social activities to raise funds. The May 27, 1972, demonstrations will include marches past the selected Consulates, and rallies with political speeches (the Guyanese, [redacted], giving the keynote address) and cultural performances (by Blacks from New York City).

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In the Caribbean, the Government of Guyana plans to officially recognize African Liberation Day as a day of World Solidarity. Prime Minister Forbes BURNHAM is personally involved in the planning as the trustee for funds raised in the Western Hemisphere for the LIBERATION COMMITTEE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Organizations in Guyana, Dominica and Jamaica have participated in raising funds for the LIBERATION COMMITTEE. There are no other details available with respect to specific activities in Guyana, and although [redacted]

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pledged in January 1972 to organize corresponding African Liberation Day demonstrations in the Caribbean, there is no specific information on any such demonstrations.

The only information on a possible demonstration in Tanzania is a statement in April 1972 by a member of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Dar Es Salaam that there would be a meeting there on May 27, 1972, for African Liberation Day. No organized related demonstrations are known to be planned for nearby Zambia or Kenya. Similarly, there is no information on African Liberation Day demonstrations planned either in Guinea or Ghana.

Rhodesian  
INFORMATION  
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DRIVE

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Massachusetts  
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SHERIDAN  
CIRCLE

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WASHINGTON  
CIRCLE

the  
State DEPARTMENT

# MARCH ROUTE MAP

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

2207 14th ST., NW., Wash., DC.  
(202) 462-3411

ST

CONSTITUTION AVE The Mall.

SYLVAN  
THEATER

PARKING

South  
AFRICAN  
EMBASSY  
3051  
MASS. AVE.



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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 10-06-2011

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
E-22  
Number 5  
May 23, 1972

For: The Acting Director, Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

103-113887-151

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E-22

Number 5

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

May 23, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SUMMARY

The site of the 1972 Republican National Convention has been moved from San Diego, California, to Miami Beach, Florida. The dates for the Convention, August 21-24, remain the same.

Leaders from the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), and the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), met in Washington, D. C., on May 17-20 to begin preparations for protests at the national political conventions. They agreed to approach the Republican Convention in the same manner as had been planned for San Diego. This involves a three-day program calling for massive demonstrations on the first day, "constituency action" by individual groups on the second day, and massive civil disobedience on the third day. These meetings also resulted in the formation of the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) to assist in coordinating activity at both conventions.

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Indication of foreign support for activities planned to disrupt the Republican Convention is limited to reiteration of a statement previously issued by the WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF INDOCHINA. This statement generally endorsed the concept of international support of anti-Vietnam war activities in the United States leading up to both national conventions.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

It is still too early to estimate the size or intensity of disruptions at the Republican Convention.

The change of the site of the 1972 Republican National Convention has wiped out the existing planning of various protest groups for demonstrations in San Diego. It also marks a considerable lessening of the influence of the SDCC on the demonstrations and an increase in the influence wielded by East Coast militants.

Recent antiwar demonstrations have kept protest groups busy and little specific planning has been completed regarding the political conventions, although these groups have indicated they will demonstrate in Miami Beach. It has been noted that the recent antiwar protests have been significantly smaller than those held previously.

Despite opposition by other protest groups, the AU, led by veteran militant  is emerging as a powerful voice which increases the potential for disruptions at the Convention.

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The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) plans to demonstrate at the Convention. The fact that  the violence-prone leader of the Southeast United States VVAW will have a voice in planning for demonstrations by this organization, increases the potential for violence.

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BACKGROUND

In early May 1972, the Republican National Committee announced that it was moving the site of the 1972 Republican National Convention from San Diego, California, to Miami Beach, Florida. The dates for the Convention, August 21-24, 1972, will remain the same. Convention sessions will be held in Convention Hall, Miami Beach, and delegates will be housed in various nearby hotels.

During the period May 17-20, protest leaders met in Washington, D. C., to discuss preparations for the national conventions scheduled for Miami Beach. Attending the meetings were members of the SDCC, FPPC, and AU, including  The main conference, held on May 19-20, at the Friends Meeting House, 2121 Florida Avenue, Northwest, was attended by approximately 45 people, including Susan GREGORY, Jay CRAVEN, Judy GUMBO, and Stu ALBERT, antiwar leaders who, in the past, have engaged in disruptive protests and confrontations with police. Security at this conference was unusually tight.

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Regarding the Republican Convention, the conference decided to approach it in the same manner as had been planned for San Diego. This involves a three-day program calling for massive demonstrations on the first day, "constituency action" by individual groups on the second day, and massive civil disobedience on the third day.

Using the name, MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), delegates to the meeting issued seven "principles of unity" which they hope will unite demonstrators at the Conventions. These principles are as follows:

1. An end to the U.S. Government's domestic policies of political, economic, racial, and sexual oppression.
2. Building alliances between Third World communities and the MCC and other convention-organizing groups.
3. Opposition to all social, political, and economic forces which perpetuate domination and exploitation based on sex roles.

4. An immediate end to all U.S. aggression and involvement in Indochina, and support for the Provisional Revolutionary Government's seven-point plan for peace in Vietnam.

5. Opposition to all U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and support for struggles for national liberation.

6. Demonstrations are to be nonviolent.

7. Demonstrators will not support any presidential candidate.

Representatives from each group at the meeting are planning to meet in Miami in the near future in order to make on-the-scene plans.

There are indications that some serious in-fighting is taking place. [redacted] of the SDCC is advocating that the demonstrations and planned actions be controlled by local planners rather than by well-known movement people, such as [redacted]. The FPCC is presently siding with [redacted].

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The Coalition is also planning to set up a "Miami Media Center" in Miami. It hopes to sponsor weekly programs beginning six weeks before the Democratic Convention and continuing until the Republican Convention ends. It also plans follow-up programs analyzing the events which took place. These programs will deal with such subjects as the Indochina war, domestic repression, struggles of Third World people, women's issues, and other topics concerning radical social change.

The "Miami Media Center" will serve as an information center to release prepared material and logistical information and to act as "rumor control" during the conventions. It will also provide office and studio space and serve as a clearinghouse for sympathetic news groups. In furtherance of the "Miami Media Center," a \$100 deposit has been made on a 10,000 square foot building located at 805 Fifth Street, Miami Beach, some 12 blocks from Convention Hall.

Although it is now expected that 15 key people from SDCC will travel to Miami, Beach to participate at the Republican Convention, the SDCC has now almost completely fallen apart and has no ability to mobilize a large group of demonstrators for the Convention.

The AU, which was formed by former members of the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) under [redacted] has set up Indochina Information Centers in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, California, with support groups in several U.S. cities. AU leaders hope these centers will stimulate additional participation in demonstrations at the Convention.

[redacted] in a speech at an antiwar rally in Washington, D. C., on May 21, predicted a "very, very heavy time" throughout the Nation this summer, with a "sea of human opposition" around the Republican Convention in Miami. [redacted] has already expressed the

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view that disruption of forthcoming conventions should be in the form of street demonstrations involving mass confrontation between demonstrators and law enforcement personnel. He has also announced that a meeting will be held between June 1 and 15 in Miami for the purpose of bringing various protest factions together. Nationally known protest leaders, including John SINCLAIR of the WHITE PANTHER PARTY, Abby HOFFMAN, Jerry RUBIN, and representatives from the VVAW, will attend.

The VVAW has indicated that it plans to demonstrate at both national conventions, and one VVAW leader has indicated that he has approximately \$30,000 worth of radio equipment, including monitoring and citizen band radios, for use at both conventions. During previous demonstrations, protesters have used such equipment to direct demonstrators and to evade the police. The VVAW plans to hold a regional convention in Gainesville, Florida, from May 25-29, and a national convention at the same location in July between the Conventions to plan further for the Republican Convention.

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These Conventions will be hosted by Scott CAMIL, violence-prone leader of the Southeast United States VVAW. CAMIL, in the past, has advocated the formation of political assassination squads. He is presently free on bond on State charges of kidnapping and narcotics violations.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

In early April 1972, an influential and well-informed staff member of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam discussed, in private, the international anti-Vietnam war activities conducted on April 1, 15, and 22. This individual described these actions as part of an international campaign in support of domestic American antiwar efforts which will culminate at the political conventions in July and August.

The British-based INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE has distributed a "Spring Offensive Calendar" of activities in the United States against the war based on a submission by the PCPJ. The calendar includes actions planned in connection with the Republican Convention.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Federal and local law enforcement officials are currently meeting to assess the problems resulting from the change of site of the Republican National Convention.

The Department of Transportation has announced that stringent security measures will be put into effect in July and August to provide extra protection for airline flights operating to and from Miami Beach for both political conventions.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-23

Number 4

May 12, 1972

For: The Acting Director, Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

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E-23

Number 4

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

May 12, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SUMMARY AND OBSERVATIONS

Potential for disturbances at the Democratic National Convention has increased with the formation of the ANTIWAR UNION (AU) under the leadership of [redacted] who advocates street demonstrations for mass confrontations with law enforcement. [redacted] has announced a meeting of AU in June in Miami to bring together such nationally known protest leaders as Abbey HOFFMAN; Jerry RUBIN; John SINCLAIR of the WHITE PANTHER PARTY; and representatives of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

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VVAW continues to plan demonstrations and hopes to be represented at Miami Beach by 9,000 members. GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE (GAA) plans for 6,000 gay lobbyists to attend the Convention.

On the local scene, FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC) is concerned as to adverse reactions by the Miami Cuban refugee population to protest demonstrations. Anti-Castro Cubans in the Miami area

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also present a potential for disruptions during the Convention should proposals be made by participants at the Convention for closer ties with Castro's Cuba. FPPC continues to plan "low key educational-type demonstrations." MIAMI SNOWPLOW COMPANY (MSC) has established medical, legal and communications committees to assist demonstrators. While the bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of North Vietnamese harbors have triggered extensive protest throughout the United States, it is too early as yet to predict the influence of these events upon disruptions at the Convention.

Indications of foreign support for activities planned to disrupt or harass the Democratic National Convention are limited to a reiteration of a statement previously issued by the WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF INDOCHINA. This statement generally endorsed the concept of international

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support to the campaign of anti-Vietnam War activities in the United States leading up to both National Conventions.

Law enforcement support elements continue to work jointly on protective efforts to guard against disruptive tactics of possible protest demonstrators.

Attached for information is a copy of the tentative schedule of the Convention events as compiled by the Democratic National Committee.

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The AU, which was formed by former members of the MAYDAY COLLECTIVE and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) under [ ] has set up Indochina Information Centers in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, California, with support groups in several U. S. cities. A closed meeting is scheduled for May 13-14 at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D. C., with key movement people and Florida representatives to plan actions for both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

[ ] has expressed the view that disruption of forthcoming Conventions should be in form of street demonstrations involving mass confrontation between demonstrators and law enforcement personnel. He announced a meeting between June 1 and 15 to be held in Miami for the purpose of bringing various factions together. Nationally known protest leaders, including

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John SINCLAIR of the WHITE PANTHER PARTY,  
Abbey HOFFMAN, Jerry RUBIN and representatives from  
VVAW, will attend this meeting.

The VVAW has indicated an intention to demon-  
strate at both National Conventions, and one of the  
VVAW leaders has indicated he has approximately  
\$30,000 worth of radio equipment, including monitoring  
and Citizen Band radios for use at the Conventions.  
During previous demonstrations, protesters have used  
such equipment to direct demonstrators and to evade  
the police. Local VVAW leaders in Florida have  
recently announced that they hope to be represented  
at the Democratic National Convention by as many as  
9,000 members.

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) and its affiliate,  
ZIPPIES, continue to voice support for protest activ-  
ities at the Democratic National Convention, but cur-  
rently there is no indication that any organized con-  
tingent will proceed to Miami Beach to participate as  
a group.

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The GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE (GAA), a homosexual liberation group, has discussed plans for a series of "zaps" in the Miami Beach area during the Democratic National Convention. These activities will be designed to provoke authorities into confrontations and gain sympathy for the GAA cause. Activities discussed were a wedding between two homosexuals and a dance for persons of the same sex, both of which activities they believe to be illegal. This coalition hopes to have a minimum of 6,000 gay lobbyists at the Democratic Convention in July. Their primary objective will be to get a "gay plank" included in the Democratic platform.

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

The FPPC, in a steering committee meeting in April 1972 attended by representatives from Miami, Tampa and Tallahassee, voiced plans for workshops on the Vietnam War and domestic issues; continued presence at the Convention Center through picketing and theatrical presentations; a war crimes tribunal; and a mass march and rally at the Convention Center to coincide with the Presidential nomination.

Great concern was expressed during the meeting regarding possible adverse reaction by the Miami Cuban refugee population to protest demonstrations. FPPC delegates were urged to secure substantial media coverage to educate the public on the peaceful goals of these demonstrations. The large anti-Castro Cuban population in the Miami area presents a potential for disruptions during the Convention. Should proposals be made by participants at the Convention

for closer ties with Castro's Cuba, violent demonstrations could be precipitated by this element of the local population.

The FPPC in a statewide meeting at Tampa, Florida, on May 5-6, 1972, decided to prepare a three point peace plan to be presented to the various nominees. A budget of \$30,000 was planned; and rallies, demonstrations and benefits were to be the source of such funds. The above meeting, attended by delegates from FPPC, AU and a group from San Diego, concluded that the focus should be on "low key educational-type demonstrations" at the Democratic National Convention with no civil disobedience planned. It was additionally decided to hold a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 15, 1972, to make further plans.

The MSC has established a medical committee and a legal committee. The latter is composed of some 40 lawyers who have agreed to provide legal services



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during the Convention. In addition, a communications committee has been established; and reportedly, the primary communication system will be telephonic since no money is available for a radio system.

Information has been received that a student from a Florida university who is a photographer and printer has stated that he plans to obtain legitimate political Convention identification credentials and reproduce them. His plans are to distribute these reproductions to "provocators" so they can gain entry to the communication facilities inside the Convention site.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

In early April 1972, an influential and well-informed staff member of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam discussed, in private, the international anti-Vietnam War activities conducted on 1, 15 and 22 April. The Stockholm Conference member stated that these actions were part of an international campaign in support of domestic American antiwar efforts during the period 1 April to 15 May 1972, and "will culminate at the election conventions in July and August."

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

The affiliation of involved public safety agencies established in the greater Miami area continues to coordinate activities. These agencies, local, state and Federal, continue to participate in meetings which began in February 1972.

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ONGOING SPECIAL EVENTS - MONDAY-THURSDAY

Official Party Booths	-	Ballroom, Fontainebleau
Youth Center	-	Oceanfront Auditorium
Free Speech Area	-	Flamingo Park
Public Booth Area	-	Ballroom, DiLido
Ombudsmen Program	-	Pasteur Room, Fontainebleau
Newspaper Convention	-	DNC Headquarters, Lafayette Room
(One pre-Convention edition, Edition to VIPs, and edition each day of convention.)		

SUNDAY, JULY 9

Noon - 6 p.m.	Ethnic Festival	Flamingo Park
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MONDAY, JULY 10

9 a.m. - 12 noon	Black Caucus	Deauville Hotel
10 a.m. - 7 p.m.	Ethnic Festival	Flamingo Park
10:30 am- noon	Workshops	Fontainebleau
12 noon - 1 p.m.	Black Essence Fashion Show	Doral Hotel
2 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Youth Caucus	Deauville Hotel
3 p.m. - 4:30 pm	Workshops	Fontainebleau Hotel
7 p.m. - Midnight	CONVENTION	Convention Hall

TUESDAY, JULY 11

9 a.m. - 12 noon	Women's Caucus	Deauville Hotel
10:30 am- 12 noon	Workshops	Fontainebleau
12 noon - 2 p.m.	House & Senate Committees	Americana (Luncheon)
2 p.m. - 5 p.m.	(to be scheduled)	Deauville Hotel
3 p.m. - 4:30 pm	Workshops	Fontainebleau
3 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Delegate Wives Tea	Americana Hotel
7 p.m. - Midnight	CONVENTION	Convention Hall
7 p.m. - 9:30 pm	Country-Western Concert	Flamingo Park (Football Field)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12

9 a.m. - 12 noon	Latin Caucus	Deauville Hotel
10:30 am- 12 noon	Workshops	Fontainebleau
12 noon - 2 p.m.	Democratic Women's Luncheon	Fontainebleau
2 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Caucus	Deauville Hotel
3 p.m. - 4:30 pm	Workshops	Fontainebleau
7 p.m. - Midnight	CONVENTION	Convention Hall

THURSDAY, JULY 13

9 a.m. - 12 noon	Senior Citizens Caucus	Deauville Hotel
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Youth Rally	Carillon Hotel
7 p.m. - Midnight	CONVENTION	Convention Hall

FRIDAY, JULY 14

8:30 am - 10 a.m.	Senate & House Democratic Congressional Campaign Committees Togetherness Breakfast	Fontainebleau
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E-23

Number 5

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

May 26, 1972

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SUMMARY

Leaders from the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), and the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC) recently met in Washington, D. C., to prepare for protest at both national political conventions. A group known as the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) was established to coordinate protest activities at both conventions. A "Miami Media Center" is to be created as an information and "rumor control" center.

Minimal action is planned for the Democratic National Convention with control in the hands of local planners rather than "well-known movement people."

of AU, however, plans to independently organize his own activities. VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) and the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) indicate they plan disruptive activities at the Democratic National Convention.

There are no indications of substantial foreign support for protest demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Currently the number of participants expected in protest activities at the Democratic National Convention appears to be small and the potential for disruption to be low. Although volatile Cuban refugees in the Miami area, many of whom are armed, represent a potential for violence, there is no substantial evidence as yet that they plan to disrupt at the Democratic National Convention.

Plans for demonstrations at the July Democratic National Convention are being changed and the emphasis is being placed upon protest actions at the Republican National Convention six weeks later. Protest leaders have expressed concern over calling for demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention for fear of being unable to mass their efforts against the Republican National Convention.

Even though minimal action is planned, a potential for disruption does exist because of the presence of violence-prone leaders such as

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BACKGROUND

During the period May 17-20, 1972, protest leaders met in Washington, D. C., to discuss preparations for both national political conventions scheduled for Miami Beach. Among those attending the meetings were members of the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), and the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), including [redacted] The main conference, held on May 19-20 at the Friends Meeting House, 2121 Florida Avenue, Northwest, was attended by approximately 45 people, including Susan GREGORY, Jay CRAVEN, Judy GUMBO, and Stu ALBERT, antiwar leaders who, in the past, have engaged in disruption and confrontation with police.

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Using the name, MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), delegates to the meeting issued seven "principles of unity" which they hope will unite demonstrators at the Conventions. These principles are as follows:

- 1) An end to the U.S. Government's domestic policies of political, economic, racial, and sexual oppression.

2) Building alliances between Third World communities and the MCC and other convention-organizing groups.

3) Opposition to all social, political, and economic forces which perpetuate domination and exploitation based on sex roles.

4) An immediate end to all U.S. aggression and involvement in Indochina, and support for the Provisional Revolutionary Government's seven-point plan for peace in Vietnam.

5) Opposition to all U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and support for struggles for national liberation.

6) Demonstrations are to be nonviolent.

7) Demonstrators will not support any presidential candidate.

Representatives from each group at the meeting are planning to meet in Miami in the near future in order to make on-the-scene plans.

There are indications that some serious in-fighting is taking place. [redacted] of the SDCC is advocating that the demonstrations and planned actions be controlled by local planners rather than by well-known movement people, such as [redacted]. The FPPC is presently siding with KATSIAFICAS.

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The Coalition is also planning to set up a "Miami Media Center" in Miami. It hopes to sponsor weekly programs beginning six weeks before the Democratic Convention and continuing until the Republican Convention ends. It also plans follow-up programs analyzing the events which took place. These programs will deal with such subjects as the Indochina war, domestic repression, struggles of Third World people, women's issues, and other topics concerning radical social change.

The "Miami Media Center" will serve as an information center to release prepared material and logistical information and to act as "rumor control" during the conventions. It will also provide office and studio

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space and serve as a clearinghouse for sympathetic news groups. In furtherance of the "Miami Media Center," a \$100 deposit has been made on a 10,000 square foot building located at 805 Fifth Street, Miami Beach, some 12 blocks from Convention Hall.

During the above meetings, general agreement was reached on the fact that local organizations for convention protest should have the largest input as to overall planning, and that no national group would direct all activities at the conventions. It was decided that minimal action would be conducted at the Democratic Convention as leaders agreed that any violent action could result in "counter police action negating effectiveness of massive effort at the Republican Convention." In regard to the Democratic Convention, it was decided that all action would be dealt with in terms of "internal politics of the two party system" and that all activity should be directed toward "turning the Democratic Party to the left."

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[ ] of AU would not accept the principle of "local control" by such groups as the FPCC and indicated that he would independently organize his own activities for both conventions. [ ] in a speech at the antiwar rally in Washington, D. C., on May 21, predicted a "very very heavy time" throughout the Nation this summer. He has already expressed the view that disruption of the forthcoming conventions should be in the form of street demonstrations involving mass confrontation between demonstrators and law enforcement personnel. He has also announced a meeting to be held between June 1-15 in Florida for the purpose of bringing various protest factions together. Nationally known protest leaders, including John SINCLAIR of the WHITE PANTHER PARTY; Abby HOFFMAN; Jerry RUBIN; and representatives of the VVAW will attend.

The VVAW has indicated that it plans to demonstrate at both national conventions, and one VVAW leader has stated that he has approximately \$30,000 worth of

radio equipment, including monitoring and citizen band radios, for use at both conventions. During previous demonstrations, protesters have used such equipment to direct demonstrators and to evade the police.

The VVAW plans to hold a regional convention in Gainesville, Florida, from May 25-29, which will be hosted by [redacted], violence-prone regional leader of the VVAW. [redacted] in the past, has advocated the formation of political assassination squads. He is presently free on bond on State charges of kidnapping and narcotics violations.

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[redacted] hopes Gainesville will be a training ground for the conventions and what occurs there will be an example of what the VVAW can do at Miami Beach. The Gainesville VVAW has the latest issue of Army gas masks which have been supplied by their sources in the Service. It also has pictures of local and state law enforcement officers on a bulletin board at its headquarters. These officers are presumed to be targets



of attack by the VVAW since [ ] is alleged to be responsible for the recent attempts to injure or kill policemen in Gainesville, Florida.

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Spokesmen for the YIP continue to state that the YIPPIES will be at the Democratic National Convention "to provide an alternative to bored young people and to make a counter convention that is relevant to our lives. It will be peaceful, unless the police decide to attack."

The spokesmen continued that in addition to their opposition to the Vietnam War, the YIPPIES, when in Miami, hope to make issues of anti-abortion laws, anti-marijuana laws, discrimination against homosexuals, and "victimless crimes." A calendar of events for YIP action in Miami lists July 8 as National Che Guevara Appreciation Day; July 9 as the Third Annual National Independence Smoke-in; and July 10-15 as the Miami YIP Presidential Nominating Convention.

Several small groups have emerged during the discussion of plans for protest at the national conventions. Included among these are "The Enraged Ones" and the "Attica Brigade," both from New York City. Both of these groups plan to participate in demonstrations at both national conventions. Members of these two groups were among those engaging in violent action at the recent antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C.

During the recent meeting of protest leaders in Washington, D. C., it was stated that all demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention should be non-violent and that the demonstrators should endorse no candidate. In private discussions some of those present speculated that violence might occur should Senator George MC GOVERN not be nominated.

A feeling was also expressed by some of those in attendance that the majority of the radicals and protesters should not attend the Democratic National

Convention. This feeling was brought about by the fear that they would not remain in Miami long enough to attend the Republican National Convention, which should be the main focus of their attention.

During the above meetings, the following tentative schedule was set up for activities in Miami:

July 10, 1972 - Massive demonstration by INTERNATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, GAY LIBERATION FRONT, labor groups, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

July 11, 1972 - Antiwar demonstration with no specific location given and with the possibility of a candlelight vigil.

July 12, 1972 - Orderly demonstrations at Miami offices of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH and MINNEAPOLIS HONEYWELL.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

The INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT FOR PEACE (ICDP), a British-based antiwar organization and one of the more prominent member organizations of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM, has attached a "Spring Offensive Calendar" to the recent issue of its publication. This calendar had been furnished by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and listed demonstrations organized by the FPPC scheduled for July 9-12 at the Democratic Convention in Miami Beach, Florida. The ICDP commentary on the calendar urges demonstrations in support of some of the dates listed but does not specifically call for actions in connection with the Democratic Convention.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Public safety agencies in the greater Miami area continue to coordinate activities. These agencies, local, state, and Federal, continue to participate in meetings which began in February 1972.

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Number 6  
June 2, 1972  
For: The Acting Director, Federal  
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E-22

Number 6

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

June 2, 1972

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SUMMARY

Leaders from the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), and the defunct SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), recently met in Washington, D. C., to begin preparations for protests at the national political conventions. General agreement was reached that such activity is to be controlled by local planners rather than by "well-known movement people."  of AU, however, plans to organize independent activities for his own followers.

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The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) held a southern regional meeting in Gainesville, Florida, on May 27-28, 1972, primarily to discuss plans for the conventions. The VVAW will demonstrate at both conventions but plans to concentrate its greatest efforts against the Republican Convention. It will attempt to bring about confrontations with police in Miami Beach.

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The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) has secured housing, office space, and opened a bank account in Miami Beach, Florida, in preparation for the conventions. The YIP National Conference, scheduled for May 26-28, 1972, was cancelled because of factionalism within the organization. This factionalism has so far prevented the YIP from formulating specific plans for the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

The "JUVENTUD AUTENTICA," a Cuban youth organization in Miami, has indicated that it will not passively permit demonstrations at Miami Beach during the two national conventions.

There are no indications of substantial foreign support for protest demonstrations at the Republican National Convention.

Some civic groups in the Miami area have voiced objections to the proposed use of public parks to accommodate demonstrators during the conventions.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The potential for disruptions at the Republican National Convention is substantial. Recent information indicates that most protest groups will place the greatest emphasis on the Republican Convention. Now that both conventions are scheduled for Miami Beach, protest leaders feel that they will be unable to mount massive demonstrations at both conventions which are five weeks apart. They feel that the Republican Party, as the party in power, should be their prime target.

One protest leader, VVAW Coordinator Scott CAMIL, claims to have organized secret "fire groups" which will engage in a series of violent activities, such as the use of fire bombs and explosives and attacks against police.

The emergence of opposition by Cuban exile groups to convention protests is significant since the large Cuban population in the Miami area, many of whom are armed, represents a considerable potential for violence.

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Dissension and factionalism, which continue to exist among most of the protest groups, have so far hampered their planning for the political conventions. Whether this will seriously inhibit their future activities cannot be determined as yet.

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BACKGROUND

As previously reported, protest leaders met in Washington, D. C., during the period May 17-20, 1972, to discuss preparations for both national political conventions scheduled for Miami Beach. Among those attending the meetings were members of the SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), and the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), including [REDACTED]

During these meetings, general agreement was reached that local protest organizations should have the largest input to overall planning, and that no national group should direct all activities at the conventions. It was also decided that minimal action would be conducted at the Democratic Convention since leaders agreed that any violent action could result in "counter police action negating effectiveness of massive effort at the Republican Convention."

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[REDACTED] of the AU indicated that he would not

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accept the principle of "local control" by such groups as the FPPC and would organize independent activities for his own followers.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) held a southern regional meeting in Gainesville, Florida, on May 27-28, 1972. Approximately 25 persons attended this meeting which was hosted by Scott CAMIL, Southern Regional Coordinator of the VVAW. The primary purpose of the meeting was a discussion of VVAW plans for the Democratic and Republican Conventions to be held in Miami Beach.

It was decided that CAMIL and John KNIFFEN, VVAW Regional Coordinator for Texas, will serve as focal points for all the action that is to take place at the conventions, and that Gainesville will possibly be utilized as a "coordination center." The VVAW expects trouble to occur at Miami Beach and great effort will be made to assemble as many members as possible at the conventions. The VVAW hopes to bring

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about a confrontation with police and then to utilize diversionary tactics inside the City of Miami to draw police away from VVAW participants at Miami Beach. The VVAW to date is not coordinating its planning with other protest groups.

The VVAW plans to obtain large quantities of "wrist rockets," which are similar to slingshots, and which use small fishing weights, marbles, or ball bearings as ammunition. The use of crossbows against Miami police was also discussed.

CAMIL claimed during the meeting that he has four or five "fire groups" in Gainesville, composed of four or five individuals in each group. The leaders of these "fire groups" were recruited personally by CAMIL and they, in turn, recruited other members. CAMIL is the only one who knows the identity of each group and the groups are unknown to each other. These "fire groups," which CAMIL claims exist throughout Florida, will engage in such activities during the conventions

as "blowing up places; using fire bombs; shooting at police with 'wrist rockets' and crossbows; and placing cherry bombs in police cars."

Members attending the meeting hope to change the location of the next VVAW National Steering Committee meeting from Wisconsin to Florida. This Steering Committee meeting will possibly be held within a week of the Republican Convention so that those attending can then proceed to the Convention.

At present, the VVAW feels that few members are planning to attend the Democratic Convention, and plans are "to keep things cool." Most members, however, plan on being in Miami for the Republican Convention.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) continues to make preparations for the upcoming political conventions. Abbie HOFFMAN and Jerry RUBIN are currently residing with a number of other YIPPIES in penthouses A and D of the Albion Hotel, 1650 James Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida. A \$300 deposit was paid on the two penthouses.



YIP has also rented, as office space, rooms 200 and 201 at the Meridian Medical Center, 1680 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach. A \$1,200 deposit was made for the offices and four telephones have been installed under local listings 531-8895-6-7-8.

YIP opened a checking account in its name at the First National Bank, Miami Beach, with an initial deposit of \$1,000 in the form of a certified check. YIP listed its business occupation as "political party." Authorized signers of checks on this account are "Brad FOX, President" and "Gabrielle SCHANG, Secretary."

The YIP National Congress, which had been scheduled for May 26-28, 1972, at Miami, was cancelled because of factionalism within the YIP.

One faction headed by Thomas FORCADE held a banquet and meeting in Miami on the evening of May 26, excluding members of the other faction headed by RUBIN and HOFFMAN. This factionalism was brought about by

FORCADE's feud with HOFFMAN over the proceeds of HOFFMAN's book, Steal This Book. The FORCADE banquet and meeting was attended by approximately 25 YIPPIES, the majority of whom were from the Madison, Wisconsin, area. The activity was totally disorganized and nothing was accomplished with respect to convention planning.

A meeting of the YIP was held on May 27, ostensibly for the purpose of resolving differences between the two factions. With approximately 40 persons in attendance, Abbie HOFFMAN and his supporters staged a well-planned attack against FORCADE, blaming him for all difficulties and divisions with the YIP. At the conclusion of the meeting, a motion was passed by a vote of 33 to three, with four abstentions, expelling FORCADE from the YIP, specifically naming him as a "police provocateur and/or maniac."

It was also decided that in the future the YIP will be run by a collective of 12 or 13 members, including HOFFMAN and RUBIN, and all decisions will

be made by this collective. RUBIN and HOFFMAN will continue to act publicly as spokesmen because of their widespread notoriety.

A Cuban youth organization called "JUVENTUD AUTENTICA" had planned to disrupt the YIP National Congress on May 26-28 (which was cancelled) and create a problem of public order. There are indications that young Cuban exiles will not passively permit demonstrations at Miami Beach during the two national conventions.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

In early April 1972, an influential and well-informed staff member of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam discussed, in private, the international anti-Vietnam war activities conducted on April 1, 15, and 22. This individual described these actions as part of an international campaign in support of domestic American antiwar efforts which will culminate at the political conventions in July and August.

The British-based INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE has distributed a "Spring Offensive Calendar" of activities in the United States against the war based on a submission by the PCPJ. The calendar includes actions planned in connection with the Republican Convention.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

Officials in Miami and Miami Beach are working on plans to provide housing space for protesters expected during the Democratic and Republican Conventions. While no decision has been made yet as to what facilities will be offered to protesters, most city officials seem to agree that public parks are the most logical sites for "tent cities." Proposals that campgrounds be set up in public parks have drawn criticism on two fronts.

The Miami chapter of the JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE has stated that campsites in low-income areas would deprive the poor of one of their few means of recreation. It suggested instead that the protesters be housed on the golf courses of the wealthy.

Another citizen group, called OPERATION BACKBONE, has stated that it would oppose any aid to "hippies, Yippies and Zippies." A spokesman for the group said that its members "do not want their city turned into

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a giant cesspool." The group has indicated that it will petition the City Council to order strict enforcement of laws prohibiting public nudity, sleeping in parks, public profanity, and inciting to riot.

Last week the MIAMI SNOWPLOW COMPANY, which was formed to aid expected demonstrators, disbanded to protest what it called "official indifference" to the problems posed by them. It stated that the failure to provide shelter, food and medical facilities for the protesters would lead to major confrontations.

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
E-12  
Number 12  
June 2, 1972  
For: The Acting Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
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~~SENSITIVE~~

E-12

Number 12

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

June 2, 1972

This report has been prepared  
and coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
2-4 June	Stockhom, Sweden	War Crimes Commission Expert Hearing on the Environment of Indochina. Conference will be held prior to opening of the United Nations (UN) Conference on the Human Environment (5-6 June in Stockholm) for the purpose of formulating a resolution condemning U.S. actions in Indochina which could then be introduced at the UN Conference.
3-4 June	Frankfurt, Germany	Central Conference in support of U.S. political prisoners. Organized by the ANGELA DAVIS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE. Herbert MARCUSE will be one of the speakers. Street demonstrations will be used to draw attention to "the inhuman oppression of U.S. minorities."
11 June	Washington, D. C.	Interfaith Service for Peace to be held in Lafayette Park by a coalition of local religious leaders.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
19 June	Atlanta, Georgia	Demonstrations sponsored by the ATLANTA COORDINATING COMMITTEE, a coalition of antiwar groups, during President NIXON's visit to Atlanta.
20 June	Worldwide	Day of Solidarity with the People of Vietnam sponsored by the AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION.
22 June	Washington, D. C.	A call was issued by Mrs. Martin Luther KING, Jr., and [redacted] urging women and children to come to Washington, D. C., to demonstrate at Capitol Hill to demand that funds "perpetuating the war in Indochina" be eliminated.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
22-25 June	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Conference of the New American Movement (NAM), which is composed of former members of STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, WEATHERMAN, the NEW UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE and other groups, to set future plans and policies of the NAM.
23-24 June	St. Louis, Missouri	LABOR FOR PEACE ORGANIZATION, a recently formed group, will hold a national antiwar conference at the headquarters of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS. Plans will be discussed for labor participation and antiwar activity.
29 June	New York City	Rally in Madison Square Garden sponsored by the Communist Party, USA, on behalf of the ANGELA DAVIS DEFENSE FUND.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
July 1972	Tokyo, Japan	International Conference on Communist Theories sponsored by the Japan Communist Party. Delegates will include representatives from the United States and ten other countries, but not the Communist Bloc. Purpose of the Conference is to discuss problems of revolutionary movements in advanced capitalist countries.
10-14 July	Miami Beach, Florida	Demonstrations sponsored by the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) and other protest groups. Demonstrations to coincide with the Democratic National Convention.
	Miami Beach, Florida	Poor Peoples Convention sponsored by the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
17-21 July	St. Louis, Missouri	Tentative dates for the National Convention of the PEOPLES' PARTY to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.
21-23 July	Los Angeles, California	National Antiwar Convention sponsored by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).
26 July	Latin America	Day of Solidarity with the Cuban Revolution. Sponsored by the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

E-23

Number 6

June 9, 1972

For: The Acting Director, Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

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E-23

Number 6

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

JULY 10-13, 1972

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

June 9, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SUMMARY

MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), formed at a Washington, D. C., meeting of the FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC), and the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU), will seek to coordinate protest activities at both National Conventions. [REDACTED] of the AU, however, will not participate in MCC activities but will organize independent actions.

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The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) has established residences, an office and a bank account in Miami Beach and has begun preparations for protest activities at the Democratic National Convention.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW), under [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] plan to use "wrist rockets," crossbows and firebombs in confrontation with the police. VVAW has contacted exile groups in Miami to alleviate VVAW's concern over possible attacks on protesters by anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

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Local officials are also concerned over possible violence by anti-Castro Cuban exile groups.

A number of civil rights and other protest groups plan to demonstrate during the Convention.

Law enforcement agencies continue to train and plan. Assignments have been made to various agencies in order to provide coordination, efficiency and protection. 750 men are available for use at the conventions from various law enforcement agencies; and 8,000 Florida National Guardsmen are available if necessary.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Protest leaders continue to focus their attention on activities for the Republican National Convention, and many feel any activities at the Democratic National Convention will only serve to diminish the effectiveness of the Republican National Convention demonstrations. Accordingly, the number of participants expected in protest activities at the Democratic National Convention is likely to be small. The potential for disruption is considered low even though volatile Cuban refugees in the Miami area, many of whom are armed, present a potential for violence. This potential could erupt into violence should either demonstrators or the convention take action considered favorable to the Castro regime.

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BACKGROUND

The FLORIDA PEOPLES PLATFORM COALITION (FPPC), which was formed to organize preparations for convention demonstrations in Miami Beach, held a meeting in mid-May 1972 in Washington, D. C., with representatives of other national protest groups. Included among these representatives were members of the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU) and the now defunct SAN DIEGO CONVENTION COALITION (SDCC). It was generally agreed no national group would explicitly direct all protest activity at the conventions, and local organizations would have a major voice in the overall planning. It was also agreed that there will be minimal action at the Democratic National Convention since the main protest was to be aimed at the Republican National Convention and any violent action at the Democratic National Convention would reduce the effectiveness of massive effort at the Republican Convention. At this meeting,

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[redacted] of the AU did not accept the philosophy of the umbrella-type group and indicated he would independently organize to conduct activities of his own.

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) was formed as a result of this meeting in order to organize protest activities for both conventions. In a position paper prepared by the organization outlining guidelines for protest activity, the MCC indicated it would emphasize support for "constituency actions, spirited, but low key antiwar street presence, lobbying, propaganda and EXPOSE '72," in conjunction with the Democratic National Convention. MCC's plans do not call for massive street demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention, but an intensive propaganda campaign centered on the war was to be instituted with at least partial focus on lobbying the official delegates to the Convention. The MCC is backing the plans of EXPOSE '72, which will attempt to create "an

atmosphere where people can come to understand more about the specific nature of the country and the world we live in." EXPOSE '72 is to contain exhibits concerning the air war, people's art, the economy, Chicano and Black movements, women, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Africa and Latin America. There will be propaganda movies, video messages from other countries, entertainment and a daily newspaper. MCC considers EXPOSE '72 a creative, organizing tool through which lesser radical organizations, groups, constituencies and nationalities may be persuaded to participate in Convention actions.

The YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) continues plans for protest activities at the Democratic National Convention. The group has split into two factions, with Abbie HOFFMAN and Jerry RUBIN the leading spokesmen of one, while Tom FORCADE is the leader of the other. The YIPPIES, under HOFFMAN and RUBIN, have rented both residential and office space in Miami and have opened a local bank account.



FORCADE has begun publishing a YIP newspaper called "Beach Blanket News" and has attempted to organize a YIP chapter in Miami, Florida. He was instrumental in causing the cancellation of a national congress of the YIP and in its place held a three-day "Conclave" at his residence in Miami. During a planning and strategy session during which it was attempted to work out differences between the two YIP factions, the HOFFMAN-RUBIN faction was able to expel FORCADE from the YIP. It was then decided that the YIP would be governed by a collective of 12 or 13 members, including HOFFMAN and RUBIN. Activities planned for the first week or two of June will be devoted to issuing "survival handbooks" and YIP leaflets. It was not expected that any strategy planning relating to the conventions would be conducted during that period.

Thousands of YIP leaflets were distributed throughout Miami Beach in late May 1972 stating that the YIP had come to Miami Beach to focus protests and the energy of the young people on peaceful demonstrations. These leaflets urged all Miami Beach citizens to contact Government representatives and request accommodations for the "expected 100,000 protesters" in order to maintain peace. The leaflet further states "we will have a peaceful summer if the city stops dragging its feet and starts negotiating with us. But without plans, we are headed for the chaos of Chicago."

During a Summer Project Meeting of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) held at Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1972, all members were urged to attend both political conventions. It was announced demonstrations and protest marches were planned for both conventions; however, leaders of the organization expressed pessimism as to the success of demonstrations in Miami Beach.

The GAY ACTIVIST ALLIANCE (GAA), a homosexual group, at a recent rally in Columbus, Ohio, urged everyone to go to the national conventions in Miami Beach. A leader of the Chicago chapter of the GAA has recently been in Miami organizing for activities at the Democratic National Convention. He indicated small demonstrations are planned and that his group has requested the City of Miami Beach furnish a campsite on a section of Miami Beach which is already widely known as a "gay beach." He indicated there is a need for a separate campsite because of possible animosities from other demonstrators who harbor "anti-gay feelings."

On June 1, 1972, a Miami Beach radio station broadcast information to the effect that GAA has made plans for demonstrations at the site of the Democratic National Convention in support of delegates in the Convention committed to the support of "gay rights."

It was stated that some 50 delegates are already so committed. The expected number of gay demonstrators was estimated at over 6,000.

A spokesman for the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), a civil rights organization whose membership is composed primarily of Blacks, stated that SCLC plans to hold an encampment called "Resurrection City II" in Miami Beach during the Democratic National Convention. This activity will be led by SCLC leader Reverend Ralph David ABERNATHY. About 300 persons, mostly poor Blacks recruited in rural Alabama, will occupy the encampment to focus attention on problems of the poor and to "challenge the Democratic Party to take a position." According to the spokesman, the campsite has not yet been selected. The demonstration will include a mule train march and will be "strictly nonviolent" with no plans for disruptive action.

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[REDACTED]

CAMPAIGN TO END THE AIR WAR, indicated that this organization will be one of those demonstrating at the national conventions in Miami Beach.

A staff member of the VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE, an antiwar group based in New York City, has indicated this group will also be demonstrating at the Democratic National Convention.

A spokesman for the Salem Baptist Church in Miami has advised that Huey P. NEWTON of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has accepted an invitation to speak at that church on July 9, 1972. According to this spokesman, the subject of NEWTON's address will be community activity and will not be related to the Convention.

The VVAW, under the leadership of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at a recent meeting in Gainesville, Florida, made plans for demonstrations and disruptive actions at both national conventions. Primary topics

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among their discussions were means of establishing communications between regions, escape routes, movement of supplies, and security within the VVAW against police infiltrators.

It was indicated that efforts will be made to get as many people as possible to Miami Beach and to bring about police confrontations. Large quantities of "wrist rockets," which are powerful slingshots, have been ordered for the use of VVAW demonstrators. The use of crossbows against the Miami police is being considered. Both the "wrist rockets" and the crossbows were demonstrated at a recent meeting. [redacted] claims to have four or five "fire groups" which will conduct "tactical maneuvers" in the Miami area during the conventions using firebombs, "wrist rockets" and crossbows.

[redacted] who has expressed concern regarding opposition by various Cuban exile groups, recently traveled to Miami where he contacted an official of

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Alpha '66, an anti-Castro Cuban exile organization.

indicated that this official had assured him that members of Alpha '66 would not interfere with planned VVAW demonstrations during the conventions, provided the VVAW did not carry out any pro-Castro activities.

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Several other protest organizations have expressed concern over the possibility of counter-demonstrations or actions by the numerous anticommunist Cuban exile organizations and individuals in the Miami area. The editor of a leading Miami Spanish language newspaper, who is a member of the GOVERNOR'S COMMUNITY TASK FORCE overseeing Convention preparations, has warned that anti-Vietnam War demonstrations in the Miami area during the conventions might spark counter-demonstrations by the Cubans. He stated that already rumors are being spread about counter-demonstrations at Miami Beach. He expressed the opinion that the counter-demonstrations might be avoided if the Cubans are given a voice at the conventions.

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Discussions have been held between local officials as to means of avoiding confrontations between the Cuban community and the protest groups. Several anti-Castro and anticommunist Cuban exile organizations in the Miami area, including ABDALA, JUVENTUD AUTENTICO, and the newly founded COMITE EJECUTIVO LIBERTADOR, planned to launch an attack against a meeting of the YIP scheduled in Miami on the night of May 26. Plans by these groups included the use of tear gas inside the building, followed by physical attacks upon persons subsequently emerging from the building. This plan was never carried out since the YIP meeting was cancelled. JUVENTUD AUTENTICO has indicated it hopes that young Cuban exiles will not quietly permit pro-communist demonstrations in Miami Beach during the forthcoming conventions.

A group has been formed by 14 residents of Miami Beach which is to be known as "Operation Backbone." This group has been formed to oppose protest



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demonstrations and the use of public property by  
"hippies, YIPPIES and ZIPPIES." They have called upon  
local police officials to strictly enforce all local  
laws during the conventions.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

In mid-May 1972, a member of the North Vietnamese Delegation to the Paris Peace Talks stated that he was especially interested in plans for actions in connection with the Democratic and National Conventions.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

A command center for all interested police agencies will be located in the basement of the Miami Beach Auditorium, which is located in the Convention Hall complex. Through this center, contact will be maintained with various patrol and security guards, inside and outside the complex, with the Convention floor and with police headquarters. Immediately adjacent to the command center, areas have been partitioned off for the use of other official support agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service.

The Convention Hall complex and the surrounding area will be the responsibility of the Miami Beach Police Department. During the Convention sessions, the Miami Beach Police Department will assume responsibility for the fenced area to the north and the area to the east of the Convention Hall, where most of the protest activity is expected to occur. The Miami Police Department will man the fenced areas to the north and west; officers of the Dade County Department of Public

Safety will be used as a backup force inside the fenced area in the event they are needed; and officers of the Florida Highway Patrol will be paired with local police for patrols of the surrounding area. All police personnel will be on 12-hour shifts during the Convention. Security inside the Convention Hall is the responsibility of the Andy FRAIN Service, a private security service which has been deputized by the Democratic National Committee. The Secret Service has the responsibility for the protection of Democratic candidates HUMPHREY, MUSKIE, MC GOVERN, WALLACE, JACKSON, CHISHOLM, and MILLS. The Secret Service is also in charge of access credentials that will be issued to law enforcement agencies and all other nondelegates requiring access to all areas of the complex.

A training program for 300 officers of the Miami Beach Police Department, Miami Police Department, and the Dade County Department of Public Safety is presently in progress at Florida International University in Miami. The main purpose of the training is to teach

methods of coping with potential disorders without violent confrontation.

Law enforcement manpower commitments for the Convention are as follows:

Miami Beach Police Department -- 150 (of 250-man force)

Miami Police Department -- 100 (of 705-man force)

Dade County Department of Public Safety -- 100 (of 1,000-man force)

Florida Highway Patrol -- 250 (of 1,000-man force)

Miscellaneous Florida officers

Beverage Department -- 50

Marine Patrol -- 50

Fish and Wildlife -- 50

Total 750

In addition, the following are available if needed:

Florida National Guard -- Size, statewide - 8,000

Dade County contingent -- Size - 1,000

Weekly meetings of interested law enforcement agencies have been held since February 1972; the following subjects have been discussed and in some cases partly implemented:

(1) Command post facilities are being readied and a computer terminal is being installed to link the command post with the National Crime Information Center and the Florida Crime Information Center.

(2) Name checks of Convention workers and service employees are being handled by the Secret Service.

(3) Persons arrested will be taken to the Miami Beach Parks Department compound, Dade Boulevard and Meridian Street, where they will be fingerprinted and photographed with the arresting officer. They will then be transported to the Dade County Jail, 1321 Northwest 13th Street, by Department of Corrections personnel. Arrangements have been made for several courtrooms in the Justice Building, adjacent to the jail, to be open on a 24-hour basis. Those males pleading guilty will be sent to the Dade County Stockade, 6950 Northwest 41st Street (capacity 875). Females pleading guilty will be sent to the city of Miami Jail, 1145 Northwest 11th Street. In the case of mass arrest, where the above facilities become overcrowded, the city

of Miami Stadium, 2301 Northwest 10th Avenue (capacity 20,000), will be used as a temporary holding facility.

A two city block area in length on Washington Avenue between 18th and 20th Streets, Miami Beach, has been set aside for protest demonstrators. This area is fenced off from the Convention complex by a chain link fence.

The Miami Beach City Council on June 7, 1972, passed an ordinance providing a penalty of a \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both, for protesters who march on city streets without a permit. The Council, however, deferred action on a campsite for protesters and other nondelegates to the upcoming conventions. There is growing civic resistance to the granting of any campsite for protesters.

Two officials of the Washington, D. C., Civil Disturbance Unit have been in Miami Beach since May 29 assisting police with their preparations for the conventions. They will remain in Miami Beach until the conventions are completed in late August.

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The Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice plans to have 30 of its personnel in Miami Beach for the conventions.

The 18th Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has been designated for service in connection with the upcoming conventions if Federal troops are needed. It has been tentatively alerted to provide three infantry brigades of 1,800 men each. Representatives of Headquarters, 18th Airborne Corps, are currently being supplied civil disturbance information regarding the conventions by the FBI in Miami. These representatives indicated that they will have a liaison man in the command center being set up in the basement of the Miami Beach Auditorium.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

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June 16, 1972

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E-22

Number 7

POTENTIAL DISRUPTIONS AT THE  
1972 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

AUGUST 21-24, 1972

June 16, 1972

This report has been prepared and  
coordinated by the IEC Staff.

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SUMMARY

MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), while continuing to call for legal and peaceful demonstrations, contends concerted attacks should be made on the foreign and domestic policies of the NIXON Administration. Leaders are pessimistic as to the success of protest demonstrations at the Republican Convention because of the location of the convention, the absence of radical youth culture, the lack of a "constituency group" base, and the fear of damaging Senator MC GOVERN's chances should he become the Democratic nominee.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) has established a headquarters in Miami and is going forward with plans for disruptive actions at both conventions. VVAW has contacted exile groups in Miami to alleviate VVAW's concern over possible attacks on its members by anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

Local officials are also concerned over possible violence by Cuban exile groups.

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Law enforcement agencies continue to train and plan for the conventions. Assignments have been made to various agencies in order to assure coordination. 750 men are available from local law enforcement agencies for use at both conventions, and 8,000 Florida National Guardsmen are available if necessary.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Protest planning continues to be focused on the Republican National Convention; however, at this time it is impossible to predict the number of participants in demonstrations at the Convention.

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC), which was formed to coordinate demonstrations at the Convention, has urged that demonstrations be nonviolent; however, Rennie DAVIS and some other protest leaders will not accept MCC direction and are urging confrontations with police. Because of this factor, the potential for violence remains substantial even though some protest leaders are pessimistic as to the chance of mounting massive demonstrations during the Convention.

The presence of a large number of Cuban exiles in the Miami area increases the potential for violence since they are traditionally anti-left and could, as in the past, take action against antiwar and radical demonstrators.

BACKGROUND

The MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION (MCC) was formed as the result of a meeting of various protest groups in Washington, D. C., in May 1972 in order to organize protest activity for both national conventions in Miami Beach. The MCC is encouraging legal and peaceful demonstrations. However, leaders feel that individuals and organizations will be present during both conventions who will be difficult to control. MCC contends that at the Republican National Convention concerted attacks should be made on the foreign and domestic policies of the NIXON Administration.

The MCC plans massive displays and demonstrations. One of these activities is called EXPOSE '72 and will consist of exhibits concerning the air war, people's art, the economy, the Chicano and Black movements, women, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Africa, and Latin America. In addition, there will be propaganda movies, video messages from other countries, and a daily newspaper.



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MCC considers EXPOSE '72' a creative, organizing tool through which less radical organizations and groups may be persuaded to participate in convention actions. Current plans call for EXPOSE '72 to play a large part in the protest activities at the Republican Convention.

An MCC planning meeting held in Miami Beach, June 11-12, was attended by various groups promoting protest activities at both conventions. This meeting was heavily attended by YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) members, but was dominated by followers of Rennie DAVIS. The meeting was general in nature and the mood expressed was one of extreme pessimism as to the success of convention protest activities. This mood was brought about because: 1) A national action has never before been planned for such an area as Miami Beach which they consider out of the mainstream of social protest; 2) Miami Beach has no strong "constituency groups" upon which they can build;

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3) The radical youth culture on which protesters count for support is totally absent; and 4) If Senator MC GOVERN is the Democratic nominee, there is concern that disturbances and civil disobedience at the Republican Convention might work to his detriment in the election campaign. In fact, the possibility of cancelling all protest activities in the event MC GOVERN is nominated was discussed at the meeting.

The YIP, which has established a headquarters in Miami Beach, has apparently agreed with the MCC not to stage a major demonstration during the Democratic Convention, but has indicated that it will join with other groups during protest activities at the Republican Convention.

[redacted] of the ANTI-WAR UNION (AU) continues to express the belief that protest activities are necessary at both national conventions. [redacted] recently returned from talks with North Vietnamese

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representatives in Paris and plans to hold meetings to discuss plans for activities at both conventions.

[ ] continues to express the view that disruptions should be in the form of street demonstrations involving confrontations with law enforcement personnel. The purpose of such confrontations is to force police reprisals resulting in criticism of the current Administration and the U. S. political system. [ ] has indicated that his tactics will be directed primarily against the Republican Convention.

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A leader of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) recently called for a massive gathering of people in Miami Beach during the Republican Convention to engage in confrontations with the police. Actions suggested included large-scale "trashing" and the abandonment of junk vehicles throughout the freeway system. This strategy is based upon the hope police will kill some demonstrators, resulting in the unification of the people against a "fascist nation."

The recently formed WORKERS ACTION MOVEMENT (WAM), a front group of the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), hopes to conduct demonstrations at both national conventions. They are attempting to recruit members from the labor force and to present as the major issue the establishment of a shorter work week with higher pay.

[REDACTED]

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of the VVAW, has also established a headquarters in Miami and is planning disruptive actions during both conventions. Efforts will be made to force confrontations with the police. Members of the VVAW hope to use diversionary tactics within the City of Miami to draw police away from the convention site. The possible use of "wrist rockets," crossbows, and other missile-throwing devices has been discussed by members of the VVAW.

[ ] recently announced that the VVAW plans to send a 15,000-man "army" to the Republican Convention. He stated, "The ex-servicemen will talk to GOP delegates, hand out antiwar literature, show films, and possibly stage a 'war crimes' investigation." Florida VVAW members are making every effort to convince the VVAW state coordinators to change the location of the next National Steering Committee meeting from Wisconsin to Florida and to hold it a week before the Republican Convention.

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[ ] who has expressed concern regarding opposition by various Cuban exile groups, recently contacted an official of Alpha '66, an anti-Castro Cuban exile organization. [ ] indicated that this official had assured him that members of Alpha '66 would not interfere with planned VVAW demonstrations during the conventions, provided the VVAW did not carry out any pro-Castro activities.

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Several other protest organizations have expressed concern over the possibility of counter-demonstrations or actions by the numerous anticommunist Cuban exile organizations and individuals in the Miami area. The editor of a leading Miami Spanish-language newspaper, who is a member of the GOVERNOR'S COMMUNITY TASK FORCE overseeing Convention preparations, has warned that anti-Vietnam War demonstrations in the Miami area during the conventions might spark counter-demonstrations by the Cubans. He stated that already rumors are being spread about counter-demonstrations at Miami Beach. He expressed the opinion that conflict might be avoided if the Cubans are given a voice at the conventions.

Local officials have discussed means of avoiding confrontations between the Cuban community and the protest groups. Several anti-Castro and anticommunist Cuban exile organizations in the Miami area, including ABDALA, JUVENTUD AUTENTICO, and the newly founded COMITE EJECUTIVO LIBERTADOR, planned to attack a

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meeting of the YIP scheduled in Miami on the night of May 26. Their plans included the use of tear gas inside the building, followed by attacks upon persons emerging from the building. This attack was never carried out since the YIP meeting was cancelled. JUVENTUD AUTENTICO has indicated it hopes that young Cuban exiles will not quietly permit procommunist demonstrations in Miami Beach during the forthcoming conventions.

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FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

In mid-May 1972, a member of the North Vietnamese Delegation to the Paris Peace Talks stated that he was especially interested in plans for actions in connection with the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

A command center for all interested police agencies will be located in the basement of the Miami Beach Auditorium, which is located in the Convention Hall complex. Through this center, contact will be maintained with various patrol and security guards, inside and outside the complex, with the Convention floor and with police headquarters. Immediate<sup>ly</sup> adjacent to the command center, areas have been partitioned off for the use of other official support agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service.

The Convention Hall complex and the surrounding area will be the responsibility of the Miami Beach Police Department. During the Convention sessions, the Miami Beach Police Department will assume responsibility for the fenced area to the north and the area to the east of the Convention Hall, where most of the protest activity is expected to occur. The Miami Police Department will man the fenced areas to the north and

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west; officers of the Dade County Department of Public Safety will be used as a backup force inside the fenced area in the event they are needed; and officers of the Florida Highway Patrol will be paired with local police for patrols of the surrounding area. All police personnel will be on 12-hour shifts during the Convention. The Secret Service is in charge of access credentials that will be issued to law enforcement agencies and all other nondelegates requiring access to all areas of the complex.

A training program for 300 officers of the Miami Beach Police Department, Miami Police Department, and the Dade County Department of Public Safety was held at Florida International University in Miami. The main purpose of the training was to teach methods of coping with potential disorders without violent confrontation.

Law enforcement manpower commitments for the Convention are as follows:

Miami Beach Police Department -- 150 (of 250-man force)

Miami Police Department -- 100 (of 705-man force)

Dade County Department of Public Safety -- 100  
(of 1,000-man force)

Florida Highway Patrol -- 250 (of 1,000-man force)

Miscellaneous Florida officers

Beverage Department -- 50

Marine Patrol -- 50

Fish and Wildlife -- 50

Total 750

In addition, the following are available if needed:

Florida National Guard -- Size, statewide - 8,000

Dade County contingent -- Size - 1,000

Meetings of interested law enforcement agencies

are now being held twice weekly. The following subjects have been discussed and in some cases partly implemented:

1) Command post facilities are being readied and a computer terminal is being installed to link the command post with the National Crime Information Center and the Florida Crime Information Center.

2) Name checks of convention workers and service employees are being handled by the Secret Service.

3) Persons arrested will be taken to the Miami Beach Parks Department compound, Dade Boulevard and Meridian Street, where they will be fingerprinted and photographed with the arresting officer. They will then be transported to the Dade County Jail, 1321 Northwest 13th Street, by Department of Corrections personnel. Arrangements have been made for several courtrooms in the Justice Building, adjacent to the jail, to be open on a 24-hour basis. Those males pleading guilty will be sent to the Dade County Stockade, 6950 Northwest 41st Street (capacity 875). Females pleading guilty will be sent to the City of Miami Jail, 1145 Northwest 11th Street. In the case of mass arrest, where the above facilities become overcrowded, the City of Miami Stadium, 2301 Northwest 10th Avenue (capacity 20,000), will be used as a temporary holding facility.

A two city block area in length on Washington Avenue between 18th and 20th Streets, Miami Beach, has been set aside for protest demonstrators. This area is fenced off from the Convention complex by a chain link fence.

The Miami Beach City Council on June 7, 1972, passed an ordinance providing a penalty of a \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both, for protesters who march on city streets without a permit. The Council, however, deferred action on a campsite for protesters and other nondelegates to the upcoming conventions. There is growing civic resistance to the granting of any campsite for protesters.

Two officials of the Washington, D. C., Civil Disturbance Unit and two representatives of the Los Angeles Police Department are in Miami Beach assisting local police with preparations for the Convention. They will remain in Miami Beach until the conventions are concluded in late August.

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The Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice plans to have 30 of its personnel in Miami Beach for the conventions.

The 18th Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has been designated for service in connection with the upcoming conventions if Federal troops are needed. It has been tentatively alerted to provide three infantry brigades of 1,800 men each. Representatives of Headquarters, 18th Airborne Corps, are currently being supplied civil disturbance information regarding the conventions by the FBI in Miami. These representatives indicated that they will have a liaison man in the command center being set up in the basement of the Miami Beach Auditorium.

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LIKELIHOOD OF KIDNAPPING  
OF ANY HIGH U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL  
IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE  
BY POLITICAL TERRORISTS

16 February 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC

Violence prone organizations, such as the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) and the WEATHERMAN, have endorsed political kidnappings as a legitimate tool in the "revolution." Domestic extremist elements have had frequent examples of kidnapping of diplomatic personnel throughout the Western Hemisphere to effect release of "Political" prisoners and to gain publicity. Additionally, these extremist groups have ready access to widely distributed material on kidnappings, such as the "Minimanual of the Urban Guerilla" by Carlos Marighella, the late Brazilian revolutionary.

FOREIGN

It has been reported that a Latin America revolutionary group has been considering plans for the BPP or another revolutionary group to kidnap Vice President Agnew in conjunction with a campaign to step up violence in the United States. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was mentioned as another possible target for kidnapping. In May 1970, during discussions held in Algiers, a Black Panther leader stated that Attorney General John Mitchell should be kidnapped.

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CONCLUSION:

Kidnapping of a high U.S. Government official must be considered a definite possibility, especially in reaction to United States military involvement in South-East Asia or as a reaction to the arrest and prosecution of racial extremist leaders.

Footnote:

While this paper is limited to the kidnapping of a high U.S. Government official, it should be noted that any official of state, local, or foreign (diplomatic) governments or any prominent personage, could be substituted, by political terrorists, for a "high U.S. Government official," and used as a hostage or for publicity purposes.

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Domestic Background:

Both the WEATHERMAN and the BPP have endorsed political kidnapping as a legitimate and useful tool in the "revolution." The PANTHERS, in particular, with their philosophical ties to Sung of North Korea, the Palestinian guerrillas, and the various Cuban influenced Latin-American guerrilla movements, have heartily endorsed this technique and urged its adoption and utilization in this country whenever possible.

During the past year the majority of kidnapping threats emanated from various Black Nationalist groups and a smaller number from Left Wing organizations.

Many of the alleged plots were never substantiated by any agency to result in judicial action against the alleged conspirators. This does not preclude the fact that in several cases such a kidnapping had been planned or at least was under consideration.

The targets of these plots have ranged from the Vice President, the children of the President, a prominent Presidential Advisor, Foreign Ambassadors, to state and local government officials, members of the "military industrial complex," and other prominent persons.

Much of the vehement verbal outpouring by the PANTHERS and other radical groups is merely vicious acting to maintain an image; however, past performance and present philosophies of these groups dictate that they be taken at their word.

For purposes of this estimate, "high government official" implies a high U.S. government official; however, there is no way to safely delimit what constitutes a high government official to the political

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terrorist. Up to this time, both domestically and abroad, political kidnappings have often been targeted at an individual as much for his publicity value as for his use as a hostage.

In his "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla," Carlos Marighella, martyred Brazilian terrorist and now patron saint of domestic radical groups, stated:

"The kidnapping of personalities who are known artists, sports figures or are outstanding in some other field, but who have evidenced no political interest, can be a useful form of propaganda for the revolutionary and patriotic principles of the urban guerrilla..."

Marighella's manual has been widely read by political terrorists and is being utilized as the basic source document for the preparation of additional terrorist manuals.

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Foreign Background:

A recent report indicates that a Latin American revolutionary group in Paris, to which the Black Panther International Secretariat in Algiers has assigned a representative, has held serious discussions of a plan for the Black Panthers to kidnap Vice President Agnew or to have another group carry out the kidnapping and turn the Vice President over to the Black Panthers. This group, known as the United Front of Latin American Revolutionaries (UFLAR), receives its guidance from a Cuban intelligence officer in Paris. The Cubans reportedly favor a plan to kidnap and assassinate Vice President Agnew, while a Dominican revolutionary leader has advanced the idea that the most dramatic act of all would be to kidnap the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The recent disclosure of a plot to kidnap Dr. Henry Kissinger was regarded by the Paris group as a delaying factor in implementing the kidnap plot against Mr. Agnew because of increased security precautions by the American authorities.

Other reports indicate that the Black Panthers are in contact with Latin American revolutionary groups such as the Tupamaros of Uruguay. In January 1971, a prominent Black Panther leader told a sensitive source that the Tupamaros, together with the Chinese Communists and North Vietnamese, have been urging the Black Panthers to stop spending their financial resources in court battles and bail bond and to use their money for kidnappings and other terrorist activities.

Black Panther leaders have expressed approval of the kidnappings carried out by Latin American revolutionary groups and have discussed the possibility of using similar tactics to effect the release of Panther leader [redacted] and [redacted] Eldridge Cleaver, the head of the Black Panther International Secretariat

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in Algiers, has stated that he feels that political assassination is a useful tactic in the United States, and he has also referred to the "satisfaction" he would feel if President Nixon were assassinated. During a visit to Algiers in May 1970, Black Panther leader Elbert Howard reportedly stated that Attorney General John Mitchell should be kidnapped. [redacted] went on to say that "the Panthers should take Mitchell's head."

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In December 1970, a Palestinian commando, trained in demolitions, was allegedly recruited by two Black Panthers in Damascus, Syria. The commando was to travel to Canada, via Algiers, with the ultimate mission of assassinating President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers in New York City. He was to be assisted by another Palestinian already residing in the United States. In Algiers, Eldridge Cleaver and other members of the Black Panther International Section are known to have frequent contacts with representatives of the Palestinian commando organizations who have agreed to provide the Black Panthers with training in guerrilla warfare.

One of the commando organizations, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), has reportedly considered using terrorist tactics, including kidnapping, in the United States. The PFLP has long-range plans to develop a capability for terrorism in the United States by having its members and sympathizers immigrate to the United States and Canada and by utilizing sympathizers already resident in North America; however, following the unfavorable public reaction to the September 1970 airline hijackings, the PFLP has abandoned its terrorist tactics, at least for the time being.

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MEMORANDUM TO: Members of the Intelligence Evaluation  
Committee

FROM: *JPD* Executive Director

SUBJECT: ESTIMATES, CHARTER, AND PROCEDURES

There are enclosed estimates prepared  
by the Intelligence Evaluation Committee staff on:


- (1) May 1971 Demonstrations, dated  
February 18, 1971.
- (2) Likelihood of New Momentum on the  
Antiwar Activities and Forces in  
View of the Laos and Cambodian  
Situation, dated February 16, 1971.
- (3) Likelihood of Kidnapping of Any  
High U. S. Government Official  
in the Immediate Future by Political  
Terrorists, dated February 16, 1971.

Also enclosed are the proposed Intelligence  
Evaluation Committee Charter and Procedures developed by  
the IEC staff.

These have been prepared for the next  
meeting of the IEC.

cc - Honorable Robert C. Mardian  
Honorable John W. Dean, III  
Inspector George C. Moore  
Colonel John W. Downie

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Mr. James Angleton

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PROCEDURES FOR THE AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION TO IEC ESTIMATES

1. The INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) has been charged with the responsibility of providing intelligence estimates to designated Government departments by effectively evaluating and anticipating problems of civil disorder. To evaluate a potential problem it will be necessary for IEC to request each assisting agency to prepare an intelligence analysis. The analysis, in the form of evaluated contributions, will be forwarded to the Executive Director of IEC. These contributions, pursuant to requirements set forth by IEC, will become the basis for the IEC's intelligence estimate of potential problems of civil disorder.
2. The IEC does not desire to receive a voluminous collection of intelligence data from the member agencies. The contribution should be an evaluation of the particular situation based on the data which that agency has in its possession. The IEC Staff may issue GUIDELINES, to assist the five agencies in the preparation of their intelligence contribution. Additionally, such GUIDELINES will be of assistance to IEC in identifying intelligence "gaps" and the basis for making supplemental requests to the individual agency for further intelligence information.
3. The following format will be generally used by the IEC evaluation staff in the preparation of intelligence estimates. It would be of great assistance if the participating agencies would follow the same format when submitting the completed contribution.

FORMAT

1. The Problem
2. Summary
3. Conclusions/Comment
4. Background
5. Discussion

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MAY 1971 DEMONSTRATIONS

18 February 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

A loose coalition of anti-war organizations, calling itself the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, formerly known as the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM, AND REPRESSION, is planning mass demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience in Washington, D.C., during May 1971.

FOREIGN:

Efforts to generate foreign support for the proposed May demonstrations are being made by domestic and foreign groups.

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CONCLUSIONS/COMMENT:

It is too early to predict the size of the demonstration scheduled for May 1971. Meetings held by the groups involved have been disrupted by factionalism within the organization; however, considerable support for the proposed demonstration has been mustered. It is probable that the conduct of the May events will be similar to past major anti-war demonstrations held in Washington and to the February 10 demonstration in front of the White House. During the latter, the overall tenor of which was peaceful protest, a small portion of the participants engaged in the throwing of rocks, bottles, and other objects. After dispersion by the police, the group moved into the adjacent business area where acts of vandalism occurred.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE has publicly announced intent to block the flow of traffic into the Pentagon, CIA, and Washington, if the war has not ended. If the threat is carried out, a relatively small number of individuals could seriously disrupt the flow of traffic into the Washington area.

The following is a calendar of spring anti-war events:

April 2-4 - Local demonstrations to mark the assassination of Martin Luther KING, Jr. (This event is an effort to solicit the support of various groups within the Black Community and serve as a "springboard" for the April 24 demonstration.)

April 24 - Mass march on Washington, D.C., and San Francisco sponsored by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION. (All activities of this date have been publicized as legal, peaceful, and orderly manifestations of opposition to the war.)

May 2-5 - Anti-war activities culminating in a

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mass march on Washington, D.C., and nationwide demonstrations on college campuses sponsored by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE to protest U.S. involvement in SE Asia. (The activities include the disruption of traffic into Washington, D.C.)

May 16 - (Armed Forces Day) Anti-war civilians and anti-war GIs will unite in peace activities at military bases.

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DOMESTIC BACKGROUND: Significant activities since August 1970 concerning spring demonstrations

1. In August 1970 the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM announced plans to block bridges leading into Washington, roads to the Pentagon, and the CIA during October or November 1970; however, these plans did not materialize.

2. The NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), then headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, held a White House demonstration on October 30, 1970. During that demonstration, approximately 5,000 persons participated with no incidents of violence or arrest. The past history of NPAC indicates that it is a non-violent organization.

3. Since September 1970, [redacted] member of the Chicago 7, has advocated the formation of political collectives to converge on Washington, D.C., during May 1971, in an effort to "paralyze the government until the war ends."

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4. In mid-December 1970 members of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION, led by President David IFSHIN, met with representatives of the NORTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, and the SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION STUDENT UNION to sign the "Joint People's Peace Treaty."

The Treaty calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual cease fire, discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners of war, and procedures established to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing forces. Further, the Treaty calls for an "end to the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released."

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A provisional coalition government would be established to organize democratic election, with all parties agreeing to respect the "results of elections in which all South Vietnam can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops." The Treaty pledges that Americans and Vietnamese will respect the "independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Geneva Convention and not interfere with the internal affairs of these two countries."

5. In a Chicago television broadcast on January 2, 1971, representatives of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION stated that "if the President hasn't responded to the People's Peace Treaty and the government has not stopped the war by 1 May, it is incumbent upon the people of the United States to stop the government." "To stop the government it will be necessary to have 100 cars blocking traffic on the road to the Pentagon on Monday morning, May 3rd, and acts of civil disobedience will occur at the CIA building, HEW, and Mr. Nixon's house." These acts are alleged to be "non-violent."

6. During the weekend of January 8-10, 1971, the National Conference of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM, AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventy-five organizations, including the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), were invited to the conference. During the conference Jerry GORDON, National Director NPAC, requested that the NCAWRR demonstration be unified with the NPAC demonstration scheduled in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. GORDON stressed the need for non-violent demonstrations; however, his presentation and request were ignored by the conference attendees. Approximately 350 persons attended the "confused" conference which resulted in a walkout of some 320 delegates because of fights and arguments. The only significant thing accomplished at the conference was the scheduling of another meeting to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1971.

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7. The Steering Committee of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) held a meeting in Detroit, Michigan, on January 16, 1971. They continued planning nationwide demonstrations for April 24, 1971. The meeting discussed various methods for gaining support of black minority groups and other interest groups such as labor and GI organizations. It was agreed to give only passive support to the May 1971 demonstration sponsored by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE .

8. The Administrative Committee of the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee met on January 26, 1971, in New York City. During this meeting Dr. Sidney PECK, a former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY, proposed a "7 days in May" demonstration with 5 May as the principal date. PECK urged organization of Federal employees and that attempts be made to "force Congress to pass legislation against the war."

9. During the weekend of January 30-31, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee," of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM, AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Detroit, Michigan. The committee of 70-100 delegates from NCAWRR member organizations was concerned with the coordination of three major activities:

- (1) The "Peoples Peace Treaty"
- (2) April 2-4 actions in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.
- (3) The May 2-5 massive assembly in Washington, D.C., and National Moritorium

The "Continuation Committee" invited the NPAC to join the NCAWRR May demonstration. A representative of NPAC read a letter from Jerry GORDON which agreed to support the NCAWRR actions; however, the NPAC still plans to hold the previously planned April 24 demonstration. Additionally, the NPAC representative suggested the

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possibility of a "Joint Spring Calendar" between the two groups, but the proposal was rejected by the Continuation Committee.

10. During the weekend of February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and sponsored by the U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION. The conference confirmed the date of May 5, 1971, for a "National Moritorium" in Washington, D.C.

11. On February 19-21, 1971, the National Conference on the Student Anti-War Movement is planning to hold a conference at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., to map out strategy for the spring offensive. Plans for the May 1971 demonstration are expected to be discussed.

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FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

1. Foreign involvement in the anti-war demonstrations planned for early May 1971 in Washington, D.C., has centered primarily on two significant events: the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on 28-30 November 1970; and the delegation of American student body presidents and NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION representatives which traveled to Hanoi in December 1970 to negotiate a "People's Peace Treaty" between the Americans and the Vietnamese.

2. At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were David DELLINGER and Sidney PECK who had traveled to Hanoi immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the Stockholm Conference in seeking approval for a worldwide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on May 1, 1971, to provide international support for the anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and other key American cities.

At the conference DELLINGER described plans for a massive, non-violent disruption of business as usual in Washington, D.C., beginning in May 1971. DELLINGER noted that this proposal had been discussed by a wide range of diverse forces, many of which had been quarreling among themselves during the past few months, but that both the proposal for the demonstrations in Washington and for a peace treaty between the peoples of the United States and North Vietnam have received a very good response. His purpose in coming to Stockholm, DELLINGER said, was to appeal to the members of the conference to take formal action with the American peace movement in order to put an end to the American "military monster," to stop aggression in Vietnam, and to bring about a total withdrawal of American troops.

Although the Stockholm Conference endorsed a general program of support for anti-war activities in the United

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States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for worldwide actions. The conference leadership, backed by the Communist front World Council of Peace and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The World Council of Peace did, however, designate May 7, 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement.

3. The North Vietnamese delegation at the Stockholm Conference, concerned over the flagging U.S. anti-war movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the May 1 date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to June 30, 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces. The U.S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on 3-4 April 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING, but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of May 1 as a day of international support for the U.S. anti-war movement, the Stockholm Conference did include the April 3-4 date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

4. The Information Letter of the Stockholm Conference dated December 20, 1970, mentions May 1-16, 1971, when "the U.S. movement will mobilize massive nation-wide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after Nixon's invasion of Cambodia." This is one of several dates suggested in the same context for concerted action on an international level to end the war in Indochina. However, there has been no evidence to date that large-scale foreign anti-war demonstrations are being planned in conjunction with the May demonstrations in the United States.

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ESTIMATE OF LIKELIHOOD  
OF NEW MOMENTUM ON THE  
ANTIWAR ACTIVITIES AND FORCES  
IN VIEW OF THE LAOS AND CAMBODIAN  
SITUATION

16 February 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Military action in Laos has provided a central theme around which protest groups are organizing demonstrations. Domestic protest actions have increased throughout the nation due to the Cambodian/Laos situation.

FOREIGN:

The North Vietnamese have already begun to solicit support from the United States anti-war movement for their position on South Vietnamese military action in Laos. Significant foreign protest actions have included demonstrations in Scandinavia, Canada, and France, and a statement of protest from one prominent international Communist-front group.

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CONCLUSION

It can be anticipated that military action in Laos or Cambodia will give new impetus, purpose, and unity, to the anti-war movement. Escalation of violence may occur as a result of demonstrations surrounding the Laos and Cambodia situation. Additionally, it can be expected that protest actions will be stimulated by anti-war leaders if for no other reason than to increase enthusiasm for the May 1971 PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) demonstrations.

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DOMESTIC BACKGROUND

On February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The conference was sponsored by the U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA). The conference was held to discuss the manner in which the NSA could obtain ratification of its recent "People's Peace Treaty" and participation in the PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) demonstration in Washington, D.C., the first week in May 1971.

Due to the entering of South Vietnam troops into Laos during the first week of February 1971, the conference on Sunday, February 7, 1971, issued a press release calling for a "student strike in response to American invasion of Laos."

The conference announced that it had received an urgent message from Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Provisional Revolutionary Government delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. This message which was sent to other organizations stated "Alert you Laos invasion by tens of thousands US-Saigon-Thai troops. Action intense US Air Force. Earnestly call you mobilize peace forces your country. Check US dangerous ventures Indochina." In response to the message NSA called for massive student strikes and street demonstrations throughout the nation on February 10, 1971. NSA representatives from various college campuses returned to their respective areas to implement the NSA February 10, 1971, demonstration resolution.

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At a press conference sponsored by the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) on February 9, 1971, it was announced that for the purpose of the White House demonstration

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on February 10, 1971, (NUC) and (NSA) had united under the title of PEOPLES COALITION ON PEACE AND JUSTICE.

Representatives from SMC, Catholic University, George Washington University, and the Association of Student Government spoke during the press conference. It was announced at that time that a National Conference on the Student Anti-War Movement was to be held at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., from February 19-21, 1971. The conference is to give the NATIONAL STUDENT MOVEMENT (NSM) the opportunity to plan a full reaction on a national scale and to map out full strategy for a spring offensive. Invitations to attend the conference have been sent to Kenneth Gibson, Mayor of Newark; Jose Angel Gutterez, Unida Party, Crystal City, Texas; Congressman Ron Dellum; Rev. Charles Koen, Cairo United Front; Ken Hammond, Kent State indictee; Warren Buxton, President of Jackson State Student Body; Noam Chomsky and Jerry Gordon, NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and others.

On February 10, 1971, a rally was held at George Washington University concerning the Laos situation. Various speeches were made concerning the war. Sue Hathaway, who is affiliated with the NEW PARTY and WASHINGTON MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM, was one of the speakers.

At 4:00 p.m., approximately 1,000 persons departed George Washington University enroute to the White House. (On February 9, 1971, Jack Davis, Chairman of the AD-HOC CITY WIDE COALITION OF ANTI-WAR GROUPS, had filed a notice of demonstration with the National Park Service. Waiver of the 15 days advance notice of demonstration was issued by the District Court on February 10, 1971.) The group arrived at the White House and stopped in front. The Metropolitan Police Department informed the group that they were in violation of their notice of demonstration. At 4:52 p.m., officers of the MPD cleared the sidewalk in front of the White House. Three arrests were made. During the demonstration rocks, bottles, mud, and kitchen knives

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were thrown at police. Several police automobiles were damaged. Several officers were hit by rocks. Sources revealed that the acts were made by individuals and did not appear to be by a group. Police dispersed the demonstrators into small groups and acts of vandalism occurred in the adjacent business areas.

In addition to these Washington demonstrations, major protest incidents occurred on the same date in Indianapolis, Santa Barbara, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and at Florida State University, Stanford University, University of California, Berkely, Drake University, Syracuse University, University of Wisconsin, and the University of Seattle.

The Laos/Cambodia situation will give added impetus to the scheduled demonstrations on April 2 and 3 (anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King), April 24 (demonstration sponsored by NPAC, May 2-5 (demonstration sponsored by the PCPJ), and the May 16 (GI anti-war demonstration).

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FOREIGN BACKGROUND

International reaction to the current military action in Laos has been increasing. Official reactions have varied: Canada has suggested a special meeting of the International Control Commission; the Australian, Japanese, South Korean, and British Governments have expressed attitudes ranging from lukewarm "understanding" to outright support of the action; the French reaction was negative; the North Vietnamese, the Communist Chinese, and the Soviet Bloc countries have predictably condemned it.

Demonstrations protesting the Laos invasion have taken place in Scandinavia, Canada, and France. The demonstrations in Scandinavia and Canada have involved several hundred persons; in France, however, a march led by the French Communist Party included "several thousand" demonstrators.

An international Communist front organization, the WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, headquarters in Helsinki, issued a statement on 5 February 1971 protesting the "intrusion of Saigon-American troops into Laos." The JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY is attempting to sponsor a joint action with Japanese and American scientists against U.S. actions in Indochina.

A special meeting on the Laos question has been called by the INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE (ILC) of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam which is the most prominent and broadly-based coordinating organization for international efforts opposing the Vietnam war and supporting the anti-war movement in the United States.

[redacted], Soviet member of the ILC and member of the WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE in Helsinki, has instructed the ILC Secretariat in Stockholm to call all members of the ILC Executive Committee to Stockholm on February 27 to discuss the grave situation in Indochina and consider measures to mobilize world opinion against American involvement there. In response to [redacted] instructions, on February 16 the Secretariat sent cables to Executive Committee members throughout the world inviting them to attend

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the meeting; both [redacted] and David DELLINGER were invited from the United States.

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The following other scheduled international events may also provide a forum for lodging protests against the Laos action, as well as an occasion to plan demonstrations or other actions:

February 17-21 - National Antiwar Conference, Sydney, Australia

March 6 - First Anniversary of the Declaration of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos on the Solutions of the Problems of U.S. Troop Withdrawal. This date was designated at the last Stockholm Conference in November 1970 as a date for international actions in support of the Pathet Lao.

March 13-14 - National Antiwar Conference, Wellington, New Zealand

March 13-19 - International Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Heroic People of Vietnam

March 24-  
April 7 - Meetings of North American and Indochinese Women in Canada

Reporting on initial foreign reactions to the Laos action appears to indicate that international support of the U.S. anti-war movement will take much the same form as it did following the incursion into Cambodia to destroy Communist base areas.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
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DATE 11-21-2011

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-3  
February 16, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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62-113887-28

DISTRIBUTION:

Counsel to the President  
Director, Central Intelligence Agency  
Director, National Security Agency  
Director, U. S. Secret Service  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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Assistant Attorney General  
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Admin)

No. 535

**Amberg**  
KANKAKEE, ILL.

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*Received 3-12-71  
by Memore  
Previously Analyzed  
in MEMO FROM R. D. ESTER  
TO C. D. BILMAN  
2-22-71*

LIKELIHOOD OF KIDNAPPING  
OF ANY HIGH U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL  
IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE  
BY POLITICAL TERRORISTS

February 16, 1971

62-113887-28

Estimate approved by IEC  
on March 3, 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Violence-prone organizations, such as the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) and the WEATHERMAN, have endorsed political kidnappings as a legitimate tool in the "revolution." Domestic extremist elements have had frequent examples of kidnapping of diplomatic personnel throughout the Western Hemisphere to effect release of "political" prisoners and to gain publicity. Additionally, these extremist groups have ready access to widely distributed material on kidnappings, such as the "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla" by Carlos MARIGHELLA, the late Brazilian revolutionary.

FOREIGN:

It has been reported that a Latin American revolutionary group has been considering plans for the BPP or another revolutionary group to kidnap Vice President Agnew in conjunction with a campaign to step up violence in the United States. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was mentioned as another possible target for kidnapping. In May 1970, during discussions held in Algiers, a BLACK PANTHER leader stated that Attorney General John Mitchell should be kidnapped.

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February 16, 1971

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CONCLUSION:

Kidnapping of a high U.S. government official must be considered a definite possibility, especially in reaction to United States military involvement in Southeast Asia or as a reaction to the arrest and prosecution of racial extremist leaders.

Footnote:

While this paper is limited to the kidnapping of a high U.S. government official, it should be noted that any official of state, local, or foreign (diplomatic) governments or any prominent personage could be substituted by political terrorists for a "high U.S. government official," and used as a hostage or for publicity purposes.

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DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

Both the WEATHERMAN and the BPP have endorsed political kidnapping as a legitimate and useful tool in the "revolution." The PANTHERS, in particular, with their philosophical ties to SUNG of North Korea, the Palestinian guerrillas, and the various Cuban influenced Latin American guerrilla movements, have heartily endorsed this technique and urged its adoption and utilization in this country whenever possible.

During the past year the majority of kidnapping threats emanated from various black nationalist groups and a smaller number from left wing organizations.

Many of the alleged plots were never substantiated by any agency to result in judicial action against the alleged conspirators. This does not preclude the fact that in several cases such a kidnapping had been planned or at least was under consideration.

The targets of these plots have ranged from the Vice President, the children of the President, a prominent presidential advisor, foreign ambassadors, to state and local government officials, members of the "military industrial complex," and other prominent persons.

Much of the vehement verbal outpouring by the PANTHERS and other radical groups is merely vicious acting to maintain an image; however, past performance and present philosophies of these groups dictate that they be taken at their word.

For purposes of this estimate, "high government official" implies a high U.S. government official; however, there is no way to safely delimit what constitutes a high government official to the political terrorist. Up to this time, both domestically and abroad, political kidnappings have often been targeted at an individual as much for his publicity value as for his use as a hostage.

February 16, 1971

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In his "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla," Carlos MARIGHELLA, martyred Brazilian terrorist and now patron saint of domestic radical groups, stated:

"The kidnapping of personalities who are known artists, sports figures or are outstanding in some other field, but who have evidenced no political interest, can be a useful form of propaganda for the revolutionary and patriotic principles of the urban guerrilla..."

MARIGHELLA's manual has been widely read by political terrorists and is being utilized as the basic source document for the preparation of additional terrorist manuals.

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FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

A recent report indicates that a Latin American revolutionary group in Paris, to which the BLACK PANTHER International Secretariat in Algiers has assigned a representative, has held serious discussions of a plan for the BLACK PANTHERS to kidnap Vice President Agnew or to have another group carry out the kidnapping and turn the Vice President over to the BLACK PANTHERS. This group, known as the UNITED FRONT OF LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES (UFLAR), receives its guidance from a Cuban intelligence officer in Paris. The Cubans reportedly favor a plan to kidnap and assassinate Vice President Agnew, while a Dominican revolutionary leader has advanced the idea that the most dramatic act of all would be to kidnap the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The recent disclosure of a plot to kidnap Dr. Henry Kissinger was regarded by the Paris group as a delaying factor in implementing the kidnap plot against Mr. Agnew because of increased security precautions by the American authorities.

Other reports indicate that the BLACK PANTHERS are in contact with Latin American revolutionary groups such as the Tupamaros of Uruguay. In January 1971, a prominent BLACK PANTHER leader told a sensitive source that the Tupamaros, together with the Chinese Communists and North Vietnamese, have been urging the BLACK PANTHERS to stop spending their financial resources in court battles and bail bond and to use their money for kidnappings and other terrorist activities.

BLACK PANTHER leaders have expressed approval of the kidnappings carried out by Latin American revolutionary groups and have discussed the possibility of using similar tactics to effect the release of PANTHER [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] the head of the BLACK PANTHER International Secretariat in Algiers, has stated that he feels that political assassination is a useful tactic in the United States, and he has also referred to the "satisfaction" he would feel if President Nixon were assassinated. During a visit to Algiers in May 1970, BLACK PANTHER leader

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[redacted] reportedly stated that Attorney General John Mitchell should be kidnapped. [redacted] went on to say that "the PANTHERS should take Mitchell's head."

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In December 1970 a Palestinian commando trained in demolitions was allegedly recruited by two BLACK PANTHERS in Damascus, Syria. The commando was to travel to Canada, via Algiers, with the ultimate mission of assassinating President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers in New York City. He was to be assisted by another Palestinian already residing in the United States. In [redacted] and other members of the BLACK PANTHER International Section are known to have frequent contacts with representatives of the Palestinian commando organizations who have agreed to provide the BLACK PANTHERS with training in guerrilla warfare.

One of the commando organizations, the POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP), has reportedly considered using terrorist tactics, including kidnapping, in the United States. The PFLP has long-range plans to develop a capability for terrorism in the United States by having its members and sympathizers immigrate to the United States and Canada and by utilizing sympathizers already resident in North America; however, following the unfavorable public reaction to the September 1970 airline hijackings, the PFLP has abandoned its terrorist tactics, at least for the time being.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-2  
February 16, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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DISTRIBUTION:

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Director, National Security Agency  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Assistant Secretary of Treasury  
Assistant Attorney General  
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Admin)

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B-2  
February 16, 1971

Received 3/12/71  
by G. E. MOORE  
Previously analyzed  
by memorandum R. D. BATTER  
TO C. D. BRENNAN 2-22-71  
4/20

LIKELIHOOD OF  
NEW MOMENTUM ON THE  
ANTIWAR ACTIVITIES AND FORCES  
IN VIEW OF THE LAOS AND CAMBODIAN  
SITUATION

February 16, 1971

Estimate approved by IEC  
on March 3, 1971

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E-2  
February 16, 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Military action in Laos has provided a central theme around which protest groups are organizing demonstrations. Domestic protest actions have increased throughout the nation due to the Cambodian/Laos situation.

FOREIGN:

The North Vietnamese have already begun to solicit support from the United States anti-war movement for their position on South Vietnamese military action in Laos. Significant foreign protest actions have included demonstrations in Scandinavia, Canada, and France and a statement of protest from one prominent international Communist-front group.

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CONCLUSION:

It can be anticipated that military action in Laos or Cambodia will give new impetus, purpose, and unity to the anti-war movement. Escalation of violence may occur as a result of demonstrations surrounding the Laos and Cambodia situation. Additionally, it can be expected that protest actions will be stimulated by anti-war leaders if for no other reason than to increase enthusiasm for the May 1971 PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE demonstrations.

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February 16, 1971

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

On February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The conference was sponsored by the U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA). The conference was held to discuss the manner in which the NSA could obtain ratification of its recent "People's Peace Treaty" and participation in the PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) demonstration in Washington, D.C., the first week in May 1971.

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The Laos/Cambodia situation will give added impetus to the scheduled demonstrations on April 2 and 3 (anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING), April 24 (demonstration sponsored by NPAC), May 2-5 (demonstration sponsored by the PCPJ), and the May 16 (GI anti-war demonstration).

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E-2  
February 16, 1971

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

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 were invited from  
the United States.

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The following other scheduled international events may also provide a forum for lodging protests against the Laos action, as well as an occasion to plan demonstrations or other actions:

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March 6	First Anniversary of the Declaration of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos on the Solutions of the Problems of U.S. Troop Withdrawal. This date was designated at the last Stockholm Conference in November 1970 as a date for international actions in support of the Pathet Lao.
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March 10, 1971

TO: The IEC Members

FROM: *JFD* John F. Doherty, Executive Director, IEC

SUBJECT: RELEASE AND APPROVAL OF IEC ESTIMATES

Enclosed are copies of IEC Estimates E-1, Revision 1, and E-4 for your review. It would be appreciated if you would forward your recommendations, comments, or approval to me by March 12, 1971. Only telephonic approval is necessary and, in the event all members concur, no formal meeting of the Committee is warranted.

Estimates E-2, "New Momentum on the Anti-War Activities and Forces in View of the Laos and Cambodian Situations," and E-3, "Kidnapping of any High U.S. Government Official in the Immediate Future by Political Terrorists," as approved at your meeting of March 3, 1971, will be released to the following U.S. Government officials on March 12, 1971:

Counsel to the President  
Director, Central Intelligence Agency  
Director, National Security Agency  
Director, United States Secret Service  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Assistant Secretary of Treasury  
Assistant Attorney General  
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration)

cc - Honorable Robert C. Mardian  
Honorable John W. Dean, III  
Inspector George C. Moore  
Colonel John W. Downie  
Mr. Thomas J. Kelley

Mr. James Angleton

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ESTIMATE E-1

REVISION 1

APRIL - MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

March 9, 1971

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E-1  
Rev. 1  
March 9, 1971

SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Two coalitions of anti-war organizations, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), are co-sponsoring a mass "non-violent" demonstration in Washington\* April 24, 1971. In addition, PCPJ coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence." On the final day, May 5, a nationwide moratorium is planned which will seek to end "business as usual on the war."

FOREIGN:

Efforts to generate foreign support for the proposed May demonstrations are being made by domestic and foreign groups. The Executive Committee Stockholm Conference met February 27, 1971, in an emergency session funded by the Soviet Delegate. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon propoganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ.

\* NPAC has announced a similar demonstration in San Francisco April 24, 1971.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT:

It is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for April-May 1971. Although the anti-war movement has been disrupted by factionalism and by rivalry between the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), the PCPJ has recently announced that it would co-sponsor the April 24 demonstration with the NPAC. PCPJ coordinators have also outlined an independent schedule of demonstrations and other activities beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5.

With protest activities conducted over such a long period of time, it would appear that the April 24 activities will greatly reduce participation in the later demonstrations. It is unlikely that many participants traveling to Washington for the initial confrontation of April 24 would remain in the city for the ensuing eleven days.

It is probable that the conduct of the April-May events will be similar to past major anti-war demonstrations held in Washington. During previous demonstrations the overall tenor was one of peaceful protest; however, a small number of the participants engaged in rock throwing and acts of vandalism. While both the NPAC and the PCPJ have asked for non-violent demonstrations, extremist elements have in the past paid little attention to such pleas. Although the PCPJ had previously rejected plans for blocking major traffic arteries into Washington, statements at a March 2 press conference indicated mass sit-ins, government employee work stoppage, and limited automobile traffic disruption around military centers would occur.

March 4, 1971

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
April 24, 1971, Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

OK 1. On December 22, 1970, a notice of demonstration was filed with U.S. Park Police by the Washington, D.C., branch of the NPAC. This group, with national offices at 2102 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and headed by Jerry GORDON, was formed in mid-summer 1970 during the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE National Emergency Conference Against Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam. Intended to unite all domestic anti-war forces, the NPAC was formed and made operational by members of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY. Previous activities of the NPAC, including demonstrations at the White House and the Ohio State House, have emphasized non-violence and compliance with any legal requirements.

OK 2. On January 16, 1971, a meeting of the National Steering Committee of NPAC was held at Detroit. During this meeting it was decided that demonstrations would be held in both Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. In addition the meeting discussed various methods for gaining support of black minority groups and other interest groups such as labor and GI organizations. Two representatives of NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION, now the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, attended this conference and unsuccessfully attempted to induce NPAC to change the date of their demonstration to coincide with its demonstrations during early May. (It is noted that Jerry GORDON had earlier appeared before a convention of the NCAWRR in Chicago and made the same request.)

3. On February 13 and 14, 1971, the Steering Committee of the NPAC met in Washington, D.C. The Committee, attended by representatives from 28 cities, endorsed plans

6 for the April 24, 1971, demonstration and set March 13, 1971, for its next meeting.

4. On March 1, 1971, a meeting was held between NPAC and the National Capital Parks Service. The NPAC representatives voided their previous application and submitted the following:

"Assemble at approximately 11:00 a.m. on the Ellipse; proceed north on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th Street; south on 15th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to Constitution; east on Constitution to Delaware; Delaware to U.S. Capitol. Rally with speeches on Capitol steps after which they will disburse. Estimate of attendance revised to 40,000. Number of marshals set at 1 for 10 to 20 participants. The demonstration is expected to be peaceful."

The NPAC representatives were advised of possible denial of the parade permit on Pennsylvania Avenue between 15th and 17th and the Ellipse due to prior scheduling for other activities (baseball and departure of a visiting foreign dignitary). The meeting ended with no final decision on the permit status and another meeting was scheduled for the week of March 8.

5. On March 2, 1971, Dave DELLINGER of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE announced that his organization would co-sponsor the demonstration scheduled for April 24, 1971, with the NPAC.

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
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E-1  
Rev. 1  
March 4, 1971

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
April 24, 1971, Demonstration

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

According to current information there is no foreign involvement or support in the forthcoming April 24 demonstrations of the NPAC.

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
May 2-5, 1971, Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. In August 1970 the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM announced plans to block bridges leading into Washington and roads to the Pentagon and the CIA during October or November 1970; however, these plans did not materialize.

2. Since September 1970 [redacted] member of the Chicago 7, has advocated the formation of political collectives to converge on Washington, D.C., during May 1971, in an effort to "paralyze the government until the war ends."

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3. In mid-December 1970 members of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION, led by President David IFSHIN, met with representatives of the NORTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, and the SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION STUDENT UNION to sign the "Joint People's Peace Treaty."

The Treaty calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual cease-fire, discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners of war, and procedures established to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing forces. Further, the Treaty calls for an "end to the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released."

A provisional coalition government would be established to organize democratic election, with all parties agreeing to respect the "results of elections in which all South

Vietnam can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops." The Treaty pledges that Americans and Vietnamese will respect the "independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Geneva Convention and not interfere with the internal affairs of these two countries."

4. In a Chicago television broadcast on January 2, 1971, representatives of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION stated that "if the President hasn't responded to the People's Peace Treaty and the government has not stopped the war by May 1, it is incumbent upon the people of the United States to stop the government." "To stop the government it will be necessary to have 100 cars blocking traffic on the road to the Pentagon on Monday morning, May 3rd, and acts of civil disobedience will occur at the CIA building, HEW, and Mr. Nixon's house." These acts are alleged to be "non-violent."

5. During the weekend of January 8-10, 1971, the National Conference of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM, AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventy-five organizations, including the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), were invited to the conference. During the conference Jerry GORDON, National Director NPAC, requested that the NCAWRR demonstration be unified with the NPAC demonstration scheduled in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. GORDON stressed the need for non-violent demonstrations; however, his presentation and request were ignored by the conference attendees. Approximately 350 persons attended the "confused" conference which resulted in a walkout of some 320 delegates because of fights and arguments. The only significant thing accomplished at the conference was the scheduling of another meeting to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1971.

6. The Administrative Committee of the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee met on January 26, 1971, in New

York City. During this meeting Dr. Sidney PECK, a former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY, proposed a "7 days in May" demonstration with May 5 as the principal date. PECK urged organization of federal employees and that attempts be made to "force Congress to pass legislation against the war."

7. During the weekend of January 30-31, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee," of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM, AND PEPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Detroit, Michigan. The committee of 70-100 delegates from NCAWRR member organizations was concerned with the coordination of three major activities:

- (1) The "People's Peace Treaty"
- (2) April 2-4 actions in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.
- (3) The May 2-5 massive assembly in Washington, D.C., and National Moritorium

The "Continuation Committee" invited the NPAC to join the NCAWRR May demonstration. A representative of NPAC read a letter from Jerry GORDON which agreed to support the NCAWRR actions; however, the NPAC still plans to hold the previously planned April 24 demonstration. Additionally, the NPAC representative suggested the possibility of a "Joint Spring Calendar" between the two groups, but the proposal was rejected by the Continuation Committee. The Continuation Committee also rejected the previously threatened plan to block transportation arteries into the nation's capital. The final action of the Committee meeting was to change the name from NCAWRR to PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

8. During the weekend of February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace" was



held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and sponsored by the U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION. The conference confirmed the date of May 5, 1971, for a "National Moritorium" in Washington, D.C.

9. On February 19-21, 1971, the Emergency National Student Anti-War Conference, sponsored by the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, met at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., to map out strategy for the spring offensive. Plans for the April 24 demonstration and May 2-5 demonstration were discussed.

10. On February 23, 1971, the VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE made arrangements to charter 17 coaches from the Penn Central Railroad to transport approximately 1,000 demonstrators to Washington for the May 2 demonstrations.

11. Beginning on the weekend of February 26-28, 1971, the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) will sponsor training sessions in demonstration tactics. Additionally, the PCPJ is preparing organizational manuals for the planned Washington activities.

12. On February 27-28 a meeting of the Continuation Committee of the PCPJ was held in Washington, D.C. At this meeting it was decided, over the protest of Rennie DAVIS, to co-sponsor the demonstration planned on April 24 with the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION. Additionally, the anti-war leaders of the PCPJ expanded their participation to include daily protest activities from April 25 through May 5. Previously announced plans of the PCPJ had included demonstrations from May 2 through May 5 only.

13. At a news conference on March 2, 1971, it was formally announced by coalition leaders that the protest campaign of the PCPJ had been broadened to include the domestic issues of poverty and racism. In extending the

campaign to domestic issues, the PCPJ made a joint statement of mutual support with the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, led by George WILEY, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, led by the Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY. The statement was also endorsed by David IFSHIN of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA); Al HUBBARD, National Chairman of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; Representative Ronald DELLUMS, of California; and Representative Bella ABZUG, of New York.

14. The following is the current plan of PCPJ activities during April-May 1971:

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| April 24 | Demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco sponsored by NPAC and PCPJ.  |
| April 26 | A "Peoples Lobby", centered around the "People's Peace Treaty" negotiated by the NSA.   |
| May 2    | A religious rally in memory of students killed last spring at Kent State University.  |
| May 3-4  | Lobbying will continue and will culminate in massive civil disobedience at the "principal agencies of militarism and repression."   |
| May 5    | A basic moratorium type assembly, led by the PCPJ, will seek to end "business as usual" on the war and answer the questions of war, racism, and repression. All actions are alleged to be non-violent and civil disobedience will possibly occur if government agencies do not cooperate in the manner expected by the demonstrators. |

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
May 2-5, 1971, Demonstrations

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

1. Foreign involvement in the anti-war demonstrations planned for early May 1971 in Washington, D.C., currently centers around the activities of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, the principal coordinating organization for actions in support of the U.S. anti-war movement; and the "People's Peace Treaty" between the U.S. anti-war movement and the North and South Vietnamese Communists.

2. The question of international support for the May 1971 demonstrations in the United States was first raised at the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on November 28-30, 1970, under the sponsorship of the International Liaison Committee (ILC), which is the permanent secretariat of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam. At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were David DELLINGER and Sidney PECK who had traveled to Hanoi immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the Stockholm Conference in seeking approval for a world-wide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on May 1, 1971, to provide international support for the anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and other key American cities.

3. At the conference DELLINGER described plans for a massive, non-violent disruption of business as usual in Washington, D.C., beginning in May 1971. DELLINGER noted that this proposal had been discussed by a wide range of diverse forces, many of which had been quarreling among themselves during the past few months, but that both the peace treaty between the peoples of the United States and North Vietnam have received a very good response. His purpose in coming to Stockholm, DELLINGER said, was to appeal to the members of the conference to take formal

action with the American peace movement in order to put an end to the American "military monster," to stop aggression in Vietnam, and to bring about a total withdrawal of American troops.

4. Although the Stockholm Conference endorsed a general program of support for anti-war activities in the United States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for world-wide actions. The conference leadership, backed by the Communist front World Council of Peace and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The World Council of Peace did, however, designate May 7, 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement.

5. The North Vietnamese delegation at the Stockholm Conference, concerned over the flagging U.S. anti-war movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the May 1 date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to June 30, 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces. The U.S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on April 3-4, 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING, but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of May 1 as a day of international support for the U.S. anti-war movement, the Stockholm Conference did include the April 3-4 date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

6. Since the rather acrimonious conclusion of the Conference, however, there has been a change in the Stockholm Conference leadership's position toward the May actions

in the United States. Information Letter No. 5 of the Stockholm Conference, dated December 20, 1970, lists May 1-16, 1971, as a period when "the U.S. movement will mobilize massive nationwide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after Nixon's invasion of Cambodia."

7. Following the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos in early February 1971, the ILC called a meeting of its Executive Committee at the initiative of its Soviet representative and the North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Sweden. The Soviets provided the funding for this meeting which was attended by two Americans: [redacted] who represented the PCPJ; and [redacted] the United States COMMUNIST PARTY representative to the World Council of Peace headquarters in Helsinki.

8. [redacted] the meeting, outlining the action plans for May 1971 in the United States and soliciting the international support of the Stockholm Conference. [redacted] the People's Coalition intended to hold "the greatest protest movement since that of Martin Luther KING in the 1960's" in which hundreds of thousands of persons would converge on Washington, D.C., blockading the Capitol, the White House, and the Pentagon. [redacted] reportedly well received at the Stockholm Conference Executive Committee meeting. The Executive Committee did not, however, commit itself to any specific plans to support the U.S. May actions. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon's propaganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ which was meeting at the same time in Washington, D.C. The Stockholm group also agreed to send a 10-member international delegation to Paris on March 8, 1971, to participate in meetings between the Vietnamese Communists and a large American delegation, sponsored by the People's Coalition, to discuss "peace plans" related to the People's Peace Treaty.

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ESTIMATE E-4

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 9, 1971

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E-4

March 8, 1971

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MARCH 8, 1971

International Women's Day

Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, a non-militant group headquartered in Philadelphia and represented in the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE. A leading member is Corretta Scott KING. Plans include sending anti-war messages to President Nixon and picketing of the White House. (Only 20 demonstrators participated in this event.)

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E-4

March 8, 1971

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MARCH 11, 1971

Conference on Peace and Justice

College of William  
& Mary, Williamsburg,  
Virginia

The conference is sponsored by the William & Mary Student Association Senate, the Williamsburg Moratorium Committee, and the Free University. A number of prominent anti-war speakers are alleged to take part in this conference. The participants will attempt to deliver an anti-war petition to President Nixon while he is speaking to the National Conference on the Judiciary.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 14, 1971

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)

Boston, Massachusetts  
Albany, New York  
Trenton, New Jersey  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Sit-ins on the steps of State Capitols  
by the JDL to dramatize the concern of  
activist Jews for Russian Jewry.

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SENSITIVE March 9, 1971

MARCH 15, 1971

Natioanl Draft Action Day

Nationwide

Anti-draft Actions across the country, sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, to bring direct mass pressure against the draft.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 15, 1971

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC)      Unnamed cities

Demonstrations by the SMC for the purpose  
of opposing draft and urging its discon-  
tinuance.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 15-21, 1971

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL) Rally                      Washington, D.C.

The JDL has applied for a permit for 3-5 demonstrators to picket the White House on March 15-21. The permit estimated 500 persons to attend a rally at noon at the main gate of the White House on March 21, 1971

The NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY, formerly AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, has applied for a permit to demonstrate at the northwest gate of the White House at the identical time and date of the JDL demonstration.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 18, 1971

International Day of Protest

Demonstrations against the U.S. inspired  
coup in Cambodia sponsored by WORLD COUNCIL  
OF PEACE, the principal international Com-  
munist front peace organization.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 20, 1971

Marches for Victory

In 30 State Capitals  
and possibly Washing-  
ton, D.C.

Dr. Carl MCINTIRE's "Mini-Marches" for victory  
in Vietnam. Dr. MCINTIRE is the leader of the  
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. The  
October 3, 1970, rally in Washington, D.C., was  
considered a fiasco.

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March 8, 1971  
~~SENSITIVE~~

MARCH 20, 1971

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) and  
WORKERS STUDENT ALLIANCE Demonstration

Washington, D.C.  
Sacramento, California

Marches to protest high rate of unemployment in the United States. East Coast participation is in the Washington, D.C., area only. Current plans include picketing of the White House.

WJ

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MARCH 21, 1971

YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP),

Bridgeport, Connecticut  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
New York, New York  
Ponce, Puerto Rico

The YLP demonstrations on the anniversary of the Ponce massacre. YLP is a New York-based Puerto Rican youth group which advocates revolution in the United States and independence for Puerto Rico.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

MARCH 15, 1971

National Draft Action Day

Nationwide

Anti-draft actions across the country sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, to bring direct mass pressure against the draft.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

APRIL 2-4, 1971

Tribute Actions to Martin Luther King, Jr.                      Nationwide

Principal sponsors, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. Supported by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, etc.

Nationwide Activities

- April 2: Activities to include nationwide local demonstrations, such as hunger marches, fasts, teach-ins and special programs in schools.
- April 3: Tax protest and resistance activities on a community level.
- April 4: Religious tributes to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Washington Activities

- April 3: There is scheduled a "massive demonstration" at Meridian Hill Park followed by a march down 14th Street to Lafayette Park. The demonstration sponsors, THE THIRD WORLD TASK FORCE, have estimated 5,000 to 10,000 individuals will participate.
- April 4: Memorial service for MARTIN LUTHER KING will be held in Anacostia.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

APRIL 19-23, 1971

Veterans Actions Against the War

Washington

Sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW).

Actions will include a march from Georgetown to Arlington Cemetery on April 19. Other announcements mention lobbying at Capitol, a twenty-four hour vigil at the White House and an "Anti-Bob Hope Road Show," (time not known). The VVAW have stated that they do not wish participation by other organizations but desire their support.

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E-4

March 9, 1971

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~~SENSITIVE~~

APRIL 24, 1971

Massive Anti-War Demonstration.

Washington, D.C.

Massive anti-war demonstration co-sponsored  
by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and  
the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

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E-4

March 9, 1971

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APRIL 25 - MAY 5, 1971

Intensive Actions Against War,  
Racism and Political Repression

Washington, D.C.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence." On the final day, May 5, a nationwide moratorium is planned which will seek to end "business as usual on the war."

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
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DATE 11-14-2011

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate - E-4  
March 12, 1971

For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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62-113887-33

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ESTIMATE E-4

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT ANTI-WAR EVENTS

March 12, 1971

Estimated approved by the  
IEC on March 12, 1971

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March 12, 1971

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The attached calendar is for the months of March and April only. Future calendars will be issued monthly and will project the significant anti-war activities for a two month period.

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E-4

March 8, 1971

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SENSITIVE~~

~~MARCH 8, 1971~~

International Women's Day

Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF), a non-militant group headquartered in Philadelphia which is represented in the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE. A leading member of the WILPF is Corretta Scott KING. Plans include sending anti-war messages to President NIXON and picketing of the White House. (Only 20 demonstrators participated in this event.)

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 11, 1971

Conference on Peace and Justice

College of William  
and Mary,  
Williamsburg, Va.

The conference is sponsored by the WILLIAM & MARY STUDENT ASSOCIATION SENATE, the WILLIAMSBURG MORATORIUM COMMITTEE, and the FREE UNIVERSITY. A number of prominent anti-war speakers are alleged to take part in this conference. The participants will attempt to deliver an anti-war petition to President NIXON while he is speaking to the National Conference on the Judiciary.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 14, 1971

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)

Boston, Mass.  
Albany, New York  
Trenton, New Jersey  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Sit-ins on the steps of State Capitols  
by the JDL to dramatize the concern of  
activist Jews for Russian Jewry.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

MARCH 15, 1971

National Draft Action Day

Nationwide

Anti-draft actions across the country  
sponsored by the STUDENT MOBILIZATION  
COMMITTEE, to bring direct mass pressure  
against the draft.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 15-21, 1971

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL) Rally

Washington, D.C.

The JDL has applied for a permit for 3-5 demonstrators to picket the White House on March 15-21, 1971. The permit estimated 5,000 persons to attend a rally at noon at the main gate of the White House on March 21, 1971.

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E-4

March 8, 1971

MARCH 18, 1971

International Day of Protest

Demonstrations against the U.S. inspired  
coup in Cambodia sponsored by WORLD  
COUNCIL OF PEACE, the principal inter-  
national Communist front peace organization.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 20, 1971

Marches for Victory

In 30 State  
Capitals and  
possibly  
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Carl McINTIRE's "Mini-Marches" for  
victory in Vietnam. Dr. McINTIRE is the  
leader of the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. The October 3, 1970,  
rally in Washington, D.C., was considered  
a fiasco.

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E-4  
March 18, 1971

MARCH 20, 1971

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)  
Demonstration

Washington, D.C.  
Sacramento, Calif.

Marches to protest high rate of unemployment in the United States. East Coast participation is in the Washington, D.C., area only. Current plans include a rally at the Department of Labor, a march to the Zero milestone on the Ellipse where speeches will be heard, and a march to the tidal basin where the demonstrators will board buses and disperse. Previous plans included picketing of the White House; however, the permit for that activity was canceled by PLP leaders on March 18, 1971.

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E-4  
March 8, 1971

MARCH 21, 1971

YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP)

Bridgeport, Conn.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
New York, N. Y.  
Ponce, Puerto Rico

The YLP demonstrations on the anniversary of the Ponce massacre. YLP is a New York-based Puerto Rican youth group which advocates revolution in the United States and independence for Puerto Rico.

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March 9, 1971

APRIL 2-4, 1971

Actions and Tributes to  
Martin Luther KING, Jr.

Nationwide

Principal sponsors, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. Supported by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, etc.

Nationwide Activities

- April 2 - Activities to include nationwide local demonstrations such as hunger marches, fasts, teach-ins and special programs in schools.
- April 3 - Tax protest and resistance activities on a community level.
- April 4 - Religious tributes to Martin Luther KING, Jr.

Washington Activities

- April 3 - There is scheduled a "massive demonstration" at Meridian Hill Park followed by a march down 14th Street to Lafayette Park. The demonstration sponsors, the THIRD WORLD TASK FORCE, have estimated 5,000 to 10,000 individuals will participate.
- April 4 - Memorial services for Martin Luther KING, Jr., will be held in Anacostia.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

APRIL 19-23, 1971

Veterans' Actions Against the War

Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST  
THE WAR (VVAW).

Actions will include a march from Georgetown  
to Arlington Cemetary on April 19, 1971.  
Other announcements mention lobbying at the  
Capitol, a twenty-four hour vigil at the  
White House and an "Anti-Bob Hope Road Show,"  
(time not known). The VVAW have stated that  
they do not wish participation by other orga-  
nizations but desire their support.

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SENSITIVE

E-4  
March 9, 1971

APRIL 24, 1971

Massive Anti-War Demonstration

Washington, D.C.

"Massive" anti-war demonstration  
co-sponsored by the NATIONAL PEACE  
ACTION COALITION and the PEOPLES  
COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

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E-4  
March 9, 1971

APRIL 25 - MAY 5, 1971

Intensive Actions Against War,  
Racism and Political Repression

Washington, D.C.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence." On the final day, May 5, a nationwide moratorium is planned which will seek to end "business as usual on the war."

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 10-06-2011

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate - 1  
Rev. - 1  
March 12, 1971  
For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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62-113007-34



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ESTIMATE E-1

REVISION 1

APRIL - MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

March 8, 1971

Estimate Approved by  
IEC on March 12, 1971

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SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Two coalitions of anti-war organizations, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), are co-sponsoring a "mass non-violent" demonstration in Washington\* April 24, 1971. In addition, PCPJ coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence." On the final day, May 5, a nationwide moratorium is planned which will seek to end "business as usual on the war."

FOREIGN:

Efforts to generate foreign support for the proposed May demonstrations are being made by domestic and foreign groups. The Executive Committee STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE met February 27, 1971, in an emergency session funded by the Soviet Delegate. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon propoganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ.

\* NPAC has announced a similar demonstration in San Francisco April 24, 1971.

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E-1  
Rev. 1  
March 8, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT:

It is too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for April-May 1971. Although the anti-war movement has been disrupted by factionalism and by rivalry between the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), the PCPJ has recently announced that it would co-sponsor the April 24 demonstration with the NPAC. PCPJ coordinators have also outlined an independent schedule of demonstrations and other activities beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5.

With protest activities conducted over such a long period of time, it would appear that the April 24 activities will greatly reduce participation in the later demonstrations. It is unlikely that many participants traveling to Washington for the initial confrontation of April 24 would remain in the city for the ensuing eleven days.

It is probable that the conduct of the April-May events will be similar to past major anti-war demonstrations held in Washington. During previous demonstrations the overall tenor was one of peaceful protest; however, a small number of the participants engaged in rock throwing and acts of vandalism. While both the NPAC and the PCPJ have asked for non-violent demonstrations, extremist elements have in the past paid little attention to such pleas. Although the PCPJ had previously rejected plans for blocking major traffic arteries into Washington, statements at a March 2 press conference indicated mass sit-ins, government employee work stoppage, and limited automobile traffic disruption around military centers would occur.

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NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
April 24, 1971 Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. On December 22, 1970, a notice of demonstration was filed with U. S. Park Police by the Washington, D.C., branch of the NPAC. This group, with national offices at 2102 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and headed by Jerry GORDON, was formed in mid-summer 1970 during the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) National Emergency Conference Against Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam. Intended to unite all domestic anti-war forces, the NPAC was formed and made operational by members of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP). Previous activities of the NPAC, including demonstrations at the White House and the Ohio State House, have emphasized non-violence and compliance with any legal requirements.

2. On January 16, 1971, a meeting of the National Steering Committee of NPAC was held at Detroit. During this meeting it was decided that demonstrations would be held in both Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. In addition the meeting discussed various methods for gaining support of black minority groups and other interest groups such as labor and GI organizations. Two representatives of NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR), now the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), attended this conference and unsuccessfully attempted to induce NPAC to change the date of their demonstration to coincide with its demonstrations during early May. (It is noted that Jerry GORDON had earlier appeared before a convention of the NCAWRR in Chicago and made the same request.)

3. On February 13 and 14, 1971, the Steering Committee of the NPAC met in Washington, D.C. The Committee, attended by representatives from 28 cities, endorsed plans for the April 24, 1971, demonstration and set March 13, 1971, for its next meeting.

4. On February 19-21, 1971, the Emergency National Student Anti-War Conference, sponsored by the SMC, met at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., to map out strategy for the spring offensive. Plans for the April 24 demonstration and May 2-5 demonstration were discussed.

5. On March 1, 1971, a meeting was held between NPAC and the National Capital Parks Service. The NPAC representatives voided their previous application and submitted the following:

"Assemble at approximately 11:00 a.m. on the Ellipse; proceed north on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th Street; south on 15th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to Constitution; east on Constitution to Delaware; Delaware to U.S. Capitol. Rally with speeches on Capitol steps after which they will disburse. Estimate of attendance revised to 40,000. Number of marshals set at 1 for 10 to 20 participants. The demonstration is expected to be peaceful."

The NPAC representatives were advised of possible denial of the parade permit on Pennsylvania Avenue between 15th and 17th and the Ellipse due to prior scheduling for other activities (baseball and departure of a visiting foreign dignitary). The meeting ended with no final decision on the permit status and another meeting was scheduled for the week of March 8.

6. On March 2, 1971, Dave DELLINGER of the PCPJ announced that his organization would co-sponsor the demonstration scheduled for April 24, 1971, with the NPAC.

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
May 2-5, 1971, Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. In August 1970, the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM announced plans to block bridges leading into Washington and roads to the Pentagon and the CIA during October or November 1970; however, these plans did not materialize.

2. Since September 1970, [redacted] member of the Chicago 7, has advocated the formation of political collectives to converge on Washington, D.C., during May 1971, in an effort to "paralyze the government until the war ends."

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3. In mid-December 1970, members of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA), led by President David IFSHIN, met with representatives of the NORTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, and the SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION STUDENT UNION to sign the "Joint People's Peace Treaty."

The Treaty calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual cease-fire, discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners of war, and procedures established to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing forces. Further, the Treaty calls for an "end to the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released."

A provisional coalition government would be established to organize democratic election, with all parties agreeing to respect the "results of elections in which all South Vietnam can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops." The Treaty pledges that Americans and Vietnamese will respect the "independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Geneva Convention and not interfere with the internal affairs of these two countries."

4. In a Chicago television broadcast on January 2, 1971, representatives of the NSA stated that, "if the President hasn't responded to the People's Peace Treaty and the government has not stopped the war by May 1, it is incumbent upon the people of the United States to stop the government. To stop the government it will be necessary to have 100 cars blocking traffic on the road to the Pentagon on Monday morning, May 3rd, and acts of civil disobedience will occur at the CIA building, HEW, and Mr. Nixon's house." These acts are alleged to be "non-violent."

5. During the weekend of January 8-10, 1971, the National Conference of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventy-five organizations, including the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), were invited to the conference. During the conference Jerry GORDON, National Director, NPAC, requested that the NCAWRR demonstration be unified with the NPAC demonstration scheduled in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. GORDON stressed the need for non-violent demonstrations; however, his presentation and request were ignored by the conference attendees. Approximately 350 persons attended the "confused" conference which resulted in a walkout of some 320 delegates because of fights and arguments. The only significant thing accomplished at the conference was the scheduling of another meeting to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1971.

6. The Administrative Committee of the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee met on January 26, 1971, in New York City. During this meeting Dr. Sidney PECK, a former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), proposed a "7 days in May" demonstration with May 5 as the principal date. PECK urged organization of federal employees and that attempts be made to "force Congress to pass legislation against the war."

7. During the weekend of January 30-31, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee," of the NCAWRR was held in Detroit, Michigan. The committee of 70-100 delegates from NCAWRR member organizations was concerned with the coordination of three major activities:



- (1) The "People's Peace Treaty"
- (2) April 2-4 actions in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.
- (3) The May 2-5 massive assembly in Washington, D.C., and National Moritorium

The "Continuation Committee" invited the NPAC to join the NCAWRR May demonstration. A representative of NPAC read a letter from Jerry GORDON which agreed to support the NCAWRR actions; however, the NPAC still plans to hold the previously planned April 24 demonstration. Additionally, the NPAC representative suggested the possibility of a "Joint Spring Calendar" between the two groups, but the proposal was rejected by the "Continuation Committee." The "Continuation Committee" also rejected the previously threatened plan to block transportation arteries into the nation's capital. The final action of the Committee meeting was to change the name from NCAWRR to PCPJ.

8. During the weekend of February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and sponsored by the U.S. NSA. The conference confirmed the date of May 5, 1971, for a "National Moritorium" in Washington, D.C.

9. On February 23, 1971, the VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE made arrangements to charter 17 coaches from the Penn Central Railroad to transport approximately 1,000 demonstrators to Washington for the May 2 demonstrations.

10. Beginning on the weekend of February 26-28, 1971, the PCPJ will sponsor training sessions in demonstration tactics. Additionally, the PCPJ is preparing organizational manuals for the planned Washington activities.

11. On February 27-28, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee" of the PCPJ was held in Washington, D.C. At this meeting it was decided, over the protest of [redacted] to co-sponsor the demonstration planned on April 24 with the NPAC. Additionally, the anti-war leaders of the PCPJ expanded their participation to include daily protest activities from April 25 through May 5. Previously

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announced plans of the PCPJ had included demonstrations from May 2 through May 5 only.

12. At a news conference on March 2, 1971, it was formally announced by coalition leaders that the protest campaign of the PCPJ had been broadened to include the domestic issues of poverty and racism. In extending the campaign to domestic issues, the PCPJ made a joint statement of mutual support with the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, led by George WILEY, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, led by the Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY. The statement was also endorsed by David IFSHIN of the NSA; Al HUBBARD, National Chairman of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; Representative Ronald DELLUMS of California; and Representative Bella ABZUG of New York.

13. The following is the current plan of PCPJ activities during April-May 1971:

- April 24 Demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco sponsored by NPAC and PCPJ.
- April 26 A "Peoples Lobby," centered around the "People's Peace Treaty" negotiated by the NSA.
- May 2 A religious rally in memory of students killed last spring at Kent State University.
- May 3-4 Lobbying will continue and will culminate in massive civil disobedience at the "principal agencies of militarism and repression."
- May 5 A basic moratorium-type assembly, led by the PCPJ, will seek to end "business as usual on the war" and answer the questions of war, racism and repression. All actions are alleged to be non-violent and civil disobedience will possibly occur if government agencies do not cooperate in the manner expected by the demonstrators.

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
and the  
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
April-May Demonstrations

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

1. Foreign involvement in the anti-war demonstrations planned for April-May 1971 in Washington, D.C., currently centers around the activities of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM, the principal coordinating organization for actions in support of the U.S. anti-war movement; and the "People's Peace Treaty" between the U.S. anti-war movement and the North and South Vietnamese Communists.

2. The question of international support for the May 1971 demonstrations in the United States was first raised at the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on November 28-30, 1970, under the sponsorship of the INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE (ILC), which is the permanent secretariat of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were David DELLINGER and Sidney PECK who had traveled to Hanoi immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE in seeking approval for a worldwide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on May 1, 1971, to provide international support for the anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and other key American cities.

3. At the conference, DELLINGER described plans for a massive, non-violent disruption of business as usual in Washington, D.C., beginning in May 1971. DELLINGER noted that this proposal had been discussed by a wide range of diverse forces, many of which had been quarreling among themselves during the past few months, but that both the proposal for the demonstrations in Washington and for a peace treaty between the peoples of the United States and North Vietnam have received a very good response. His purpose in coming to Stockholm, DELLINGER said, was to appeal to the members of the conference to take formal

action with the American peace movement in order to put an end to the American "military monster," to stop aggression in Vietnam, and to bring about a total withdrawal of American troops.

4. Although the Stockholm Conference endorsed a general program of support for anti-war activities in the United States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for worldwide actions. The conference leadership, backed by the Communist front WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (WCP) and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The WCP did, however, designate May 7, 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement.

5. The North Vietnamese delegation at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, concerned over the flagging U.S. anti-war movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the May 1 date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to June 30, 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi BINH, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces. The U.S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on April 3-4, 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING, Jr., but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of May 1 as a day of international support for the U.S. anti-war movement, the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE did include the April 3-4 date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

6. Since the rather acrimonious conclusion of the Conference, however, there has been a change in the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE leadership's position toward the May actions in the United States. Information Letter No. 5 of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, dated December 20, 1970, lists May 1-16, 1971, as a period when "the U.S. movement will mobilize massive nationwide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after Nixon's invasion of Cambodia."

7. Following the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos in early February 1971, the ILC called a meeting of its Executive Committee at the initiative of its Soviet representative and the North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Sweden. The Soviet representative provided the funding for this meeting which was attended by two Americans: [redacted], who represented the PCPJ; and [redacted] the United States COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) representative to the WCP headquartered in Helsinki.

8. [redacted] the meeting, outlining the action plans for May 1971 in the United States and soliciting the international support of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE. [redacted] announced that the PEOPLE'S COALITION intended to hold "the greatest protest movement since that of Martin Luther KING in the 1960's" in which hundreds of thousands of persons would converge on Washington, D.C., blockading the Capitol, the White House, and the Pentagon. [redacted] address was reportedly well received at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE Executive Committee meeting. The Executive Committee did not, however, commit itself to any specific plans to support the U.S. May actions. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon's propaganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ which was meeting at the same time in Washington, D.C. The Stockholm group also agreed to send a 10-member international delegation to Paris on March 8, 1971, to participate in meetings between the Vietnamese Communists and a large American delegation, sponsored by the PEOPLE'S COALITION, to discuss "peace plans" related to the People's Peace Treaty.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-4  
Rev. 1  
April 5, 1971  
For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-4

REVISION 1

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT ANTI-WAR EVENTS

April 5, 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of the IEC.

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April 9, 1971

TRIBE OF EZEKIEL (TOE)

Washington, D.C.

A "mime of the dying city (Washington, D.C.)" sponsored by the TOE. The TOE is made up of participants from the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, a Quaker action group, St. Stephen's & the Incarnation Church, Community for Christ, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Episcopal Place Fellowship, and the Catholic Peace Fellowship. The participants, estimated at 200-400, will demonstrate in Lafayette Park, north sidewalk in front of the White House, Selective Service Headquarters, Department of Interior, Department of State, Memorial Bridge, and Arlington Cemetary. It has been reported that there is a "hard core" within the tribe which is planning civil disobedience at each of the locations. These individuals have discussed the possibility of getting into the Justice building and the possibility of fastening a massive chain across Memorial Bridge to block traffic.



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April 10, 1971

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Washington, D.C.

The NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY plan to conduct a demonstration in Lafayette Park. The purpose is to expound the Party's views on "Racial Idealism."

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April 10, 1971

Women's National March on the Pentagon

Washington, D.C.

Women members of anti-war groups plan to conduct a march on the Pentagon to show solidarity with South Vietnamese Women who have formed the Committee for Defense of the Right to Live.

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SENSITIVE

April 10, 1971

Seattle, Washington,  
Washington, D.C.,  
San Francisco, Los  
Angeles, Chicago,  
Detroit, New York

Demonstrations in various cities with primary targets the United Nations, U.S. State Department, and Chinese and Japanese Embassies, in protest of the turning over of Senkaku Islands (Tiao Yu Tai) to Japan. Sponsored by Tiao Yu Tai Committee, I Wor Kuen, Red Guards, Kuomentang Reformation Committee, and World United Formosans for Peace.

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SENSITIVE

April 19-23, 1971

Veterans' Actions Against the War

Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).

Actions will include a march from Georgetown to Arlington Cemetary on April 19, 1971. Other announcements mention lobbying at the Capitol, a twenty-four hour vigil at the White House and an "Anti-Bob Hope Road Show," (time not known). The VVAW have stated that they do not wish participation by other organizations but desire their support.

- April 19      Memorial service held at Arlington Cemetary followed by a march to the Capitol where a 24 hour vigil will be held "around the Congress."
- April 20      A company of men in army fatigues will surround the Supreme Court Building and demand the war in Vietnam be declared unconstitutional.
- April 21      Winter Soldier War Crimes Investigation is scheduled to be held on the steps of the Capitol and bring to trial President Nixon, former President Johnson, and General William Westmoreland.
- April 22      A mass "turn-in" of medals and awards won in Vietnam by veterans with subsequent depositing of same with Congress.
- April 23      Demonstrations at mass media centers in opposition to reporting of the Vietnam war.

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April 24, 1971

Massive Anti-War Demonstration

Washington, D.C.

"Massive" anti-war demonstration co-sponsored  
by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and  
the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

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~~SENSITIVE~~

April 25 - May 5, 1971

Intensive Actions Against War,  
Racism and Political Repression

Washington, D.C.

The PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence." On the final day, May 5, a nationwide moratorium is planned which will seek to end "business as usual on the war."

- April 25      Religious services, leafleting of churches and the Metropolitan Police Department
- April 26      Lobbying with Congressmen
- April 27      Leafleting and lobbying will occur at Selective Service Headquarters
- April 28      Leafleting and lobbying will occur at the Internal Revenue Service
- April 29      Leafleting, lobbying, and possible picketing at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- April 30      Leafleting and lobbying at the Department of Justice
- May 1        Youth gathering by the followers of [redacted] [redacted] at the farm he plans to purchase near [redacted] Virginia. (Current information indicates, however, that these plans to gather at the farm may be discontinued. [redacted] is attempting to secure permission for use of Rock Creek Park as a marshalling area for the demonstrators. If permission is denied, the participants may still attempt to use the park.)
- May 2        "SOUL SUNDAY" religious services and a rally held at a site yet to be determined.

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April 25 - May 5, 1971 Cont.

- May 3 "Sit in" on Shirley Highway at 7:30 a.m. in order to block Pentagon traffic. Also radical leaders have suggested blockage of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Fourteenth Street Bridge, Constitution Avenue, Award Circle, DuPont Circle, Key Bridge, and Memorial Bridge
- May 4 Massive demonstrations at the Department of Justice
- May 5 Lobbying and a "massive" demonstration at the United States Congress, and the "Moratorium on the business as usual" across the nation. (Acts of civil disobedience are planned for the May 3-5 dates. The alleged traffic stoppage will occur during these dates.)

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May 1971

Toronto Women's Peace Meeting

Toronto

Sometime in May 1971, there is to be a large International Conference in Toronto, Canada. It will be a peace conference with emphasis on peace in Vietnam. A Women's Conference and large numbers of women from the USA are expected as well as a number of female delegates from Hanoi and PRG. Following Toronto meeting, number of Americans will be chosen to travel to Hanoi and see how things are as guests of the Vietnamese women.

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May 1, 1971

VIVE LA REVOLUTION

France

A Maoist extremist group, VIVE LA REVOLUTION, has decided to participate in a series of "anti-imperialist, anti-American" demonstrations in support of American groups' activities. Included in the planned actions are attacks on American diplomatic and other personnel.

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May 4, 1971

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION

Kent State University  
Jackson State University

The NPAC and other local anti-war groups, have announced plans to conduct demonstrations and other actions at Kent State and Jackson State Universities.

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May 7, 1971

International Day of Solidarity

International

International Day of Solidarity with the peace  
movements of the U. S. (first anniversary of  
Kent State).

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May 8, 1971

Victory by July 4

Washington, D.C.

has announced a return to Washington with a "Victory by July 4" demonstration.

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May 16, 1971

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)

Nationwide (US)

The NPAC plan to conduct demonstrations at U.S. military bases to show solidarity with anti-war GI's. PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE have announced they will support.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-1  
Rev. 2  
April 5, 1971  
For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-113887-49

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ESTIMATE E-1  
REVISION 2  
APRIL - MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

April 5, 1971

Copy 5 of 14 Copies

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NOTE

Attached is Revision 2 of Estimate E-1. Any new information incorporated into the Estimate is so indicated in the manner to the right of this paragraph. The date in the upper right hand corner of each page will reflect the date of such subsequent information.

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.



SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Two coalitions of anti-war organizations, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), are co-sponsoring a "mass non-violent" demonstration in Washington\* April 24, 1971. In addition, PCPJ coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25 and continuing through May 5, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions culminating in several days of "militant" and "creative non-violence."

FOREIGN:

Overall efforts to generate foreign support for the proposed Spring demonstrations are being increased and diversified by domestic and foreign groups. In several foreign countries, Trotskyist elements are organizing demonstrations to support the events of April 24 in the United States. A Maoist extremist group in Paris intends to participate in anti-American demonstrations on May 1, including attacks on American diplomatic and other personnel. A leading American anti-war organizer, who has been long involved in the planning of the May demonstrations, is sending a representative to Paris in order to coordinate the demonstrations in the United States with North Vietnamese and Provisional Revolutionary Government representatives. The North Vietnamese and Cubans have been pressing for increased anti-war activities by Latin American revolutionary groups who are in contact with a representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and a representative of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY; their objectives include attacks on American installations and officials abroad, and "dramatic acts of violence" within the United States.

\* NPAC has announced a similar demonstration in San Francisco April 24, 1971. Current information indicates that NPAC is presenting anti-war programs at high schools and colleges in the Bay Area to solicit support for the demonstrations. Leaders of the organization expect individuals from nine western states to participate in the activities.

CONCLUSION/COMMENT:

It is still too early to predict the size of the demonstrations scheduled for April-May 1971. Indications are that attendance at the April 24 demonstration will be massive. The demonstration is co-sponsored by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) and the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), with the support of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP), various labor unions, and twelve members of Congress. It is probable that the conduct of the April 24 events will be similar to past major anti-war demonstrations held in Washington. During previous demonstrations, the overall tenor was one of peaceful protest; however, a small number of the participants engaged in rock throwing and acts of vandalism.

Strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruption to rally support for the events scheduled April 25 through May 5. The events are ostensibly to be peaceful. Available information warns, however, that extensive disruptions have been planned by some factions which are likely to be beyond the control of PCPJ leadership. The disruptions allegedly will include the blocking of key bridges and major traffic arteries; sit-ins and interference with the work of Government employees. Radical leaders discussed the possibility of "knocking out" the telephone system, having Hanoi radio announce a state of insurrection and martial law in Washington, D.C., and the cutting of all power sources in the Capital.

The principal spokesman for the PCPJ has intimated that it would take Federal troops to prevent the use of Rock Creek Park as a campsite for the demonstration.

The key to the extent and tone of the April 25 - May 5 activities lies in the response of students to the proposal that they come to Washington prepared to stay at least a week. At present, there is insufficient information on which to judge the extent of campus support.

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
April 24, 1971 Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. On December 22, 1970, a notice of demonstration was filed with U. S. Park Police by the Washington, D.C., branch of the NPAC. This group, with national offices at 2102 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and headed by Jerry GORDON, was formed in mid-summer 1970 during the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) National Emergency Conference Against Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam. Intended to unite all domestic anti-war forces, the NPAC was formed and made operational by members of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP). Previous activities of the NPAC, including demonstrations at the White House and the Ohio State House, have emphasized non-violence and compliance with any legal requirements.

2. On January 16, 1971, a meeting of the National Steering Committee of NPAC was held at Detroit. During this meeting it was decided that demonstrations would be held in both Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. In addition the meeting discussed various methods for gaining support of black minority groups and other interest groups such as labor and GI organizations. Two representatives of NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR), now the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), attended this conference and unsuccessfully attempted to induce NPAC to change the date of their demonstration to coincide with its demonstrations during early May. (It is noted that Jerry GORDON had earlier appeared before a convention of the NCAWRR in Chicago and made the same request.)

3. On February 13 and 14, 1971, the Steering Committee of the NPAC met in Washington, D.C. The Committee, attended by representatives from 28 cities, endorsed plans for the April 24, 1971, demonstration and set March 13, 1971, for its next meeting.

4. On February 19-21, 1971, the Emergency National Student Anti-War Conference, sponsored by the SMC, met at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., to map out strategy for the spring offensive. Plans for the April 24 demonstration and May 2-5 demonstration were discussed.

5. On March 1, 1971, a meeting was held between NPAC and the National Capital Parks Service. The NPAC representatives voided their previous application and submitted the following:

"Assemble at approximately 11:00 a.m. on the Ellipse; proceed north on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th Street; south on 15th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to Constitution; east on Constitution to Delaware; Delaware to U.S. Capitol. Rally with speeches on Capitol steps after which they will disburse. Estimate of attendance revised to 40,000. Number of marshals set at 1 for 10 to 20 participants. The demonstration is expected to be peaceful."

The NPAC representatives were advised of possible denial of the parade permit on Pennsylvania Avenue between 15th and 17th and the Ellipse due to prior scheduling for other activities (baseball and departure of a visiting foreign dignitary). The meeting ended with no final decision on the permit status and another meeting was scheduled for the week of March 8.

6. On March 2, 1971, Dave DELLINGER of the PCPJ announced that his organization would co-sponsor the demonstration scheduled for April 24, 1971, with the NPAC.

7. Headquarters for the coordination and planning of the April 24, 1971, demonstration and the activities of May 1-5, 1971, has been established at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

8. Current information indicates that the April 24, 1971, action has been endorsed by U. S. Senators Hartke, McGovern and Gravel, and U. S. Representatives Ron Dellums, Bella Abzug, John Dow, Herman Badillo, Shirley Chisholm, John Conyers, Don Edwards, Charles Rangel and Benjamine Rosenthal.

9. The SMC held a meeting of its Steering Committee at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1971, to consider the April 24, 1971, demonstration at Washington, D.C. It was announced that the demonstrators desire to form at

the Ellipse and then march past the White House to the Capitol. However, no permit has been obtained as yet for a march past the White House. SMC plans to provide 8,000 marshals to keep order during the April demonstrations.

10. It was announced that in order to carry demonstrators to the April 24 demonstration, three charter trains will leave New York City, 54 buses will leave Chicago, and 55 buses will leave Boston.

11. The BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) has endorsed the April 24, 1971, demonstration and will participate in the march as a "Pig Brigade." In view of this, the YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP) will probably now send a contingent as they previously indicated they would do if the BPP did.

12. The SMC is holding an anti-war conference at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, on April 4, 1971, to make additional plans and build support for the April 24 demonstrations in San Francisco. Bay area officials of the NPAC have made numerous appearances on local television stations and held press conferences to promote the San Francisco demonstrations of April 24. The NPAC will present anti-war programs in the high schools and colleges in the San Francisco area. The April 24 demonstration allegedly includes a march to Golden Gate Park where a rally will be held. NPAC leaders expect participants from nine western states to take part in the activities.

13. There are efforts to link demonstrations being planned to commemorate the anniversary of the April 24, 1965 uprising in the Dominican Republic with the anti-war demonstrations this year in the United States on the same date. The New York branch of the DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (DRP) is organizing a parade on April 24. A leader of the Trotskyist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY has advocated that the Dominican issue be added to the anti-war demonstrations of April 24 as a secondary theme.

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
May 2-5, 1971, Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. In August 1970, the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM announced plans to block bridges leading into Washington and roads to the Pentagon and the CIA during October or November 1970; however, these plans did not materialize.

2. Since September 1970, [redacted] member of the Chicago 7, has advocated the formation of political collectives to converge on Washington, D.C., during May 1971, in an effort to "paralyze the government until the war ends."

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3. In mid-December 1970, members of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA), led by President David IFSHIN, met with representatives of the NORTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, and the SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION STUDENT UNION to sign the "Joint People's Peace Treaty."

The Treaty calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual cease-fire, discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners of war, and procedures established to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing forces. Further, the Treaty calls for an "end to the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released."

A provisional coalition government would be established to organize democratic election, with all parties agreeing to respect the "results of elections in which all South Vietnam can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops." The Treaty pledges that Americans and Vietnamese will respect the "independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Geneva Convention and not interfere with the internal affairs of these two countries."

4. In a Chicago television broadcast on January 2, 1971, representatives of the NSA stated that, "if the President hasn't responded to the People's Peace Treaty and the government has not stopped the war by May 1, it is incumbent upon the people of the United States to stop the government. To stop the government it will be necessary to have 100 cars blocking traffic on the road to the Pentagon on Monday morning, May 3rd, and acts of civil disobedience will occur at the CIA building, HEW, and Mr. Nixon's house." These acts are alleged to be "non-violent."

5. During the weekend of January 8-10, 1971, the National Conference of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventy-five organizations, including the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), were invited to the conference. During the conference Jerry GORDON, National Director, NPAC, requested that the NCAWRR demonstration be unified with the NPAC demonstration scheduled in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. GORDON stressed the need for non-violent demonstrations; however, his presentation and request were ignored by the conference attendees. Approximately 350 persons attended the "confused" conference which resulted in a walkout of some 320 delegates because of fights and arguments. The only significant thing accomplished at the conference was the scheduling of another meeting to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1971.

6. The Administrative Committee of the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee met on January 26, 1971, in New York City. During this meeting Dr. Sidney PECK, a former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), proposed a "7 days in May" demonstration with May 5 as the principal date. PECK urged organization of federal employees and that attempts be made to "force Congress to pass legislation against the war."

7. During the weekend of January 30-31, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee," of the NCAWRR was held in Detroit, Michigan. The committee of 70-100 delegates from NCAWRR member organizations was concerned with the coordination of three major activities:

- (1) The "People's Peace Treaty"
- (2) April 2-4 actions in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.
- (3) The May 2-5 massive assembly in Washington, D.C., and National Moritorium

The "Continuation Committee" invited the NPAC to join the NCAWRR May demonstration. A representative of NPAC read a letter from [redacted] which agreed to support the NCAWRR actions; however, the NPAC still plans to hold the previously planned April 24 demonstration. Additionally, the NPAC representative suggested the possibility of a "Joint Spring Calendar" between the two groups, but the proposal was rejected by the "Continuation Committee." The "Continuation Committee" also rejected the previously threatened plan to block transportation arteries into the nation's capital. The final action of the Committee meeting was to change the name from NCAWRR to PCPJ.

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8. During the weekend of February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and sponsored by the U.S. NSA. The conference confirmed the date of May 5, 1971, for a "National Moritorium" in Washington, D.C.

9. On February 23, 1971, the VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE made arrangements to charter 17 coaches from the Penn Central Railroad to transport approximately 1,000 demonstrators to Washington for the May 2 demonstrations.

10. Beginning on the weekend of February 26-28, 1971, the PCPJ will sponsor training sessions in demonstration tactics. Additionally, the PCPJ is preparing organizational manuals for the planned Washington activities.

11. On February 27-28, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee" of the PCPJ was held in Washington, D.C. At this meeting it was decided, over the protest of [redacted] to co-sponsor the demonstration planned on April 24 with the NPAC. Additionally, the anti-war leaders of the PCPJ expanded their participation to include daily protest activities from April 25 through May 5. Previously

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Rev. 2  
April 1, 1971

announced plans of the PCPJ had included demonstrations from May 2 through May 5 only.

12. At a news conference on March 2, 1971, it was formally announced by coalition leaders that the protest campaign of the PCPJ had been broadened to include the domestic issues of poverty and racism. In extending the campaign to domestic issues, the PCPJ made a joint statement of mutual support with the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), led by George WILEY, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), led by the Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY. The statement was also endorsed by [redacted] [redacted] of the NSA; [redacted] National Chairman of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; Representative Ronald DELLUMS of California; and Representative Bella ABZUG of New York.

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13. The PCPJ held a meeting of its Continuations Committee at Chicago, Illinois, March 20-21, 1971. The purpose of the meeting, which was attended by some 60 individuals, was to make additional plans for the forthcoming demonstrations and work out internal differences within the PCPJ. On the previous day, March 19, 1971, the MAY TASK FORCE of the PCPJ met to coordinate its activities with [redacted] Program Director of the SCLC. It was subsequently decided that the SCLC will be furnished funds to transport up to 800 individuals from the South to participate in an SCLC-sponsored demonstration in New York City in early April. The SCLC and the NWRO are sponsoring demonstrations April 1-4, 1971, to commemorate the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr., and demand increased welfare rights for poor people. The SCLC action will include a mule train demonstration at Wall Street, New York City, following which the mule train will proceed to Washington to take part in the April 24 demonstrations. It was decided the period April 24-30, 1971, will include the massive peaceful demonstration on April 24, 1971, followed by extensive lobbying at all Government agencies. The demonstrators plan to use "traditional tactics of non-violent direct action" with only small isolated instances of "non-violent civil disobedience unless insensitive over-reaction by police and the Government force a moral confrontation."

The period May 1-5, 1971, will also include "non-violent action" by small groups of demonstrators who will develop "non-violent actions at multiple locations in Washington, D.C." If the Government is "insensitive" to the demands of the PCPJ, massive civil disobedience will be employed.

14. Headquarters for the coordination and planning of the April 24, 1971, demonstration and the activities of May 1-5, 1971, has been established at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

15. [redacted] moving force of the May Day Collective, has attended various meetings during March 1971 soliciting support for his non-violent disruptive civil disobedience.

At a meeting on March 15, 1971, at St. Stephen's Church, Washington, D. C., attended by approximately 250 hard-core militants, [redacted] stated that the militant group would gather on a farm called "Peace City" some distance from Washington, D. C., and begin their march at that point, arriving in Washington, D. C., the first week of May, at which time they would engage in acts of non-violent civil disobedience. He indicated that, by doing this, the members of the group would be "up tight" by that time. One of the tactics he mentioned would be to block traffic as it entered Washington, D. C., in the morning and then to rally at the White House or U. S. Capitol, so the police would be unable to use certain tactics since they would be in "the eye of the press."

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[redacted] has intimated that the main strategy he was aiming for during the May Action was to have thousands of people in the Washington, D. C., area. If this were accomplished, underground WEATHERMAN could be present and engage in "hit and run tactics."

16. Indications are that "Peace City" may be located in Clarke County, Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains on Virginia Route 605, near intersection of Virginia Route 604. Additionally, planning by the May Day Collective faction has mentioned the region around Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, as a camping ground for out of town demonstrators. An associate of [redacted] is also attempting to purchase an 80 acre farm near [redacted] Virginia.

17. The following is the calendar of actions which will occur at Washington, D. C. on April 25 through May 5:

- April 25 - Religious services, leafleting of churches and the Metropolitan Police Department
- April 26 - Lobbying with Congressmen
- April 27 - Leafleting and lobbying will occur at SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS
- April 28 - Leafleting and lobbying will occur at the INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
- April 29 - Leafleting, lobbying and possible picketing at the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- April 30 - Leafleting and lobbying at the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- May 1 - Youth gathering by the followers of Rennie DAVIS at the farm he plans to purchase near Leesburg, Virginia. (Current information indicates, however, that these plans to gather at the farm may be discontinued. DAVIS is attempting to secure permission for use of ROCK CREEK PARK as a marshalling area for the demonstrators. If permission is denied, the participants may still attempt to use the park.)
- May 2 - "SOUL SUNDAY" - Religious services and a rally held at a site yet to be determined
- May 3 - Massive demonstrations at the PENTAGON
- May 4 - Massive demonstrations at the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- May 5 - Lobbying and a "massive" demonstration at the UNITED STATES CONGRESS, and the "Moratorium on business as usual" across the nation. (Acts of civil disobedience are planned for the May 3-5 dates. The alleged traffic stoppage will occur during these dates.)

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
and the  
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
April-May Demonstrations

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

1. Foreign involvement in the anti-war demonstrations planned for April-May 1971 in Washington, D.C., currently centers around the activities of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM, the principal coordinating organization for actions in support of the U.S. anti-war movement; and the "People's Peace Treaty" between the U.S. anti-war movement and the North and South Vietnamese Communists.

2. The question of international support for the May 1971 demonstrations in the United States was first raised at the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on November 28-30, 1970, under the sponsorship of the INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE (ILC), which is the permanent secretariat of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were David DELLINGER and Sidney PECK who had traveled to Hanoi immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE in seeking approval for a worldwide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on May 1, 1971, to provide international support for the anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and other key American cities.

3. At the conference, DELLINGER described plans for a massive, non-violent disruption of business as usual in Washington, D.C., beginning in May 1971. DELLINGER noted that this proposal had been discussed by a wide range of diverse forces, many of which had been quarreling among themselves during the past few months, but that both the proposal for the demonstrations in Washington and for a peace treaty between the peoples of the United States and North Vietnam have received a very good response. His purpose in coming to Stockholm, DELLINGER said, was to appeal to the members of the conference to take formal

action with the American peace movement in order to put an end to the American "military monster," to stop aggression in Vietnam, and to bring about a total withdrawal of American troops.

4. Although the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE endorsed a general program of support for anti-war activities in the United States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for worldwide actions. The conference leadership, backed by the Communist front WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (WCP) and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The WCP did, however, designate May 7, 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement.

5. The North Vietnamese delegation at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, concerned over the flagging U.S. anti-war movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the May 1 date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to June 30, 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi BINH, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces. The U.S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on April 3-4, 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING, Jr., but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of May 1 as a day of international support for the U.S. anti-war movement, the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE did include the April 3-4 date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

6. Since the rather acrimonious conclusion of the Conference, however, there has been a change in the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE leadership's position toward the May actions in the United States. Information Letter No. 5 of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, dated December 20, 1970, lists May 1-16, 1971, as a period when "the U.S. movement will mobilize massive nationwide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after Nixon's invasion of Cambodia."

7. Following the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos in early February 1971, the ILC called a meeting of its Executive Committee at the initiative of its Soviet representative and the North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Sweden. The Soviet representative provided the funding for this meeting which was attended by two Americans: William DOUTHARD, who represented the PCPJ; and James FOREST, the United States COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) representative to the WCP headquartered in Helsinki.

8. DOUTHARD was a key speaker at the meeting, outlining the action plans for May 1971 in the United States and soliciting the international support of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE. DOUTHARD announced that the PEOPLE'S COALITION intended to hold "the greatest protest movement since that of Martin Luther KING in the 1960's" in which hundreds of thousands of persons would converge on Washington, D.C., blockading the Capitol, the White House, and the Pentagon. DOUTHARD's address was reportedly well received at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE Executive Committee meeting. The Executive Committee did not, however, commit itself to any specific plans to support the U.S. May actions. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon's propaganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the Coordinating Committee of the PCPJ which was meeting at the same time in Washington, D.C. The Stockholm group also agreed to send a 10-member international delegation to Paris on March 8, 1971, to participate in meetings between the Vietnamese Communists and a large American delegation, sponsored by the PEOPLE'S COALITION, to discuss "peace plans" related to the People's Peace Treaty.

9. The PEOPLES COALITION-sponsored American delegation, which called itself the CITIZENS CONFERENCE ON ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA, visited Paris March 5 - 9, 1971. It consisted of approximately 171 persons representing most American anti-war factions and including a hard core of activists. Peggy DUFF, the British General Secretary of the INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF DISARMAMENT AND PEACE and a member of the international delegation sent to Paris by the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, was very active with the group. She attended all of the group's steering

committee meetings, briefed them on how to handle themselves with the North Vietnamese (DRV) and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) representatives, and suggested questions they should ask the Saigon regime's representatives. The DRV and PRG representatives did not promise assistance of any kind to the American delegation or to the PEOPLES COALITION. They did, however, urge that everything be done to promote the anti-war movement and thereby assist the DRV and PRG.

10. Rennard (Rennie) Cordon DAVIS has stated that he has received a great deal of support from Madame Nguyen Thi BINH, head of the PRG delegation. According to DAVIS, Madame BINH and Xuan THUY, the North Vietnamese representative at the Paris Peace Talks, believe that the spring actions are absolutely crucial; that the anti-war movement has to be unified; and are counting heavily on the success of the May demonstrations. To assure closer liaison with the Vietnamese in Paris, DAVIS is sending an American to Paris to open an office to coordinate the demonstrations in the U. S. with Madame BINH and with groups in various foreign cities who will engage in concurrent demonstrations in May. Duong Dinh THAO, spokesman of the PRG Paris delegation, has told European anti-war activists to concentrate on support for and solidarity with American pacifist groups. He emphasized that demonstrations in the United States in late April were of special significance, and that European organizations supporting Vietnam should organize demonstrations of solidarity with American pacifists around that date. A member of the FRANCO-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION has said that his group would continue its plan to launch a campaign in the United States against American war crimes, beginning on April 24.

11. Abbott (Abbie) HOFFMAN, founder of the YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY and member of the "Conspiracy 7," and one Mindy BACKER departed New York City for Paris on March 18, 1971. HOFFMAN and BACKER are currently affiliated with WPAX Radio, an organization recently formed to provide "uncensored" tapes, containing news, music, and features, for broadcast over Radio Hanoi to U. S. GI's in South Vietnam.

COMMENT: There has been no confirmation that HOFFMAN went to Paris; he is officially barred by French authorities from entering France. The press has reported that British authorities sent him back to the United States on March 24, 1971, from Belfast, Ireland.

12. The North Vietnamese and the Cubans have been pressing for increased activities by Latin American groups to support the anti-war effort. This is to be accomplished abroad through attacks on American installations and officials, and domestically, through "dramatic acts of violence." A United Front of representatives in Paris of Latin American revolutionary organizations is deeply involved in trying to implement the above and is in contact with representatives of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). The United Front is seeking support from the BPP for activities being planned for seven days of solidarity with the revolutionary movements of Latin America beginning April 24 with particular emphasis on the Dominican Republic.

13. Developments abroad involving activities in particular countries to support the April-May demonstrations in the United States include the following:

Spring 1971	France	MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX, a coordinating committee for anti-Vietnam war activities, has ordered its National Bureau to contact leaders of 42 organizations to prepare "new initiatives" against the Indochina War.
Spring 1971	Sweden	The SWEDISH VIETNAM COMMITTEE has been discussing various programs that could be undertaken in support of American demonstrations, but has not decided on a particular course of action.
April 24	Canada	The Vietnamese have requested the Canadian section of the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (FI) to arrange for a Vietnamese to come from Paris to Windsor to "influence" the demonstrations in Detroit.



April 24	France	A National Action is being called by the LIGUE COMMUNISTE, the French FI section, in liaison with anti-war activities organized in the United States. The occasion will also be used to launch a mass organization, the INDOCHINESE SOLIDARITY FRONT.
April 24	Great Britain	The British FI section's youth organization, SPARTACUS LEAGUE, is planning demonstrations of solidarity with American anti-war groups. They are also attempting, thus far unsuccessfully, to form a United Front with other leftist groups for the occasion.
April 24	Italy	The Italian FI section is energetically organizing demonstrations and trying to involve as wide a spectrum of individuals and groups as possible.
April 25 -26	Belgium	The youth organization of the Belgium FI section is planning to hold a mass meeting to express solidarity with the Vietnamese and with the American anti-war movement.
April 30	New Zealand	The WELLINGTON COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM held a National Anti-war Conference on March 13-14 and decided to hold a Third National Anti-war Mobilization on April 30.
May 1	France	A Maoist extremist group, VIVE LA REVOLUTION, has decided to participate in a series of "anti-imperialist, anti-American" demonstrations in support of American groups' activities. Included in the planned actions are attacks on American diplomatic and other personnel.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-1  
Revision 3  
April 21, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-1

REVISION 3

APRIL - MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

April 21, 1971

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E-1  
Rev. 3  
April 21, 1971

NOTE

Attached is Revision 3 of Estimate E-1. Any new information incorporated into the Estimate is so indicated in the manner to the right of this paragraph. The date in the upper right hand corner of each page will reflect the date of such subsequent information.

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.

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E-1  
Rev. 3  
April 21, 1971

SUMMARY:

DOMESTIC:

Two coalitions of anti-war organizations, the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC) and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), are co-sponsoring a "mass non-violent" demonstration in Washington, D. C.\* on April 24, 1971. In addition, PCPJ coordinators have outlined a schedule, beginning April 25, 1971, and continuing through May 5, 1971, which includes rallies, teach-ins, marches, and direct actions, culminating in several days of "militant" and "non-violent disruptions," the object of which "is to close down the Federal Government sections of Washington, D. C."

FOREIGN:

NPAC and PCPJ are soliciting foreign support, including Hanoi and Peking, for the Spring demonstrations. In several foreign countries, Trotskyist elements are organizing demonstrations to support the events of April 24 in the United States. A Maoist extremist group in Paris intends to participate in anti-American demonstrations on May 1, including attacks on American diplomatic and other personnel. A leading American anti-war organizer, who has been long involved in the planning of the May demonstrations, is sending a representative to Paris in order to coordinate the demonstrations in the United States with North Vietnamese and Provisional Revolutionary Government representatives. The North Vietnamese and Cubans have been pressing for increased anti-war activities by Latin American revolutionary groups who are in contact with a representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and a representative of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY; their objectives include attacks on American installations and officials abroad, and "dramatic acts of violence" within the United States.

\* NPAC has announced a similar demonstration in San Francisco for April 24 (see NPAC Domestic Background, paragraph 13).

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Rev. 3  
April 21, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT:

Although it is extremely difficult to accurately predict the size of the demonstration for April 24, 1971, indications are that attendance will be over 100,000. Organizers privately admit that "response from campuses has been disappointing but labor and minority groups have responded well." The demonstration is co-sponsored by the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) and the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), with the support of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP), various labor unions, and twenty or more Members of Congress. It is probable that the conduct of the April 24 events will be similar to past major anti-war demonstrations held in Washington. During previous demonstrations, the overall tenor was one of peaceful protest; however, a small number of the participants engaged in rock throwing and acts of vandalism. \*

Strong efforts are being made by groups favoring disruption to rally support for the events scheduled April 25 through May 5. The events are ostensibly to be peaceful. Available information warns, however, that extensive disruptions have been planned by some factions which are likely to be beyond the control of PCPJ leadership. The disruptions allegedly will include the blocking of key bridges and major traffic arteries; sit-ins and interference with the work of Government employees. Radical leaders discussed the possibility of "knocking out" the telephone system, having Hanoi radio announce a state of insurrection and martial law in Washington, D. C., and the cutting of all power sources in the Capital. (A list of targets for traffic disruptions is included in paragraph 23 of Domestic Background, PCPJ, and details will be found in the appended "MAY DAY TACTICAL MANUAL" issued in the name of the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE.)

The principal spokesman for the PCPJ has intimated that it would take Federal troops to prevent the use of Rock Creek Park as a campsite for the demonstration.

The key to the extent and tone of the April 25 - May 5 activities lies in the response of students to the proposal that they come to Washington prepared to stay at least a week. At present, there is insufficient information on which to judge the extent of campus support. \* See insert next page for information received from the FBI subsequent to completion of this revision.

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E-1  
Rev. 3  
April 22, 1971

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"The Peninsula Concerned Citizens for Peace,  
Hampton, Virginia, plans to block Key Bridge on April 24.  
The group does not plan to participate in future actions."

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E-1  
Rev. 1  
March 4, 1971

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
April 24, 1971 Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. On December 22, 1970, a notice of demonstration was filed with U. S. Park Police by the Washington, D.C., branch of the NPAC. This group, with national offices at 2102 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and headed by Jerry GORDON, was formed in mid-summer 1970 during the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) National Emergency Conference Against Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam. Intended to unite all domestic anti-war forces, the NPAC was formed and made operational by members of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP). Previous activities of the NPAC, including demonstrations at the White House and the Ohio State House, have emphasized non-violence and compliance with any legal requirements.

2. On January 16, 1971, a meeting of the National Steering Committee of NPAC was held at Detroit. During this meeting it was decided that demonstrations would be held in both Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. In addition the meeting discussed various methods for gaining support of black minority groups and other interest groups such as labor and GI organizations. Two representatives of NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR), now the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), attended this conference and unsuccessfully attempted to induce NPAC to change the date of their demonstration to coincide with its demonstrations during early May. (It is noted that Jerry GORDON had earlier appeared before a convention of the NCAWRR in Chicago and made the same request.)

3. On February 13 and 14, 1971, the Steering Committee of the NPAC met in Washington, D.C. The Committee, attended by representatives from 28 cities, endorsed plans for the April 24, 1971, demonstration and set March 13, 1971, for its next meeting.

4. On February 19-21, 1971, the Emergency National Student Anti-War Conference, sponsored by the SMC, met at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., to map out strategy for the spring offensive. Plans for the April 24 demonstration and May 2-5 demonstration were discussed.

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Rev. 2  
April 5, 1971

5. On March 1, 1971, a meeting was held between NPAC and the National Capital Parks Service. The NPAC representatives voided their previous application and submitted the following:

"Assemble at approximately 11:00 a.m. on the Ellipse; proceed north on 17th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to 15th Street; south on 15th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; east on Pennsylvania Avenue to Constitution; east on Constitution to Delaware; Delaware to U.S. Capitol. Rally with speeches on Capitol steps after which they will disburse. Estimate of attendance revised to 40,000. Number of marshals set at 1 for 10 to 20 participants. The demonstration is expected to be peaceful."

The NPAC representatives were advised of possible denial of the parade permit on Pennsylvania Avenue between 15th and 17th and the Ellipse due to prior scheduling for other activities (baseball and departure of a visiting foreign dignitary). The meeting ended with no final decision on the permit status and another meeting was scheduled for the week of March 8.

6. On March 2, 1971, Dave DELLINGER of the PCPJ announced that his organization would co-sponsor the demonstration scheduled for April 24, 1971, with the NPAC.

7. Headquarters for the coordination and planning of the April 24, 1971, demonstration and the activities of May 1-5, 1971, has been established at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

8. Current information indicates that the April 24, 1971, action has been endorsed by U. S. Senators Hartke, McGovern and Gravel, and U. S. Representatives Ron Dellums, Bella Abzug, John Dow, Herman Badillo, Shirley Chisholm, John Conyers, Don Edwards, Charles Rangel and Benjamin Rosenthal.

9. The SMC held a meeting of its Steering Committee at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1971, to consider the April 24, 1971, demonstration at Washington, D.C. It was announced that the demonstrators desire to form at

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April 21, 1971

the Ellipse and then march past the White House to the Capitol. However, no permit has been obtained as yet for a march past the White House. SMC plans to provide 8,000 marshals to keep order during the April demonstrations.

10. It was announced that in order to carry demonstrators to the April 24 demonstration, three charter trains will leave New York City, 54 buses will leave Chicago, and 55 buses will leave Boston.

11. The BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) has endorsed the April 24, 1971, demonstration and will participate in the march as a "Pig Brigade." In view of this, the YOUNG LORDS PARTY (YLP) will probably now send a contingent as they previously indicated they would do if the BPP did.

12. Current information indicates that active duty military personnel will be involved in the forthcoming demonstrations. Following the NPAC Steering Committee meeting of March 16, it was announced that the April 24 anti-war marches in Washington and San Francisco will be led by Vietnam Veterans, active duty GI's, and active duty officers. These marches are allegedly endorsed by 1,500 individuals and organizations, including CONCERNED OFFICERS MOVEMENT (COM); [REDACTED] (USAF); Chicago VETERANS FOR PEACE; AIRMEN-SAILOR COALITION; University of Washington VETERANS FOR PEACE AGAINST THE WAR; VETERANS FOR PEACE; VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; Brig General Hugh B. HESTER (Ret.); and members of the FIRST AIR CAVALRY DIVISION, U. S. Army, now in combat in Vietnam. In addition, "sick-ins" at infirmaries and "sit-ins" at various bases have been planned. A U. S. Navy lieutenant (j.g.) formally spoke for the COM, an organization of active duty "anti-war" officers, at the March 29 NPAC Steering Committee meeting. The officer spoke of plans for a memorial service for those killed in Vietnam to be held April 23 at the National Cathedral in Washington. He stated that "since military people are encouraged to wear their uniforms to religious services, GI's need not worry about appearing in uniform on this occasion."

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April 21, 1971

13. The SMC held an anti-war conference at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, on April 4, 1971, to make additional plans and build support for the April 24 demonstrations in San Francisco. Bay area officials of the NPAC have made numerous appearances on local television stations and held press conferences to promote the San Francisco demonstrations of April 24. The NPAC will present anti-war programs in the high schools and colleges in the San Francisco area. The April 24 demonstration allegedly includes a march to Golden Gate Park where a rally will be held. NPAC leaders are soliciting support from states west of the Mississippi River. Latest information indicates that support for the demonstration in San Francisco is less than had been hoped for by the organizers. In addition, members of the violence prone Revolutionary Union "Red Family" have decided to participate in the form of an "anti-imperialist contingent" to march in the demonstration, hoping to take over the leadership. NPAC organizers, in San Francisco, anticipate 30,000 participants. Dissension is increasing between NPAC and PCPJ. The NPAC faction has placed a 24-hour guard at their offices at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

14. There are efforts to link demonstrations being planned to commemorate the anniversary of the April 24, 1965 uprising in the Dominican Republic with the anti-war demonstrations this year in the United States on the same date. The New York branch of the DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (DRP) is organizing a parade on April 24. A leader of the Trotskyist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY has advocated that the Dominican issue be added to the anti-war demonstrations of April 24 as a secondary theme.

15. A meeting was reportedly held on April 19, 1971, between Jerry GORDON, NPAC National Coordinator, and Rennie DAVIS, MAY DAY COLLECTIVE, concerning violence planned by DAVIS and the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE. Ostensibly DAVIS agreed to GORDON's demand that the May Day Group would cause no trouble on the 24th. Nevertheless, there are reports of increased dissension between PCPJ and NPAC. The NPAC faction has placed a 24-hour guard at their offices at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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April 21, 1971

16. Information available indicates that organizers for the 24th are planning for a minimum of 100,000 participants. They have privately stated that the response to date is "nearly doubled" that of the comparable period prior to the November 1969 moratorium which the Metropolitan Police Department estimated at over 280,000. Several charter trains and 800 charter buses have been hired throughout the Eastern U. S. to transport participants to Washington, D. C.

17. Demonstrators have been given Government approval for the following itinerary on April 24, 1971:

Assemble on the Ellipse; proceed via "E" Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; and Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol.

Reportedly, 40 motorcycles will lead the march. Marshals have been instructed, "You are not a policeman; you do not struggle with the disruptors; you just leave them behind." The marshals were also instructed that it was not their responsibility to protect the speakers platform in the event of a rumored attack on it. YIPPIES and WEATHERMAN are reported to consider the Members of Congress and "the Establishment" who will attend as "sell-outs" and to be planning such an attack.

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E-1  
Rev. 1  
March 4, 1971

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
May 2-5, 1971, Demonstration

DOMESTIC BACKGROUND:

1. In August 1970, the NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM announced plans to block bridges leading into Washington and roads to the Pentagon and the CIA during October or November 1970; however, these plans did not materialize.

2. Since September 1970, Rennie DAVIS, member of the Chicago 7, has advocated the formation of political collectives to converge on Washington, D.C., during May 1971, in an effort to "paralyze the government until the war ends."

3. In mid-December 1970, members of the NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA), led by President David IFSHIN, met with representatives of the NORTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, and the SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION STUDENT UNION to sign the "Joint People's Peace Treaty."

The Treaty calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual cease-fire, discussion to secure the release of all American prisoners of war, and procedures established to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing forces. Further, the Treaty calls for an "end to the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released."

A provisional coalition government would be established to organize democratic election, with all parties agreeing to respect the "results of elections in which all South Vietnam can participate freely without the presence of foreign troops." The Treaty pledges that Americans and Vietnamese will respect the "independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the Geneva Convention and not interfere with the internal affairs of these two countries."

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Rev. 1  
March 4, 1971

4. In a Chicago television broadcast on January 2, 1971, representatives of the NSA stated that, "if the President hasn't responded to the People's Peace Treaty and the government has not stopped the war by May 1, it is incumbent upon the people of the United States to stop the government. To stop the government it will be necessary to have 100 cars blocking traffic on the road to the Pentagon on Monday morning, May 3rd, and acts of civil disobedience will occur at the CIA building, HEW, and Mr. Nixon's house." These acts are alleged to be "non-violent."

5. During the weekend of January 8-10, 1971, the National Conference of the NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION (NCAWRR) was held in Chicago, Illinois. Seventy-five organizations, including the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), were invited to the conference. During the conference Jerry GORDON, National Director, NPAC, requested that the NCAWRR demonstration be unified with the NPAC demonstration scheduled in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco on April 24, 1971. GORDON stressed the need for non-violent demonstrations; however, his presentation and request were ignored by the conference attendees. Approximately 350 persons attended the "confused" conference which resulted in a walkout of some 320 delegates because of fights and arguments. The only significant thing accomplished at the conference was the scheduling of another meeting to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 30, 1971.

6. The Administrative Committee of the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee met on January 26, 1971, in New York City. During this meeting Dr. Sidney PECK, a former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), proposed a "7 days in May" demonstration with May 5 as the principal date. PECK urged organization of federal employees and that attempts be made to "force Congress to pass legislation against the war."

7. During the weekend of January 30-31, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee," of the NCAWRR was held in Detroit, Michigan. The committee of 70-100 delegates from NCAWRR member organizations was concerned with the coordination of three major activities:

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Rev. 1  
March 4, 1971

- (1) The "People's Peace Treaty"
- (2) April 2-4 actions in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr.
- (3) The May 2-5 massive assembly in Washington, D.C., and National Moritorium

The "Continuation Committee" invited the NPAC to join the NCAWRR May demonstration. A representative of NPAC read a letter from Jerry GORDON which agreed to support the NCAWRR actions; however, the NPAC still plans to hold the previously planned April 24 demonstration. Additionally, the NPAC representative suggested the possibility of a "Joint Spring Calendar" between the two groups, but the proposal was rejected by the "Continuation Committee." The "Continuation Committee" also rejected the previously threatened plan to block transportation arteries into the nation's capital. The final action of the Committee meeting was to change the name from NCAWRR to PCPJ.

8. During the weekend of February 5-7, 1971, a "Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace" was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and sponsored by the U.S. NSA. The conference confirmed the date of May 5, 1971, for a "National Moritorium" in Washington, D.C.

9. On February 23, 1971, the VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE made arrangements to charter 17 coaches from the Penn Central Railroad to transport approximately 1,000 demonstrators to Washington for the May 2 demonstrations.

10. Beginning on the weekend of February 26-28, 1971, the PCPJ will sponsor training sessions in demonstration tactics. Additionally, the PCPJ is preparing organizational manuals for the planned Washington activities.

11. On February 27-28, 1971, a meeting of the "Continuation Committee" of the PCPJ was held in Washington, D.C. At this meeting it was decided, over the protest of Rennie DAVIS, to co-sponsor the demonstration planned on April 24 with the NPAC. Additionally, the anti-war leaders of the PCPJ expanded their participation to include daily protest activities from April 25 through May 5. Previously

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Rev. 2  
April 1, 1971

announced plans of the PCPJ had included demonstrations from May 2 through May 5 only.

12. At a news conference on March 2, 1971, it was formally announced by coalition leaders that the protest campaign of the PCPJ had been broadened to include the domestic issues of poverty and racism. In extending the campaign to domestic issues, the PCPJ made a joint statement of mutual support with the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), led by George WILEY, and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), led by the Reverend Ralph ABERNATHY. The statement was also endorsed by David IFSHIN of the NSA; Al HUBBARD, National Chairman of the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR; Representative Ronald DELLUMS of California; and Representative Bella ABZUG of New York.

13. The PCPJ held a meeting of its Continuations Committee at Chicago, Illinois, March 20-21, 1971. The purpose of the meeting, which was attended by some 60 individuals, was to make additional plans for the forthcoming demonstrations and work out internal differences within the PCPJ. On the previous day, March 19, 1971, the MAY TASK FORCE of the PCPJ met to coordinate its activities with Hosea WILLIAMS, Program Director of the SCLC. It was subsequently decided that the SCLC will be furnished funds to transport up to 800 individuals from the South to participate in an SCLC-sponsored demonstration in New York City in early April. The SCLC and the NWRO are sponsoring demonstrations April 1-4, 1971, to commemorate the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr., and demand increased welfare rights for poor people. The SCLC action will include a mule train demonstration at Wall Street, New York City, following which the mule train will proceed to Washington to take part in the April 24 demonstrations. It was decided the period April 24-30, 1971, will include the massive peaceful demonstration on April 24, 1971, followed by extensive lobbying at all Government agencies. The demonstrators plan to use "traditional tactics of non-violent direct action" with only small isolated instances of "non-violent civil disobedience unless insensitive over-reaction by police and the Government force a moral confrontation."

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Rev. 2  
April 1, 1971

The period May 1-5, 1971, will also include "non-violent action" by small groups of demonstrators who will develop "non-violent actions at multiple locations in Washington, D.C." If the Government is "insensitive" to the demands of the PCPJ, massive civil disobedience will be employed.

14. Headquarters for the coordination and planning of the April 24, 1971, demonstration and the activities of May 1-5, 1971, has been established at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

15. Rennie DAVIS, moving force of the May Day Collective, has attended various meetings during March 1971 soliciting support for his non-violent disruptive civil disobedience.

At a meeting on March 15, 1971, at St. Stephen's Church, Washington, D. C., attended by approximately 250 hard-core militants, DAVIS stated that the militant group would gather on a farm called "Peace City" some distance from Washington, D. C., and begin their march at that point, arriving in Washington, D. C., the first week of May, at which time they would engage in acts of non-violent civil disobedience. He indicated that, by doing this, the members of the group would be "up tight" by that time. One of the tactics he mentioned would be to block traffic as it entered Washington, D. C., in the morning and then to rally at the White House or U. S. Capitol, so the police would be unable to use certain tactics since they would be in "the eye of the press."

DAVIS has intimated that the main strategy he was aiming for during the May Action was to have thousands of people in the Washington, D. C., area. If this were accomplished, underground WEATHERMAN could be present and engage in "hit and run tactics."

16. Indications are that "Peace City" may be located in Clarke County, Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains on Virginia Route 605, near intersection of Virginia Route 604. Additionally, planning by the May Day Collective faction has mentioned the region around Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, as a camping ground for out of town demonstrators. An associate of DAVIS is also attempting to purchase an 80 acre farm near Leesburg, Virginia.

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17. The following is the calendar of actions which will occur at Washington, D. C., on April 25 through May 5:

- April 25 - Religious services, leafleting of churches and the Metropolitan Police Department
- April 26 - Possible attempts to lobby and disrupt Government activity at the following agencies: CIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, WHITE HOUSE, EOB, and the PENTAGON
- April 27 - Leafleting and lobbying will occur at SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS
- April 28 - Leafleting and lobbying will occur at the INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
- April 29 - Leafleting, lobbying and possible picketing at the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- April 30 - Leafleting and lobbying at the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- May 1 - Most of May Day participants, including the SCLC mule train, arrive at Algonquin Peace City in Rock Creek Park. "Peace Treaty celebration rock show"
- May 2 - "SOUL SUNDAY" - Religious services and a rally held at Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds
- May 3-4 - "Sit-ins," traffic stoppage, and civil disobedience at WHITE HOUSE, PENTAGON, CIA, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, and DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

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May 5 - "Massive" demonstration at the UNITED STATES CAPITOL, and the "Moratorium on business as usual" across the nation. "Seige" of CAPITOL to last until the Peoples Peace Treaty is ratified or all demonstrators are arrested.

18. As a result of increasing dissension between leaders of NPAC and certain members of PCPJ with the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC), the MDC may move its location.

19. The FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC) has granted permission for the use of a 50 watt Citizens Band transmitter and 20 5-watt mobile transceivers by the Washington Emergency Medical Organization. This group has installed the base station at 1029 Vermont Avenue. (It may also be moved.) The net will be tested during the April 24th demonstrations, but will be used to coordinate disruptive activities during the subsequent April 25 - May 5, 1971 demonstrations. The call sign is KUY-268 and channels 1, 5, 8 and 10 will be utilized. In addition, the base unit is equipped with a UHF scanner with 6 crystals tuned to all MPD frequencies. A code has been developed for actual broadcast in order to make monitoring, by authorities, more difficult.

20. May Day demonstration leaders are circulating information that the Government will spread rumors in an attempt to disrupt the demonstrations. Such rumors will be: the military will use helicopters armed with gas guns; live ammunition will be issued to D. C. National Guard and the Army; Virginia State Police and Maryland State Police will be utilized in the District and will use brutality.

21. During the demonstration on May 3, 1971, some demonstrators plan to go to the South Vietnamese Embassy, "surround it" and otherwise cause disruptions.

22. Members of the MDC are attempting to ascertain the home addresses of various cabinet officials, particularly those of STATE and DEFENSE. Some leaders have considered organizing demonstrations at the home of these officials.

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23. The targets for the May 3 disruption of Washington are broken into two categories: (1) traffic circles, and (2) bridges. These targets, if blocked early in the morning, will seal off the Federal Triangle area of Washington and the Pentagon. The targets have been selected by the PCPJ leaders, and deal directly with the Federal Government and have a "minimum impact on the surrounding Black community." Included as an attachment to this Estimate is a copy of the tactical manual, published by the PCPJ, which gives strategy, tactics, sites, and other information relating to the traffic disruptions. The following is a list of the 21 targets for traffic disruptions on May 3-4:

- 1)\* Key Bridge, Virginia side. Rosslyn Plaza.
- 2) Key Bridge, D. C. side. M St., 34th St., 35th St.
- 3) Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, Virginia side. Route 66.
- 4) Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, D.C. side. Rock Creek Parkway.
- 5) Arlington Memorial Bridge, Virginia side. Memorial Drive, Arlington Ridge Road (Rt. 110).
- 6) Arlington Memorial Bridge, D. C. side. Rock Creek Parkway, Ohio Drive South.
- 7)\* Washington Blvd. Highway 110.
- 8) Traffic Loop just west of Pentagon. Washington Blvd., Columbia Pike, Shirley Highway.
- 9)\* Shirley Highway just south of the Pentagon.
- 10) Rochambeau Bridge, Virginia side. D. C.-bound traffic on Routes 95 and 1.
- 11)\* George Mason Memorial Bridge, Virginia side. Virginia-bound traffic on Routes 95 and 1.
- 12) 14th St. Bridge Complex, D. C. side.
- 13)\* Washington Circle. K St., Pennsylvania Ave., New Hampshire Ave.
- 14)\* DuPont Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Connecticut Ave., New Hampshire Ave.
- 15) Scott Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Rhode Island Ave., 16th St.
- 16) Thomas Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Vermont Ave., 14th St.

\* Denotes Major Targets

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- 17) Mt. Vernon Square. Massachusetts Ave., New York Ave., K St.
- 18) Commodore Intersection, Massachusetts Ave., and New York Ave.
- 19) Stanton Park Square. Massachusetts Ave., Maryland Ave.
- 20) Seward Square. Pennsylvania Ave., North Carolina Ave.
- 21) Folger Park. North Carolina Ave., D St.

24. An unevaluated report suggests that an attempt will be made to "launch" the Washington Monument, using 53 pounds of C-3 plastic explosives. In addition, posters depicting the Monument in two pieces have been circulated in Washington, D. C.

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NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)  
and the  
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)  
April-May Demonstrations

FOREIGN BACKGROUND:

1. Foreign involvement in the anti-war demonstrations planned for April-May 1971 in Washington, D.C., currently centers around the activities of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM, the principal coordinating organization for actions in support of the U.S. anti-war movement; and the "People's Peace Treaty" between the U.S. anti-war movement and the North and South Vietnamese Communists.

2. The question of international support for the May 1971 demonstrations in the United States was first raised at the World Conference on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, held in Stockholm on November 28-30, 1970, under the sponsorship of the INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE (ILC), which is the permanent secretariat of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. At the November Conference in Stockholm, the two most active leaders of the 35-member American delegation were David DELLINGER and Sidney PECK who had traveled to Hanoi immediately prior to the Conference. They led the American delegates at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE in seeking approval for a worldwide "day of demonstration" either at the end of April or on May 1, 1971, to provide international support for the anti-war demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and other key American cities.

3. At the conference, DELLINGER described plans for a massive, non-violent disruption of business as usual in Washington, D.C., beginning in May 1971. DELLINGER noted that this proposal had been discussed by a wide range of diverse forces, many of which had been quarreling among themselves during the past few months, but that both the proposal for the demonstrations in Washington and for a peace treaty between the peoples of the United States and North Vietnam have received a very good response. His purpose in coming to Stockholm, DELLINGER said, was to appeal to the members of the conference to take formal

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action with the American peace movement in order to put an end to the American "military monster," to stop aggression in Vietnam, and to bring about a total withdrawal of American troops.

4. Although the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE endorsed a general program of support for anti-war activities in the United States, it rejected the proposal to include the May 1 demonstration on its calendar of dates for worldwide actions. The conference leadership, backed by the Communist front WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (WCP) and the Soviet delegation, opposed this date because it conflicted with various traditional leftist events scheduled for May Day. The WCP did, however, designate May 7, 1971, the first anniversary of the death of the Kent State University students, as an international day of solidarity with the American peace movement; and, in early April 1971, it agreed to call on national and international groups to join the American movement in its demonstrations on May 3-5, 1971. The WCP and the SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE, on April 3-4, 1971, the third anniversary of the death of Martin Luther KING, Jr., also expressed solidarity with the United States organizations which are "fighting against hunger, repression, and the war in Indochina." The WCP further informed Ralph ABERNATHY of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), [redacted] of the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO), and [redacted] of the PCPJ, of its support for their current struggles with respect to the preceding. The SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE separately expressed its solidarity with the PCPJ.

5. The North Vietnamese delegation at the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, concerned over the flagging U. S. anti-war movement, urged the Americans to adopt an earlier date for the demonstrations on the grounds that the May 1 date did not leave enough time for follow-up action prior to June 30, 1971, the day which Mrs. Nguyen Thi BINH, head of the delegation of the PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT (PRG) of South Vietnam in Paris, had named as the deadline for the withdrawal of all U. S. forces. The U. S. delegation agreed to attempt some type of action on April 3-4, 1971, the anniversary of the death of Martin

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Luther KING, Jr., but it was skeptical about the practicability of organizing any massive demonstrations by that date. Despite its rejection of May 1 as a day of international support for the U. S. anti-war movement, the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE did include the April 3-4 date in its international calendar for actions of solidarity with the American peace movement.

6. Since the rather acrimonious conclusion of the Conference, however, there has been a change in the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE leadership's position toward the May actions in the United States. Information Letter No. 5 of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, dated December 20, 1970, lists May 1-16, 1971, as a period when "the U. S. movement will mobilize massive nationwide action to end the war against Indochina during the first two weeks of May, one year after NIXON's invasion of Cambodia." In the first Information Letter of 1971, dated March 17, 1971, the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE's Executive Committee appears to have adjusted to the American schedule of anti-war demonstrations and has proposed an International Fortnight of Protest, April 24 - May 8, in support of the American demonstrations. No details are available on specific plans for demonstrations resulting from this proposal. In mid-April, the NPAC requested the ILC to intercede with Hanoi and Peking and ask them to send telegrams to the NPAC in support of the NPAC's April 24 demonstrations. The ILC, not wishing to become involved in a dispute between the NPAC and the PCPJ, has not yet decided whether or not to honor the request.

7. Following the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos in early February 1971, the ILC called a meeting of its Executive Committee at the initiative of its Soviet representative and the North Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Sweden. The Soviets provided the funding for this meeting which was attended by two Americans: [redacted] who represented the PCPJ; and [redacted] the United States COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) representative to the WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE (WCP) headquarters in Helsinki.

8. DOUTHARD was a key speaker at the meeting, outlining the action plans for May 1971 in the United States and soliciting the international support of the STOCKHOLM

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CONFERENCE. DOUTHARD announced that the PEOPLES COALITION intended to hold "the greatest protest movement since that of Martin Luther KING in the 1960's" in which hundreds of thousands of persons would converge on Washington, D. C., blockading the Capitol, the White House, and the Pentagon. DOUTHARD's address was reportedly well received by the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE Executive Committee meeting. The Executive Committee did not, however, commit itself to any specific plans to support the U. S. May actions. The Committee's final resolution recommended launching an "information campaign" to neutralize "Nixon's propaganda" and sent a message of solidarity to the COORDINATING COMMITTEE of the PCPJ which was meeting at the same time in Washington, D. C. The Stockholm group also agreed to send a 10-member international delegation to Paris on March 8, 1971, to participate in meetings between the Vietnamese Communists and a large American delegation, sponsored by the PEOPLES COALITION, to discuss "peace plans." The American delegation, which arrived in Paris on March 4, 1971, held meetings with the North Vietnamese and with representatives of the PRG of South Vietnam. Some of the American delegates also met with U. S. Ambassador David BRUCE.

9. The PEOPLES COALITION-sponsored American delegation, which called itself the CITIZENS CONFERENCE ON ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA, visited Paris March 5-9, 1971. It consisted of approximately 171 persons representing most American anti-war factions and including a hardcore of activists. [redacted]

[redacted] of the INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF DISARMAMENT AND PEACE, and a member of the international delegation sent to Paris by the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, was very active with the group. She attended all of the group's Steering Committee meetings, briefed them on how to handle themselves with the North Vietnamese (DRV) and the PRG representatives, and suggested questions they should ask the Saigon regime's representatives. The DRV and PRG representatives did not promise assistance of any kind to the American delegation or to the PEOPLES COALITION. They did, however, urge that everything be done to promote the anti-war movement and thereby assist the DRV and PRG.

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10. Rennard (Rennie) Gordon DAVIS has stated that he has received a great deal of support from Madame Nguyen

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Thi BINH, head of the PRG delegation. According to DAVIS, Madame BINH and Xuan THUY, the North Vietnamese representative at the Paris Peace Talks, believe that the Spring actions are absolutely crucial; that the anti-war movement has to be unified; and are counting heavily on the success of the May demonstrations. On April 19, Madame BINH issued a statement calling for unity and better coordination on the part of the American peace movement to more effectively exert pressure on President NIXON. To assure closer liaison with the Vietnamese in Paris, DAVIS is sending an American to Paris to open an office to coordinate the demonstrations in the U. S. with Madame BINH and with groups in various foreign cities who will engage in concurrent demonstrations in May. Duong Dinh THAO, spokesman of the PRG Paris delegation, has told European anti-war activists to concentrate on support for and solidarity with American pacifist groups. He emphasized that demonstrations in the United States in late April were of special significance, and that European organizations supporting Vietnam should organize demonstrations of solidarity with American pacifists around that date. A member of the FRANCO-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION has said that his group would continue its plan to launch a campaign in the United States against American war crimes, beginning on April 24.

11. The North Vietnamese and the Cubans have been pressing for increased activities by Latin American groups to support the anti-war effort. This is to be accomplished abroad through attacks on American installations and officials, and domestically, through "dramatic acts of violence." A United Front of representatives in Paris of Latin American revolutionary organizations is deeply involved in trying to implement the above and is in contact with representatives of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP).

12. There are efforts to link demonstrations being planned to commemorate the anniversary of the April 24, 1965 uprising in the Dominican Republic with the anti-war demonstrations this year in the United States on the same date. The New York Branch of the DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PRD) is organizing a parade on April 24. A leader of the Trotskyist SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) has advocated that the Dominican issue be added to the anti-war

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demonstrations of April 24 as a secondary theme. The United Front, mentioned in paragraph 11 above, is seeking support from the BPP for activities being planned for seven days of solidarity with the revolutionary movements of Latin America beginning April 24, with particular emphasis on the Dominican Republic.

13. A representative of the ALL JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST A AND H BOMBS will go from Japan to Washington, D. C., in connection with the NPAC demonstrations on April 24, 1971.

14. The American anti-war demonstrations have received coverage and comment in the media of the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, and Communist China. Moscow and Peking have both reported U. S. anti-war activity in early April; but while Soviet media have picked up reports of the big events slated for the 24th, Peking so far has mentioned specific demonstrations only after the fact. Hanoi's first reference to the Spring protests, past or projected, appeared on April 9; its first publicity for authoritative DRV support of the Spring events appeared on the 17th.

15. Developments abroad involving activities in particular countries to support the April-May demonstrations in the United States include the following:

Spring 1971	France	MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX, a coordinating committee for anti-Vietnam war activities, has ordered its National Bureau to contact leaders of 42 organizations to prepare "new initiatives" against the Indochina War.
Spring 1971	Sweden	The SWEDISH VIETNAM COMMITTEE has been discussing various programs that could be undertaken in support of American demonstrations, but has not decided on a particular course of action.

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April 1	Vietnam	Members of the NORTH VIETNAM STUDENT UNION and members of the SAIGON STUDENT UNION were scheduled to conduct a ceremony in their respective countries to promulgate the contents of the Peoples Peace Treaty.
April 22-26	Belgium	The BELGIAN REGIONAL VIETNAM COMMITTEES, convened by the Belgian Communist Party front, the UNION FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE, plan to conduct a Vietnam Solidarity Week. It will include demonstrations of solidarity with American anti-war activities and the appearance of four or five young South Vietnamese National Liberation Front activists. The visit of these Vietnamese is being arranged through the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH.
April 24	Canada	The Vietnamese have requested the Canadian section of the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (FI) to arrange for a Vietnamese to come from Paris to Windsor to "influence" the demonstrations in Detroit.
April 24	Great Britain	The British FI section's youth organization, SPARTACUS LEAGUE, is planning demonstrations of solidarity with American anti-war groups. They are also attempting, thus far unsuccessfully, to form a United Front with other leftist groups for the occasion.
April 24	Italy	The Italian FI section is energetically organizing demonstrations and trying to involve as wide a spectrum of individuals and groups as possible.

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April 24 - May 8	Worldwide	The Executive Committee of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM has proposed an International Fortnight of Protest to align with the American program. No details are available on demonstrations or actions to be included.
April 25-26	Belgium	The youth organization of the Belgian FI section is planning to hold a mass meeting to express solidarity with the Vietnamese and with the American anti-war movement.
April 30	Australia	A National Anti-war Conference, which was held in Sydney on February 17-21, 1971, recommended that April, May and June be months of intensive activity with massive nationwide actions to be held on April 30, May 30 and June 30. This is being sponsored by the AUSTRALIAN VIETNAM MORATORIUM CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE in which the Communist Party of Australia plays a major role.
May 1	France	A Maoist extremist group, VIVE LA REVOLUTION, and the ex-GAUCHE PROLETARIENNE (now called the MOUVEMENT DU 27 MAI), have decided to participate in a series of "anti-imperialist, anti-American" demonstrations in support of American groups' activities. Included in the planned actions are attacks on American diplomatic and other personnel.
May 3-5	Finland	The PCPJ has called upon the WCP to organize "militant non-violent" actions at the American Embassy and at American businesses in Finland on this date.

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May 3-5	Worldwide	The WCP plans to issue a call for all national and international organizations to join the American movement in demonstrations on May 3-5.
May 7	France	Meeting of the SECOURS ROUGE, and associated Trotskyist organizations, to provide support for the Indo-chinese revolution.
May 8	Sweden	The INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE of the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM will hold a Preparatory Meeting for a WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ON INDOCHINA in Stockholm. The TRADE UNION CONFERENCE is being planned for the Fall of 1971 and will include American Trade Unionists, but apparently no American delegates will be invited to the Preparatory Meeting.
May 9	France	The French-Vietnamese Friendship Association plans to hold a day of solidarity with Vietnam on May 9. Meetings will be held simultaneously in a number of French cities. This activity is sponsored by the 40-42 organizations which are involved in the May 10, 1971, rally at Vincennes, including the MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX, the COMITE NATIONAL D'ACTION POUR LE SOUTIEN ET LA VICTOIRE DU PEUPLE VIETNAMAIEN, PARTI COMMUNISTE FRANCAIS, OBJECTIF 72, CONFEDERATION GENERALE DU TRAVAIL, CONFEDERATION FRANCAISE DEMOCRATIQUE DU TRAVAIL, SYNDICAT NATIONAL DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE and the SYNDICAT NATIONAL DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR. The demonstrations, in principle, will be non-violent. A delegation may visit the U. S. Embassy in Paris.

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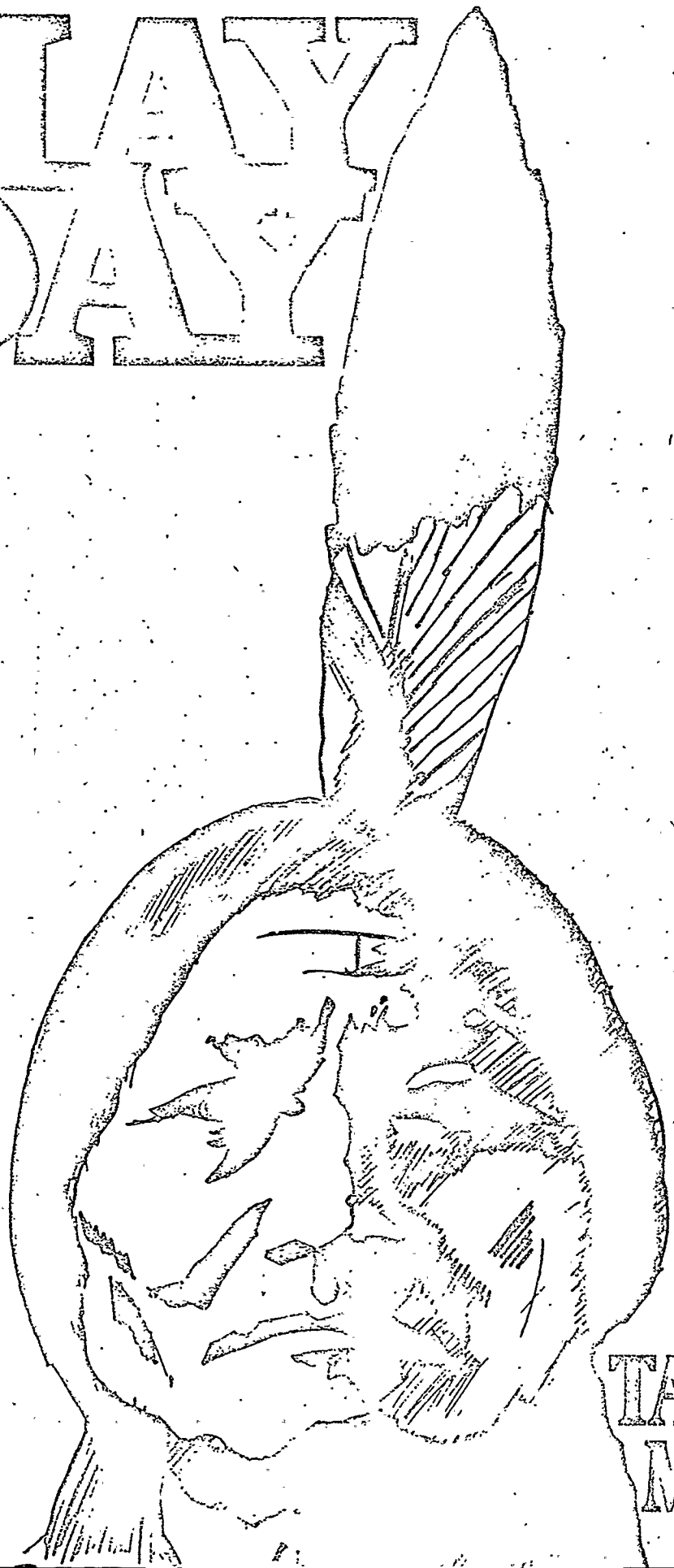
May 10	France	An anti-war rally in the Bois de Vincennes with 40-42 organizations participating.
May 13-16	Worldwide	The WCP plans to give special attention to the United States struggle and its lessons for all those struggles for peace and justice throughout the world at the WCP Assembly in Budapest, May 13-16. Will include one mass anti-war rally.
May 14	France	Tentative plans for a mass anti-war meeting at the Mutualite Hall of representatives of 40-42 organizations. Sponsored by the CENTRE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNISTES, LUTTE OUVRIERE, PARTI SOCIALISTE UNIFIE, CONFEDERATION FRANCAISE DEMOCRATIQUE DU TRAVAIL, CONFEDERATION GENERALE DU TRAVAIL, LIGUE COMMUNISTE, and SECOURS ROUGE on the theme "Six Hours for Indochina." Plans are for the launching of the "Indo-chinese Solidarity Committee" at this meeting, which was postponed from April 24.
May 15-16	France	Mass demonstrations of Trotskyists, led by the LIGUE COMMUNISTE, the French FI Section, on the themes of the centenary of the Paris Commune and the "Struggle for Victory in Indo-China."
May 17	Netherlands	Actions planned by the VIETNAM MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE OF THE NETHERLANDS.
May 26	France	Formal meeting site unknown of the COMITE NATIONAL D'ACTION POUR LE SOUTIEN ET LA VICTOIRE DU PEUPLE VIETNAMEIEN, sponsored by the French Communist Party (CPF) to launch "genuine" political action in favor of the DRV/PRG as opposed to mass demonstrations which the CPF believes may be counter-productive.

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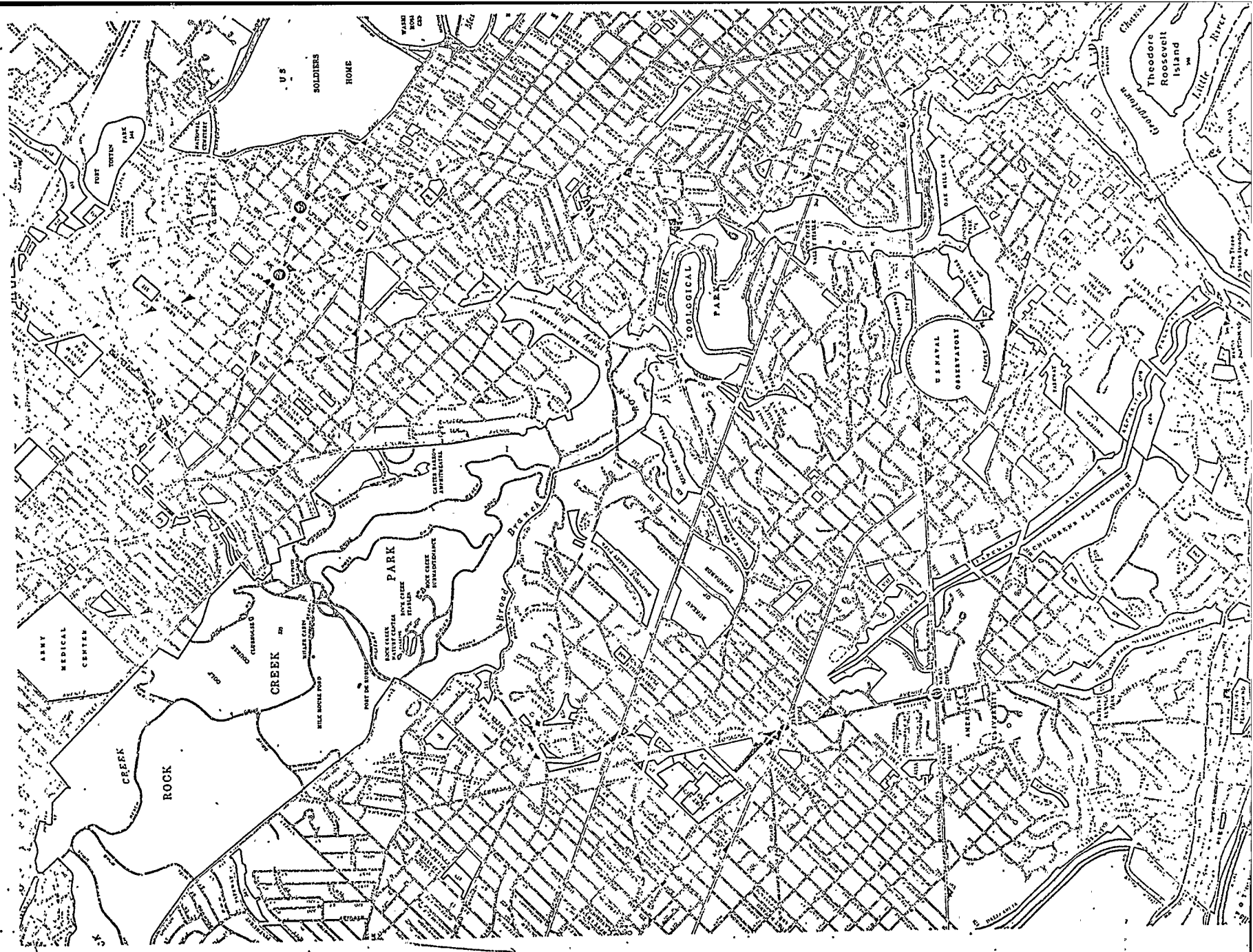
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# MAY DAY



TACTICAL  
MANUAL





## INTRODUCTION

This manual is a first for a national action. The Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace decided to organize Mayday on a regional decentralized basis. This means no "National Organizers." You do the organizing. This means no "movement generals" making tactical decisions you have to carry out. Your region makes the tactical decisions within the discipline of nonviolent civil disobedience laid down by the Ann Arbor Conference. That is why this manual was produced.

This manual is a supplement to the Mayday Orientation Sessions, which will be held April 3, 10, 17. If it is impossible for your region to send representatives to one of the sessions this manual will give you the basic information you need.

Coordination is being handled by the Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective, in D.C. The last page of this manual has a form you should send in as soon as you can answer the listed questions about your region. If you fail to mail or call in the answers to the questions there will be no D.C. logistical support for your region.

The words and target photographs in this manual were done by the Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective. The Mayday Collective is politically responsible to the Student and Youth Coordinating Committee which grew out of the Ann Arbor Conference. The Ann Arbor Conference is responsible for Mayday.

All graphics, layout and production work on this manual was done by brothers and sisters from WIN magazine, located at 339 Lafayette St., N.Y.C. 10012. We were lucky they thought enough of Mayday to do this manual. WIN is published every two weeks and relates to what's happening—the anti-war movement, counter-culture, ecology, etc.—from a nonviolent perspective. Subscribe if you can. It only costs \$5.00 a year.

Love from the Mayday Collective,  
Jerry Coffin

P.S. As you read through you will see that Mayday is an action, a time period, a state of mind and a bunch of people. Be free.

## I. ON NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This is not a polemic. It is not designed to convince you to become a pacifist or argue against the theory of armed revolutionary struggle or people's war. It is an explanation of the tactic we will be using during the Mayday actions. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. It was decided by the Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace which issued the call for the Mayday actions that this was the most valid tactic for this period.

In brief, the aim of the Mayday actions is to raise the social cost of the war to a level unacceptable to America's rulers. To do this we seek to create the spectre of social chaos while maintaining the support or at least toleration of the broad masses of American people. It is felt that given the current political climate in this country, it is suicidal to isolate ourselves from the 73% of the American people who wish an immediate end to the war.

The strategy that was developed at the Ann Arbor Conference sought to build support among the American people through the mass distribution and ratification of the People's Peace Treaty. With that basic "base building" well under way we would engage then in disruptive actions in major government centers, primarily Washington, D.C., (creating the spectre of social chaos) that would be supported by the "base". The tactic of nonviolent civil disobedience was chosen because it could be used effectively to disrupt government functions and yet still be interpreted favorably to the broad non-demonstrating masses of Americans. Also by engaging in nonviolent disruptions we severely limit the containment and dispersal options of the government and lessen the likelihood of coming into violent conflict with the G.I.s who will be ordered to disperse us and who we wish to win to our side.

America is a violent country. We are raised on a diet of violence, and therefore we feel we understand it. Nonviolent civil disobedience on the other hand is widely misunderstood and the extent of most people's knowledge is inaccurate characterizations. We need to be clear that we are not talking about an exercise in martyrdom; we are not talking about negotiated arrests; we are talking about using a tactic to attain an objective. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. The objective is to close down the Federal government sections of Washington, D.C., by blocking traffic arteries during the early morning rush hours of May 3 and 4.

A working definition of nonviolent civil disobedience in this context would be A) the actions we engage in are non-violent which means we don't trash or street fight; B) we are "civil" which means we will try to express our solidarity and friendship with G.I.'s and attempt to see the rank and file policeman as a member of the working class who's simply on the wrong side; C) We will be disobedient which means no matter what anyone says, no matter what laws we break we are going to reach our action target—the roads, bridges, and traffic circles leading into the Federal areas of Washington—and we will not leave our action targets until we have succeeded in our target objective or until we are arrested.

In earlier days the small pacifist groups developed out of necessity and preference a type of nonviolent civil disobedience that we could call the traditional school. Crudely put,

this involved a very small group of people engaging in a "moral witness" or action that involved them breaking a specific law, almost always with advance notice to authorities. Much of the early civil rights actions—such as lunch counter sit-ins—followed this model. Recently another form of nonviolent civil disobedience has developed. This conforms more with our new life style. It is free, joyous, exciting, fun. It's yuppies throwing money on the floor of the N.Y. Stock Exchange, draft card burnings in Central Park, the invasion and takeover of the N.Y. Tax offices during the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Sgt. Sunshine of the S.F. Police dept. lighting up a joint in front of the S.F. Police Building.

At the same time this new mode of action was developing among the white youth movement, nonviolent civil disobedience was being used in new ways by third world groups. Martin Luther King, Jr., pioneered the use of mass nonviolent civil disobedience in this country to challenge government racist policies. The Birmingham movement is perhaps the best example of these actions. Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee consistently broke injunctions and picketing laws as they organized California farm workers and used nonviolent civil disobedience including sit-ins and shop-ins to enforce the grape and now the lettuce boycott. We're talking of combining this experience with our life culture to create Mayday in Washington.

Flash on Gandhi—An organic food vegetarian, a stone Indian culture freak who met the English Viceroy of India in a loincloth and organized civil disobedience campaigns which paralyzed entire sections of India—what comes to mind is thousands of us with bamboo flutes, tambourines, flowers and balloons moving out in the early light of morning to paralyze the traffic arteries of the American military repression government nerve center. Creativeness, joy, and life against bureaucracy and grim death. That's nonviolent civil disobedience; That's Mayday.

Finally, if for philosophical, political, or emotional reasons any people feel they cannot adhere to the tactic adopted by the Ann Arbor Conference we strongly urge them to stay-home or engage in actions they organize at other times or other places. We feel it is reprehensible and manipulative to expose people who respond to the Mayday call for nonviolent civil disobedience to be exposed to forms of actions for which they are not prepared. In addition we expect large numbers of agent provocateurs to be present during Mayday. We think it would be unfortunate for brothers and sisters who are unable to adopt the style, discipline and tactics decided on through a long collective process to be mislabeled and dealt with as agent provocateurs.

## II. THE SPRING PERIOD

The Mayday actions are to occur in the May 1-7 period. Mayday, however, should be seen in the context of an entire spring offensive that will begin the first week of April, reach a high point in May and continue on into the summer.

The schedule for the Spring Offensive is:

APRIL 2-5: "Tribute in action to Martin Luther King."



These actions are organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Welfare Rights Organization and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. There is a special emphasis on New York with a march on Wall Street on Monday, April 5, led by the SCLC Mule Train.

APRIL 10: Women's March on the Pentagon

APRIL 18-23: Operation Dewey Canyon III organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War will take place in Washington, D.C. Vietnam vets, their families and the families of POW's and GI's killed in Vietnam will engage in intensive lobbying, vigils and guerrilla theater depicting search and destroy missions, torture and other activities of US forces in Indochina.

APRIL 24: "Algonquin Peace City," the encampment area for Mayday, opens in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C.

April 24: Mass, legal, peaceful anti-war demonstration in Washington D.C. by National Peace Action Coalition and PCPJ.

APRIL 26-30: Peoples Lobby in Washington, D.C. organized by People's Coalition for Peace & Justice. Will include civil disobedience at selected government buildings and congressional offices.

MAY 1-7: Mayday International—Major demonstrations will take place in large cities around the world. These actions will express solidarity with our Mayday and will focus on U.S. foreign policy. In South Vietnam the people of the large cities will rise up in massive street demonstrations challenging the U.S. presence.

MAY 16: Armed Forces Day. Support for anti-war GI actions at bases across the country.

MAY 25-28: NATO International Conference on Cities in Indianapolis. Nixon and other heads of state will be greeted with massive demonstrations.

## THE MAYDAY SCENARIO

### Saturday, April 24: Algonquin Peace City Opens

The first national implementation of the peace treaty is planned in Rock Creek Park, an Indian woodlawn area of 1,754 acres about 4 miles long and one mile wide in Washington, D.C. Algonquin Indians were the first inhabitants in this ancient mountain range. In late April, we'll settle again, along the drier ridges with the pignut and mockernut, hickory, white ash, black cherry, the yellow poplar and beech, being careful and loving of nature. Regions and constituent groups can set up living communities or villages in one of the 70 odd picnic groves where there are tables, benches, sanitary facilities and usually a fireplace. People should bring their own tents, blankets, flashlights, transistor radio, rice and other foods, along with a cooking pot.

To cut down on confusion and ecological injury to our peace city, cars should not be driven into Rock Creek Park. Some people may want to park on the edge of Washington and walk into the city. Others may want to drive into the downtown Washington area and take buses to their villages. Bus transportation between the Washington Monument Grounds and Algonquin Peace City will be provided at 11:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. every day by Mayday Motors. Detailed maps showing the village of every region in Algonquin Peace City will be available from information centers on the Monument Grounds. Any large group wanting to be listed on the map should call Mike Maslow (202) 347-7613.

It is in the interest of the government to provide us this park for training in nonviolence and to keep us out of the streets at night. Should police clear the park at any time during the two weeks, however, it will be necessary that we know the various exits from our area of encampment. There are 15 miles of trails through Algonquin Peace City. Maps will be provided.

Algonquin Peace City is opening early in order to provide housing areas for the thousands of people staying after the demonstrations of April 24. Many of these people, as well as early Mayday arrivals will participate in the P.C.P.J. People's Lobby. Others will act as construction battalions to prepare the park for the massive May 1 influx of people.

Map number one in this manual shows you the layout of Rock Creek Park. Two weeks prior to May 1st, maps will be available from the Mayday Washington office giving the location of regional campsites.

If bloodroot, fawnlily, toothwort and spring beauty bloom doesn't turn you on, Mayday has secured housing for twenty-two thousand people in churches, universities and private homes.

### SATURDAY, MAY 1: CELEBRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S PEACE

Most Mayday participants will arrive on May 1st. People will be coming in by chartered bus, car caravans, and long walks. The morning will be devoted to the May 1st arrivals setting up camp in their regional area villages and getting to know the land.

In the early afternoon the celebration will begin. The Mayday Collective is currently assembling a list of well-known rock groups that will play. The list of groups playing for the Peace Treaty Celebration Rock Show will be released as soon as possible.

The Celebration, with rock bands, and dancing, singing, and smoking in the fields will last late into the night. Bring along bamboo flutes, drums, guitars and tamborines, and the woods will be filled with people's music.

Sometime during the day of May 1st the SCLC Mule Train and hundreds of people who marched with them from Wall Street to Washington will arrive in Algonquin Peace City. They'll set up camp and join us in the Celebration of the People's Peace.

### SUNDAY, MAY 2:

We'll sleep late. In the late morning, the population will follow the SCLC mule train out of the park to the Sylvan Theatre near the Washington Monument grounds. We will march down Rock Creek Parkway.

At the Sylvan Theatre we'll join SCLC, National Welfare Rights Organization and the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee in a rally calling for an end to the war against American Poor People. This will be the last opportunity for Nixon to announce an end to the war before we fulfill our promise: If the government won't stop the war, we'll stop the government.

In the evening we march back to Algonquin Peace City for food, cultural activities and turning in early for a good sleep.

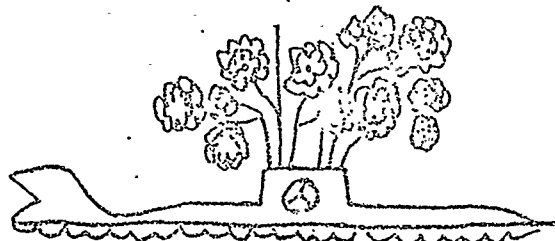
### MONDAY & TUESDAY, MAY 3 and 4, at 6 A.M.: NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The population of Algonquin Peace City will disperse in regional groups to their target areas for Nonviolent Civil Disobedience (see section III, IV, VI, for details). PCPJ joins with us along with religious forces, such as Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, SCLC, NWRO, and pacifist organizations, such as the War Resisters League, and the American Friends Service Committee.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 5-7:

All across the country, on May 5, people respond to the call for "No Business as Usual" in a massive people's strike Against the War. At Algonquin Peace City the people not arrested on Monday and Tuesday take camping gear and food and move camp to the Capitol Building where we lay a nonviolent siege demanding that congress ratify the Peoples Peace Treaty (See section VI for details).

We will be joined by masses of people from the PCPJ, SCLC, NWRO, AFSC, WRL, CALCAV, Women's Strike for Peace, and other groups. We'll stay at our siege encampment until the treaty is ratified or all are arrested.



### III. ORGANIZATION FORM

The decision of the Ann Arbor Student & Youth Conference on a Peoples Peace was that the organization for Mayday be decentralized with organizational forms being decided on a regional basis. Because of this the entire Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective in Washington is oriented toward providing information, support and coordination only. There are no movement "generals" sitting in closed rooms making decisions binding on any participant.

All organizing and preparation for the action must be done at the regional level. No "National Office Organizers" will do it for you (or to you). What the Tactics and Logistics section has done is number the targets, prepare this manual, prepare intensive orientation sessions for regional representatives, and act as a coordination center for various regions which have selected targets.

Once you have established a regional structure and begun organizing for Mayday, contact the Tactics and Logistics Section of the Mayday Collective at (202) 347-7613 (ask for Jerry Coffin, Lynne Shatzkin, Nancy Fowler, or Rick Lubin).

Arrange to send two or three regional representatives to Washington on Saturday April 3, Saturday April 10 or Saturday April 17 to attend a Mayday orientation session. The subjects covered will include an overview of the Mayday actions, discussions of specific targets, Algonquin Peace City information, medical and legal information. In addition there will be tours of Washington and Rock Creek Park. Following the orientation sessions the regional representatives will be asked to select a target for their region and, on the basis of projected numbers of people from their region, select a campsite in Rock Creek Park.

Every phase of the Mayday actions is organized on a regional basis. Individuals coming into Washington will be asked to join with whatever apparatus represents their region in Washington. Prior to Mayday, maps and leaflets will be published listing the target areas and campsite locations of every region the Mayday Collective is in touch with.

This May we will see the culmination of an exciting and important experiment. Can national actions dependent on self-motivated regional organization succeed? Our politics, our style and our instincts say it will work. Mayday will be the test.

**Note:** There are several constituency groups (Gays, Women, Third World) planning to function as distinct groups outside of the regional structure. These groups will function much the same as the regions with their own targets and campsite areas.

### IV. MAYDAY NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: THE TACTICAL OVERVIEW

#### OUR APPROACH

Washington, D.C., is a colony. It is ruled by a committee of Congress made up of racist white southerners. The overwhelming number of people living in Washington are black. Virtually the only industry in Washington is the Federal Government with the overwhelming majority of the em-

ployees being white and, with a few exceptions, all upper echelon employees being white. This means that most employees of the Federal government commute to work each day from the suburbs of Virginia and Maryland.

Because of the racist nature of the Federal government closing down the apparatus that controls the War against Indochina and America's oppressed is a relatively easy option if it is coordinated.

Twenty-one targets have been selected for the Mayday nonviolent civil disobedience. The targets (see Map no. 2) are broken into two general categories: (1) traffic circles and (2) bridges. These targets if blocked during the early morning rush hour will seal off the Federal Triangle area Washington and the Pentagon. All of the targets selected deal directly with the Federal Government and blocking these targets will have a minimum impact on the surrounding black community. These targets were specifically chosen to minimize disruption of the black community. No disruptive actions will take place North of Massachusetts Avenue NW or East of 6th Street, SE and NE, which are boundaries of the black community.

Actually sealing off a section of an American city through nonviolent direct action has never been attempted before in an organized fashion. The experience of May, 1970, however, shows that it can be done. During the Cambodian crisis many cities had main thoroughfares blocked by nonviolent actions, including sit downs and street parties. In several instances the thoroughfares were six and eight lane expressways. It can be done!

From a propaganda point of view, and to minimize the number of enemies we will produce, the style and method of our actions are crucial. Our disruption of Washington must be seen as an attack on the Federal Government, specifically those sections dealing with the war against the people of Indochina and America. It must not be seen as an attack on the employees of the Federal Government. We wish to win them as allies and so we need to minimize the antagonism towards us.

To divert our attention from institutions to persons employed in those institutions would be a serious political error.

Therefore, the days of May 3 and 4 are being projected as a government employees strike against the war. Our nonviolent civil disobedience actions are enforcing a two day strike of government employees.

By May 3 every government employee will know that if he or she will have to brave a six hour traffic jam. We are attempting to create a "four-day weekend" consciousness among government employees. If this is successful any employees caught in traffic jams will blame themselves for attempting to get to work and therefore, not us. In the happy event that the government orders all federal employees to be on the job, those caught in traffic jams will blame the government, and not us. One benefit of this will be an unconscious gratitude towards the anti-war movement for getting government employees a two day holiday.

Our tactical approach to stopping the government is decentralization and concentration. By this we mean that the targets are decentralized and our demonstrators are concentrated. No target will have less than a thousand demonstrators and no major target (see map no. 2, targets bearing

asterisks) will have less than three thousand demonstrators. Our targets are decentralized to a) insure the total halt of traffic and b) to increase the difficulty of Federal forces containing our demonstrations.

Our numbers are concentrated in an effort to defeat the Federal forces' primary defensive tactic which is dispersal (dividing us into small units) and containment (isolating the small units).

#### GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

On the basis of a careful reading of public and confidential government plans for containment of Mayday type actions and information secured from our sources inside the Federal bureaucracy and the military, the following is a general overview of the Federal Government's efforts to deal with Mayday. Specific late intelligence will be supplied by the Mayday Tactics and Logistics section on May 1st.

##### General

The current plans call for a cooperative force of US Military (National Guard & Federal troops) and the DC police force. There will be no outside civilian police called in for Mayday. Agent provocateurs will say that Virginia and Maryland State Police have been called in to D.C. This is a lie designed to spread panic about the supposed brutality of Virginia and Maryland State Police.

Because of the limited number of D.C. police (5100 total, including clerks and 1000 headquarters personnel) the bulk of the defensive activities will be handled by the military.

The central tactic of the defensive forces will be psychological warfare. There will be a maximum display of military hardware; agent provocateurs will seek to spread panic and exacerbate normal tensions in Algonquin Peace City (Rock Creek Park) in order to break our morale. There will be extensive use of helicopters to attempt to intimidate us and rumors will be spread that a helicopter equipped with gas spraying devices (M 5 disperser) are about to attack Algonquin Peace City and/or target areas.

GI's, meanwhile, will be subjected to intensive "Psychological preparation" and indoctrination. They will be told we are armed, we intend to verbally harass troops, we intend to throw shit and bags or urine at them, that we will throw bottles, rocks, and we will all be carrying clubs.

Prior to moving into defensive positions, GI's will be told that Mayday forces have beaten several GI's. This is designed to create fear and resultant hostility among GI's and overcome their natural feelings of solidarity with us.

While temporary detention facilities are being prepared the general defensive tactic will be dispersal and containment. Through the use of troop movement (wedges, etc.,) there will be an attempt to break our concentrations into easily contained small units and gas may be used at low levels and selectivity (large amounts of gas will block the roads more efficiently than we could).

The primary removal tactic will be short term detention. This means people will be "arrested" and then released on the promise that they leave town. Threats of severe punishment for those breaking the promise will be made. The threats will be phony since they cannot be legally supported. In a last resort people will be arrested, booked and jailed in temporary detention facilities. Because of limited detention facilities an intense effort will be made by the Federal gov't to get everyone to bail out within twelve hours and leave town under "bail conditions", threatening severe punishment. Once "bail conditions" are set, the severe punishment can be carried out.

Because of the volatile condition of the Washington Black community and the active participation of SCLC and NWRO forces, physical brutality against demonstrators will be avoided unless defensive forces feel themselves physically threatened. Small scale selective brutality may be used to panic and disperse demonstrators. Weapons on troops will be plainly displayed as well as jeep mounted machine guns (up to .30 calibre) and other armor, but because of the experience with the Kent-Jackson reaction, ammunition will not be issued. Rumors to the contrary will be encouraged by agent provocateurs.



## Command

The main command for the Washington defense will be located in the Pentagon in a special "Washington Situation Room." Three additional command centers are projected but the number may be expanded. An effort will be made to maintain "Unit Integrity" with certain military units being responsible for the defense of certain Mayday targets. These units will be under a "decentralized command" with the highest ranking officer on the scene being responsible, within defined limits, for the defense of the Mayday target using his own discretion.

Issuance of ammunition will be tightly controlled by the command centers.

Overall command will rest with the military, though our intelligence reports Chief Jerry Wilson and Mayor Walter Washington will be given the "illusion of control."

## Intelligence

Many Mayday regions have already been infiltrated. An intensive Army intelligence operation is underway. In addition, there is close cooperation with the Justice Department and the FBI. The intelligence objectives are to identify leaders, numbers of participants, unstable elements, target areas, etc.

Agent provocateurs are assigned to project the image of Mayday as an undisciplined violent action. Mayday radio communications will be monitored and in some instances jammed with static or police information.

## Logistics

Helicopters will be used extensively. Chinook helicopters are projected for use in the event of Mayday "stall-ins" to airlift cars off roads. Helicopters and small spotter planes will be used to track our movement. Jeeps will be equipped with barbed wire fences mounted on the front and machine

guns for psychological purposes. Other armor up to, but at this time not including, tanks will be highly visible.

There will be extensive use of fencing and barricades including, but not limited to, chain link, concertina and barbed wire.

Troops will be housed in government buildings and on selected billet sites in and around Washington. There will be hot food for troops in most cases.

## Bridge Defense

Troops will be used in large concentrations to line roads and prevent entry to bridges by pedestrians where practicable. In most cases troops will be behind barricades. Efforts will be made to prevent communication between troops and demonstrators.

## Traffic Circle Defense

Defense of circles will be left mostly to D.C. police though military reinforcements will be used. Attempts will be made to prevent concentrations of demonstrations with gas and arrests used as a last resort.

## OUR RESPONSE

In essence, our response is to maintain communications, prevent panic, and not allow ourselves to be chased out of town. We cannot prevent infiltration so efforts at keeping information "secret" will only serve to confuse participants. It is important that we consistently project that Mayday is a nonviolent action. Any fuzzing of this point will lend legitimacy to the rumors spread by provocateurs and cause people to stay away from Washington. The worst thing that can happen is a small, politically isolated action.

We need to work actively with GI's prior and during the action. At this time we can't expect a mutiny but we can expect the overwhelming majority of GI's to be sympathet-





ic. A few GI's will be outright hostile, but we should recognize that they will be isolated.

We need to educate all participants to the fact that attacks on GI's will reinforce the propaganda they're being fed by the brass and turn friends into enemies; thus increasing the probability that some of us might get hurt. Participants need to be educated about the role of agent provocateurs and how to deal with them.

For communications, we suggest regions secure bull horns and short range walkie talkies. The walkie talkie operators need to be familiar with the equipment and establish codes to prevent interception and false information from being beamed in on their frequencies. The radios can be easily jammed or be made useless by false messages being beamed in, so you should establish an alternate system such as runners. The Mayday tactics and logistics section will maintain several coordination centers and is setting up several alternative means of communication. We will monitor all police and military frequencies to provide up to date information for all participants. The information will be sent out over AM radio frequencies from special mobile transmitters. These transmitters will broadcast May 3 and 4 over clear channels and cover all twenty-one target areas. Every participant should bring a transistor radio.

Our own logistic preparation should be oriented towards individual self contained units. People should bring wire cutters for fences, squeeze bottles of water for gas, bamboo flutes, tamborines for people's music, balloons and flowers for joy, dope and food to share with the GI's and fellow demonstrators. And a transistor radio so we are all informed what is happening.

## V. TACTICAL APPROACHES TO TARGET AREAS

The following are a few of the nonviolent civil disobedience tactics being planned by various regions.

**WAVES** The regional groups will be broken into units of 10-25 people. Monday morning the units will move in waves one unit in each wave, onto the road. They will sit down in a circle, and pass the pipe and play music until arrested. The next wave will then move to the road. This will last until noon when the remaining people will return to Algonquin Peace City. The same thing will happen Tuesday. Any people remaining will move on Wednesday to the Capitol and stay until everyone is arrested. This tactic is particularly useful at traffic circles where there are many roads leading into the circle.

**STREET PARTY** The regional group will move in mass to their circle target playing music and dancing getting as close as they can to the target. They will disperse if gassed or charged with batons but always regroup. They stay put if threatened with arrest.

**TROOP TEACH-IN** The region will encircle troops guarding a circle or line up several deep along troop lines protecting bridges. They will establish a one to one relationship to GI's and demonstrate solidarity. Food and dope will be passed. If a large group of GI's come over to our side the breach will be filled with demonstrators moving through and sitting in on the target road. The Mayday legal facilities will have

special sections to serve troops who join us and a special GI counseling center will be located in Algonquin Peace City. These regions are bringing wire cutters to get through fences to the GI's. Wedges and other formations sent to break up the concentration of demonstrators will be absorbed amoeba-like and given intensive arguments about why they should join us.

**SIT-IN** The region will march up a street towards a circle or bridge and when confronted by police or troops will sit down. They will maintain their ground until arrested.

## VI. TACTICAL DESCRIPTIONS

### Lay of the Land

The District of Columbia is most likely one of the easiest cities to understand and travel within, for it was one of the few which was laid out by a city planner.

The district is sectioned off into four areas, designated North West, North East, South West, and South East. Base lines for these sections are North, East, and South Capitol Streets and an imaginary line extending West from the Capitol Building.

Numbered streets run north to south; the lettered streets travel east to west. House and buildings number for each section start at each base line. For example, the 900 block on "C" Street, NW, is between 9th and 10th Streets, NW. The 300 block on 7th Street, SW is between "C" and "D" Streets, SW.

As one travels North, and the single lettered paths and trails in D.C. end, a new sequence appears, of one syllable words, starting with "A" and continuing in alphabetical order. Once this order is finished, two syllable words, starting again with "A" begins. For instance, in one part of NW Washington, Benton, Calvert, Davis, Edmunds, Fulton, Garfield, etc. appear, following "W" Street.

Pennsylvania Avenue is numbered the same as lettered trails; Connecticut Avenue is the same as a numbered path. Most other diagonal paths and trails have no standard pattern.

The plans of D.C. were made, based upon the lessons and experiences of the French Revolution of 1789. The architect for the city, an aristocratic Frenchman, designed the District so that it could be easily defended against a general insurrection of the populace.

All the main avenues were purposely built wide, with all the original streets being fed into a series of circles. The Paris experience showed that the avenues needed to be wide so trees felled from both sides would not meet and block the street.

For the defenders of the city, this enabled cavalry charges, one of the fiercest tactics of the period, to be used to clear the avenues of insurrectionists and maintain communications. The circles joining every street were designed for the purpose of mounting cannon.

With cannon in the circles, every street of the Capitol could be swept with grape and chain shot, in the event of street demonstrations or insurrections.

Washington was the most militarily secure capitol of the Nineteenth Century. That security, however, is now its insecurity, as the following tactical descriptions will reveal.

# 1 Site One\* (Asterisks denote key target)

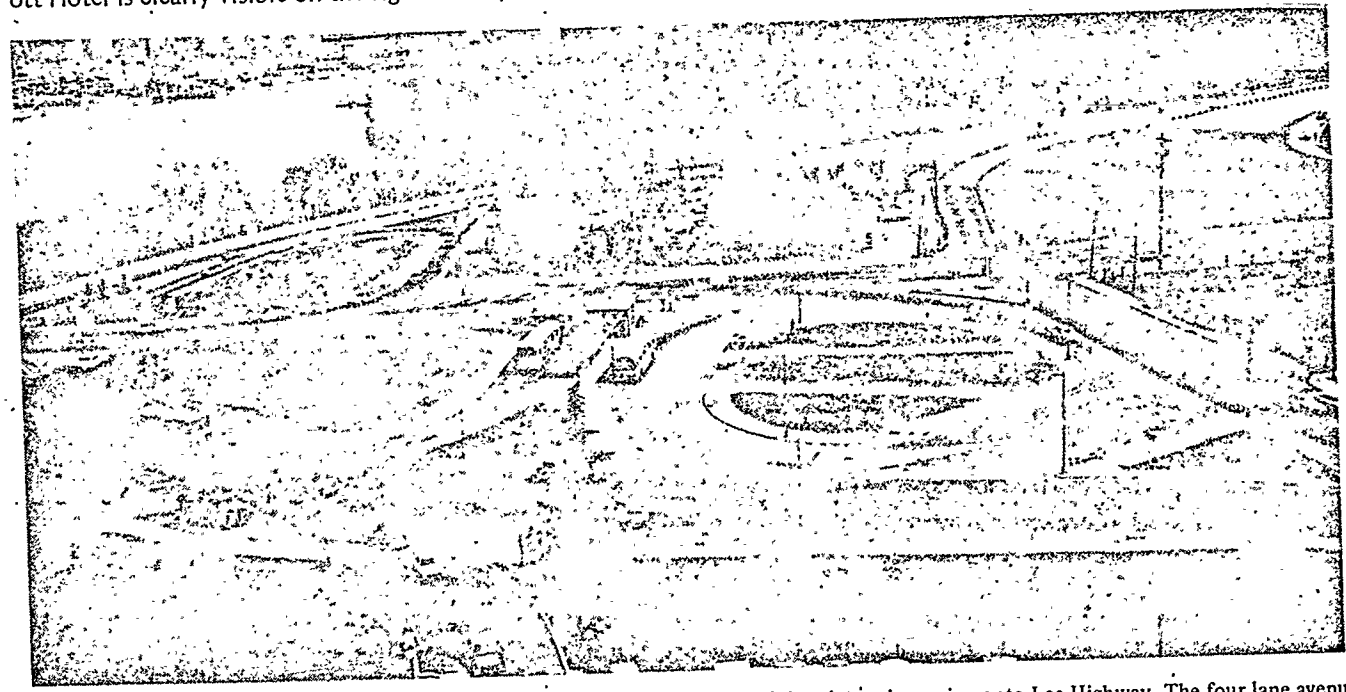
Site one, Rosslyn Plaza, is on the Virginia side of the Francis Scott Key Bridge, which connects George Washington Parkway, Lee Highway, Route 66 and Fort Myer Drive. It is probably one of the most heavily traveled single areas in the entire Metropolitan area.

Site one affords excellent, low, flat, open areas which are adjacent to or near all the aforementioned major highways from Northern Virginia.

North of Rosslyn Plaza is the Marriot Hotel, where it was found, the "High Command" of the Pentagon regularly dine. As one leaves Key Bridge, travelling West, the Marriott Hotel is clearly visible on the right and it provides an

excellent staging area and superb parking facilities. Traffic, during rush hour, is normally stalled and it is believed that it would present extreme problems for the defense forces of the Federal Government to prevent any disruption from occurring. Massive defense of Rosslyn Plaza would normally disrupt traffic, one third of which travels to the Pentagon, and the defense forces would thus be doing our job.

Also, use of gas in Rosslyn Plaza may be impossible since it is directly adjacent to the business section of Arlington and the "prestigious" Marriott Hotel. Their reluctance of using gas, however, is naturally not certain; we are merely speculating on probability.



Rosslyn Plaza, leading to Key Bridge. The traffic flowing toward the bottom of the picture is moving onto Lee Highway. The four lane avenue, traveling east, towards the Potomac River is Lynn Street. The major artery in the upper right-hand corner is Route 66, which flows into Lynn Street, and which also by-passes Rosslyn Plaza. The major road which borders Rosslyn Plaza, flowing from left to right, behind Route 66, is the George Washington Parkway. The traffic can be seen leaving GW Parkway onto Key Bridge in the upper left-hand section of Rosslyn Plaza.

# 2 Site Two

Site two, the D.C. side of Key Bridge is restrictive in area and severely limited in mobility. "M" Street can be easily secured by defense forces.

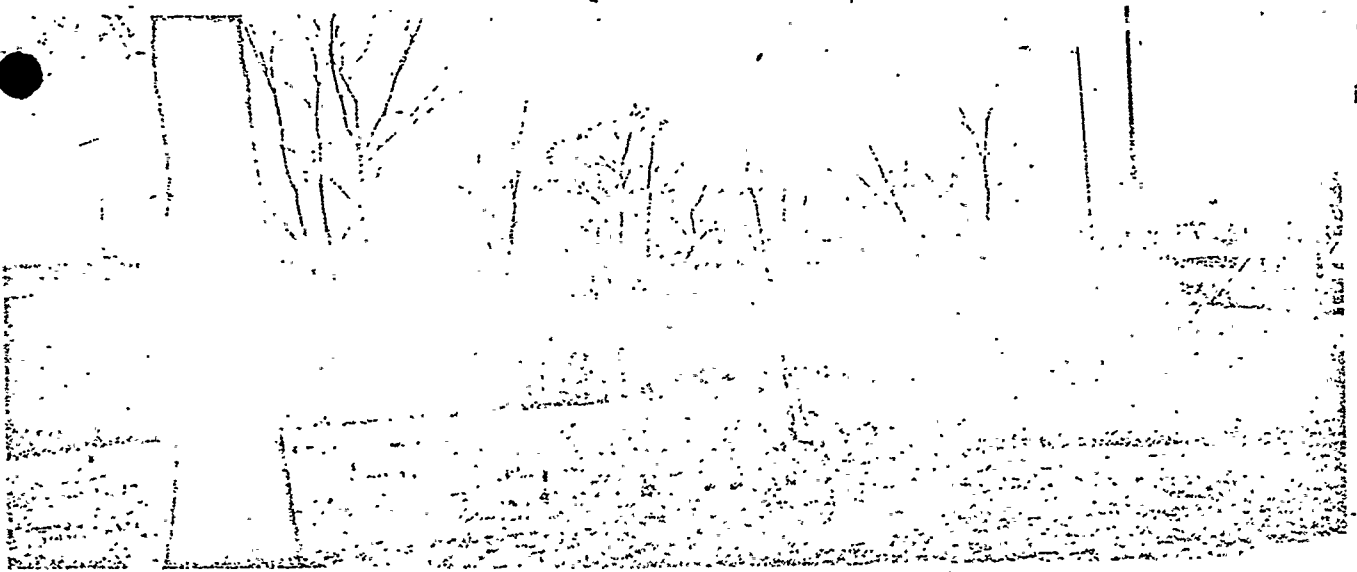
Thirty-fourth and thirty-fifty streets are extremely steep, and can be easily blocked by police without affecting the flow of traffic at all.

The traffic both to and from Key Bridge is intense; congested traffic is normally a problem during rush hour. Whitehurst Highway, which travels under Key Bridge is a major thoroughfare and can be relatively easily disrupted from a flat, open area which is directly adjacent to Key Bridge, "M" Street and Whitehurst. One word of caution: this open area is extremely small, perhaps supporting only several hundred people.



"M" Street, facing east. Traffic in the right lane, traveling east is leaving Key Bridge.

2



Key Bridge, filmed from the D.C. Side of the Potomac. The open area lies adjacent to "M" Street, leading to Georgetown. Not visible, but traveling beneath Key Bridge is Whitehurst Highway.

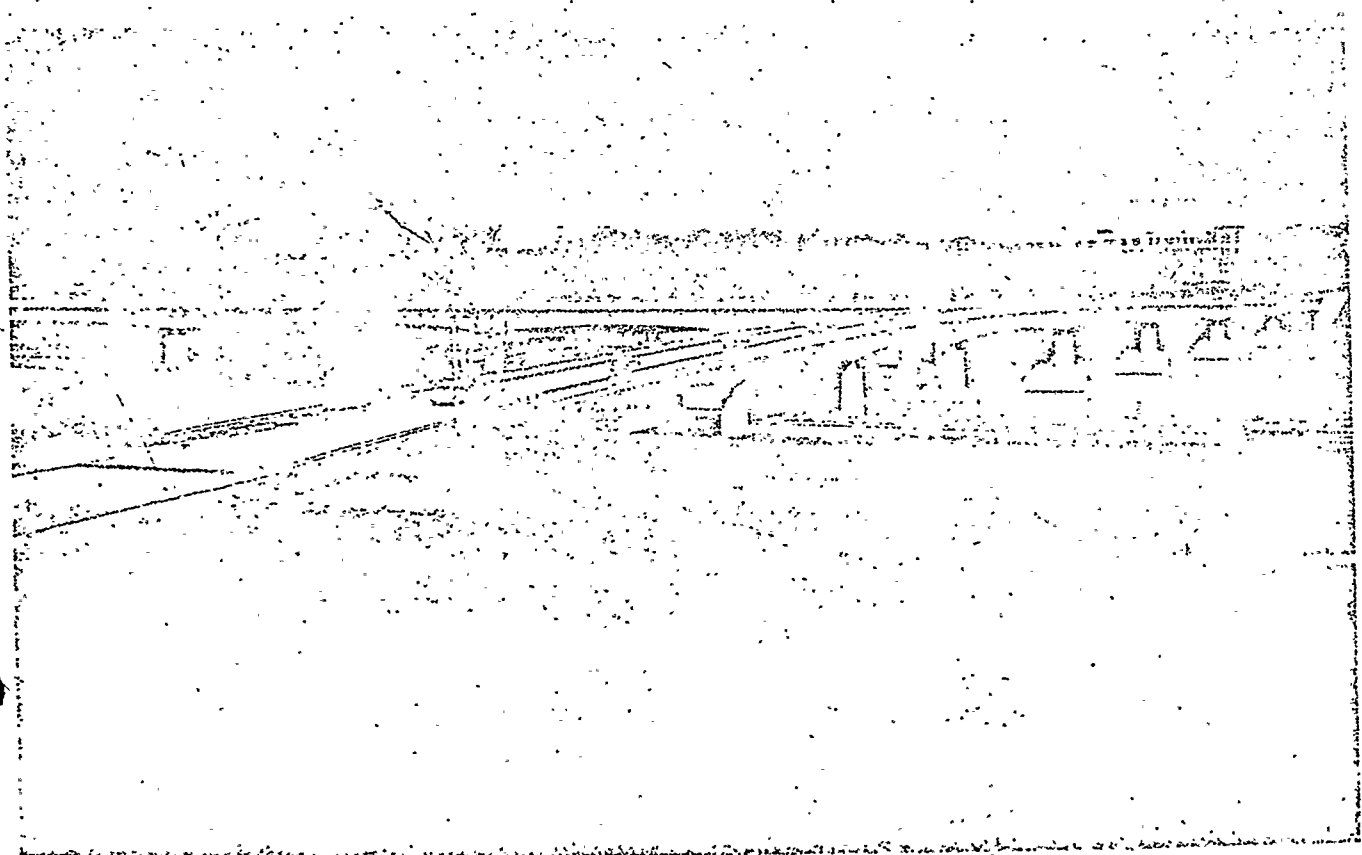
Site Three

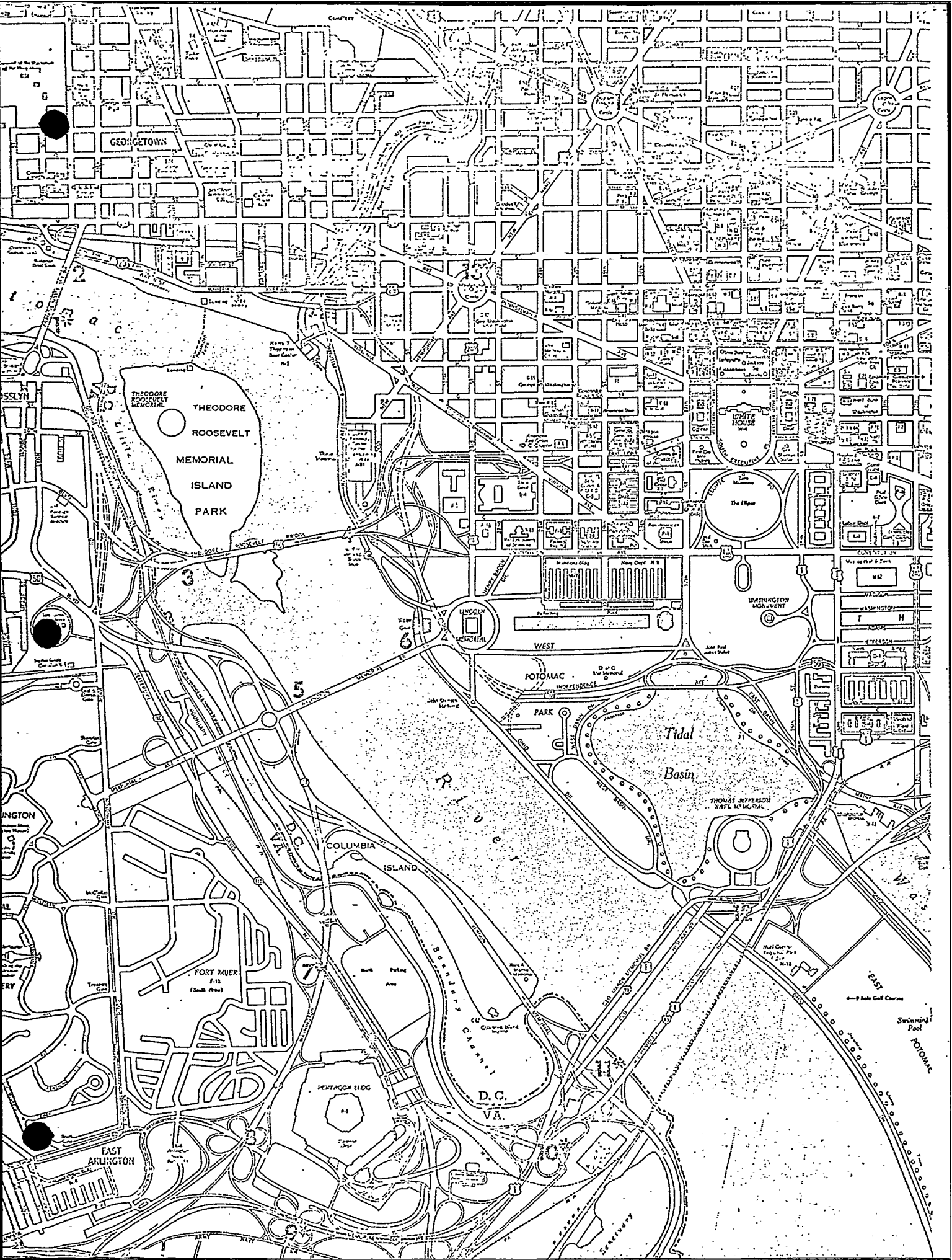
This area is a comparatively isolated region, leading to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge from the Virginia side. There is a very great expanse of open grassy plains which lies next to the George Washington Parkway, Arlington Blvd., which leads directly to the Pentagon, and Route 66, which directs traffic onto the TR Bridge.

This area, normally, carries relatively little traffic. However, if Rosslyn Plaza is disrupted, there is the possibility that traffic could be diverted to TR Bridge via Route 66.

Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, as viewed from Va. side of the Potomac. The ramp with four vehicles travelling East, toward D.C., is fed from Arlington Blvd. The ramp in the background directs traffic primarily from Route 66, although access from George Washington Parkway, "South", is possible. The main artery running parallel to the Potomac River is the G.W. Parkway.

3





GEORGETOWN

THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ISLAND PARK

WHITE HOUSE

The Ellipse

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

POTOMAC PARK

Tidal Basin

COLUMBIA ISLAND

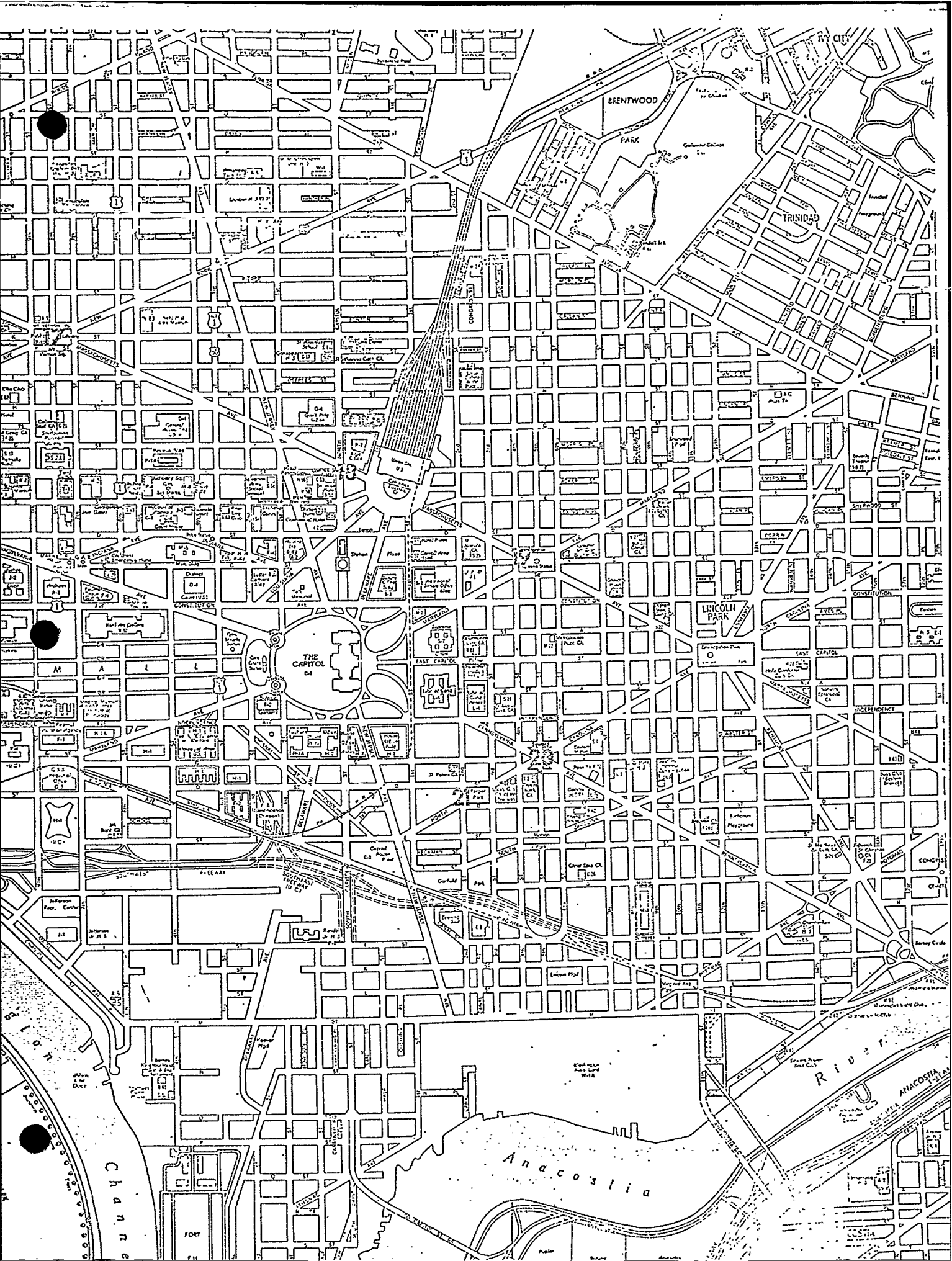
FORT MYER F-13 (South Pool)

PENTAGON BLDG

EAST ARLINGTON

D.C. VA.

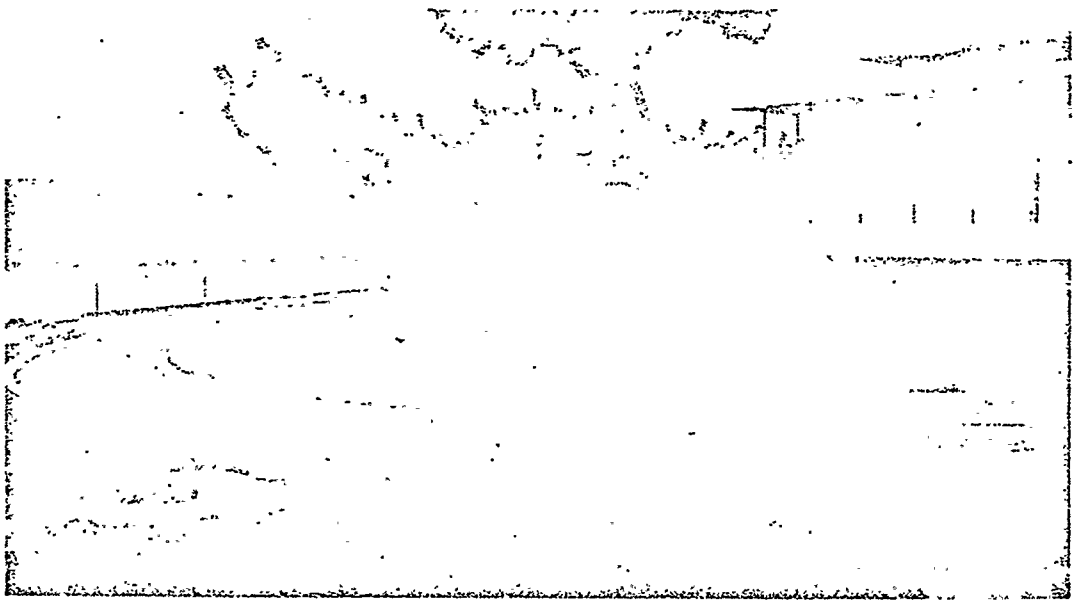
Swimming Pool POTOMAC



#### Site Four

The D.C. entrance to the TR Bridge has one open land area which can accommodate large numbers of people. This area is the grounds for the Kennedy Performing Arts Center, presently under construction.

The Kennedy Arts Center lies adjacent to Rock Creek Parkway, a major interchange.



The Kennedy Performing Arts Center, just north of the T.R. Bridge. In the background is the Potomac River. The Center is adjacent to the ramp feeding traffic to the T.R. Bridge. The major artery in the background, running parallel to the Potomac River, is Rock Creek Parkway.

#### Site Five

The Virginia side of the Arlington Bridge contains acres of open space leading to the bridge. In the event that Fort Myer Drive is disrupted at Rosslyn Plaza (see Site one), Memorial Drive may be used as an auxiliary road to

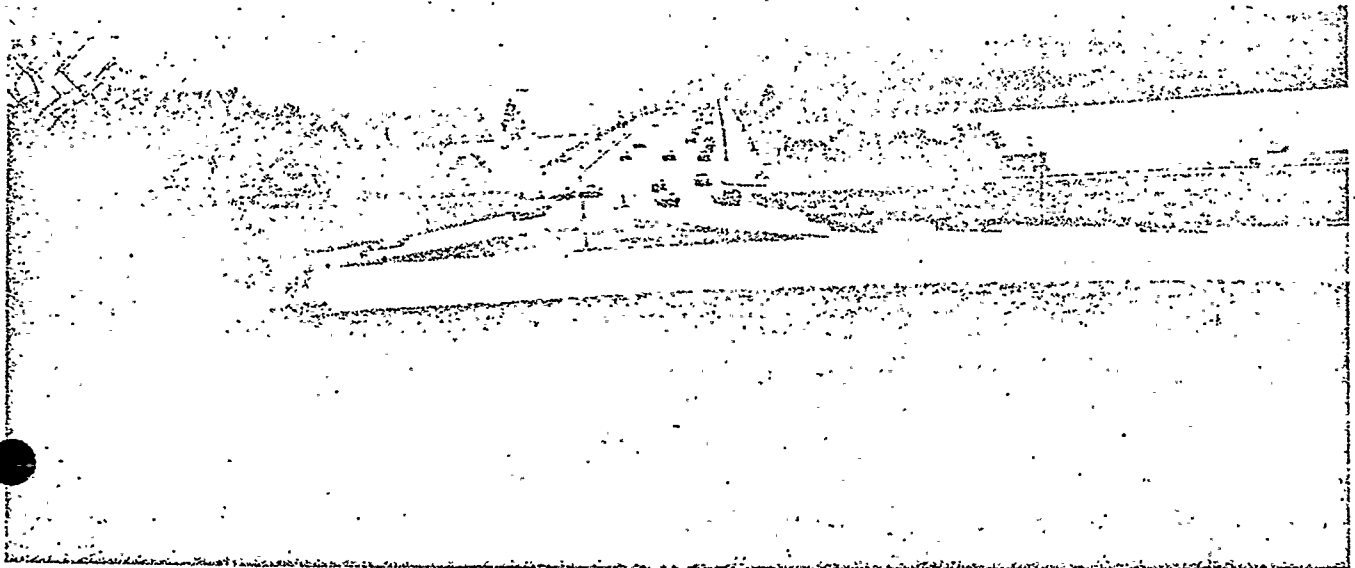
Fort Myer by Federal authorities.

Also, in the event all points South are effectively disrupted, Arlington Ridge Road, which changes into Route 110, may be utilized as one of the prime access roads from Northern Virginia to the Pentagon.

#### Site Six

There is much land which can sever the Arlington Bridge entrance from the Lincoln Memorial grounds and the entrance to Rock Creek Parkway, and Ohio Drive South. There are very large grassy areas west of Lincoln Memorial facing the Potomac adjacent to Ohio Drive.

The Arlington Bridge, as seen from the Lincoln Memorial.



Site Seven\*

Washington Blvd., containing the only direct access to the Pentagon from northern points, contains large expanses of flat open areas.

Specifically, the first access route, fed from Arlington Blvd leads to the Pentagon North Parking Area, where tens of thousands of cars arrive daily. The terrain is flat and open and is bounded from the north by the Boundary Channel.

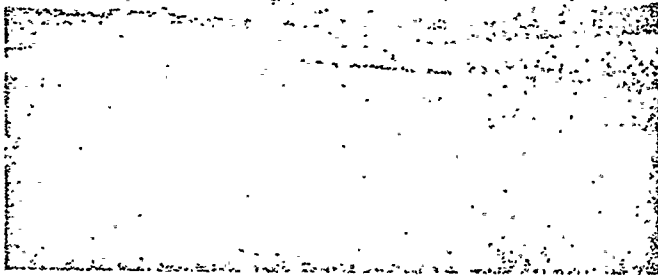
The second access route, Highway 110, leads from the area near Rosslyn Plaza directly to the Pentagon grounds

itself. It travels under Washington Blvd. and splits off into a small operational access road which leads onto the Pentagon grounds itself.

There exist, in and around the Pentagon grounds, very large flat open spaces, particularly the area just north of the Pentagon.

Resistance from authorities is expected to be very rough, although it will be difficult to execute without a general disruption of traffic, which achieves our potential goal.

7



To the right is the Pentagon North Parking Area. The Washington Blvd. is the overpass adjacent to the Parking Area and Arlington Ridge Road passes under.



The Pentagon, as viewed from Washington Blvd., facing south

Site Eight.

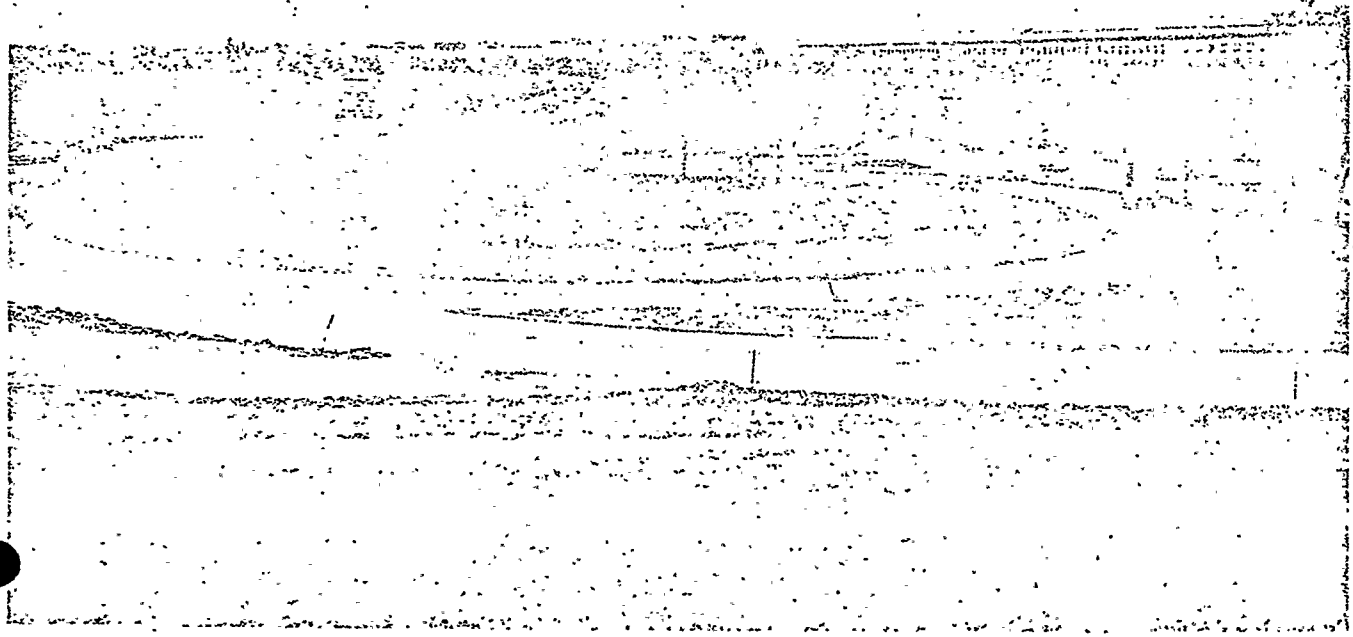
The loop just west of the Pentagon serves the Naval Annex, the US Marine Corps and the Pentagon personnel via Washington Blvd., north to south, from the Arlington Bridge, Columbia Pike, and Shirley Highway, East and West.

Just south of the loop, massive road construction is underway. There are acres upon acres of flat open space at

the loop on Washington Blvd. and the access ramp from Shirley Highway "West" are vulnerable to disruption particularly.

The Loop, specifically, is the main feedin to the Pentagon South Parking Area, and disruption of this general area could have demonstrable effects.

8



Loop to Washington Blvd. "North" from Arlington Naval Barracks and Columbia Pike, South Parking Area of the Pentagon can be seen at the right. The exit from Shirley Highway is in the foreground.

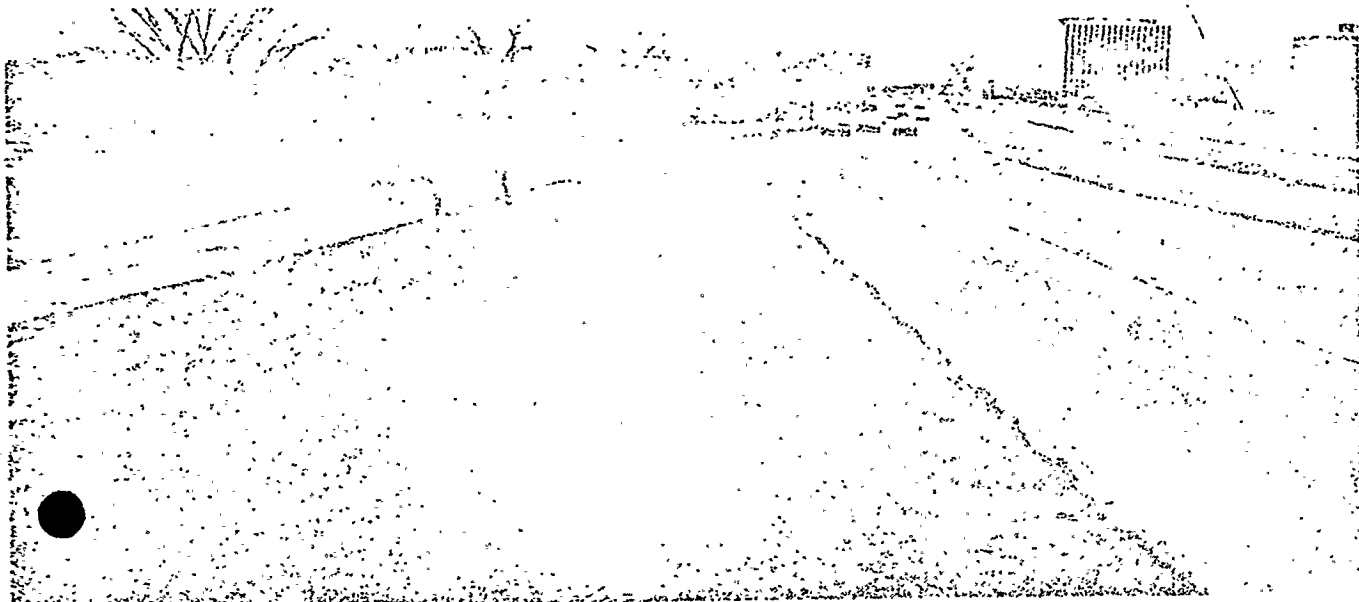
#### Site Nine\*

Shirley Highway, just south of the Pentagon South Parking Area boasts large flat open areas of land. Bordering the Pentagon Parking Area are large bushes which tend to obscure visibility of the Pentagon Parking Area considerably.

Shirley Highway is probably the key road to the Pentagon, the US Naval Annex and Henderson Hall, headquarters for the US Marines, the latter two both off Washington Blvd, west of the Pentagon South Parking Area.

Expect, however to find tight restrictions on mobility, as Federal, local and military authorities will attempt to keep these areas, particularly Shirley Highway open.

The Pentagon South Parking Area. The road in the foreground is Shirley Highway ramp "West" onto Washington Blvd. "North."



Shirley Highway, facing east. The ramp on the left is an access to Washington Blvd., "South", which leads to Arlington Naval Barracks and Henderson Hall of the US Marine Corps headquarters. Directly to the left is the Pentagon South Parking Area. In the background, the Potomac River can be seen.

#### Sites Ten and Eleven\*

The Rochambeau Bridge and George Mason Bridge are possibly the two most heavily travelled bridges leading to and from Washington, D.C. The Rochambeau Bridge directs traffic into D.C. and the Mason Bridge delivers traffic into Virginia. Both bridges, for simplicity, are known as the 14th Street Bridge complex.

In addition, the 14th Street Bridge is added greater importance because over 70% of the traffic flows to and from the Pentagon.

The two main arteries are the George Washington Parkway and Shirley Highway. There is a large open area of several acres between both the Rochambeau and Mason Bridges, which also shares its borders with the George Washington Parkway and the Potomac River.

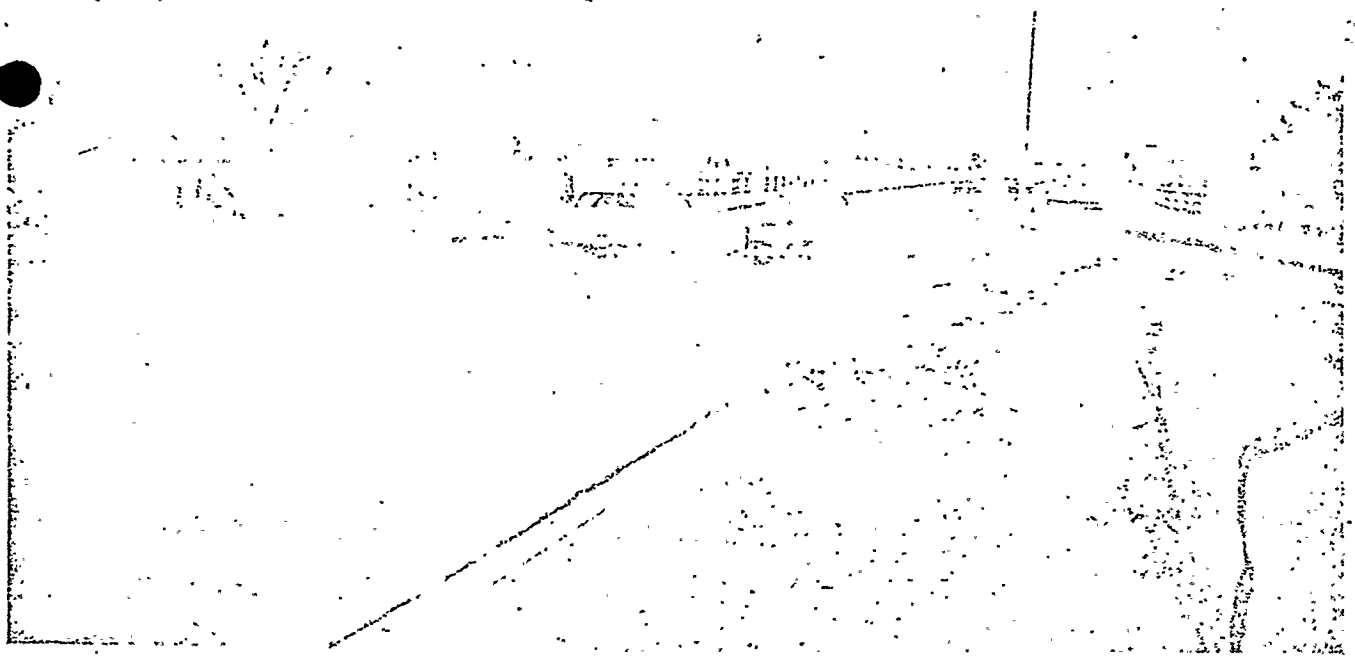
Just north of the 14th Street Bridge is the Marriot Hotel which offers a large parking lot. East of the Marriot Hotel and south of Shirley Highway, an additional several acres of open flat land exists.

There appears little likelihood that gas would be utilized here, because of the proximity to the Pentagon and the Marriot Hotel.

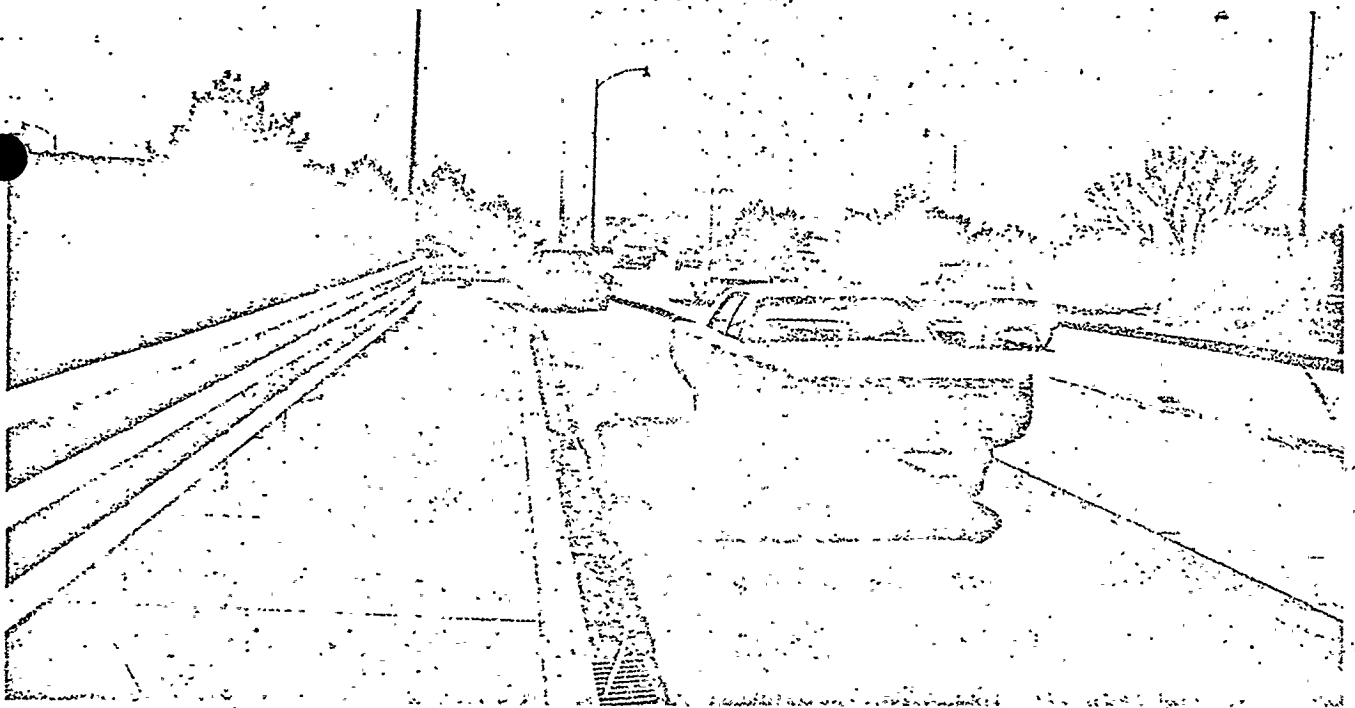


Shirley Highway, facing west. The road bearing left is a ramp leading from George Washington Parkway to Shirley Highway. The underpass seen delivers traffic from Arlington Blvd. and North Parking Lot of the Pentagon to Shirley Highway for access to 14th Street Bridge Rochambeau and Mason Bridges).





Shirley Highway, leading to 14th Street Bridge. The road to the left leads to GW Parkway "North." The road to the right delivers traffic from GW Parkway "South" to 14th Street Bridge.



Traffic flows towards D.C. on 14th Street Bridge. Main access road onto bridge is Shirley Highway. The ramp on the left brings traffic from GW Parkway "South" to 14th Street Bridge.

#### Site 12

The D.C. side of the 14th Street Bridge is one of the more heavily travelled thoroughfares in D.C. Approximately 70% of the traffic here will be Pentagon Personnel.

The Hefferson Memorial grounds provide low level open spaces for massive gatherings. The area, however, will provide many logistical problems as the dispersal and containment tactic the federal authorities can employ can be ideally

implemented at the Jefferson Memorial grounds.

The importance of this juncture is the fact that an enormous rate of traffic flow will be traveling to the Federal Triangle, where most of the government operates.

Specifically, the most vulnerable area is the exit of the 14th Street Bridge leading to the Case Memorial Bridge and 14th Street. There is one intersection which joins both immediately following the exit of the Bridge.

12

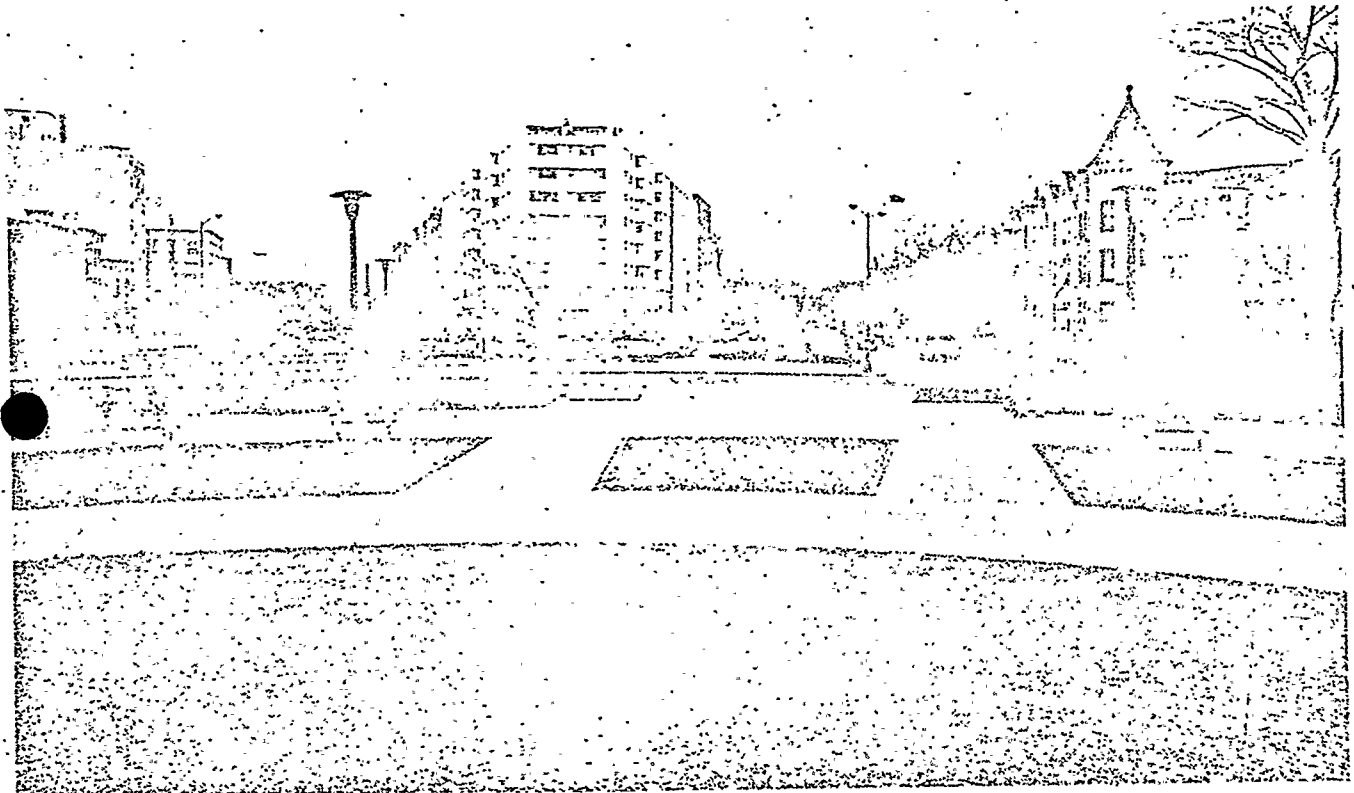
Washington Circle itself is massive and can accommodate large numbers of people. However, other than the Circle, there is little room for gathering. Adjacent to the circle is the George Washington University Hospital, with its emergency entrance facing Washington Circle.

There are several prestigious luxury apartments north of the circle which occupy most of the immediate land. K Street, in addition to intersecting with the circle, travels under the circle which might provide other complications.

It is, however, a major site, intersecting Pennsylvania, six blocks from the White House, with main artery, New Hampshire Avenue.



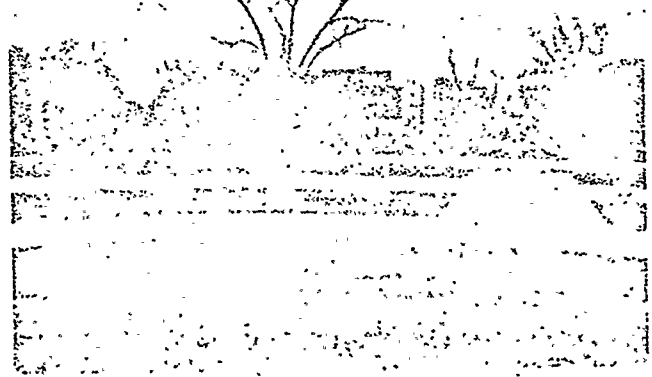
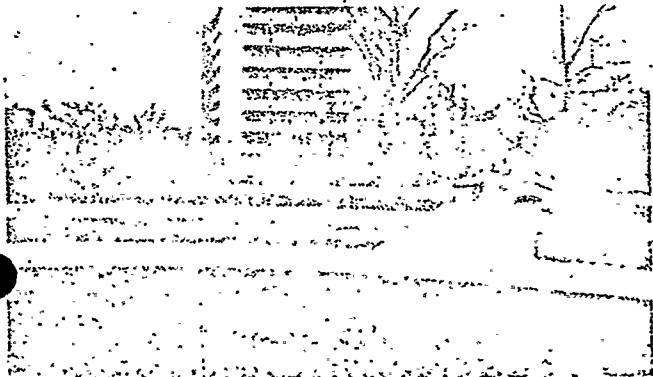
Washington Circle: facing east, the avenue to the left is "K" Street and the major thoroughfare to the right is Pennsylvania Avenue. The building to the extreme right is GW University Hospital.



Washington Circle: facing west, the roads evident are "K" Street (with the cement railing) and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington Circle: The building in the center is "One Washington Circle," a luxury high rise apartment left and right of the apartment building at 23rd. and New Hampshire, respectively. This view is facing north.

Washington Circle: looking south, the two major thruways are New Hampshire avenue and 23rd Street.



# 14

## Site Fourteen\*

Dupont Circle, a crucial intersection where much traffic flows from the downtown "Federal Triangle" to the affluent, predominantly white NW section and Maryland suburbs.

The circle itself is open and provides easy accessibility

to any of the particular arteries joined at Dupont.

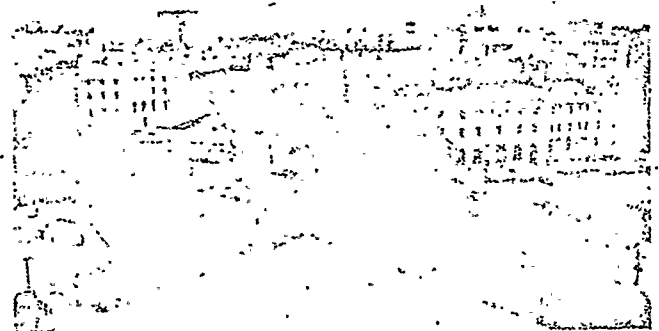
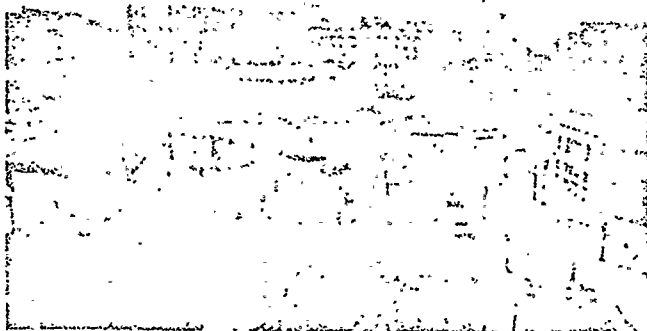
Some of the more notable landmarks at Dupont are the Iraq Embassy, Riggs National Bank, the Washington Club and a Peoples Drug Store.

Some caution must be exercised at Dupont for Connecticut Avenue travels under the circle, from north to south.



Dupont Circle: in clockwise order—Massachusetts Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, 19th Street, New Hampshire Avenue. Riggs National Bank is to the right of Massachusetts, while the Washington Club is situated to the left of New Hampshire.

Dupont Circle: in clockwise order—"P" Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, "P" Street. The white house located left of "P" Street is the Iraq Embassy.



### Site Fifteen

Scott Circle, three blocks from Dupont Circle sports  
ch open land not only on the Circle green itself, but also  
in front of the Gramercy Hotel, which is south of the Cir-  
cle on Rhode Island Avenue. Also, there is a small lot adja-  
cent to Scott Circle where the abandoned Phillipines Em-



Scott: in clockwise order—Rhode Island Avenue, "N" Street, Massa-  
chusetts Ave., 16th Street and Rhode Island Ave. The Australian  
Embassy can be seen left of Connecticut.

bassy stands.

The main arteries, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Avenues  
and 16th Street are often heavily travelled.

There is also much open space in front of the Australian  
Embassy and the infamous National Rifle Association,  
which are at opposite ends of Scott Circle on 16th Street.



Scott: looking from Rhode Island Avenue, 16th Street can be seen  
in the extreme right corner and Massachusetts Avenue is right of  
Rhode Island.

### Site Sixteen

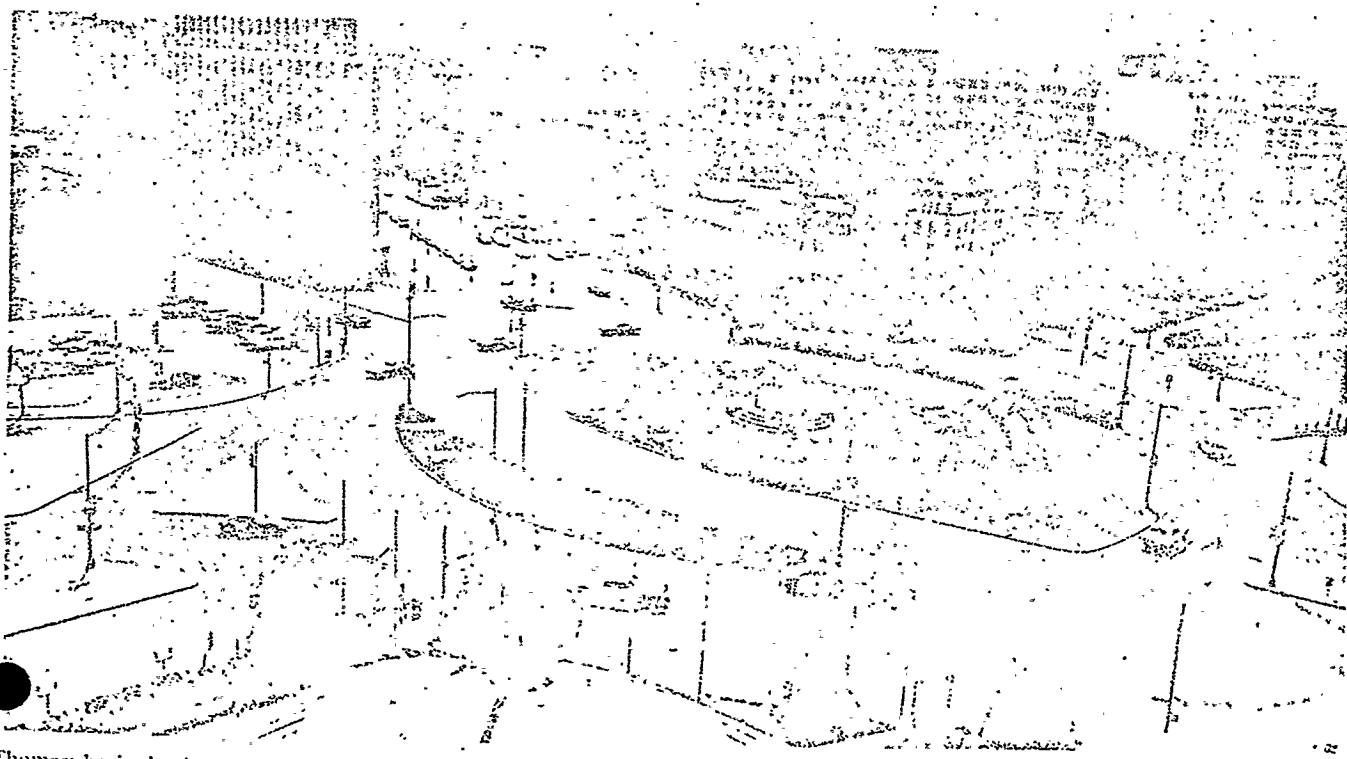
Thomas Circle is a key junction for Massachusetts and  
Vermont Avenues. Massachusetts Avenue runs beneath  
Thomas Circle, yet there is a large open area, capable of  
containing several hundred people, directly south and adja-  
cent to the Western end of the Massachusetts underpass.

Thomas Circle green is long and thin, divided into three

separate areas by the circle access roads.

The Sonesta Hotel provides some area for mobility,  
which lies directly north of Thomas Circle.

Between 14th Street and Massachusetts Avenues, just  
east of the Circle green is a large parking lot which is unre-  
stricted.

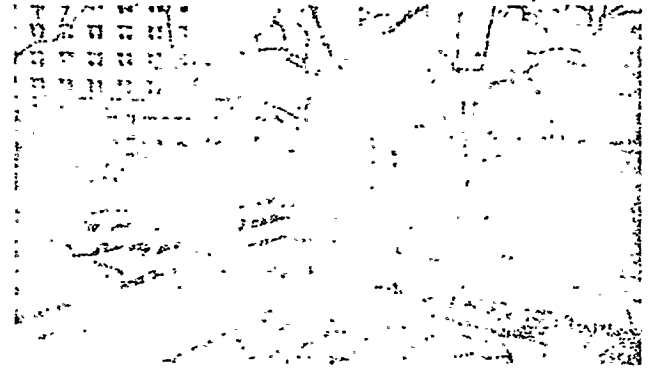


Thomas: beginning in the lower left hand corner, the streets in clockwise order are "M" Street, Massachusetts Avenue, 14th Street, Vermont  
Avenue. Right of "M" Street and left of Vermont Avenue at the bottom of this photo the dome of the indoor swimming pool of the Hotel  
Sonesta appears.

# 17

## Site Seventeen

Mt. Vernon Square, joining Massachusetts and New York Avenues with K Street, provides a large area for maneuverability in the green itself, where the D.C. Public Library is located. Directly west of the Library there is much land, which is increased by a church on K and Massachusetts Avenues, overlooking the Library.



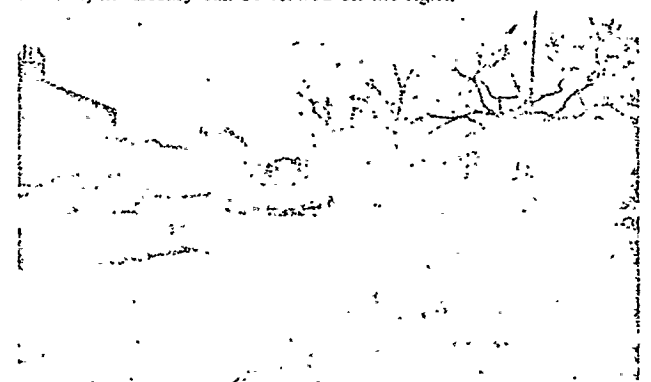
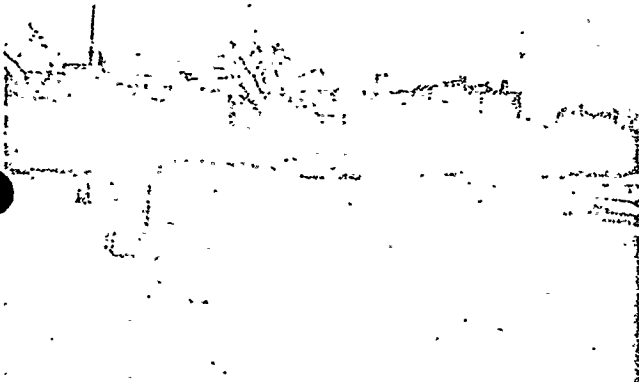
Mt. Vernon: facing east, the D.C. Library is visible in the upper right-hand corner, displaying the intersection of 9th Street and Massachusetts Avenue.



Mt. Vernon: facing east, the D.C. Public Library can be seen between Massachusetts Avenue, on the left and "K" Street on the right.

Mt. Vernon: facing west, the D.C. Library can be seen at the intersection of "K" and 7th Street.

Mt. Vernon: facing west, at the intersection of Massachusetts Ave., and 7th, the library can be viewed on the right.

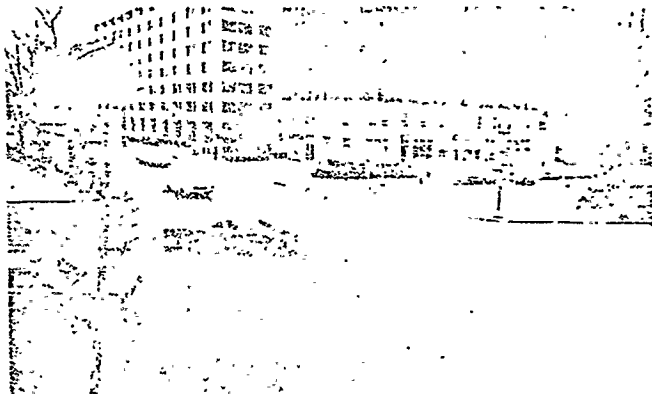


# 18

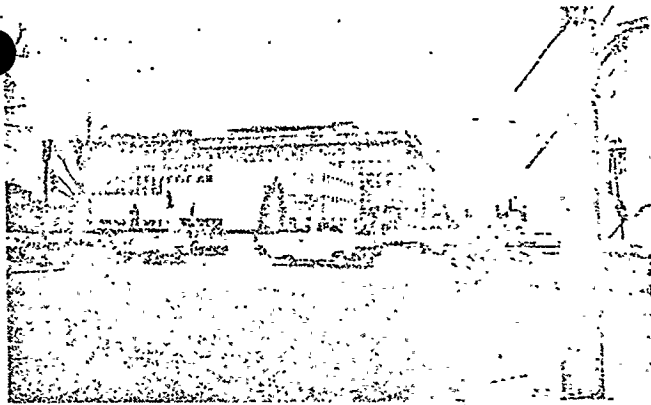
Site Eighteen

The Commodore intersection, near Union Station has a large open area directly across from the US Post Office and the National Guard Headquarters.

The two main arteries at Commodore, Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, lie adjacent to this open area, where perhaps 1/2 acre of land is available. The area is also several blocks from the Senate Office Bldg.



Commodore: looking to the south, the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, North Capitol, and "S", facing the Commodore Hotel.



Commodore: viewed northward up North Capitol Street. To the right is the D.C. Post Office; to the left is the National Guard Headquarters.

Commodore: viewed from the D.C. Post Office, across Massachusetts Avenue. To the right is North Capitol Street. In the distance, the Capitol and Senate Office Building can be seen.



# 19

Site Nineteen

Stanton Park, a lower-middle class residential area, two blocks east of the Senate Office Bldg., is a small open area, measuring approximately 75 yards in length and 20 yards in width.

With the exception of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues, which intersect at Stanton Park, there is little of importance. A gas station, a small church and a laundromat fill its borders.



Stanton Park: the major road traveling from left to right is 4th Street, intersected by "C" Street and Massachusetts Ave.; the brick pillar building lies between "C" Street and Massachusetts Avenue.



Stanton Park: the Stanton Park Greene, as viewed from the corner of Maryland and 4th Streets, facing northeast.

Stanton Park: the intersection of Maryland and 4th Streets and a view of the Stanton Park Greene.



# 20

Site Twenty

Seward Square, two blocks away from the 5th precinct of the D.C. Police Department, and three blocks away from the House of Representatives Office Building, has a small area of open land, where North Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues intersect.

It is one of the major crossroads into the Federal Triangle from points east and southeast of D.C.

One disadvantage is that Seward is divided into four sections, thus forcing any large group to be vulnerable to the dispersal and containment strategy of the defense forces.

# 21

Site Twenty-one

Folger Park, although seemingly insignificant, does serve a vital purpose. Should the Seward Square disruption succeed, all eastbound traffic would be detoured to Folger. A tie-up at Folger would prevent much traffic arriving from eastern points to the Federal Triangle from reaching their destination.

Folger is a small park in a semi-residential, semi-commercial area. It is relatively isolated and is two blocks south of the House Office Buildings.

## CAPITOL BUILDING

On May 5, Algonquin Peace City will shift its camping grounds from Rock Creek Park to the US Capitol Building.

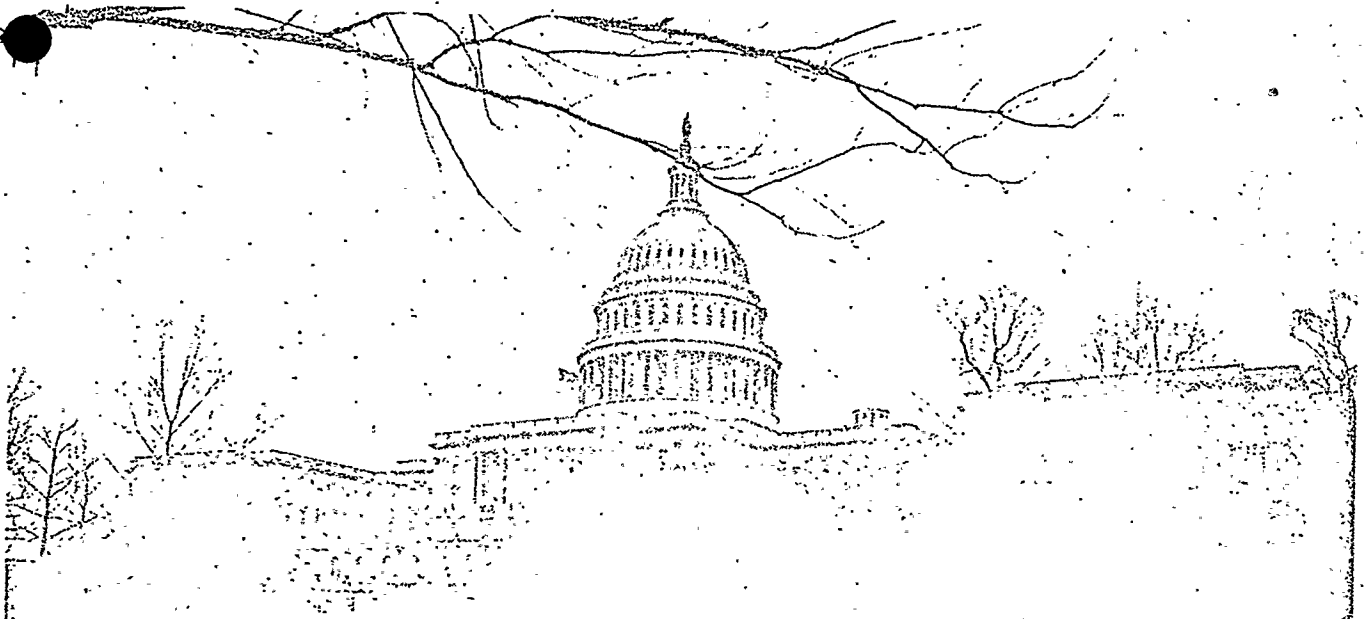
There, it is expected that we will lay a nonviolent siege of the Congress, forcing it to remain in session until it ratifies the People's Peace Treaty or until we are all arrested.

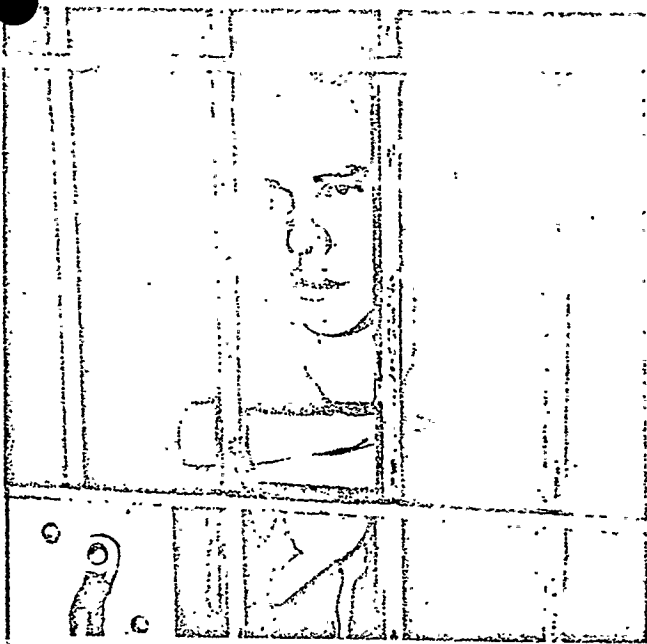
At the present time, it seems very unlikely that the defensive forces of the Federal Government can do anything substantial in deterring us. The Capitol Building is endowed with massive areas of low, flat open space which logistically

is difficult to defend.

If the Federal defense forces attempt to lay a 360 degree ring around the Capitol Building, we can merely ring them. If however, such a dubious plan is implemented by the Federal Government, they will have accomplished our task.

Come prepared to stay, bringing tents, blankets, etc. so that we can exist together and be as self-sufficient as possible.





## VII ARREST AND JAIL

It is said that the level of civilization of a society is measured by the quality of its prisons. It is certainly true in America that you cannot appreciate what repression and oppression are about until you have done a bit of time in jail.

The mere threat of jail has traditionally been an effective weapon against movements for social change. So long as our actions are limited to easily controlled "legal dissent" they are easily dealt with. Mayday is nonviolent civil disobedience. We expect most of the participants to be arrested and all participants to be prepared for possible arrest. It greatly enhances our tactical position if the jails and detention facilities are filled with demonstrators. The spectre of thousands of people jailed in the government's unsuccessful attempt to control Mayday will graphically demonstrate the political isolation of the warmaking government. The stopping of Washington will show our power. Tens of thousands of us risking jail—going to jail—will make the choices painfully clear to America's rulers; End the War or face social chaos. On the other hand if we allow brief detention and/or the threat of arrest to chase us out of town Mayday may be contained.

Given our numbers, arrest, booking, detention, and courts procedures will be run on an assembly line basis. Upon arrest demonstrators will be photographed with their "arresting officers." When arrests occur in areas defended by the military, U.S. Marshals will be the "arresting officers." The photographs will be for identification purposes in the event of court actions. After arrests people will be put in buses and transported to a booking area, usually adjacent to the detention area. Prior to busing men and women will be segregated. All arrest and booking procedure will be observed by the Mayday legal cadres. There will be, with rare exception, the same misdemeanor charge laid

against all people arrested. Any people booked with an unusual charge (such as someone beaten by police and then charged with assaulting an officer) will immediately have his or her case assigned to a Mayday lawyer.

Detention facilities will be of a barracks variety. Upwards of 250 people will be housed in the same dormitory. This presents the opportunity for high energy non stop raps, political education, singing etc. At this point it is important that group solidarity be developed and maintained. The food and facilities will be shitty. Extreme pressure will be placed on individuals to bail out immediately. Recognisance bail (meaning free) will be offered to those who will leave immediately. If solidarity is maintained and only those who absolutely must bail out leave everyone will be released together when Mayday is over. In jail, organization and solidarity can defeat efforts to divide and control us.

Experienced cadre will be present in all detention facilities to interpret the actions of the special courts that will be convened to deal with us. All Mayday lawyers will have special identification cards. Be wary of lawyers not holding these cards since they will not be aware of the politics and purposes of Mayday.

Finally, rumors of extreme fines and jail terms will be rampant. Ignore Them. The maximum fine levied in Washington in mass arrest situations has been \$25. In most cases the fine and bail has been \$10. If we maintain our solidarity we should all be released with no charges.

NOTE: As with everything in this manual this section will be updated and copies available in Algonquin Peace City on May 1.

### Conclusion

You've read the Manual. Now a list of things that need to be done.

1. If you don't have a regional organization, organize one. When it's done, let us know. Call 202 347-7613
2. Send regional representatives to an orientation session. Call 202 347-7613 to set it up.
3. Fill out the following form and get it into the Mayday Collective, Tactics and Logistics Section

### Logistics Preparation Form

1. Area your region covers \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of region \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many from your region will be in D.C. Mayday (best estimate) \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is your target \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who's your regional contact person?  
name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Mayday Collective  
Tactics and Logistics  
1029 Vermont Ave., N.W. Rm 906  
Washington, D.C.

or call: 202 347-7613 (Coffin, Lubin, Fowler, or Shatzkin)



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~~SENSITIVE~~

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-8  
April 23, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM / NO DISSEM ABROAD~~  
~~SENSITIVE~~

62-113887-54

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ESTIMATE E-8

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DURING PERIOD APRIL 23 - MAY 5, 1971

April 23, 1971

The attached report has been approved  
by the IEC Staff and distributed  
subject to objection by any member  
of IEC. It supersedes Estimate E-4,  
Revision 2.

Copy 11 of 19 Copies

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TAB A

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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~~SECRET~~

Date	(time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/23	10:00 a.m.	Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)	March to Capitol, Ceremony	1,500	No
	3:00 p.m.	VVAW	March to White House	1,500	
4/24	Unknown	Peninsula Concerned Citizens for Peace	Block Key Bridge	Unknown	No
4/24	9:00 a.m.	National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)	Rally on Ellipse, March to Capitol, Rally at Capitol	100,000 (Plus)	Yes
4/24		Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)	Speeches, training of marshals, etc., begins at Rock Creek Park	75,000 (Plus)	No
4/24	2:00 p.m.	Workers League	March to L'Enfant Square and rally there	4,000	Yes
4/25		PCPJ	Lobbying at area churches	Unknown	No
4/25	11:00 a.m.	Albany Friends Meeting (AFM)	Meeting for worship, Lafayette Park	50-150	Yes

Date (time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/25 12:30 p.m.	AFM	Demonstration at the White House	100	Yes
4/26	PCPJ	Lobbying at Congress	Unknown	No
4/26	PCPJ	Picketing of CIA, homes of the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense and members of the National Security Council. "Sit-ins" at the White House and numerous government buildings	Unknown	No
4/26 12:00 p.m.- 2:00 p.m.	Concerned Citizens for a More Humorous Government	Demonstration at the White House	20	Yes
4/27	PCPJ	Demonstration at Selective Service Headquarters	Unknown	No
4/28	PCPJ	Demonstration at Internal Revenue Service	Unknown	No

Date (time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/28	Southern Christian Leadership Conference	Mule train arrives from Baltimore, will participate in PCPJ activities through 5/5	10,000	Yes
4/29	PCPJ	Demonstration at Health, Education and Welfare	Unknown	No
4/30	PCPJ	Demonstration at Department of Justice	Unknown	No
5/1 All Day	Students and Youth for a People's Peace	"May Day Signal," ultimatum to President to end the war. Training for May Day non-violent actions at Algonquin Peace City, Rock Creek Park	5,000	No
5/1-5/2 12 noon- 2:00 a.m.	PCPJ	Festival for People's Peace, Monument Grounds	125,000	Yes
5/2 All Day	PCPJ	Mass Soul Festival for Peace at Rock Creek Park	60,000 - 120,000	No

Date (time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permi Statu
5/3- 7:00 a.m. 5/4	PCPJ	Traffic stoppage at bridges and circles	Unknown	No
All Day	PCPJ	Sit-ins, dialogues with government employees, civil disobedience at White House, Pentagon, CIA, Justice and HEW	Unknown	No
5/3 Evening	"Crazies," "Yippies"	Assemble at Dupont Circle and march to Vietnamese Embassy	Unknown	No
5/5 All Day	PCPJ	National Moratorium on "Business as Usual." March to and "siege" of the Capitol	Unknown	No



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TAB B

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
Controlled Dissem/For Background Use Only

Date: April 24, 1971

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Name of Group: National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)

Size: 100,000 (plus)

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The NPAC is a national peace-oriented organization dominated by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), an organization designated by the U. S. Attorney General under Executive Order 10450, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth affiliate of SWP, whose purpose is immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Southeast Asia.

Type: Assembly at Ellipse. March to Capitol via 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Demonstration at Capitol. Dispersal at 7:00 p.m. Non-violent in nature.

9:00 a.m. - NPAC plans call for demonstrators to assemble on the Ellipse. 10:00 a.m. - The Third World Task Force of the NPAC will march from Meridian Hill Park to the Ellipse via U Street and 19th Street. 11:00 a.m. - NPAC departs the Ellipse. The planned route is E Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, to the U. S. Capitol area. 12:00 - NPAC plans a rally at the West front of the Capitol.

Permits have been obtained. A permit for the march past the White House has not been granted; Vice President Agnew, in his capacity as President of the Senate, gave permission for the gathering on Capitol grounds. No more than 100 demonstrators may actually be on the steps to the Capitol. The rest must remain on lawn before the West front. The anti-war program at the Capitol will begin at 12:00 p.m. The activities are scheduled to conclude at 7:00 p.m.

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Date: April 24, 1971

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Workers League

Size: 4,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war organization

Organization - Background: A New York City based organization urging the founding of a Labor Party and also demanding withdrawal of U. S. troops from Southeast Asia.

Type: The Workers League will assemble at 2:00 p.m. at Constitution and Delaware Avenues; proceed east on Constitution, turning south on 2nd Street to Independence Avenue; west on Independence to 7th Street; north on 7th to L'Enfant Square. They expect to arrive at L'Enfant Square at 3:15 p.m. A rally will start at 3:30 p.m. and last for approximately 3-1/2 hours. The group has stated they will supply 50 marshals. No violence is expected, according to the group. The necessary permits have been filed.

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Date: April 24 - May 5, 1971

Time: All day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 75,000 (plus)

Description of Participants: Anti-War Coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self described as consisting of over 100 organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war. It is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Type: The PCPJ has requested the use of the entire area of Rock Creek Park concurrently with its normal users. Rock bands, other entertainment and the training of marshals would be conducted throughout the period. The fifteen day notice of demonstration has been filed with the Park Police.

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Date: April 25, 1971

Time: Morning

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Sponsors:

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: "People's Lobby" begins at area churches.

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Date: April 25, 1971

Time: 11:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Name of Group: Albany Friends Meeting

Size: 50 - 150

Description of Participants: Religious anti-war group

Organization - Background: A Quaker pacifist organization  
from Albany, New York.

Type: At 11:00 a.m., a worship service will be conducted in  
Lafayette Park. At 12:30 p.m., a demonstration is  
planned at the White House.

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Date: April 26, 1971

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Name of Group: Concerned Citizens for a More Humorous  
Government

Size: 20

Description of Participants:

Organization - Background: An organization to protest and  
call attention to increasing  
commercialization of the Government.  
Headquarters are located in  
Washington, D. C.

Type: Demonstration at the White House.

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Date: April 26, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possible disruptive actions in the U. S. Capitol and Congressional Office Buildings.

The PCPJ has announced a "multi-tactical action" to impede Congressmen from performing "business as usual." No permit has been obtained for any action this date.

Protestors will picket CIA. "Sit-ins" are planned at the White House, Executive Office Building, Departments of Justice, Interior, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare, and at the Pentagon and General Accounting Office.

The May Day Tribe will picket homes of The Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and National Security Council members.

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Date: April 27, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possible disruptive action focused on the Selective Service Headquarters. No permit obtained.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: April 28, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive actions focused on the Internal Revenue Service Headquarters. No permit obtained.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: April 28, 1971

Time:

Name of Group: Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Size: 10,000

Description of Participants: Civil Rights and Welfare  
Petitioners

Sponsor:

b6  
b7C

Organization - Background: The SCLC, one of the largest civil rights organizations in the United States, has the basic objective of achieving complete integration of the social, political, educational and economic sphere. It has stressed non-violent measures to attain this goal. It is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

Type: Mule train arrives, march, and peaceful demonstration.  
Possible "Resurrection City" type encampment.

The SCLC has filed the fifteen day notice of proposed demonstration to set up a second "Resurrection City" on the West Potomac Park, for several persons, four mules, two wagons, and several tents. The request also included use of the Mall and the Washington Monument grounds as the route of travel from West Potomac Park to locations throughout the city. The purpose is to petition the Federal and District Governments for redress of grievances.

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Date: April 29, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive action focused on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. No permit obtained.

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Date: April 30, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive action focused on the Department of Justice. No permit obtained.

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Date: May 1, 1971

Time: 12:00 noon continuing all day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 125,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Rally on Washington Monument grounds

The PCPJ has requested permission to hold a "Celebration of Peace" from 12:00 noon, May 1, to 2:00 a.m., May 2. There will be music, speeches, etc. Medical staff has been provided by the sponsoring group. No march is planned. The necessary 15 day notice has been filed.

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Date: May 1, 1971

Time: All Day

Name of Group: Students and Youth for a People's Peace

Size: 5,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war organization

Type: "May Day" signal ultimatum to the President to end the war in Vietnam. Training for May Day non-violent action.

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Date: May 2, 1971

Time: All Day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: 60,000 - 120,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Rally at Rock Creek Park

"Mass Soul Festival for Peace," a non-violent gathering for speeches, music, etc., will be held at Rock Creek Park. It is likely that a large number of people will remain on the grounds all during the period 12:00 noon, May 1, to 6:00 p.m., May 3, due to the near overlap of the activities.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: May 3, 1971

Time: Evening

Name of Group: "Crazies" and "Yippies"

Description of Participants: Anarchists

Organization - Background: "Crazies" - National Youth Nation -  
an organization of violence-prone  
individuals closely associated with  
the Yippies.

"Yippies" - The Youth International  
Party - a violence-prone, anti-  
establishment organization whose  
leaders include Jerry Rubin and  
Abbie Hoffman.

Type: March from Dupont Circle to the South Vietnamese Embassy.  
Plans include surrounding the Embassy and raising a  
North Vietnamese flag.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: May 3-4, 1971

Time: All Day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Traffic stoppage at bridges and circles. Demonstrations at White House, Pentagon, CIA, Justice and HEW. Disruption of these buildings may be attempted by civil disobedience. No permits obtained.

The following list of targets has been distributed in pamphlet form by the May Day Collective and was printed in the "Quicksilver Times." Leaders of civil disobedience will attempt to gather at least 700 persons at each of these targets. The five marked with asterisks are considered to be the most important by the demonstrators.

- 1)\* Key Bridge, Virginia side. Rosslyn Plaza
- 2) Key Bridge, D. C. side. M St., 34th St., 35th St.
- 3) Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, Virginia side. Route 66
- 4) Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, D. C. side, Rock Creek Parkway.
- 5) Arlington Memorial Bridge, Virginia side. Memorial Drive, Arlington Ridge Road (Rt. 110).
- 6) Arlington Memorial Bridge, D. C. side. Rock Creek Parkway, Ohio Drive South.
- 7)\* Washington Blvd. Highway 110.
- 8) Traffic Loop just west of Pentagon. Washington Blvd., Columbia Pike, Shirley Highway.
- 9)\* Shirley Highway just south of the Pentagon.

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- 10) Rochambeau Bridge, Virginia side. D.C.-bound traffic on Routes 95 and 1.
- 11) \*George Mason Memorial Bridge, Virginia side. Virginia-bound traffic on Routes 95 and 1.
- 12) 14th St. Bridge complex, D. C. side.
- 13) \*Washington Circle. K St., Pennsylvania Ave., New Hampshire Ave.
- 14) \*DuPont Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Connecticut Ave., New Hampshire Ave.
- 15) Scott Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Rhode Island Ave., 16th St.
- 16) Thomas Circle. Massachusetts Ave., Vermont Ave., 14th St.
- 17) Mt. Vernon Square. Massachusetts Ave., New York Ave., K St.
- 18) Commodore Intersection, Massachusetts Ave., and New York Ave.
- 19) Stanton Park Square. Massachusetts Ave., Maryland Ave.
- 20) Seward Square. Pennsylvania Ave., North Carolina Ave.
- 21) Folger Park. North Carolina Ave., D St.

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Date: May 5, 1971

Time: 7:00 a.m. - All Day

Name of Group: Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Massive demonstrations at the United States Capitol, and the "Moratorium on business as usual" across the nation. "Seige" of the Capitol to last until the People's Peace Treaty is ratified or all demonstrators are arrested.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Estimate E-8

Rev. 1

April 30, 1971

For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-8

REVISION 1

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DURING PERIOD APRIL 30 - MAY 5, 1971

April 30, 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.

Copy 11 of 20 Copies

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TAB A

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
4/30	Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)	Demonstration at Department of Justice	Several hundred	No
5/1 All Day	Students and Youth for a People's Peace	"May Day Signal," ultimatum to President to end the war. Training for May Day non-violent actions at Peace City, West Potomac Park	5,000	Yes
5/1 - 5/2 12 Noon - 2:00 a.m.	PCPJ	Festival for People's Peace, West Potomac Park	125,000	Yes
5/2 All Day	PCPJ	Mass Soul Festival for Peace at West Potomac Park	60,000- 125,000	Yes
* 5/3 & 5/4 6:30 a.m.	Southern Virginia & North Carolina Collectives	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 1, Key Bridge, Virginia side, Rosslyn Plaza	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Up State New York Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 2, Key Bridge, D. C. side; M St., 34th St., 35th St.	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	New Hampshire Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 3, Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, Virginia side; Route 66	1,000	No

\* See attached map.



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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
5/3 & 5/4 6:30 a.m.	Pittsburgh & Ohio Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 4, Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, D. C. side; Rock Creek Parkway	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Boston Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 5, Arlington Memorial Bridge, Virginia side; Memorial Drive; Arlington Ridge Road (Rt. 110)	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Boston Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 6, Arlington Memorial Bridge, D. C. side; Rock Creek Parkway, Ohio Drive South	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	North Carolina Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 7, Washington Blvd.; Highway 110.	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	PCPJ	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 8, Traffic Loop just west of Pentagon; Washington Blvd.; Columbia Pike; Shirley Highway	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	PCPJ	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 9, Shirley Highway just south of the Pentagon	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Washington, D. C. Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Targets 10, 11 and 12, 14th St. Bridge Complex, Routes 95 and 1	1,000	No

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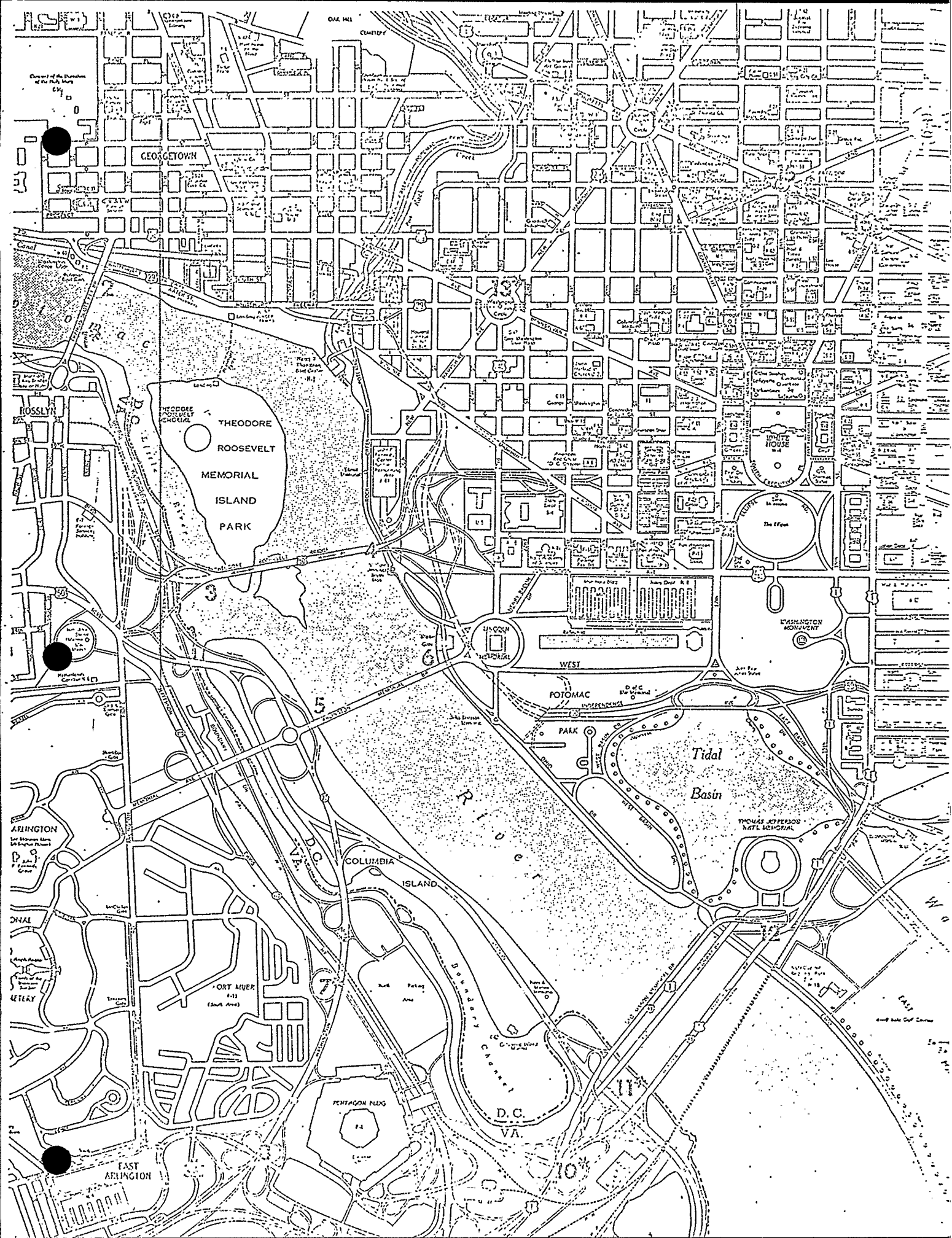
Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
5/3 & 5/4 6:30 a.m.	Michigan Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 13, Washington Circle; K St.; Pennsylvania Avenue; New Hampshire Avenue	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	New York City Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 14, DuPont Circle; Massachusetts Avenue; Connecticut Avenue; New Hampshire Ave.	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Texas, Arkansas, & Louisiana; Atlanta Collectives	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 15, Scott Circle; Massachusetts Avenue; Rhode Island Avenue; 16th Street	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 16, Thomas Circle; Massachusetts Avenue; Vermont Avenue; 14th Street	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Connecticut, Massa- chusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago and Baltimore Collectives	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 17, Mt. Vernon Square; Massachusetts Avenue; New York Avenue; K Street	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 18, Commodore Intersection, Massa- chusetts Avenue, and New York Avenue	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 19, Stanton Park Square; Massachusetts Avenue; Maryland Avenue	1,000	No

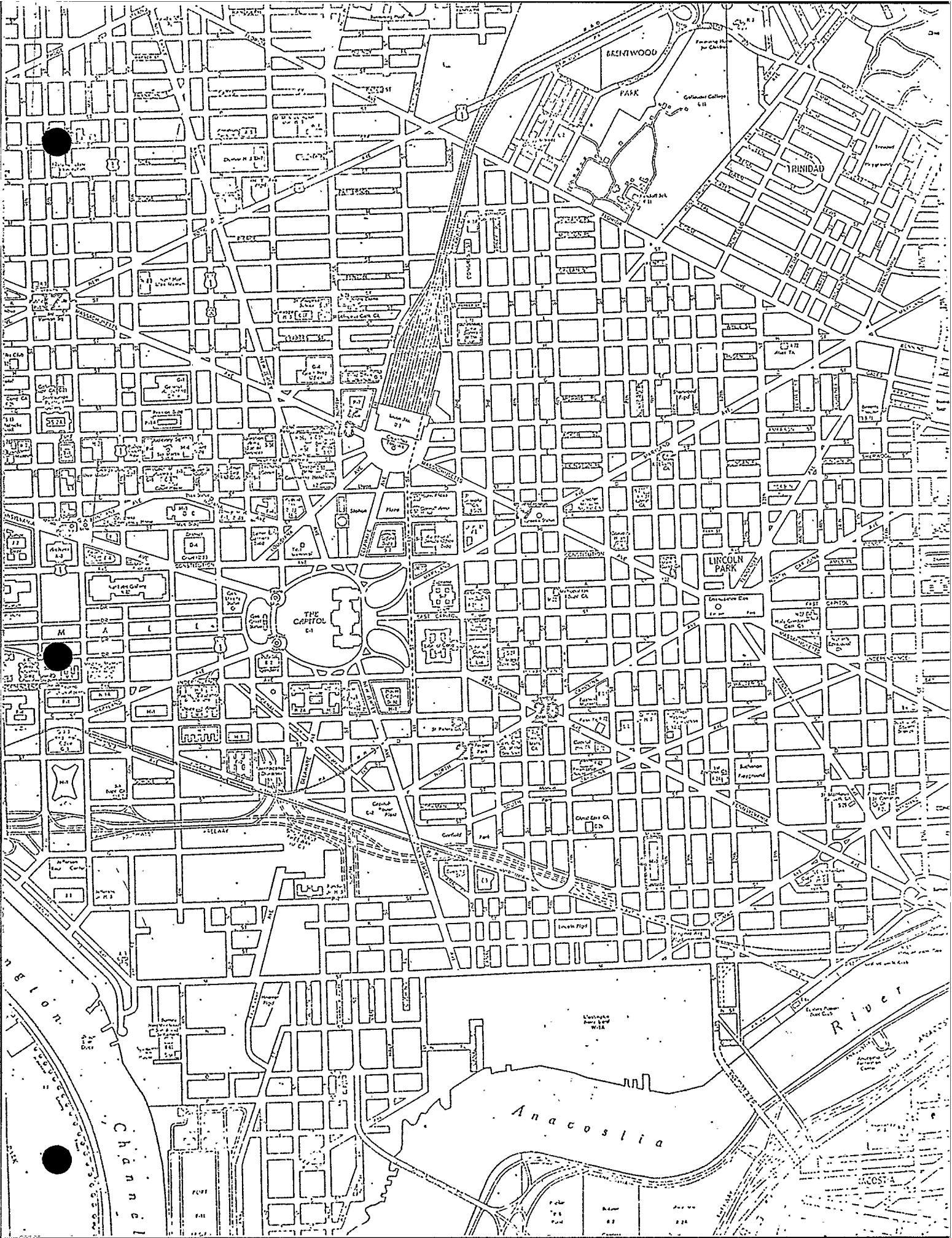
Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
5/3 & 5/4 6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 20, Seward Square; Pennsylvania Avenue; North Carolina Avenue	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Target 21, Folger Park; North Carolina Avenue; D Street	1,000	No
6:30 a.m.	Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, Minnesota Collectives	Sit-in and Stall-in, Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues	3,000	No
6:30 a.m.	New York City Collective	Sit-in and Stall-in, South Capitol		No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Central Intelligence Agency		No
6:30 a.m.	Group Unknown	Sit-in and Stall-in, Justice Department and the Pentagon		No
5/3 & 5/4 All Day	PCPJ	Sit-ins; dialogues with Govern- ment employees; civil disobe- dience at the White House, Congress, Pentagon, CIA, HEW, Justice, and other Government agencies	Unknown	No
5/3	PCPJ	Algonquin Peace City; will move to White House grounds for picnic	Unknown	No

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Date (Time)	Group	Activity Location	Estimate of Participation	Permit Status
5/3	Weatherman and "Yippies"	Demonstrations in the area of Vietnamese Embassy and Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	Unknown	No
5/3 Evening	"Crazies" and "Yippies"	Assemble at Dupont Circle and march toward Treasury as a diversionary cover for small groups to attack Vietnamese Embassy	Unknown	No
5/5 Onward	PCPJ	National Moratorium on "Business as Usual." Algonquin Peace City moves to Capitol to besiege Congress until all are arrested	Unknown	No

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THE CAPITOL

BRINWOOD PARK

TRINIDAD

LINCOLN PARK

Anacostia

River

Channel

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TAB B

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Date: April 30, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - Background: The PCPJ is self-described as headquartered in Washington, D. C., and consisting of over one hundred organizations using massive, non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and the war.

Type: Lobbying and possibly disruptive action focused on the Department of Justice. No permit obtained.

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Date: May 1, 1971

Time: All Day

Name of Group: STUDENTS AND YOUTH FOR A PEOPLE'S PEACE<sub>\*</sub>

Size: 5,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war organization

Type: "May Day" signal ultimatum to the President to end the war in Vietnam. Training for May Day non-violent action.

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Date: May 1, 1971

Time: 12:00 noon continuing all day

Name of Group: PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE\* (PCPJ)

Size: 125,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - PCPJ

Type: "Festival for People's Peace," West Potomac Park

The PCPJ has requested permission to hold a "Celebration of Peace" from 12:00 noon, May 1, to 2:00 a.m., May 2. There will be music, speeches, etc. Medical staff has been provided by the sponsoring group. No march is planned. The necessary 15 day notice has been filed.

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Date: May 3, 1971

Time: Unknown

Name of Group: WEATHERMAN and YIPPIES

Description of Participants: Anarchists

Organization - Background: "Weatherman" - The underground militant faction of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Leaders include fugitive Bernadine DOHRN.

"Yippies" - The Youth International Party - a violence-prone, anti-establishment organization, whose leaders include Jerry RUBIN and Abbie HOFFMAN.

Type: Demonstration in the area of South Vietnamese Embassy and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: May 3, 1971

Time: Evening

Name of Group: "CRAZIES" and "YIPPIES"

Description of Participants: Anarchists

Organization - Background: "Crazies" - National Youth Nation  
- an organization of violence-prone  
individuals closely associated with  
the Yippies.

Type: Assemble at Dupont Circle and march toward Treasury  
as a diversionary cover for small groups to attack  
Vietnamese Embassy.

No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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No Foreign Dissem/No Dissem Abroad  
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Date: May 3-4, 1971

Time: 6:30 a.m.

Name of Group: PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE\* (PCPJ)  
including regional collectives.

Size: 30,000 in groups of 1,000 to 3,000

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization - PCPJ

Type: Traffic stoppage at bridges and circles. Demonstrations  
at White House, Congress, Pentagon, CIA, Justice, HEW  
and other government agencies. Disruption of these  
buildings may be attempted. No permits obtained.

See Tab A for listing of targets.

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Date: May 5, 1971 and following

Time: Beginning 7:00 a.m.

Name of Group: PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE  
(PCPJ)

Size: Unknown

Description of Participants: Anti-war coalition

Organization: PCPJ

Type: Massive demonstrations at the United States Capitol,  
and the "Moratorium on business as usual" across the  
nation. "Seige" of the Capitol to last until the  
People's Peace Treaty is ratified or all demonstrators  
are arrested.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-4  
Revision 3  
May 7, 1971  
  
For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-4

REVISION 3

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT ANTI-WAR EVENTS

May 7, 1971

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E-4  
Rev. 3  
May 7, 1971

MAY 3-8, 1971

"Front De Solidarite Indochine"

Paris, France

Indochinese Solidarity Committee. Demonstrations in front of the American Embassy. The Committee is a mass organization consisting of the United Socialist Party, the Ligue Communiste, the Lutte Ouvriere, and other organizations.

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MAY 7, 1971

International Day of Solidarity

International

International Day of Solidarity with the  
peace movements of the United States (first  
anniversary of Kent State).

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May 7, 1971

MAY 7-8, 1971

Anti-War Demonstrations

Perth, Australia

Demonstrations by Australian Communists,  
leftists, and anti-war groups against U.S.  
Admiral John S. McCain, who is visiting  
Australia to commemorate the battle of  
Coral Sea.

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May 7, 1971

MAY 8, 1971

Victory by July 4

Washington, D. C.

Dr. Carl McIntire has announced a return to Washington, D. C., with a "Victory by July 4" demonstration. Although this is not an anti-war demonstration, its estimated size of 10,000-25,000 participants makes it significant. A permit has been obtained for a march from Adams Drive to the Washington Monument grounds. Members of the KKK, National States Rights Party, and National Socialist White Peoples Party, will allegedly participate and force confrontation with any "hippie" type individuals.

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May 7, 1971

MAY 8-9, 1971

Day of Solidarity with Vietnam

France, various  
cities

Non-violent demonstration. A delegation may visit the U. S. Embassy in Paris. Sponsored by the French-Vietnamese Friendship Association and by the 40-42 organizations which were involved in the May 10, 1970 rally at Vincennes, including the Mouvement de la Paix, the Commite National d'Action Pour le Soutien et la Victoire du Peuple Vietnamien, Parti Communiste Francais, Objectif 72, Confederation Generale du Travail, Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail, Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Secondaire and the Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Superieur.

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May 7, 1971

MAY 13, 1971

Meeting on United States War  
Crimes in Vietnam

Paris, France

Sponsored by the Comite pour la Denonciation  
de Crimes de Guerre (successor to the Bertrand  
Russell War Crimes Tribunal in Paris).

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May 7, 1971

MAY 13-16, 1971

General Session of the World  
Peace Council

Budapest, Hungary

To include representatives of the U. S.  
anti-war movement. Indochina will be one  
of the principal topics of discussion.  
At least one mass anti-war rally is being  
planned for Budapest at this time.

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May 7, 1971

MAY 14, 1971

Mass Meeting

France

At the Mutualite Hall of representatives of the 40-42 organizations, sponsored by the Centre d'Initiative Communiste, Lutte Ouvriere, Parti Socialiste Unifie, Confederation Francaise Democratique de Travail, Confederation Generale du Travail, Ligue Communiste, and Secours Rouge on the theme "Six Hours for Indochina."

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May 7, 1971

MAY 15-16, 1971

Demonstrations at U. S.  
Military Bases

Across the Nation

To show solidarity with anti-war GI's.  
Sponsored by National Peace Action Coalition,  
Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, and  
the Student Mobilization Committee.

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May 7, 1971

MAY 15-16, 1971

Mass Demonstration

France

Of Trotskyists, led by the Ligue Communiste on the themes of the centenary of the Paris Commune and the "Struggle for Victory in Indochina."

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Rev. 3  
May 7, 1971

MAY 22, 1971

War Crimes Commission Conference

Oslo, Norway

International Liaison Committee of the  
Stockholm Committee on Vietnam. Prepara-  
tory meetings for conference scheduled for  
June 20-26, 1971.

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E-4  
Rev. 3  
May 7, 1971

MAY 26, 1971

Comite National D'Action

France

Pour le Soutien et la Victoire du Peuple  
Vietnamien, sponsored by the French  
Communist Party, to launch political  
action in favor of the DRV/PRG.

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Rev. 3  
May 7, 1971

MAY 30, 1971

Moratorium

Australia

Program to end the American-Australian aggression in Indochina. Spearheaded by left-wing elements, including the Communist Party. Major activities were scheduled for April 30, May 30, and June 30, designed to cause work stoppages under the slogan "Stop Work to Stop the War."

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E-4  
Rev. 3  
May 7, 1971

JUNE 20, 1971

War Crimes Commission

Oslo, Norway

Of the International Liaison Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam. A War Crimes Committee Working Group met in Stockholm, Sweden, in mid-April and decided to send a small team of observers to Hanoi to collect information on war crimes for the Oslo meeting.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-10  
May 14, 1971  
  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

BAW:jes 5/19/71

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[redacted] to INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION  
COMMITTEE

R.D. Cotter

Encl is Estimate E-10 prepared by captnd  
Committee re recent antiwar dems at military  
bases, 5/15-16/71. It is merely a schedule of  
dems, which have been held, & requires no action  
on Bu's part. ACTION: That this memo & enc  
be filed.

FD-247  
(REV. 3-27-58)

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ESTIMATE E-10

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS AT OR NEAR U. S. MILITARY  
BASES IN CONNECTION WITH ARMED FORCES DAY ACTIVITIES  
MAY 15-16, 1971

May 14, 1971

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E-10  
May 14, 1971

SUMMARY

The NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION, PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, and various local groups, some of which are affiliated with the previous organizations, plan anti-war, anti-Armed Forces Day demonstrations at a minimum of 33 domestic military bases and installations. Some groups are also sponsoring picnics, with free food and beer for servicemen, rock concerts and demonstrations in several cities near military bases with the aim of competing with or disrupting Armed Forces Day events.

The STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM has appealed for international support for American demonstrations scheduled for May 16 but response has been very limited.

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E-10  
May 14, 1971

CONCLUSION

All available sources indicate that, with one possible exception, the demonstrations scheduled at or near domestic military installations May 15-16\* will be relatively small-scale and peaceful. Announced plans include speeches, picketing, leafletting, and picnics. Leaders of several demonstrations have specifically announced that they do not plan to force confrontations with military authorities. Disorders, if they occur, are likely to be spontaneous and minor.

There are no present indications of any sizeable foreign demonstrations to be held in direct support of domestic activities against the May 15-16 Armed Forces Day celebrations.

Only at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Illinois, has there been a threat to "take over" or "shut it down" by militants planning the demonstration. Support for this demonstration has been announced by Jennifer DORN of the WEATHERMAN and a number of activist groups including the STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE and the VIETNAM VETERANS FOR PEACE.

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\* On the morning of May 17, the YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FACISM may attempt to obstruct all five gates of Griffiss AFB, New York.

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT DOMESTIC MILITARY  
BASES AND INSTALLATIONS  
May 15-16, 1971

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Alabama	Ft. McClellan	5/15 or 5/16	Unknown	Possible Demonstration	Unknown
Arizona	Luke AFB	5/16	Phoenix Anti-War Oppressive Coalition	March; rally; leaf- letting and guerrilla theatre	Unknown
California	Oakland Induc- tion Center	Unknown	Unknown	Probable Demonstration	Unknown
	Ft. Ord	5/15 or 5/16	Unknown	Planning not complete	Unknown
	Camp Pendleton	5/15 or 5/16	California Veterans Movement	Demonstration plans not finalized	82 at last planning session
	Presidio of San Francisco	Unknown	Unknown	Probable Demonstration	Unknown
	Travis AFB	5/15	Pacific Counseling Service	Rally at Texas Park, Fairfield, with possible speech by Congressman Ronald Dellums prior to demonstration at Travis	Unknown

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<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Colorado	Ft. Carson	5/15 10:00 am to 1:00 pm	Colorado Peace Coalition	Rally at Acacia Park at 10 a.m.; march and motorcade to Ft. Car- son at 1 p.m., possibly to block entrance	100
Florida	MacDill AFB	5/15	Tampa Peace Action Coalition	Demonstration may also include march and rally at Federal Building, Tampa	Unknown
	Jacksonville Naval Air Station	5/15	Called for by "Olive Branch" underground newspaper	Possible demonstra- tion of unknown type	Unknown
Georgia	Ft. Benning	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
	Ft. Gordon	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
Illinois	Chanute AFB	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
	Great Lakes Naval Training Center	5/15	Student Mobilization Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, Movement for a Democratic Military, Chicago Area Military Project, Vietnam Vet- erans Against the War, and Chicago Peace Coalition.	Rally and march from Foss Park at 11:30 am, 5/15, to Naval Base to "shut it down." Permit for Foss Park denied.	3,000

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<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Illinois	Ft. Sheridan	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
Kansas	Ft. Riley	5/16	Kansas City Peace Action Coalition	Demonstration, distribution of literature, guerrilla theatre	Unknown
	Sunflower Ammunition Depot (near Lawrence)	5/16	Students of Kansas University	Protest march	Unknown
Kentucky	Ft. Campbell	5/15	Peoples House, Clarksville, Tennessee, Servicemens' Rights Counsel	Rally and march to Gate 4 of Fort	200
	Ft. Knox	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
Massachusetts	Ft. Devens	5/15	No formal organization	Peaceful demonstration	50
	Westover AFB	5/15, 12 Noon to 2:00 pm	Veterans for Peace, Students of University of Connecticut, University of Massachusetts, Springfield College, Westfield State College, Yale University	Demonstration, march. Permit granted by Mayor of Holyoke to march near base	2,000
		5/16	New University Conference	Rally and demonstration	Unknown

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<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Missouri	Ft. Leonard Wood	5/16	Kansas City Peace Action Coalition, Vietnam Veterans Against the War	March, rally and leafletting	Unknown
New Jersey	Ft. Dix	5/15-5/16	New York Peace Action Coalition, Veterans for Peace, Socialist Workers Party, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, several college groups, etc.	Demonstrations, rallies, speeches. Sponsors claim no plans to confront authorities. Attempt being made to get Member of Congress as speaker.	Unknown
New York	Griffiss AFB	5/15, 12:30 pm to 2:30 pm	Mohawk Valley Peace Action Coalition	Peaceful demonstrations and speeches at Floyd Gate. Sponsor has announced that no attempt will be made to enter.	1,000 claimed
		5/17, 6:45 am to 8:45 am	Youth Against War and Fascism	Possible attempt to obstruct all five gates and "use techniques developed in the Washington, D.C. demonstrations."	Unknown

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<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
North Carolina	Ft. Bragg	5/15	GI's Against the War in Vietnam	Rally and non-violent demonstration at Fayetteville, picketing of Armed Forces Day events. Scheduled speakers at rally include Congresswoman Bella Abzug, John Froines (arrested in Washington, D.C. demonstrations) and a representative of the Young Lords.	1,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson AFB	5/15	Ohio Veterans Peace Coalition and other groups	Parade from Central Park, Fairborn to Museum Gate; picnic for servicemen	1,000 by OVPC estimate
South Carolina	Ft. Jackson	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
Texas	Ft. Bliss	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown
Virginia	U. S. Naval Air Station, Oceana	5/16	Announced by "On the Beach," underground newspaper	Peaceful demonstration	Unknown
	Ft. Eustis	5/15-5/16	Unknown	Demonstration	Unknown

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<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Date/Time</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Washington	Ft. Lewis and McChord AFB	5/16	GI-Airmen-Sailor Coalition	Rally, picnic and picketing	200
Wisconsin	Army Reserve Center, Milwaukee	5/15	Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice	Demonstration	Unknown

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E-10  
May 14, 1971

Demonstrations Scheduled for Cities Near Military Bases

In addition to the foregoing, demonstrations and rallies intended to protest or detract from Armed Forces Day activities are planned at a number of cities near military installations. Most of these rallies are programmed to attract participation of servicemen from the bases.

Alabama. The Peoples Action Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group composed of college and high school students, plans to demonstrate on either May 15 or 16 at Huntsville, Alabama. The group has not applied for a permit and has not formulated specific plans as yet.

Arizona. A demonstration in Phoenix has been planned for May 16 by the Phoenix Antiwar Oppression Coalition.

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California. At San Diego, California, a "Peoples Peace Festival" will be held on May 15 and 16. [redacted] who has been active in the antiwar movement, has rented the auditorium of San Diego High School for both dates. She will present a show featuring [redacted] who has participated in prior demonstrations; [redacted] and rock bands. There will also be a picnic for servicemen in Balboa Park with free food and additional entertainment. Local underground newspapers have reported free bus transportation will be furnished for members of the U. S. Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is sponsoring a parade at San Diego on the morning of May 15 and expects 200 participants. This parade will precede the Armed Forces Day parade by 30 minutes and the sponsor hopes to detract from the Armed Forces Day Parade.

Pennsylvania. VVAW is sponsoring a picnic at Franklin D. Roosevelt Park near the Philadelphia Navy Yard on May 15. Women Strike for Peace members are being urged to prepare food

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E-10  
May 14, 1971

for the picnic which is being held to attract servicemen. Following the picnic, the demonstrators will march to Independence Hall where they will hold an all-night vigil. The sponsor expects 250 participants in the vigil.

Texas. GIs for Peace, which consists of antiwar servicemen at Fort Bliss, Texas, is sponsoring an "Armed Farces Celebration" on May 16 at El Paso. The demonstration will consist of a rally featuring antiwar speeches and rock music. [redacted] who was recently arrested for disruptions at Washington, D. C., has reportedly been invited to speak at the rally.

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The Oleo Strut Coffeehouse, which was formed to support antiwar servicemen, is sponsoring a demonstration at Killeen, Texas, on May 15. It hopes to attract 3,000 participants, including servicemen from Fort Hood. The demonstration will consist of a parade and rally. [redacted], a former member of the CP and well-known [redacted] will participate in the rally.

The GI Coordinating Committee, which consists of servicemen stationed at Fort Sam Houston, is sponsoring a parade and antiwar rally at San Antonio, Texas, on May 15. It is estimated 100 individuals will participate.

Utah. The Salt Lake City branch of the NPAC is sponsoring a march and rally at Salt Lake City on May 15 and a rally on May 16. Speakers at the rallies will include representatives of the Women's Liberation Movement, high school students, and the YSA. The march will begin at the State Capitol and end at Pioneer Park where the rally will be held. The sponsor hopes to attract 8,000 participants. Free food and beer are promised servicemen who attend the rally on May 16.

Virginia. The Tidewater Peace Action Coalition, Virginia Beach, Virginia, requested a parade permit to follow the same route as the Armed Forces Day parade on May 15. The permit was not granted and some members of the Coalition may attempt

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E-10  
May 14, 1971

to obstruct the Armed Forces Day parade by lying down in front of the reviewing stand. The Coalition has requested the use of a park at Norfolk, Virginia, on May 16 to hold an antiwar rally. The city of Norfolk has requested the Coalition furnish an insurance policy to cover potential damage and pay the expenses of stationing ten policemen at the rally. The Coalition has not replied to this request.

Washington. Veterans Against the War is sponsoring demonstrations during the Armed Forces Day Parade at Bremerton, Washington, on May 15. The demonstrators will distribute literature and conduct guerilla theater. The sponsor expects 200 participants.

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May 14, 1971

Foreign Support for Demonstrations Against the May 15-16, 1971, Armed Forces Day Activities in the United States

The STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM, in its Information Letter Number 1, dated March 17, 1971, called for international support for American demonstrations scheduled for May 16, the day of "GI Operations at Bases."

To date, foreign response to the STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE appeal has been very limited, with reports of foreign activity scheduled in only two countries:

France - The "Comite Offensive De Printemps," an ad hoc group involved with the spring demonstrations in Paris, has called for local action on Armed Forces Day. Coincidentally, an "International Manifestation" is scheduled to be held in Paris May 15-16, to commemorate the centennial of the Paris Commune. The Trotskyist Fourth International in Brussels is reportedly the driving force behind this latter activity.

Okinawa - Several anti-war Americans, while participating in an April 28 "General Rise-Up Rally" in Okinawa, were observed distributing leaflets in English and in Japanese urging a boycott of Armed Forces Day.

Although there is no information to indicate that directly related demonstrations will be held in Germany on May 15-16, there will be a "Week of Anti-Imperialism," beginning circa May 11 with demonstrations in Bonn (particularly at the University of Bonn), and large scale demonstrations on May 15 in Frankfurt (particularly at the University of Frankfurt). Some of these demonstrations may possibly also be directed against the celebrations on Armed Forces Day.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-11  
May 21, 1971

For: The Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-11

DEMONSTRATIONS AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,  
DURING THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES,  
MAY 25 - 28, 1971

The attached report has been  
approved by the IEC Staff and  
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E-11  
May 21, 1971

SUMMARY

DOMESTIC

An INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, from May 25 through May 29, 1971. The Conference is the result of a suggestion by President NIXON to the April 1969 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ministerial Meeting in Washington, D. C. The INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES\* is jointly sponsored by the Government of the United States of America, the City of Indianapolis, the National League of Cities, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the International City Management Association, in collaboration with the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Conference, to be attended by various American and foreign delegates, will be the target of demonstrations planned by segments of the MAY DAY COLLECTIVE and the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE. In addition, there is a possibility that the President and Vice President will attend some sessions of the four day program.

FOREIGN

There is no information to indicate that foreign demonstrations have been organized in conjunction with scheduled domestic activities against the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES. Further, there is no information to indicate that direct foreign support for these demonstrations will be forthcoming.

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\* Attached is a list of Conference participants and schedule of events.

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May 21, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

Demonstration activities, sponsored by the PEOPLES PEACE TREATY COMMITTEE OF INDIANAPOLIS (PPTC), a militant faction of the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), are to include disruption of the Conference, prevention of city tours by delegates, and the "trashing" of Indianapolis streets. These proposed demonstrations have received little local or national publicity. Several planning sessions have been held by demonstration organizers who have publicly stated that 10,000 people will participate; they have privately admitted, however, that 3,000 participants are expected.

The PPTC published the following schedule of activities:

- May 25 - Rally and possible confrontation with Vice President if he should appear at the Conference.
- May 26 - Conference at various locations to discuss relationships between the PPTC and NATO.
- May 27 - Rally followed by guerrilla theaters at various war institutions in Indianapolis.
- May 28 - Rally and civil disorders should President Nixon appear to address the final session of Congress.

It should be noted that if President Nixon does attend the forthcoming Conference, the militancy of the confrontations will be increased.

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E-11  
May 21, 1971

BACKGROUND

1. An INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, from Tuesday, May 25 through Saturday, May 29, 1971.

The INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES is jointly sponsored by the Government of the United States of America, the City of Indianapolis, the National League of Cities, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the International City Management Association, in collaboration with the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This Conference arose from a suggestion made by President NIXON on April 10, 1969, at a Ministerial Meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of NATO. During his speech, the President recommended that NATO acquire a third dimension to deal with our concern for the quality of life in this final one-third of the twentieth century. The Conference recommendations, resolutions, and papers will be advisory in nature and will represent the views of the delegates or participants as individuals and not official positions of their respective governments, local authorities, or organizations.

2. At a meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on February 6, a group known as the PEOPLES PEACE TREATY (PPT) was organized to foster both national and local demonstrations. At this meeting, the possibility of disruptions during the Conference in Indianapolis was first discussed.

3. On February 20, a conference was held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. The primary purpose of the conference was to explain the PPT and discuss methods of obtaining support for it. At the conference, the PPT distributed a leaflet reporting the fact that a "NATO Conference" will be held on May 25 - 28, and that representatives of many countries will attend. NATO was

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described in the leaflet as being "in the forefront of the formulation of Cold War foreign policy..." NATO is also accused of suppressing liberation movements. The leaflet urges an action in Indianapolis during the Conference.

4. On April 3 and 4, a meeting attended by approximately 80 persons from various Indiana colleges was held near New Castle, Indiana. The group discussed May Day activities in Washington, D. C., and the plans to demonstrate during the Conference to be held in Indianapolis, May 25 - 29. The INDIANAPOLIS PEOPLES PEACE TREATY will coordinate planning for the demonstration. [redacted] the sponsoring group are [redacted] who has been [redacted] and [redacted] who has been active in supporting the PPT and who attends Indiana University.

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5. Participants will include members of MAY DAY TRIBE (MDT), the ANN ARBOR STUDENT-YOUTH COUNCIL, and the NEW UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE (NUC). Allegedly, [redacted] and [redacted] of the demonstration. As the initial schedule for the Conference indicated that the Vice President would speak on May 25 and the President would speak on May 28, the demonstration organizers made plans to "confront them during their speeches."

Demonstration planners stated publicly that 10,000 people will participate; they have privately admitted, however, that only 3,000 participants are expected. Approximately 30 hard-core demonstrators from Indiana University, and about 40 from Purdue University are expected to attend the demonstrations on May 27 and 28. There is some conjecture that very few legitimate college students will attend the demonstrations because they occur during final examinations. In addition, many of the students that traveled to Washington, D. C., for the May Day demonstrations became very discouraged and disillusioned over their apparent failure to gain support and the numerous arrests that took place.

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6. During a national committee meeting of the NUC, it was suggested that "demonstrative action...could be taken [during the Conference] to embarrass the Mayor of Indianapolis and the President of the United States." These actions would include disruption of the Conference and the prevention of city tours by delegates. As a possible extension of these actions, a disruption of the Indianapolis 500 Mile Auto Race was proposed.

7. During the April 24 demonstrations at Washington, D. C., a leaflet was distributed announcing a demonstration at Indianapolis on May 25. The leaflet was endorsed by the Washington, D. C., MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC). Reportedly, the Indianapolis demonstrations were also discussed among individuals held in jail during the Washington May Day demonstrations.

8. On May 13, a meeting was held by the PPT WORKSHOP at the BLUE GARGOYLE COFFEE HOUSE, Chicago, Illinois, at which the Indianapolis demonstrations were discussed.

[redacted] of the WEATHERMAN attended this meeting. It was announced at the meeting that the ANN ARBOR CONTINUATION COMMITTEE will hold a meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, May 21 through 23 to work out details for demonstrations in Indiana. [redacted] attempted unsuccessfully to be selected as a representative to the Bloomington meeting.

9. A conference of MDT will be held in Brown County, Indiana, May 21 - 23. The purpose of the conference is to discuss future demonstrations and the possibility of the TRIBES taking action at Indianapolis May 25 - 28. While a site for the conference has not been selected, it may be held on property belonging to [redacted] a close associate of [redacted] the MDC, Washington, D. C. [redacted] has reportedly had 40 tents delivered to his RAINTREE COMMUNE in Brown County and has also built sanitary facilities on the property. [redacted] and other individuals may meet at the Commune for the purpose of

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planning demonstrations for the Indianapolis Conference. There are indications that plans call for a "trashing" of Indianapolis and the use of tactics similar to those used in recent Washington May Day demonstrations. Allegedly, [ ] has advised against demonstrations as they occurred in Washington because the "Indianapolis police are not as well trained as Washington police and, consequently, many people could be injured."

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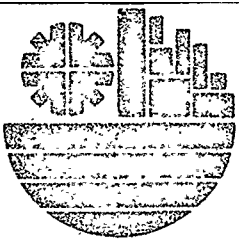
At the present time, eight to ten individuals described as veterans are residing on [ ] property. They reportedly wear Army fatigues and are armed with rifles.

10. On May 21, [ ] advised that the MDC is not planning to participate nor support demonstrations during the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES. [ ] further stated that the demonstration in Indianapolis will be conducted by an independent group of radicals.

11. While not known to be connected with the proposed demonstrations at Indianapolis, it should be noted that ten M-16 rifles and one M-60 machine gun were stolen from the Indiana National Guard, Noblesville, Indiana, on the evening of May 13 or the morning of May 14.

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PARTICIPANTS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES

Current as of 13 May 1971

Major Platform Addresses:

Tuesday P.M.

\*\*The Honorable Gunnar Randers, Assistant Secretary General,  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Wednesday A.M.

\*\*Minister Robert Andras, Minister without Portfolio,  
Responsible for Housing, Canada

\*\*Minister Albin Chalandon, Ministry of Equipment and  
Housing, France

\*\*Minister Lauritz Lauritzen, Ministry of Housing, Federal  
Republic of Germany

\*\*Minister Alternate Emmanuel Fthenakis, Ministry of  
Coordination, Greece

Wednesday Lunch

\*\*Secretary George Romney, Department of Housing and Urban  
Development

\*\*Secretary Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Environment,  
London

Thursday Lunch

~~\*\*Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from Minnesota~~

Thursday Dinner

\*\*Mayor John V. Lindsay, Mayor of New York City

\*\*Mr. A. Desmond Plummer, Leader of the Greater London Council

\*Invitations have been sent to those indicated  
\*\*Invitations have been received and replies have been  
affirmative

Friday A.M.

\*\*Minister Odvar Nordli, Ministry of Labor and Municipal  
Affairs, Norway

\*\*Minister Salvatore Lauricella, Ministry of Public Works,  
Italy

\*\*Minister J. de Saeger, Ministry of Public Works, Belgium

\*\*Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Harvard Graduate School of  
Education



Breakfast Programs:

Wednesday: How Can Cities be Vital?

\*\*Mayor Carl Stokes, Mayor of Cleveland (Chairman)

\*Lic. Alfonso Martinez Dominguez, Mayor of Mexico City

\*Dr. Takashi Asada, President, Research Center for Environmental Development and Design, Tokyo, Japan

Thursday: Public Employee Roles in Urban Programs

\*\*Mr. Jerry Wurf, President, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO (Chairman)

\*\*Mr. Heinz Kluncker, President, Gewerkschaft Offentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr, Stuttgart, Germany

\*\*M. P. van Roussel, Secetaire National, Central Generale des Services Publics, 1000 Bruxelles, 9/11 Pl. Fontains, Brussels, Belgium

Panel A Subject: Environment (Air and Water Pollution,  
Solid Waste Disposal)

Chairman

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Panel A Subject: Environment (Air and Water Pollution,  
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Panel B Subject: Rec/Culture/Vis Surroundings

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Panel D Subject: Transportation

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Panel E Subject: Public Health and Safety

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Panel F Subject: Local Government Organization

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Panel F Subject: Local Government Organization

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Panel G Subject: Planning and Development

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Panel H Subject: Fiscal Resources

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\*\*Dr. Mario Rey  
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\*\*Professor R. M. Burns  
Director, Institute of  
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Queens University  
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Panel H Subject: Fiscal Resources

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- \*\*M. Philippe Marchat  
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OFFICIAL U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATES  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIES,  
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25-28, 1971

Department of Housing and Urban Development:

George Romney	Secretary
Richard C. Van Dusen	Under Secretary
Samuel C. Jackson	General Assistant Secretary & Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Management
Eugene A. Gullledge	Assistant Secretary for Housing Production and Mortgage Credit- FHA Commissioner
Floyd H. Hyde	Assistant Secretary for Community Development
Harold B. Finger	Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology
Norman V. Watson	Acting Assistant Secretary for Housing Management
Samuel J. Simmons	Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity
Leslie J. Carson	Deputy General Counsel
Albert A. Applegate	Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Dale Barnes	Director, Office of International Affairs
Arthur C. Troilo	Special Assistant to the Secretary
William Sorrentino	Director of the Office of Policy and Program Development of Community Planning and Management
Donald G. Dodge	Director, Office of Program Development - Community Development
Thomas O'Brien	Special Assistant to the Secretary

White House:

Robert H. Finch	Counselor to the President
Donald Rumsfeld	Counselor to the President
John D. Ehrlichman	Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs
Russell E. Train	Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality; Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the CCMS
Kenneth R. Cole, Jr.	Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs
John R. Price, Jr.	Special Assistant to the President
C. D. Ward	Assistant to the Vice President
Richard P. Nathan	Assistant Director, Office of Management and Budget
Edwin L. Harper	Special Assistant to the President
Hubert Heffner	Deputy Director, Office of Science and Technology; Deputy Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the CCM
Harry C. Blaney	Special Assistant to Chairman Train; Executive Secretary, U.S. Delegation to the CCMS

Department of State:

Christian A. Herter, Jr.	Special Assistant to the Secretary for Environmental Affairs
Donald A. Kruse	CCMS Officer, U.S. Mission to NATO, Brussels (staff)
Alan D. Berlind	CCMS Desk Officer, European Bureau (staff)

Department of the Interior:

Harrison Loesch	Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management
Orme Lewis, Jr.	Deputy Assistant Secretary - Public Land Management
Rodney A. Coleman	Assistant to the Secretary (White House Fellow) (staff)

Department of Transportation:

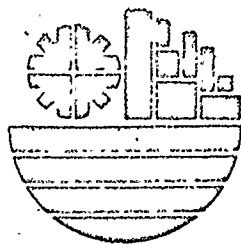
James M. Beggs	Under Secretary
John E. Hirten	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment and Urban Systems

Department of Health, Education and Welfare:

Richard E. Verville	Director, Center for Community Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community and Field Services
Ronald F. Coene	Assistant Director, Bureau of Community Environmental Management

Environmental Protection Agency:

William D. Ruckelshaus	Administrator
Fitzhugh Green	Associate Administrator



## Conference on Cities

May 25-28, 1971

Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

#### Tuesday, May 25

- 10:00 A.M. Registration begins (Hilton, Marott, Stouffers and Holiday Inn South)
- 3:00 P.M. Arrival of TWA Charter flight from Paris (Weir Cook)
- 5:00 P.M. Concert and Opening Ceremony (Monument Circle)
- 6:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner (Athenaeum)
- 7:00 P.M. Dinner for Session Chairmen hosted by J. Irwin Miller  
Conference Chairman (Stouffers Inn)
- 9:00 P.M. Social Hour for Program Participants hosted by  
each Session Chairman (Individual Chairman's  
Suite in Hilton Hotel)

#### Wednesday, May 26

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast (Hotel of Lodging)
- 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Program (Hilton Hotel)
- 10:00 A.M. How Can Cities Be Vital?  
First Plenary Session (Clowes Hall)
- 12:30 P.M. Requirements for Effective Innovation  
Governor's Luncheon (Museum of Art)
- 2:30 P.M. Speaker  
First Panel Sessions (Museum of Art)
- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Environment                                | E. Public Health and Safety         |
| B. Recreation/Culture/<br>Visual Surroundings | F. Local Government<br>Organization |
| C. Housing                                    | G. Planning and Development         |
| D. Transportation                             | H. Fiscal Resources                 |
- 7:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner (Museum of Art)
- 9:00 P.M. Concert

#### Thursday, May 27

- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast (Hotel of Lodging)
- 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Program (Hilton Hotel)
- 10:00 A.M. Public Employee Roles in Urban Programs  
Second Panel Sessions (Museum of Art)  
(topics continued)
- 12:30 P.M. Indiana Mayor's Luncheon (Museum of Art)
- 2:30 P.M. Speaker  
Third Panel Sessions  
(topics continued)
- 8:30 P.M. Dinner (Scottish Rite)  
Speakers

Friday, May 28

7:00 A.M. Breakfast and Checkout (Hotel of Lodging)  
9:00 A.M. Second Plenary Session (Clowes Hall)  
Comparisons of National Urban Policies and  
Priorities for International Cooperation  
11:30 A.M. Third Plenary Session (Clowes Hall)  
Conclusions of Panel Sessions  
1:30 P.M. Closing Session (Clowes Hall)  
Speaker  
6:00 P.M. 500 Festival Parade  
8:30 P.M. Local Parties

Saturday, May 29

7:30 A.M. Breakfast (Indiana National Bank)  
9:00 A.M. Caravan to Indianapolis Speedway  
11:00 A.M. Indianapolis 500 Mile Race  
3:00 P.M. Tour of Garage and Pit Areas  
7:30 P.M. Local Parties

Sunday, May 30

Free Time  
Departure of TWA Charter flight to Paris  
late afternoon

Q1 (Emmett)

White  
House  
1600  
Pennsylvania  
Av.  
N.W.  
Washington  
D.C.  
20500

Letter addressed to: "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Date: 11/22/70  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  
Maintained in  
Bureau File:  
62-113877-74

Washington, D.C.

4224

Q2 (Letter)

To:  
White  
House  
Washington

W

H

Washington

b6  
b7c

See  
attached  
photographs

This  
situation  
is  
obscene

What  
the

DEC 18 1970

9-23-82

To: White House, Washington D.C.

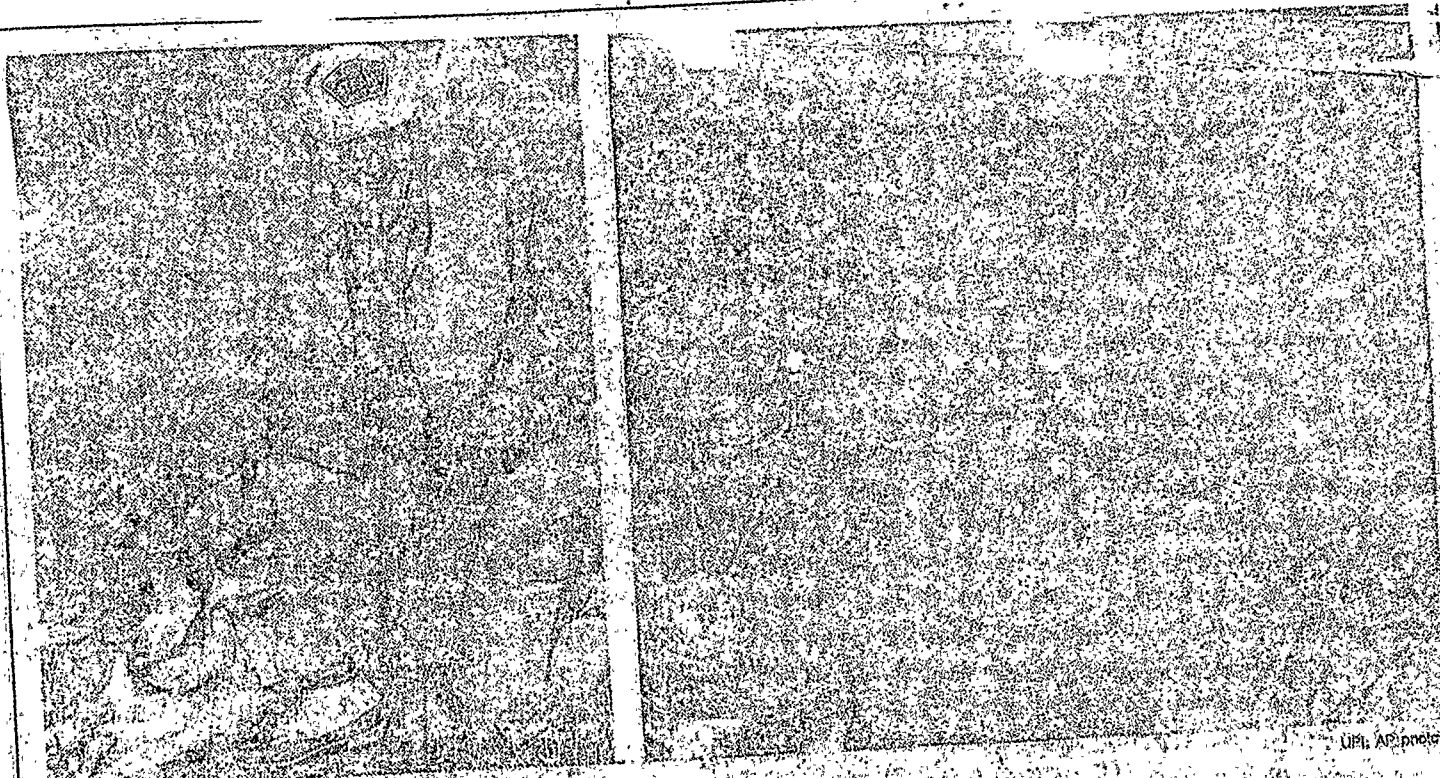
From: [Redacted]

b6  
b7c

See attached photographs. This situation is obscene. What the hell is there to smile about an antelope which was at least twice shot for nothing but a party of people? Jesus Christ!

Get rid of that son-of-a-bitch Watt. I'd like to see somebody hit him in the head with a .357 magnum, and you can give this paper to him.

September 21, 1982



**Thrill of the hunt, life of the party**

Interior Secretary James Watt shows off the buck antelope he bagged during a weekend One-Shot Antelope Hunt in Lander, Wyo. At right he wears a different outfit—the traditional garb of a Shoshone squaw—as he dances with

local Indian women at the victory party for the fellows who got their kill with one shot. Watt was among the "missers"; he bagged his animal on the second shot. The winners get to dance with the braves; the "missers" with the squaws.

21122027 b NV Q2  
FBI  
LABORATORY

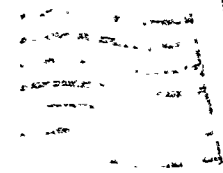


b6  
b7c



TLS  
10.8.82

NORTH SUBURBAN, ILL.  
PM  
23 SEP  
1982



21122027 D NV Q1  
LABORATORY

White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Av., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

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10.14.82

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10-14-82

TS  
10-0-82

11-1-82  
10-4-82

9-23-82

To: White House, Washington D.C.

From:



b6  
b7c

See attached photographs. This situation is obscene. What the hell is there to smile about an antelope which was at least twice shot for nothing but a party of people? Jesus Christ!

Get rid of that son-of-a-bitch Watt. I'd like to see somebody hit him in the head with a .357 magnum, and you can give this paper to him.

September 21, 1982



### Thrill of the hunt, life of the party

Interior Secretary James Watt shows off the buck antelope he bagged during a weekend One-Shot Antelope Hunt in Lander, Wyo. At right he wears a different outfit—the traditional garb of a Shoshone squaw—as he dances with

local Indian women at the victory party for the fellows who got their kill with one shot. Watt was among the losers; he bagged his animal on the second shot. The winner got to dance with the braves, the "imperial" with the squaws.

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Ksp

1/22/70

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover :

Just a short note to let you know that I am  
pleased with your recent reaction concerning [redacted]  
[redacted] although I'm not sure his comments deserve a reply.

We need less people of the ilk of [redacted] and more  
men such as yourself and your fine agents.

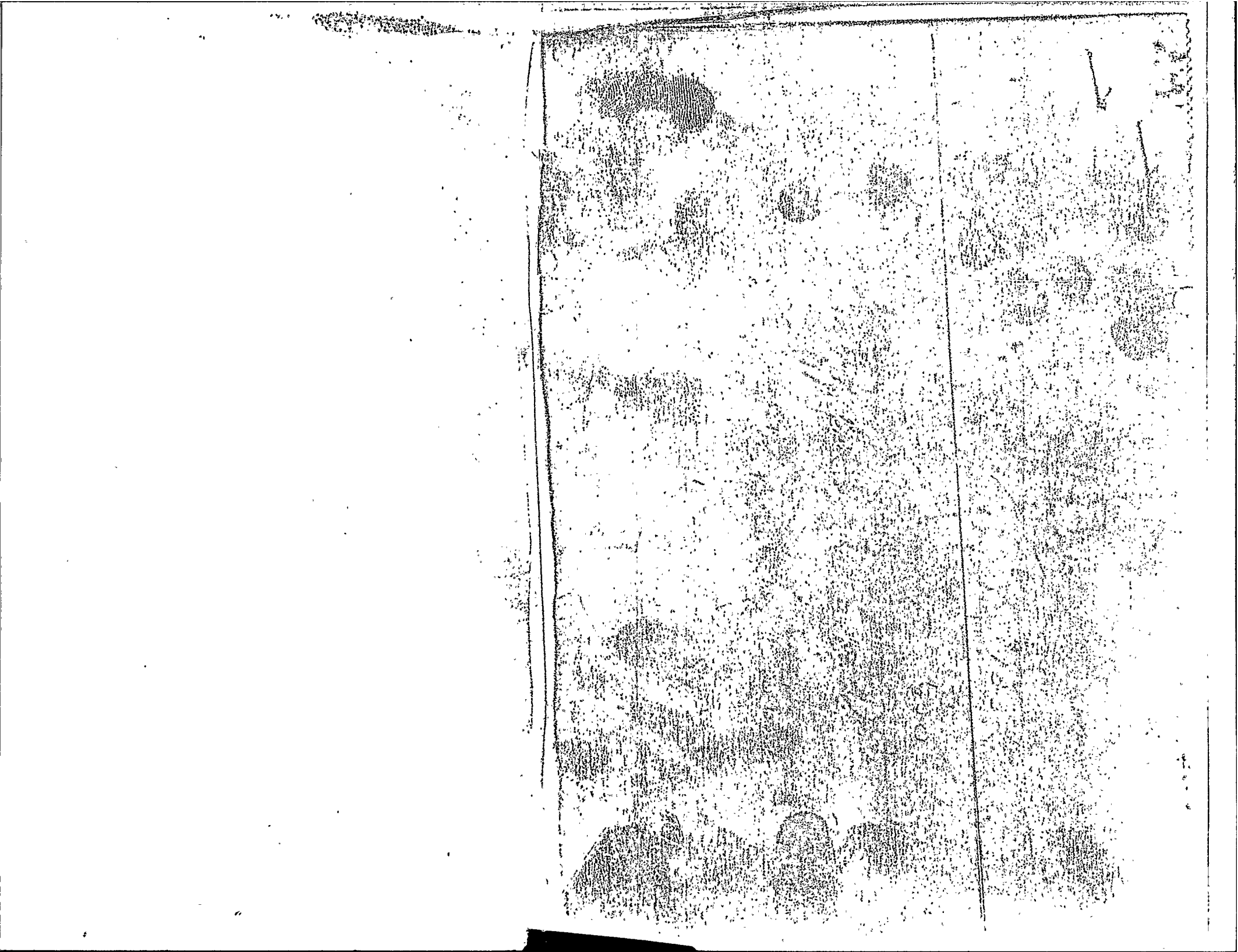
The best of good health and fortune to you.

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6  
b7c





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~~SENSITIVE~~

INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
June 4, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

4 June 1971

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E-12  
4 June 1971

5 June 1971

Day of Solidarity

Worldwide

International Day of Solidarity with  
the Arab Peoples.

Federated Organizations on  
American-Arab Relations

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at the White House to  
protest Israeli aggression of 1971.  
Sponsored by Federated Organizations  
on American-Arab Relations.

United Klans of America,  
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan  
(UKA, KKKK)

Richmond, Virginia

Members of the UKA, KKKK, will picket  
FBI office to denounce alleged FBI  
harassment.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

5-6 June 1971

International Trade Union  
Conference on Vietnam

Stockholm, Sweden

Preparatory Meeting for International  
Trade Union Conference on Vietnam,  
scheduled for circa October, 1971.  
Sponsored by the Executive Committee  
of the International Liaison Committee  
of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

6 June 1971

New York Friends Meeting

Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations in Lafayette Park by  
New York Friends Meeting to End the  
War in Vietnam. These demonstrations  
will be repeated on succeeding Sundays  
by other Quaker and pacifist groups.

Anniversary of the Foundation  
of the Provisional Revolutionary  
Government of the Republic of  
South Vietnam

Worldwide

Second Anniversary of the Foundation  
of the Provisional Revolutionary  
Government of the Republic of South  
Vietnam. (World Council of Peace  
has noted this day in its 1971 Program  
of Actions.)

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E-12  
4 June 1971

7-9 June 1971

Business Executives for  
Vietnam Peace and New  
National Priorities, Inc.

Washington, D. C.

Will have a silent picket line  
around the White House from dawn  
to dusk. During this time literature  
will be distributed.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

7-11 June 1971

People's Coalition for  
Peace and Justice (PCPJ)

Washington, D. C.

Proposed lobbying and demonstrations to support filibustering against the draft and to protest the proposed Family Assistance Program. Sponsored by the Committee for New Priorities, supported by the PCPJ.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

8 June 1971

National Convocation of  
Lawyers to End the War

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration and rally with approximately 500 participants. Will begin at Lafayette Park at 11 a.m. There will be bus transportation to the rally at the Capitol. There will be bus transportation after the rally for any participants who desire to return to Lafayette Park.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

9 June 1971

National Committee For  
A Sane Nuclear Policy

Washington, D. C.

All-day conference at Sheraton-Park  
Hotel. Organizers of the conference  
claim 2,000 to 3,000 will participate.

Baltimore Committee for  
Soviet Jewry

Washington, D. C.

Will assemble at 16th and K Streets,  
Northwest, and take bus to Lafayette  
Park to protest unjust Soviet Trials  
of Jewish Citizens. The group will  
possibly march to the Soviet Embassy.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

12 June 1971

Shenandoah Tribe

Washington, D. C.

The Shenandoah Tribe is planning to disrupt the wedding of Miss Tricia Nixon. Leaders have called for a "celebration of the wedding of the 1st born of the Commander and Chief who is responsible for keeping at least 45,000 people here and several hundred thousand Southeast Asians from ever getting married, even in simple ceremonies, let alone in extravaganzas like this one." The group has applied for a permit to use Lafayette Park. They have claimed 5,000 people will participate.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

14-25 June 1971

May Day Collective

Washington, D. C.,  
and Military Bases

Demonstrations against renewal of  
the draft. Sponsored by May Day  
Collective.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

17-19 June 1971

International Confederation for  
Disarmament and Peace Council  
Meeting

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

To be held with and at the invitation  
of the Yugoslav Peace Council.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

18-20 June 1971

Conference of Congress  
of African Peoples (CAP)

San Diego, California

Representatives from Arizona, Texas,  
Utah, Oregon, Washington, and  
California will be in attendance.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

19 June 1971

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Nationwide

Demonstrations against racial unem-  
ployment. Sponsored by PLP.

National Solidarity Day

Cairo, Illinois

Second Annual National Solidarity Day.  
Black leaders from community, state,  
and national black organizations invited.  
Sponsored by the United Front.

National Socialist White  
Peoples Party (NSWPP)

Washington, D. C.

Speeches will be made at Lafayette  
Park where handbills will be dis-  
tributed. A propensity for violence  
exists.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

20 June 1971

War Crimes Commission

Oslo, Norway

War Crimes Commission of the Inter-  
national Liaison Committee of the  
Stockholm Conference on Vietnam.  
Will hear report of team of observers  
sent to Hanoi to collect information  
on war crimes for this meeting.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

20-27 June 1971

Student Activists for  
Soviet Jewry

Washington, D. C.

The Student Activists for Soviet Jewry, an affiliate of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), plan to erect a "Freedom City" utilizing 1,000 tents to house people who will participate in sponsored demonstrations. For 27 June they plan a mass rally in Lafayette Park or at the Ellipse; after which the participants will proceed to the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street. Organizers have claimed 10,000 people will participate.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

21-26 June 1971

May Day Collective (MDC)

Throughout the  
United States

Demonstrations to show solidarity  
with North Vietnam. Sponsored by  
MDC.

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E-12

4 June 1971

25-27 June 1971

PCPJ

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

National conference to plan for future  
antiwar and antirepression demonstrations.  
Sponsored by PCPJ. Hosted by Father James  
Groppi, a well-known civil rights activist.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

26-27 June 1971

Congress of African  
Peoples (CAP)

Washington, D. C.

National Leadership Conference,  
Howard University. Sponsored by  
CAP.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

30 June 1971

Moratorium

Australia

Program to end the American-Australian aggression in Indochina. Spearheaded by left-wing elements, including the Communist Party (CP). Major activities were scheduled for 30 April, 30 May, and 30 June, designed to cause work stoppages under the slogan "Stop Work to Stop the War."

Stockholm Conference  
on Vietnam

Worldwide

Call by the Sixth Stockholm Conference on Vietnam for Mass Movements and Activities to insure that complete and total withdrawal of all American and "satellite" forces from Indochina is effected by the 30 June deadline set by "the representatives of the peoples of Indochina."

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E-12  
4 June 1971

1 July - end of August 1971

Jewish Defense League (JDL)

Washington, D. C.

Continuous vigil at Soviet Embassy and possibly at other Soviet establishments and residences for the purpose of dramatizing alleged mistreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. Sponsored by the JDL.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

2-4 July 1971

National Peace  
Action Coalition (NPAC)

New York City

National Antiwar Conference. Spon-  
sored by the NPAC.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

3 July 1971

National Socialist White  
Peoples Party

Washington, D. C.

Speeches will be made at Lafayette  
Park and handbills will be distrib-  
uted. A propensity for violence  
exists.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

4 July 1971

Peoples Coalition for  
Peace and Justice (PCPJ)  
May Day Collective (MDC)

Washington, D. C.

Decentralized demonstrations against  
the Vietnam war.

Anti-Vietnam War Australian  
Moratorium

Australia

Fourth of July Demonstrations to  
publicize anti-Vietnam War Australian  
Moratorium objectives.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

4-6 July 1971

MDC

New York City  
Other Major Cities

Possible demonstrations to protest war  
and to demand a definite date for with-  
drawal of United States troops. Spon-  
sored by MDC.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

15-18 July 1971

General Council Meeting of  
Congress of Trade Union Unity  
of Latin American Workers  
(CPUSTAL)

La Paz, Bolivia

Also sponsored by World Federation of  
Trade Unions and the Bolivian Labor  
Central. Among topics of discussion  
will be support for the freeing of  
Angela Davis and support for the  
North Vietnamese, including the  
urgent need to withdraw foreign  
troops from Indochina.

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E-12  
4 June 1971

20 July 1971

Anniversary of the Signing  
of the Geneva Agreements  
by Vietnam

Worldwide

World Council of Peace has noted  
this day in its 1971 Program of  
Actions.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-7  
June 16, 1971  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-7

THE POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE  
IN THE MAJOR CITIES DURING SUMMER 1971

June 16, 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.

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ESTIMATE E-7

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E-7  
June 14, 1971

INTRODUCTION

This study represents a survey of major U.S. cities to assess the likelihood of serious racial violence during the coming summer. An effort has been made to evaluate the economic and sociological factors which exert a strong influence in determining the possibility of violence, such as:

- 1) the incidence of unemployment among blacks and other minority groups especially the outlook for youth during the school vacation period
- 2) the availability of welfare funds
- 3) the accessibility of recreational facilities
- 4) progress realized by individual communities in achieving solutions to the problems of school integration
- 5) the effectiveness of local police-community relations programs

Where applicable, this survey has identified extremist groups which seek to exacerbate racial antagonisms and exploit existing frustration and unrest among minority groups. Attention has also been directed to any known stockpiling of weapons or explosives which might have a bearing on the potential for racial violence. The study has also highlighted racially inspired attacks against police in the various cities.

This survey, covering 75 cities in all, is divided into four geographical areas: East, Midwest, South, and West.

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SUMMARY

In the East, Baltimore, Maryland, presents the greatest potential for racial violence as shown through recent disturbances in that city. Continued high unemployment and overcrowding in this city contribute to racial tension and spontaneous eruptions can be expected. The most vulnerable area in New Jersey is in Newark where all elements are present for widespread disorders except for a triggering action. Violence in Newark could also spill over into nearby East Orange. Conditions are strained in Buffalo, New York, where an ineffective police-community relations committee and a high unemployment rate among youths contribute to racial unrest. New York City was the scene of recent disorders brought about by welfare cuts and this city is ripe for major racial violence. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is also considered to have a high potential for violence. A number of incidents in early 1971 have contributed to a build-up of racial unrest.

In the Midwest, racial violence appears most likely in Cairo, Illinois, which has been the scene of continuing incidents of burning and sniping and Chicago, Illinois, which has a number of racially sensitive areas and is plagued by youth gangs. East St. Louis, Illinois, also has a high potential for violence due to the high unemployment rate as well as the recent large influx of Negroes. Detroit, Michigan, continues to represent a racially tense area especially in view of a recent school controversy and continuing high unemployment rate among youths.

In the South, the following four cities appear to present the highest potential for racial disorders: New Orleans, Louisiana; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee.

In the West, the cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco, California, represent the most vulnerable areas. Los Angeles, with a large Mexican-American population as well as a substantial Negro

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minority, has always presented a high potential for violence. Oakland, the birthplace of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, would be especially susceptible to racial disorders if Federal antipoverty funds are cut. San Francisco is confronted by more racial unrest than has been noted in a number of years. A high rate of unemployment and increased use of narcotics are key factors in this connection.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The following urban areas are considered to have a high potential for racial violence during the coming summer:

In the East: Hartford, Baltimore, Newark, Buffalo, New York City, and Philadelphia

In the Midwest: Cairo, Chicago, East St. Louis, and Detroit

In the South: New Orleans, Greensboro, Memphis, and Nashville

In the West: Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco

The chief causes of racial tension in these areas are the recurring problems of high unemployment among minority groups, inadequate housing, shortage of recreational facilities, and disputes concerning school integration policies. In a number of areas the underlying racial unrest has been aggravated by economic recession as well as by cutbacks in welfare funds available to local communities. Unemployment problems will be further intensified by the returning veterans from the Vietnam war.

With the exception of the cities named above, knowledgeable sources are optimistic concerning the possibilities of racial peace in most other urban areas during the coming summer. In a number of cities, prospects for a nonviolent summer appear better than they have been in a number of years. The influence of extremist groups appears to be less than it has been in recent years and in comparatively few instances have there been reports of a stockpiling of weapons or explosives.

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Nevertheless, past experience has proven that the racial situation in any ghetto area is such that widescale violence might erupt without prior warning based on unforeseen developments such as confrontations between police and minority groups. A vivid example of the suddenness with which racial violence might be provoked without any prior warning recently occurred in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Only recently a survey of knowledgeable sources in that city indicated the situation was very calm with less racial tension than has been experienced for a number of years. However, beginning on May 21, 1971, the city experienced four successive nights of racial violence and turbulence which required the use of 1,500 National Guard troops to quell and which resulted in one death, 15 injuries, and over 240 arrests. The immediate cause of this major violence was the failure of some musical entertainers to fulfill a local engagement.

There is a continuing possibility of racial violence at various military bases. A number of thefts of weapons and ammunition from such bases have occurred. Most of these have been on a small scale; however, when considered in aggregate, the total number of weapons stolen is significant. There is no evidence that groups planning organized violence are using the military as a principal source supply for arms and ammunition.

No information is available which would indicate any foreign involvement in plans to foment racial violence in U.S. cities in the coming summer.

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BACKGROUND

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE EAST

Washington, D. C., remains quiet but poverty, unemployment, and overcrowded housing keeps certain areas racially tense. Baltimore, Maryland, presents the greatest potential for racial unrest and violence as shown through recent racial disturbances within that city. Although considerable progress has been realized in improving the situation of the black populace, continued high unemployment and overcrowding contribute to racial unrest and spontaneous eruptions can be expected. New Bedford, Massachusetts, scene of racial disorders in July, 1970, is quieter but unemployment (one of the highest in the United States) presents a serious problem.

The most dangerous racial conditions in New Jersey are in Newark where all elements for widespread disorders are present except for an immediate cause. Newark is described as a tinderbox for a potentially devastating riot and violence there could trigger disorders in nearby East Orange although officials in the latter city deny the likelihood of impending racial violence.

Conditions remain strained in Buffalo, New York, where ineffective police-community relations plus a high rate of unemployment among youth make for an unhealthy racial situation. New York City, which always presents a strong potential for racial violence, was the scene of recent disorders provoked by cuts in welfare money. As indicated by the killings of policemen and other racial disturbances, New York is ripe for major racial violence. Although no extremist groups exercise control in the current racial discontent, several such groups exist which could quickly capitalize on any outbreaks. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also has a high violence potential and a number of incidents early this year have contributed to racial unrest in that city.

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Connecticut

Bridgeport

Population 155,359 (1970); 37 percent Negro and Puerto Rican (1970).

Militant racial organizations active in Bridgeport are the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) and its front, the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM (NCCF), and the YOUNG LORDS, a Puerto Rican group. The BPP and the NCCF have been relatively inactive since the arrest of their leader, Lawrence TOWNSEND, in early January following a shoot-out with police in which TOWNSEND was wounded. BPP members appear to have lost their influence among youths in the Negro housing areas during this time.

The objectives of the Negro and Spanish-speaking communities are identical and concentrate on seeking more communication between police and the community, better housing and education, additional recreational facilities and job opportunities, and increased efforts toward elimination of traffic in narcotics. Bridgeport is a part of the Model Cities Program which began in 1970 and several programs for improving community relations have been either adopted or proposed.

The potential for racial violence in Bridgeport has subsided in recent months. However, there are certain portions of the city where disorders could spontaneously erupt as in the predominantly Negro housing projects of Beardsley Terrace, Father Panik Village, P. T. Barnum Project, and Marina Village, and in the Spanish-speaking communities in the East and West Ends. This is particularly true in incidents involving confrontations between police and residents of ghetto housing projects. There are no known organized plans for disruption at this time.

Law enforcement officials are not aware of any stockpiling of arms and ammunition by militant or racially oriented groups.

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Hartford

Population 138,220 (1970); 50 percent Negro and Puerto Rican (1970).

In spite of the demise of the BPP chapter and the disorganization of the BLACKSTONE RANGERS, another militant group, there remains a definite potential for violence in the city this summer. More than 30 percent of Hartford's black and Puerto Rican working population is unemployed.

Racial minority objectives include improved police-community relations, adequate low-rent housing with extra police protection, and better education for Spanish-speaking students. The Hartford Housing Authority has created a 16-man security patrol trained by the police department to protect city housing. Additional police cruisers and police officers will patrol the high-crime districts this summer. The mayor plans to discuss problems of a racial nature personally with those involved and has proposed a curfew for all youths under 15 years of age. The reduction of funds from the State Department of Community Affairs will be a highly detrimental factor because employment opportunities for minority youth will be affected. Sources cite Hartford as a city with "explosive conditions."

Police officials and other well-informed sources have not seen any indication that weapons or explosives are being stored for use in possible racial violence.

New Haven

Population 218,000 (1970); 17 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation in New Haven is relatively calm at present. While the trial of BPP members [redacted] and [redacted] on charges of murder,

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kidnaping, and conspiracy in the death of Alex RACKLEY, an alleged BPP police informer, received nationwide publicity, it failed to generate widespread community support in New Haven. Jury deliberations in this case began on May 19 and on May 24, when the jury reported it could not reach a verdict, the judge declared a mistrial and dismissed all charges.

Racial minority objectives are pointed toward improvements in education, housing, and employment. Better housing for moderate income groups is being constructed and city, state, and private agencies continue to maintain liaison between minority groups and all departments of the city and state governments.

Police officials feel that the racial situation in New Haven is well under control and that any eruption of violence would be spontaneous in nature. If disorders do occur, they will most likely stem from some BPP-sponsored rally and BPP activities are kept under close scrutiny.

While there is no indication of the stockpiling of weapons and explosives, members or associates of the BPP chapter in New Haven have purchased firearms locally.

#### Delaware

##### Wilmington

Population 90,520 (1970); 39 percent nonwhite (1970).

Racial conditions in Wilmington have continued to improve since October, 1970, and there have been no major racial incidents or confrontations with authorities. The lessening of racial tension is attributed to the decreasing influence exerted by violence-prone elements. Continued efforts are being made to improve educational and recreational facilities for blacks.

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In the past five months there have been no racially motivated attacks on police officers. No thefts of weapons or explosives of any significance have been reported. Similarly, no stockpiling of weapons or explosives has been detected.

District of Columbia

Washington

Population 746,984 (1970); 71 percent Negro (1970).

The winter months of 1970 and the early months of 1971 passed without any serious racial disturbances in Washington. No major incidents of racial violence in the District schools were reported. There was little, if any, Negro participation in the disorders which took place during the peace demonstrations staged in Washington in early May.

Nonetheless, there continues to be a definite potential for violence in Washington especially in the areas where civil disturbances occurred in 1968. These areas include 7th and 14th Streets, Northwest; H Street, Northeast; and the Anacostia section in Southeast. These sections, where poverty, unemployment, and overcrowded living conditions exist, are breeding grounds for widespread crime and narcotics use and are susceptible to outbreaks of violence whenever police are called upon to enforce the law in the areas.

The Washington chapter of the BPP has been limited in its activities probably as a result of financial problems. The inflammatory BPP newspaper continues to be sold in the downtown area. Another militant organization active in Washington is the BLACK UNITED FRONT (BUF), whose chairman has asserted that the BUF would "lead the struggle for liberation."

There are two major objectives in the Negro community: elimination of alleged racial bigotry in Federal Government hiring and promotion policies, and black control of the rebuilding of areas destroyed in the 1968 riots.

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The Metropolitan Police Department has demonstrated a marked awareness of the need for cultivating a favorable police-community relationship and police-community relations have improved.

The Washington chapter of the BPP is in possession of various weapons, supposedly for self-defense in the event of police raids. Two members of the Washington BPP were arrested by the FBI in April, 1971, in connection with the transportation of automatic weapons from Richmond, Virginia, to Washington. The UNITED VANGUARD, a new black group modeled along the lines of the BPP, is in possession of dynamite and a number of hand guns and grenades.

### Maryland

#### Baltimore

Population 905,759 (1970); 47 percent Negro (1970).

During 1971 to date the Baltimore area has experienced one major racial disturbance. This occurred on May 10, when gangs of black and white youths disrupted the 59th Annual Flower Mart and 140 arrests were effected. Other incidents of a lesser intensity have occurred, which suggest that spontaneous racial violence remains a fact of life in Baltimore. Racially motivated attacks on police officers in the Baltimore area have been minimal in recent months, and there have been no significant unresolved thefts of weapons.

In the past several months, much has been accomplished which should improve the racial climate in the Baltimore area and in Maryland. Among these developments are: the election of a black State's Attorney; the providing of iron-enriched milk to infants in the low-income Negro community of Baltimore; and the appointment of a Negro to the Baltimore County Planning Board.

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The Baltimore area, however, continues to have the greatest potential for racial unrest and violence in Maryland, and its large black populace renders this area an inviting target for extremist activities. While no information has been developed which suggests a concerted effort is being made by extremist elements to provoke large-scale violence, spontaneous eruptions can be expected.

Massachusetts

Boston

Population 641,071 (1970); 16.3 percent Negro (1970).

The potential for racial violence in Boston has been gradually decreasing over the past two years. Meetings between parents, teachers, and school officials are being used to solve black demands for "black" education and white claims that blacks are receiving preferential treatment. The problem of housing is being attacked by the construction of new low-cost housing in ghetto areas.

Black claims of discrimination in labor have resulted in a number of recent demonstrations at construction sites during which several arrests have been made. However, it is not believed this issue is likely to incite racial disorders.

The BPP is the only black extremist group of any significance in the area. In the past year, this organization has attempted on several occasions to instigate racial disorder, but their efforts have been mainly unsuccessful. The PANTHERS presently appear to be avoiding a direct confrontation with the police.

There have been no racially-motivated attacks on police, stockpiling of weapons, or significant thefts of weapons or explosives.

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It is the consensus of responsible community officials that the potential for violence in Boston in the near future is at a low level. These sources do not discount, however, the impact of some unforeseen incident and the possibility of spontaneous violence over some unpredictable occurrence.

New Bedford

Population 101,777 (1970); 3.7 percent Negro (1970).

During July 1970, the West End area of New Bedford was the scene of repeated racial disorders, many of them fanned by members of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM (NCCF), a front of the BPP. Stoning of firemen by black teenage gangs, looting, arson, and the fatal shooting of one black youth and wounding of three others by one of a group of three white youths, culminated in the imposition of a curfew. As the result of a shot fired at a white passerby on July 29, New Bedford police arrested the occupants of the headquarters of the NCCF, the building from which the shot emanated.

With the exception of minor charges, all charges brought against "THE NEW BEDFORD 20," (those arrested July 29, 1970), were nol prossed in March 1971. Authorities feel that this action will ease conditions that could lead to racial violence during the coming summer. On May 18, 1971, the three white youths tried for the murder of the black youth during the July 1970 disorder were acquitted. Although police anticipated possible retaliation by blacks as a result of this verdict, none materialized.

Unemployment remains an urgent problem, and New Bedford has one of the highest unemployment rates in the United States, making the racial situation all the more difficult, particularly in the coming summer months when black teenagers will be out of school.

Authorities report that no attacks on police have occurred and no reports have been made that weapons are being stockpiled or stolen.

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New Jersey

East Orange

Population 75,000 (1970); 65 percent Negro (1970).

A massive program of tearing down slum housing in nearby Newark has resulted in an influx of welfare recipients and black residents into East Orange, with a resultant decrease in the white population.

An especially touchy situation exists in the East Orange high school population, which is approximately 90 percent black, and where black activists and students associated with black militant [redacted] are seeking to introduce school programs geared to black separatism. Although this situation is tense, it is not felt that violence will ensue from this issue in the immediate future.

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There have been no recent attacks on police officers, and no stockpiling of weapons or thefts of weapons or explosives have been reported.

Although most observers deny the likelihood of impending racial disorders in East Orange, an outbreak of racial violence in neighboring Newark could spread to East Orange.

Jersey City

Population 253,467 (1970); 21 percent Negro (1970).

Knowledgeable sources consider that racial tension in Jersey City's ghettos has been reduced since the BPP was dispossessed as a result of a police raid earlier this year. Although drug usage and typical ghetto unrest are prevalent, racial violence is estimated to be on the decline.

The police department, through community-relations departments in each precinct, is attempting to better the policeman's image and develop a greater understanding among

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blacks. There have been no recent racially-motivated attacks against police. There have been no reported instances of stockpiling of weapons. On May 15, 1971, however, some 1,000 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition and 1,680 rounds of M-16 ammunition were reported stolen or missing from the Army Reserve Center, Greenville Station, Jersey City.

Newark

Population 382,417 (1970); 54 percent Negro (1970).

Newark contains all the elements for widespread racial disorders except one - a common cause. High unemployment, crime, poor housing, conflicts in the city government, a tense school situation, sharp divisions in loyalty to the various power factions, roaming groups of Negro youths, and the reported possession of weapons by both blacks and whites are some of the factors making Newark a tinderbox for a potential, devastating riot.

A long-lasting teachers' strike which bitterly divided the city, and came close to providing the rallying "cause," only recently ended. On one side was the Board of Education and various Negro elements, including the black militant [redacted] and his COMMITTEE FOR A UNITED NEWARK, composed of young Negro males. [redacted] demanded that 80 percent of the teachers in Newark's schools be Negro, in keeping with the percentage of black children in the schools. On the other side were the majority of the whites and the Newark Teachers Union. Although the strike has ended, the issues were not solved and the situation remains tense.

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Widespread unemployment is responsible for roaming groups of black youths and a troublesome idleness on the part of many ghetto inhabitants. Crime, particularly in the large housing projects and ghettos, is prevalent.

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There are numerous reports of blacks and whites obtaining weapons, but there have been no recent significant thefts of weapons or explosives in the Newark area.

Another possible source of trouble in the city involves the BPP. Although presently disorganized, it is reportedly bitterly opposed to the COMMITTEE FOR A UNITED NEWARK. The PANTHERS reportedly want a confrontation with  group.

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Although the racial situation in Newark is quiet at the moment, it could degenerate with little or no warning.

Paterson

Population 150,000 (1970); 30 percent Negro (1970).

The general racial situation in Paterson appears to be good; although the city's ghettos are plagued with the usual problems of unemployment, overcrowding, and inadequate housing.

No information has been reported indicating the stockpiling of weapons nor is any information available regarding the theft of weapons or explosives in the Paterson area.

New York

Buffalo

Population 462,768 (1970); 20.5 percent Negro (1970).

There are sharp differences of opinion on the part of responsible black and white community leaders in assessing the possibility of racial violence in Buffalo during the approaching summer. Some describe conditions as stable; others are not so optimistic.

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One of the most critical areas is that involving police-community relations, described by several black leaders as strained or unhealthy.

Some minor racial disturbances have recently occurred in area schools with little property damage or injury, but the potential for serious trouble exists among black youth gangs during the summer vacation. Some leaders feel that the only way to avert violence is through wide-ranging employment and activities programs to keep these youths off the streets. Although the Roving Youth Program, operating under the New York State Crime Control Program, is helping to reduce trouble in the city, an isolated police action in the ghettos could lead to widespread violence.

Another critical area is employment where some blacks feel that too little progress has been made in hiring minority workers, especially in craft and construction unions. Some black leaders consider the failure of the unions to recognize the needs of minorities to be an important factor in the potential for racial disorder.

There have been no recent incidents involving the stockpiling of weapons by individuals or groups or any thefts of weapons and explosives which could have a bearing on the potential for racial violence.

New York City

Population 7,867,760 (1970); 21.2 percent Negro (1970); 12 percent Puerto Rican (1970).

During May, 1971, a crisis situation arose in the New York City area stemming from widespread racial unrest, especially among black youths.

On May 5, announced as Black Solidarity Day, a disturbance of major proportions occurred in the East New York-Brownsville area of Brooklyn. The melee was

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triggered by announced cuts in the New York City budget which would do away with monies allocated for various welfare programs. Roving bands of black high school truants emerged from protest rallies, set fire to trash thrown in streets, hurled various missiles at responding firemen, turned in false alarms, broke store windows, and looted stores. The situation was brought under control by additional police units by the late evening of May 5. Numerous arrests were made.

On May 17, a white patrolman shot and killed a Negro in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the latter having lunged at the officer with a switchblade knife. An angry crowd gathered and began pelting the police car with rocks. Other groups of blacks roamed the nearby business district, smashing windows, attacking white motorists, and vandalizing offices. Several persons were injured.

During the week of May 17-21, two New York City patrolmen were critically wounded when occupants of a car riddled them with gunfire from an automatic weapon. Two other patrolmen, who stopped a car for a safety check, escaped injury or death when the black driver's .38 caliber revolver misfired. On May 21 two patrolmen were shot in the back and killed as they emerged from a routine call at an apartment house in Harlem. Earlier the same day, The New York Times and a radio station in Harlem received letters indicating that "the armed goons of this racist government will again meet the guns of oppressed third world people as long as they occupy our communities and murder our brothers and sisters in the name of American law and order."

The Puerto Rican populace has basically the same problems and frustrations as those suffered by the Blacks including high unemployment, poor housing and inadequate educational facilities. There are several highly militant and extremist groups among the Puerto Rican population. These groups are small in number but one, the YOUNG LORDS PARTY, has shown some appeal to Puerto Rican youth and represents a source of potential violence. To date there have been few serious racial disturbances solely among the Puerto Ricans; however, the potential for such disorders must be rated as high.

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During the past six months, high schools in New York City and suburban areas have been disrupted on numerous occasions by racial incidents sometimes involving hundreds of black and white students. None of these reached the magnitude where they could not be controlled by school officials and police.

Although most authorities feel that the racial discontent is not organized or controlled by any specific group, several black extremist groups are active in the area. Although the BPP is torn with internal strife and in financial distress, it is impossible to measure its present influence on Harlem's black youth. The STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE is headquartered in New York City and is considered to present no threat; however, should racial violence break out, this group would undoubtedly capitalize on it judging from the group's revolutionary utterances.

Other than the continuing attacks on police officers, which could momentarily embroil large areas in open street warfare, the biggest single potential for racial violence in New York City centers on the proposed cuts in the city budget. Welfare recipients are upset and angered by the loss of their sustenance. With recreation and employment programs severely curtailed, idle ghetto youths and embittered adults are much more likely to center their anger on the system and precipitate wide-ranging racial violence in the coming summer months.

The possession of firearms is widespread among troublesome elements. Authorities report, however, that as far as is known there is no stockpiling of weapons as such and no recent significant thefts of arms or explosives have been reported.

Rochester

Population 293,695 (1970); 17 percent Negro (1970).

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There seems to be some improvement in race relations in Rochester, particularly in connection with police-community problems, youth problems, and in the employment picture. The main source of trouble in recent months has been opposition to the reorganization of junior and senior high schools requiring the forced transfer of students.

There are no violence-prone racial groups active in the Rochester area. There have been no instances reported of any stockpiling of weapons by individuals or groups and no thefts of weapons and explosives which could have a bearing on the potential for racial violence. The racial climate in Rochester is generally stable and there have been no aggravated racial tensions which would erupt into any type of violence in the immediate future. However, a spontaneous incident could arise without previous warning.

#### Syracuse

Population 197,208 (1970); 9.4 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation in this city has been generally favorable in recent months. There have been no major disturbances or strife between black and white students in the city's high schools.

There are three major objectives being pursued by the black community: increased employment of Negroes at Syracuse University; employment for the area's hard-core unemployed; and additional funds from Federal and state authorities to implement inner-city programs. Community reaction to these requests is conciliatory, consistent with the amount of money available.

There is no indication that any persons or groups are stockpiling weapons or explosives. In view of these existing conditions, there does not appear to be any obvious potential for racial violence in Syracuse this summer although it could be precipitated by an isolated incident.

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Pennsylvania

Although the greatest probability of serious outbreaks involves the metropolises of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, there is also concern for smaller towns such as Easton, Aliquippa, Altoona, and York where police-community relations problems are festering.

Philadelphia

Population 1,900,000 (1970); 33.6 percent Negro (1970).

Several incidents in early 1971 added to the racial tension in Philadelphia. In January and February, several members of the NATION OF ISLAM were involved in robberies in Philadelphia, one of a bank and the other of a furniture store where one employee was killed. The Roman Catholic High School was closed for several days in February because of racial disorders involving black and white students. For the past several months there has been a smoldering racial situation between black and white teen-agers in Southwest Philadelphia. This situation resulted in the murder of two black youths by white youths. In February two police officers shot and wounded a black youth who had lunged at them with a broken bottle and refused to halt. Several nights later a white officer was killed by a Negro teen-ager in retaliation.

The BPP chapter in Philadelphia is small, has ineffective leadership, is in poor financial condition, and has minimal community support. No reports of stockpiling of weapons or explosives by extremist groups in Philadelphia have been received by police.

The Negro community continues to press for better education, more jobs and promotion opportunities, and improved housing. The larger community has been generally sympathetic to these demands.

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The trouble spots in Philadelphia this summer appear to be 30th and Tasker Streets, 58th and Kingsessing Avenue, and the Kensington area in the near Northeast. The tense racial situations in these areas are attributed to previously all-white neighborhoods facing encroachment by blacks. In addition, there is a lack of teen-age employment opportunities. Added police patrols in the vital areas will be maintained throughout the summer to control possible eruptions of violence.

Pittsburgh

Population 520,117 (1970); 20 percent Negro (1970).

Pittsburgh contains three predominantly Negro areas known as Manchester, the Hill District, and Homewood-Brushton. These sections are geographically separated and in the past issues of concern in one area have not received any interest or support in other areas. Racial disturbances have occurred in Pittsburgh high schools during January, February, and April this year.

The major objectives of black groups continue to be increased employment opportunities, more specialized job training, improved health care, and better housing. Representatives of civil rights and community organizations have protested alleged brutality on the part of Pittsburgh police. These groups are also dissatisfied with the Pittsburgh police trial board system under which police officers are disciplined. They complain that this system results in police officers judging themselves.

There is no indication of racial violence erupting at the present time. However, if job opportunities and union membership are not forthcoming for blacks, demonstrations and violence could occur.

York

Population 50,335 (1970); 12.9 percent Negro (1970).

The present racial situation in York is calm. The violence which occurred at a York high school in October,

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1970, simmered down chiefly through the stationing of off-duty policemen there during the day and the establishment of an identification system for students. There are two gangs of troublemakers in town, one Negro and one white. When these two groups are kept under control, violence is not apt to erupt.

The city administration has actively pushed several programs to ease racial tensions. A recent clean-up campaign by volunteers, over 90 percent of whom were Negroes, plus members of the police and fire departments helped clear the southwest part of the city. Programs are also being conducted by the local YMCA and the police department to provide recreation and skills for young people. One beneficial by-product has been the active interest by a great many students in police work. The Human Relations Department of the York Police Department has established a good rapport with both black and white citizens and offers a forum where they can voice their complaints.

The potential for racial violence this summer is considered low.

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VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE MIDWEST

The potential for racial violence in the Midwest lies principally in the States of Illinois and Michigan. Cairo, Illinois, remains the most violence-prone city in this area with continuing incidents of burning and sniping. Conditions are such that racial violence could erupt at any time. Chicago, Illinois, with its numerous youth gangs and racially sensitive areas, is in constant danger of racial uprisings. East St. Louis, although relatively calm, possesses a high potential for racial violence due to a large influx of Negroes and lack of employment opportunities. Detroit, Michigan, always ripe for racial disorder, approaches this summer with its potential for racial violence at a high level due to a school system controversy and a high rate of unemployment especially among youth.

Illinois

Cairo

Population 6,200 (1970); 40 percent Negro (1970).

Although Cairo is very small, it is the most violence-prone city in the state. Turbulence was especially evident during October, 1970, and May, 1971, when a number of snipings and arsons took place.

The main cause of trouble in Cairo is a small, militant black group known as THE UNITED FRONT OF CAIRO led by Reverend Charles Enlow KOEN. It was organized about two years ago for the ostensible purpose of boycotting white merchants. It has used intimidation tactics against black citizens for patronizing white merchants. Its real purpose reportedly is to paint

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a very dismal picture of conditions in Cairo and thus solicit funds which have been used primarily for the benefit of KOEN and his close associates. This group does not represent the majority of blacks in Cairo who are afraid to criticize the FRONT because of possible retaliation.

An organization known as the UNITED CITIZENS COMMUNITY ACTION, a white organization, was formed to combat THE UNITED FRONT but has been ineffective. Another group called THE PEOPLE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CAIRO, with both white and black members, headed by a Negro named James AVERY, is presently trying to establish solidarity between Negroes and whites in the community.

In addition to racial difficulties, the city is faced with a financial crisis. Due to the black boycott the city has lost numerous businesses. The mayor has been unable to arbitrate with either whites or blacks and is presently attempting to secure a qualified human relations expert to unite the community.

Civic and law enforcement officials believe that racial violence can erupt at any time in Cairo. They feel that violence will occur through sniping and fire-bombing activity and will not necessarily be based upon a racial incident. According to these sources, these acts will be used primarily by THE UNITED FRONT to gain sympathetic support in distant areas.

#### Chicago

Population 3,368,000 (1970); 33 percent Negro (1970).

Racial or interracial violence could erupt at any time in the slums and low income minority residential areas of the city. The most likely areas of potential violence are the West Side, the South Side, and the near North Side. It is significant to note the West Side of Chicago is pressed against Cicero, Illinois, a city which has a traditional anti-Negro attitude.

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Chicago's near North Side, which includes the Cabrini-Green public housing project, has been a site of repeated racial violence. Cabrini-Green remains a tense, highly volatile area primarily because its residents include such a large percentage of restless youths under the age of 21.

Numerous youth gangs inhabit Chicago's racially sensitive areas and provide an additional stimulus for violence. Most of the violence perpetrated by the youth gangs grows out of preservation of their territories and gang rivalries in the recruiting of new members. However, the gangs are also strongly oriented against the Chicago Police Department and the relationship between the police department and the gangs is a source of constant friction.

Issues such as adequate housing, improved education, equal employment opportunities, improved health care, recreational facilities, and better police relations are among the specific and significant objectives of the black populace. The overall unemployment rate in Chicago, as of April, 1971, is 6.1 percent. The unemployment rate for blacks is 10 percent with the rate for blacks between 16 and 25 estimated at 35-40 percent.

Other nonwhite minority groups, such as the Puerto Ricans, are particularly concerned over a lack of bilingual education in the public school system.

In response to minority needs, the Chicago Police Department has expanded its Community Service Division. Nevertheless, racially motivated attacks continue against the police.

No significant information has been received suggesting that groups or individuals are stockpiling weapons or explosives.

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East St. Louis

Population 69,996 (1970); 70 percent Negro (1970).

Because of a large Negro population in East St. Louis, there is a potential for racial violence although the city at this time is relatively calm. An extremely high percentage of Negroes receive some form of public aid and very few industrial jobs are available. In April, 1971, the city's first black mayor was elected and he has promised to do everything possible to solve the city's economic problems.

There are two militant Negro youth groups in East St. Louis: the BLACK EGYPTIANS and the relatively inactive WARLORDS.

Other organizations involved in minority causes are the EAST ST. LOUIS UNITED FRONT and the UNITED BLACK WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

Minority objectives include a better police department; improved schools, housing, and job training; more employment; and black control of the city government. City officials are seeking to achieve at least some of these demands through the East St. Louis Human Relations Commission, meetings of the city council, and the police-community relations department.

While there is no evidence of any substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives, it is believed that many citizens of East St. Louis, including militants, have secured arms for self-protection.

Indiana

Evansville

Population 137,997 (1970); 65 percent Negro (1970).

Evansville has experienced no significant racial outbreaks since December, 1970. In January, 1971, the

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BPP established an Evansville chapter. While no confrontations between this BPP chapter and the police have occurred, the presence of the BPP has created some tension. The KU KLUX KLAN in Evansville has been gaining support in recent months and this is believed to be a result of BPP presence.

The objectives of the black community are basically a drive for better housing and jobs. The community reaction to these needs and moderate civil rights activity to achieve them is one of acceptance. There is little, if any, acceptance of the BPP aims and goals.

There have been no racially motivated attacks on police in Evansville. The BPP is in possession of some weapons.

#### Fort Wayne

Population 177,671 (1970); 11 percent Negro (1970).

Since January, 1971, the racial situation in Fort Wayne has been calm. However, unemployment among the blacks is rising and certain black leaders have stated that if the unemployment rate continues to rise, there could be some rock throwing in Fort Wayne during the Summer of 1971.

There have been no racially motivated attacks on police. There has been no substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives reported.

There is a high potential for racial problems among the youth when schools close for the summer.

#### Indianapolis

Population 792,299 (1970); 17 percent Negro (1970).

General racial conditions in Indianapolis are considered very good although some tension exists

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relative to the busing of students. There is no information, however, suggesting any potential community-wide violence. There have been no racially motivated attacks on police, nor has any information been received which would suggest substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives in Indianapolis.

Iowa

Des Moines

Population 209,000 (1970); 5.5 percent Negro (1970).

The BPP in Des Moines has ceased to exist as an organization and, therefore, there is no apparent major racial issue in the city.

A drug problem does exist in the Negro community, but Des Moines police receive more cooperation in this area than in any other. There is no known substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives and, at the present time, there seems little likelihood of racial violence in Des Moines this summer.

Michigan

Detroit

Population 1,480,000 (1970); 44 percent Negro (1970).

The general racial climate in the Detroit area is comparatively calm. It is possible, however, that demonstrations may occur as a result of the trial of the "DETROIT 16," members of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM, a BPP front organization, for the murder of a Detroit police officer.

The major minority objective in Detroit is greater Negro representation on the staff of the school system. Negroes are also protesting proposed lay-offs of teachers due to a possible 25-million dollar school budget deficit.

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The BPP, which has stockpiled weapons in the past, has not acquired a new supply and, in fact, has lost some arms and ammunition through thefts or through confiscation by the police.

The potential for racial violence during the summer of 1971 is at a high level chiefly because of the controversy over the Detroit school system. The conclusion of the school year will undoubtedly cause higher unemployment amongst Negroes and this also could provide another cause for violent confrontation.

#### Flint

Population 375,000 (1970); 12 percent Negro (1970).

Negroes in Flint are seeking to obtain better jobs, improved housing conditions, and greater Negro control of school affairs. The Urban League of Flint and the Human Relations Commission are the leading groups trying to achieve these objectives. The resumption of work by the General Motors Corporation which operates 28 manufacturing facilities in Flint has created a more stable employment situation.

The chief potential for violence lies at the end of the school year when unemployment among black youths is expected to rise sharply and cause a volatile situation.

#### Minnesota

##### Minneapolis - St. Paul

Population of Minneapolis 434,000 (1970); 4.4 percent Negro (1970). Population of St. Paul 309,990 (1970); 5 percent Negro (1970).

Numerous agencies and community organizations in the Twin Cities continue to work to improve essential lines of communication, employment opportunities, and housing conditions for members of the minority community. There have been no racial disturbances during the past year.

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There has been considerable opposition in Minneapolis to limited mandatory busing of students to improve racial balance in the school system which is to be put into effect in the Fall of 1971, but no racial violence is anticipated over this issue.

There has been no substantial stockpiling of weapons in the Twin Cities by racial minority groups and there is no indication of planned racial violence this summer.

Missouri

Kansas City

Population 592,000 (1970); 19 percent Negro (1970).

The overall assessment of the potential for racial violence in Kansas City is an optimistic one. Although unemployment has risen, increasing the possibility of a higher crime rate and racial unrest, the rapport between the community, police, and responsible minority leadership continues to produce satisfactory results in efforts to improve conditions and avoid violence, particularly in education, employment, housing, and political areas.

There is no evidence that any black militant groups are operating successfully among Negroes in the Kansas City area and no reports have been received of substantial stockpiling or thefts of weapons or explosives.

Other than a rock-throwing incident involving Negro and Mexican-American high school students in November, 1970, conditions in Kansas City high schools have been described as the quietest in years.

Barring a spontaneous isolated incident, the likelihood of widespread racial violence in Kansas City appears to be negligible.

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St. Louis

Population 608,078 (1970); 50 percent Negro (1970).

There is dissatisfaction in the St. Louis Negro community largely due to a lack of job opportunities and a tremendous loss of business in the ghetto area.

Demands for more black-oriented courses in local schools have been partially met but such courses have been attended mainly by white students and the Negro dropout rate has continued to climb. Other minority objectives include requests for better city services and health facilities, more adequate police protection and more Negroes on the police force, abolishment of the "dual" system of justice in courts, and more equitably administered welfare programs.

No reports of substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives have been received in St. Louis. There appears little likelihood of a serious racial disturbance in the foreseeable future, but if one should arise it probably would be the result of some police action in the Negro area. Negro youths who cannot secure summer jobs and will remain idle present a danger.

Nebraska

Omaha

Population 347,328 (1970); 11 percent Negro (1970).

The majority of the Negroes in Omaha are located in the near North Side. There are pressure groups in the black community who continue to press for specific items such as positions on the housing board, more black representation in local governing units, and increased activity by the city government to solve any problems within the Negro bloc. There does not appear to be any substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives locally.

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Ohio

A series of incidents and disorders could occur in some medium or smaller sized communities across the State of Ohio with Dayton, Hamilton, Ravenna, Troy, and Wilmington as the most likely targets.

Cincinnati

Population 500,000 (1970); 27.6 percent Negro (1970).

While general racial conditions in Cincinnati have been calm, there have been several instances of suspected arson.

Major minority objectives are more employment opportunities, improved public transportation, better public health facilities, more low cost housing, and more commercial development in the Negro communities. Public officials devoted much attention to working for these improvements. The Cincinnati Police Department has an excellent community relations department which maintains a good relationship with the minority sections.

A high unemployment rate, however, causes some officials to believe Cincinnati has the ingredients for a volatile situation this summer.

Cleveland

Population is 750,903 (1970); 40 percent Negro (1970).

Cleveland has not encountered any major racial incidents since October, 1970. The overall objectives of the black minority in Cleveland are improved low income housing and equal employment opportunities. Mayor Carl B. STOKES, a Negro, has been thwarted in his efforts to expand construction of the necessary housing. Mayor STOKES has announced he will not seek reelection.

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No information has been developed regarding substantial stockpiling of weapons or explosives.

There have been no indications to suggest Cleveland will experience broad racial violence in the near future. However, projected summer antiwar demonstrations, linked with high unemployment rates, increase the potential for civil disorders.

#### Columbus

Population 950,000 (1970); 15 percent Negro (1970).

At present, general racial conditions in Columbus are stable.

The primary objective in the city by minority groups is to overcome so-called "racism" in the schools. The chairman of the Black Studies Program, Ohio State University, Columbus, has been promoting black awareness in the community. A local black nationalist organization called the AFRO-SET is attempting to stamp out prostitution and drug addiction in the East Side.

There is no information available that Negroes in Columbus are stockpiling weapons and explosives.

#### Oklahoma

In the State of Oklahoma, some officials believe that Oklahoma City and possibly Tulsa are the most likely areas where some major disturbance may occur this summer as a result of unemployment and underemployment.

#### Oklahoma City

Population 629,000 (1970); 9 percent Negro (1970).

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The objectives of the black community are better housing and more employment opportunities. There has been no adverse reaction to the efforts being made by the black minority in seeking its objectives, but whether this attitude will continue throughout the summer is unknown.

While the majority of the black community will not support any violence, there is an everpresent threat of racial violence in the ghetto area where there is a high concentration of young blacks.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee

Population is 404,000; 14.7 percent Negro (1970).

Some civil rights leaders regard the presence of the Milwaukee Police Department Tactical Squad as an abrasive factor in the community. The police describe the racial situation as quiet and do not expect any community-wide racial incidents in the immediate future; however, other officials rate racial unrest as increasing with police relations, school problems, and unemployment noted as contributing factors.

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VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH

While the overall racial picture in the South remains relatively calm, the following four cities present considerable potential for racial disorder:

New Orleans, Louisiana  
Greensboro, North Carolina  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Nashville, Tennessee

Alabama

Birmingham

Population 300,000 (1970); 40 percent Negro (1970).

The ALABAMA BLACK LIBERATION FRONT (ABLF), organized in Birmingham in June 1970, has about ten members at the present time and follows the ideology of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). Its two ranking leaders are incarcerated in the Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham where they are being held on a charge of assault with intent to murder following an incident which took place on September 15, 1970.

The NATION OF ISLAM (NOI) maintains a mosque in Birmingham and in 1969 purchased a large farm of about 1,000 acres in St. Clair County, which is close to Birmingham. During 1969 and 1970, there were several reported instances of harassment against NOI members, property, and employees. Cattle on the NOI farm were poisoned and a vacant dwelling burned, possibly by KLAN groups.

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Near the end of 1970, a large trailer containing numerous shoulder and hand weapons, ammunition, hand grenades, and other firearms was found by law enforcement authorities in the Bessemer area near Birmingham. However, there is no direct evidence that these weapons were to be used for racial violence.

In Birmingham, the potential for racial violence is relatively low at the present time and, in general, the racial situation has improved appreciably within the past six months.

#### Mobile

Population 186,000 (1970); 32 percent Negro (1970).

General racial conditions in Mobile appear to be relatively calm. Throughout the first half of 1971, altercations between black and white students at two high schools have occurred but these incidents were swiftly handled by local authorities.

Bi-racial committees meet regularly with the school board and city and county officials to air minority complaints and there has been an effort made to obtain more jobs for black groups in the governmental functions in Mobile. For the most part, the community reacts favorably to the efforts of the bi-racial committees to alleviate sources of tension.

No information has been received regarding the stockpiling of weapons or explosives by individuals or groups within the Mobile area which might have a bearing on the potential for violence.

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Arkansas

Little Rock and North Little Rock

Population 200,000 (1970); 24 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation has been generally good during the current year, and black leaders are generally pleased with progress in racial relations. Primary objectives of the black community are equal employment opportunities, with integration into community, civic and governmental affairs.

No racially-motivated attacks on police have occurred. No evidence of stockpiling of weapons or explosives has been received. No information has been developed suggesting a significant potential for racial violence in Little Rock or North Little Rock this summer.

Florida

The possibility of racial tension and unrest in Florida is rated very high by some officials, particularly as a result of tensions among youth and migrant workers. Miami with its strained police-community relations, high unemployment and large concentration of poorly-housed minorities; Tallahassee and Tampa with school problems; and Tampa additionally with a high unemployment rate in the black community are named as trouble spots.

Fort Lauderdale

Population 139,122 (1970); 15 percent Negro (1970).

Knowledgeable sources do not contemplate any racial violence in the near future. However, there is always the possibility of an isolated incident which could trigger violence.

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In the past, violence has erupted as a result of a confrontation between police officers and drag racers in the northwest Negro section, where drag racing is one of the major activities of the Negro community. Although county and city commissioners authorized \$70,000 for the erection of a drag strip, construction has not begun because a site could not be found on which the Negro community and the city fathers could agree. It is now agreed that these funds will be used for other recreation purposes for the benefit of the Negro community.

There is no report of stockpiling of weapons in the Fort Lauderdale area although it is known that certain members of the UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA possess firearms on an individual basis. There have been some thefts of explosives from construction sites but no information has been developed connecting them with racial violence.

#### Jacksonville

Population 520,000 (1970); 27 percent Negro (1970).

Racial relations in Jacksonville are described as fairly stable. There have been no racially-motivated attacks on police and no evidence of stockpiling of weapons or explosives. There is no present suggestion of plans of any dissident groups or individuals to instigate racial violence, although the FLORIDA BLACK FRONT and the BLACK MESSIAHS, a new militant group in Jacksonville, would likely seek to capitalize on any racial incidents.

The black minority is seeking increased employment opportunities and improved educational conditions. Some civil rights leaders have expressed satisfaction with the community response to the needs of the blacks and with the progress being made.

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Miami

Population 370,000 (1970); 28 percent Negro (1970).

Racial disorders occurred in Miami in February 1971. On February 22, sporadic violence broke out in the Coconut Grove area, the scene of racial disorder in prior years, in reaction to the fatal shooting by police of a 17-year-old Negro youth involved in an automobile theft. Rocks and bottles were thrown by Negro youths, molotov cocktails were thrown resulting in the burning of two motor vehicles, and shots were fired at a police officer who escaped injury. During early 1971, at least three other incidents of disorders between white students and black students were reported. However, these disturbances were controlled by local authorities before serious injury or property damage occurred.

There are no significant extremist racial organizations active in Miami and no information has been received indicating a stockpiling of weapons or explosives by groups or individuals.

St. Petersburg

Population 213,189 (1970); 15 percent Negro (1970).

Racial tensions were high during the first few months of 1971, but had subsided by May. In January, two white undercover detectives made a narcotics buy from three Negro males, after which the Negroes attempted to rob the detectives. During the ensuing struggle, one of the detectives shot and killed one of the Negro attackers. The JUNTA OF MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS (JOMO), a black extremist organization, subsequently staged a rally to protest the killing and to demand the indictment of the detectives for murder. (The killing was later ruled justifiable homicide.) After the rally, black youths rampaged through the streets of St. Petersburg, breaking windows and damaging motor vehicles.

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Considerable racial friction has occurred in St. Petersburg schools this year and on two occasions fighting between black students and white students resulted in a number of injuries and arrests. JOMO has engaged in a program of agitation in connection with unrest in the schools. However, JOMO has not gained the support of the majority of the black community and now seems to be losing ground with younger Negroes.

Black objectives include demands for additional recreational facilities; more adequate representation by city, county, and state officials; control of liquor sales in the Negro community; and better police protection. A new police-community relations program has been instituted and a Boy's Club has been planned for the Negro area in an effort to reduce juvenile delinquency.

The only indication of stockpiling of weapons is information received in March, 1971, that a JOMO member had in his possession 14 rifles and shotguns. JOMO had previously obtained 160 rounds of rifle ammunition. No major thefts of weapons or explosives have been reported.

The potential for racial violence in St. Petersburg at the present time is considered less than at any other period during recent years. In the absence of a highly volatile incident between Negroes and police, racial conditions should remain peaceful in the immediate future.

#### Tampa

Population 274,359 (1971); 15 percent Negro (1971).

There have been a number of racial incidents during the past six months involving Tampa police. In January a police officer shot and killed one of two Negro males who attacked him. Shortly thereafter numerous acts of violence by Negroes occurred. Businesses were looted or firebombed and their windows broken, white motorists were

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pelted with rocks and bottles, several whites were beaten severely, and a taxicab driver was shot in the shoulder. In April police officers were assaulted on two occasions in Negro neighborhoods, and several police were injured, one seriously. There have been frequent occasions when Negro juveniles have thrown rocks at passing white motorists and a number of altercations between blacks and whites have occurred. Disturbances have also occurred in Tampa schools because of racial tension.

In February, [redacted] a long-time black militant leader in Tampa, was found guilty of possession of narcotics and sentenced to five years in prison. The conviction resulted in numerous rallies in her defense. Many in the black community consider her sentence to be unfair and the result of her racial activities.

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Tampa police officials describe the present potential for racial violence as "moderate." The local front group of the BPP has ceased to exist and the local JOMO office is expected to close momentarily. There is no indication that any individuals or groups are stockpiling weapons or explosives.

### Georgia

#### Atlanta

Population 502,500 (1970); 47 percent Negro (1970).

According to knowledgeable sources, there are no circumstances at present in Atlanta which would suggest that racial violence is imminent. In the past, there have been isolated racial incidents which have caused some demonstrations but the situations were resolved without violence.

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There is no evidence of gun or explosives stockpiling in Atlanta.

Augusta

Population 78,000 (1970); 45 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no recent significant racially-motivated disorders in Augusta and no evidence of weapons and explosives being stockpiled. There is no expectation of serious racial violence in the near future.

Race relations in Augusta are believed stable at the present time. Leadership in the black community is generally in the hands of responsible black leaders who are seeking more employment opportunities, better housing, sewage systems, and paved streets. Local government appears to be sympathetic to these needs and are moving toward satisfying them as funds become available.

Savannah

Population 118,349 (1970); 44 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no racially-motivated attacks on police officers and no evidence developed indicating the stockpiling of weapons or explosives during recent months.

Leadership in the black community is striving to obtain greater integration of schools, more black participation in local government, and more paved streets and community services. There has been no adverse reaction from the overall community in response to these black objectives. The city leadership intends to create a community relations function in the police department with the top position to be filled by a Negro with the rank of captain.

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Knowledgeable sources state there is little present potential for racial violence in Savannah.

Kentucky

Louisville

Population 361,472 (1970); 24 percent Negro (1970).

The current racial climate in Louisville is considered relatively stable; however, knowledgeable sources are concerned that violence could erupt during the next several months. This is based on a belief that the black populace does not feel it is making any progress in obtaining better living and employment conditions. It is reinforced by the fact that more blacks are now unemployed in Louisville than usual. Currently, black minority needs are being articulated by the BLACK WORKERS COALITION, a group formed to urge more jobs and equal employment for black citizens.

Louisville now has a chapter of the JOMO, an all black militant group based in St. Petersburg, Florida. This chapter has not been known to engage in any violence to date.

Occasionally, police officers are subject to taunting and minor rock throwing by black youths; however, there have been no serious racially-motivated attacks on the police. There is no evidence of stockpiling of weapons or explosives.

Louisville is described by some officials as a troubled city haunted by the perennial problems of poor housing, high unemployment, and inadequate recreational facilities.

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Louisiana

New Orleans

Population 627,525 (1970); 45 percent Negro (1970).

The past year has seen several racial incidents in New Orleans high schools, one of which involved a confrontation between black and white students which was brought under control by local police.

The Negro population of New Orleans has indicated major dissatisfaction regarding alleged police brutality as well as the need for improved public services in the ghetto area.

The most serious racial incidents have involved the increasing attacks by Negroes against members of the New Orleans Police Department. Police entering the ghetto area have been subjected to assaults with rocks and bottles and occasionally have been the targets of gunfire. In September, 1970, members of the New Orleans Police Department were fired upon during a raid on the headquarters of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM (NCCF). This resulted in a shootout between police and BLACK PANTHERS. Fourteen persons were arrested for attempted murder and criminal anarchy.

On November 19, 1970, the police were prevented by a crowd of blacks from evicting members of the NCCF who were illegally occupying an apartment in the ghetto area of New Orleans. During the early morning hours of November 26, police successfully raided the apartment. During the attempted entry, a Negro female was wounded when she engaged in an exchange of gunfire with police.

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No information has been received that weapons are being stockpiled, and no reports have been received of thefts of weapons or explosives in the New Orleans area.

Mississippi

Jackson

Population 153,968 (1970); 39.7 percent Negro (1970).

The relationship between the black and white sections in Jackson have improved and will probably continue to improve in the foreseeable future. No serious racial violence is predicted under present conditions.

However, there are two factors which could change the situation. These two potential trouble areas are JACKSON STATE COLLEGE (JSC) where two black students were killed in May 1970, and the REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA). Memorial demonstrations for the JSC students were held on the campus during the period May 10-14, 1971, without serious incident.

The RNA is attempting to obtain land in the State of Mississippi to form a new nation. Police arrested twelve persons associated with the RNA on March 28, 1971, during a so-called "Land Celebration Day." In speaking of the difficulties being encountered in obtaining the land, Richard HENRY, President of the RNA, told the Associated Press on May 12, 1971, that RNA would return to the property "in force, and anybody - the National Guard or anyone else - who gets in our way will be utterly destroyed."

Another factor which could conceivably provoke violence is the forthcoming gubernatorial election which includes as a candidate Charles EVERS, Negro Mayor of Fayette, Mississippi. EVERS has a large following in the black population of Mississippi, and it is feared that the KLAN groups may take some possible action to preclude his election.

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A number of students at JSC reportedly own firearms but there is no known organized effort by students to buy or stockpile weapons. On May 10, 1971, the Dixie Dynamite Company of Jackson was burglarized of approximately \$300 worth of equipment associated with explosives. In March, a group of former KLANSMEN discussed obtaining a case of explosives to "blow up a nigger" to assist their gubernatorial candidate, [redacted] in his campaign. Whether any actual steps have been taken to obtain the explosives is not known. b6  
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North Carolina

Charlotte

Population 239,047 (1970); 30 percent Negro (1970).

There is no known militant group in Charlotte which has present plans for demonstrations or other activity which might lead to violence. Numerous incidents between black and white students have occurred at local schools, particularly in the junior high schools; however, these incidents have not created a community-wide tension of the degree which could be expected to generate a serious disturbance.

Knowledgeable sources report the main concerns of the black minority include better housing and educational opportunities. The recent Supreme Court decision upholding a local integration plan seems to have been accepted by the community as a whole, and KLAN elements reportedly have no present plans for racial violence.

While KLAN members traditionally maintain weapons, sources contacted have no knowledge of any stockpiling of weapons or explosives by racially-motivated groups. Further, there have been no racially-motivated attacks on police officers in Charlotte in recent months.

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Durham

Population 93,935 (1970); 37 percent Negro (1970).

The potential for community-wide violence is minimal at this time. During the current year, no racially-motivated attacks on Durham police officers have occurred. No information has been developed concerning the stockpiling of weapons or explosives in Durham by extremist groups or individuals.

Indicative of the peaceful situation in Durham at the present time are the election of a black candidate to the City Council, and the fact that a black candidate for mayor narrowly lost the election.

Greensboro

Population 155,000 (1970); 25.8 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation in Greensboro has been relatively quiet since December 1970 with periods of high tensions at Agricultural and Technical (A&T) State University and in the Woodmere Park Section.

During March, a black student at A&T State University was accidentally run over and killed by a Highway Patrolman. This incident provoked unrest at the University which eased when the University administration met various student demands which included placing students on the faculty senate and reopening the "Afro House." However, tension is, now, again building at the University.

The complexion of the Woodmere Park Section of Greensboro has changed from all-white to virtually all-black within a period of three or four years. A number of white merchants continue to maintain their business interests in this section. Racial tension has run very high recently due to black opposition to these white commercial interests.

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Since December 1970, there have been periodic rock throwing attacks on police vehicles; however, there have been no serious attacks on police officers known to have been racially-motivated. No information has been developed regarding the stockpiling of weapons or explosives for the purpose of racial violence.

South Carolina

Charleston

Population 67,945 (1970); 45 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no recent racially-motivated attacks on police. Other than two minor racial incidents at a local school, there have been no racial problems or violence in the Charleston area in the past six months. The general racial situation is relatively calm at this time and police officials anticipate no racial outbreaks in the near future. They advised, however, that a potential for violence always exists in the metropolitan area of Charleston.

Black leaders are striving for more black participation in local government, and improved employment opportunities and living conditions.

Columbia

Population 110,000 (1970); 25 percent Negro (1970).

Black minority objectives are improved employment opportunities and educational conditions which will in the long view produce better living standards.

There have been no recent racially-motivated attacks on police. The general racial situation is quiet. However, community leaders state there is an observable potential for racial violence.

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Tennessee

Chattanooga

Population 119,000 (1970); 45 percent Negro (1970).

Responsible community leaders, both white and black, recently assessed racial conditions in Chattanooga as "very calm" and with less tension than the city has had for the past ten years or more. No weapons caches or thefts of explosives have been reported during 1971.

Yet, beginning on the night of May 21, 1971, a crowd of some 2,000, mostly Negroes, rampaged through Chattanooga for four successive nights. The trouble began when a black musical group refused to fulfill a local engagement unless paid in advance. The angry audience converged on the box office to obtain refunds of admission and became increasingly disorderly. From a smashed box office, the disruption escalated into a riot that resulted in the use of 1,500 National Guardsmen; numerous instances of sniper firing, firebombing, and rock throwing; one death; at least 15 persons injured; and over 240 arrests.

The recent rioting in Chattanooga vividly illustrates the ever present possibility of unforeseen, unpredictable, and devastating racial disorders that could occur in any city without pre-warning.

Dissension between black and white students existed in the schools in the fall of 1970, but no incidents resulted. On November 29, 1970, a melee broke out during the early morning hours at a local Negro restaurant. When police officers attempted to arrest a Negro male for assaulting a Negro female, 200 rock-and-bottle-throwing black sympathizers attempted to interfere. After the subject's arrest, passing white motorists were assaulted, with two white females being dragged from their car and beaten. Order was restored after all available police units arrived on the scene.

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Memphis

Population 628,742 (1970); 45 percent Negro (1970).

While there is presently only moderate racial tension in Memphis, there are certain areas which have created some unrest. Demands have been made by students in Negro high schools for more black studies, more Negro teachers, the elimination of compulsory ROTC, and control of the schools by Negro students. The MEMPHIS WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (MWRO) has demanded improved housing and control of public housing by the local community. In January 1971, the local chapter of the BPP-NCCF attempted to forcibly take over an apartment in a public housing project in Memphis. While the arrest and incarceration of a number of BPP members and sympathizers decreased the tension, it remains a potential source of violence.

Knowledgeable sources recently advised that members of the BPP possess a limited number of weapons, primarily shotguns and handguns, but there is no indication of any stockpiling of arms and ammunition. There is a considerable potential for violence in connection with the activities of the BPP; the attempt to desegregate the schools through massive busing, and the demonstrations and demands of the MWRO.

Nashville

Population 487,000 (1970); 19 percent Negro (1970).

In March 1971, an all-Negro organization called the BLACK COMMUNITY CONFERENCE (BCC) was formed in Nashville primarily to conduct economic boycotts of white business establishments in the city and to seek complete integration of the Nashville school system. The BCC has conducted weekly marches and demonstrations to achieve these goals.

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One knowledgeable source predicts that if the massive demonstrations being conducted by the BCC and the boycotts of white businesses continue, there is a great potential for racial violence. Community leaders feel an equal danger could result from all-out busing of students and the pairing of schools.

There is no indication of any stockpiling of guns or ammunition in the Nashville area at this time.

Texas

Dallas

Population 1,585,076 (1970); 18 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no known racially-motivated attacks on police officers in the past six months and no information has been received to indicate stockpiling of weapons or explosives by any racially-oriented militant group. Knowledgeable sources do not anticipate any racial violence.

The needs of the black minority have been articulated by the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE. The NCCF, an adjunct of the BPP, dissolved its chapter in Dallas during early 1971.

Fort Worth

Population 640,000 (1970); 12 percent Negro (1970).

There were no racially-motivated attacks on police officers in the past six months. There is no known stockpiling of weapons or explosives by racially-oriented militant groups. While there have been some minor racial problems in the past six months, Fort Worth officials do not anticipate any significant racial violence in the near future.

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Expressed minority needs include better sanitation services, cleaner streets, and effective improvement in the physical image of minority neighborhoods. City and county officials reportedly respond to these needs with prompt hearings and corrective action. The police department has established a human relations section to handle citizen complaints in order to respond effectively to the community and to avoid the establishment of a police civilian review board.

Houston

Population 1,275,851 (1970); 20 percent Negro (1970).

Knowledgeable sources have advised that with the possible exception of a forthcoming trial in Houston, conditions in the city remain calm. On June 21, 1971, [redacted] and [redacted] are scheduled to go on trial for assault to murder. These charges developed as a result of a confrontation between the PEOPLES PARTY II (PP II), a black extremist group patterned after the BPP, and the Houston Police Department on July 26, 1970, during which the leader of PP II was killed. Houston police have recently arrested the current leader of PP II on two occasions for minor offenses.

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The chief concern of minority groups continues to be "police harassment" and "police brutality." This is currently receiving widespread publicity in the local news media since two former police officers are being tried for murder as a result of their allegedly beating to death a black prisoner. Other minority problems involve school desegregation and poor living conditions. Much of the criticism directed at the Houston city administration is publicly discussed at weekly sessions of the City Council where citizens can present their views which are then afforded press coverage. As a result, the City Council is careful to evaluate these problems.

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While PP II members are reported to have firearms in their possession at PP II headquarters, they are not publicly displayed. With the exception of possible violence erupting as the result of the trial of [ ] and [ ] the racial situation is expected to remain stable. Police officials, however, stated that due to the large minority population, a spontaneous outbreak can occur at any time.

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San Antonio

Population 836,000 (1970); 7 percent Negro (1970).

There has been no racially-motivated attacks on police officers, nor any known stockpiling of weapons or explosives by violence-prone groups in San Antonio in recent months. Race relations are regarded as stable and in response to minority needs, black leadership is seeking to create more job opportunities for black citizens through education. The hiring of black teachers in the San Antonio area is being urged.

Knowledgeable sources believe the potential for violence in San Antonio is negligible.

Virginia

Norfolk

Population 307,051 (1970); 23.3 percent Negro (1970).

Informed sources consider the racial picture in Norfolk to be stable. At the present time, they know of nothing which would lead to violence, although, admittedly, there are factors which could change this outlook.

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If violence does erupt, it could be through a newly formed black militant organization in Norfolk which calls itself the BLACK LEGION PARTY (BLP). It claims a membership of approximately 70 black persons who are organized for the "protection" of black people. However, in order to become a member of the BLP, one must prove he is willing to steal, shoot a policeman, and show enough nerve to kill someone. Each member is required to own a gun. The BLP seems to have some influence among the young hoodlum elements in the black ghetto areas and police believe that the BLP is seeking a confrontation with the Norfolk Police Department.

Other militant racial organizations within the Norfolk area are the NATION OF ISLAM and the UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., and the KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Although the school situation is generally calm, there have been several incidents in which white teachers in the public schools have been assaulted by black students and non-students.

In several months, the Bell-Diamond Manor in the Berkley ghetto area of Norfolk will offer new homes for sale to the black population in the area. Informed sources believe this program will do much to alleviate racial tensions.

There is no evidence of the stockpiling of weapons or explosives.

Richmond

Population 248,074 (1970); 42 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation in Richmond is calm and expected to remain so in the near future. There have been no

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racially-motivated attacks on police officers recently. During November, 1970, members of the Richmond Information Center (RIC), a BPP affiliate, stole seven firearms, including a light machine gun and an automatic rifle. Reportedly, these weapons were turned over to the Washington, D. C., chapter of the BPP. The weapons have not been recovered. The RIC disbanded in March, 1971.

School desegregation has presented problems in Richmond in the past but responsible black and white leaders appear to be seeking racial balance in public schools. While there is still substantial opposition to desegregation plans, it is not believed likely to lead to serious violence.

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VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

The greatest potential for violence in the West lies in the California cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco. Los Angeles, with its large Mexican-American population, always presents a high potential for racial violence. Oakland, birthplace of the BPP, possesses a high potential for racial disorders should Federal antipoverty funds be cut. San Francisco faces more racial uneasiness than has been present there for a number of years. The high rate of unemployment, increased use of narcotics, and sizable thefts of firearms and explosives have contributed to this condition.

California

Berkeley

Population 113,165 (1970); 19.6 percent Negro (1970).

Berkeley has a history of violent civil turmoil but none of these outbreaks could have been reasonably classified as "racially motivated." Of unknown future significance in the overall general racial picture in Berkeley has been the results of two recent political elections there. In November, 1970, Ronald V. DELLUMS, a Negro attorney, was elected to the Congress. In the Berkeley General Municipal Election on April 6, 1971, Warren WIDENER, a 32-year-old Negro attorney, was elected mayor. In the same election, D'Army BAILEY and Ira T. SIMMONS, also Negro attorneys and candidates of the Berkeley Black Caucus, were elected as councilmen.

During the weekend of May 15-16, a renewal of the "Peoples Park" incident took place. The original incident arose out of street people and students from the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) taking over land set aside by the UCB for future expansion. In the recent fracas,

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about 300-400 demonstrators took part in showering missiles on the police and tearing down part of a chain-link fence surrounding the so-called park. There were 41 arrests, but racial antagonism played a minor role, if any, in this incident.

No specific demands which could be reasonably classified as being racial in nature have been made on the Berkeley officials.

Knowledgeable sources agree that, based upon current indicators, it can be assumed that Berkeley will continue on its trend of racial harmony. There has been no indication of the stockpiling of weapons or explosives by individuals or groups in this area.

#### Los Angeles

Population 2,781,829 (1970); 20 percent Negro and 15 percent Mexican-American (1970).

There have been no major disturbances in the black communities of Los Angeles in the past year. There have been three major disturbances, however, in the Mexican-American communities during demonstrations sponsored by the NATIONAL CHICANO MORATORIUM COMMITTEE. A two-day outbreak of violence beginning on August 29, 1970, occurred during one such demonstration which resulted in property damage estimated at \$400,000, one death, and injuries to 28 law enforcement officers and 25 civilians. Almost 200 persons were arrested in the disorder. On September 16, in another demonstration, the crowd of participants again engaged in riotous disorder during which 33 police officers and 12 civilians were injured and property was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000. Approximately 100 persons were arrested. The third outbreak of violence involving Mexican-Americans occurred on January 31, 1971. In this disorder one person was killed and 25 civilians and 11 police officers were injured. Eighty-eight persons were arrested and property damage was estimated at \$200,000.

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Militant Mexican-Americans have continually charged the Los Angeles police with brutality. The majority of Mexican-Americans, however, reportedly feel that the tensions between the police and the Mexican-Americans have been engendered by irresponsible, self-proclaimed leaders whose only goals have been for publicity and a total breakdown of law and order. The Mexican-American majority has advocated integration with the larger society to find solutions to the problems of jobs, housing, education, and relations with law enforcement. In an effort to relieve tensions, highly trained community relations officers of the police department have been assigned to various police headquarters in an attempt to establish better relations between police and the public. Law enforcement officials feel that considerable success has been attained within the Negro and Mexican-American communities by these officers.

Civic leaders in the black communities continue to strive for better housing, equal opportunity in jobs and education, and improved police-community relations. They are having some success through demonstrations as well as negotiations.

Police officials and sources acquainted with the Negro and Mexican-American communities stress the vulnerability of these areas to outbreaks of violence, but feel that some degree of success has been attained in reducing tensions in the Mexican-American communities. There have been no recent indications that violence will occur in the black communities.

There have been no reported thefts of explosives in the Los Angeles area which have a known bearing on the potential for racial violence; however, there have been recent thefts of weapons and ammunition in which black militants are suspected of having been involved. In one theft last December, 180 hand guns were stolen and in a January theft 31 hand guns and 3 rifles were stolen. Law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles have strengthened their facilities to avert any possible theft of weapons or explosives from their headquarters by militant groups.

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Oakland

Population 361,561 (1970); 34.5 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no major incidents in the past several months which could be directly attributed to racial friction. Merritt College in Oakland was the scene of an attempted student takeover as a result of a proposed move of the Merritt campus to another area. The principal organizers of the protest were [redacted] a member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), and [redacted] President of the college Black Student Union. Oakland police were called in, made numerous arrests, and the campus was closed for several days.

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The BPP has been inactive recently. Its principal activity was an Intercommunal Day of Solidarity held in March, 1971, to show support for various "political prisoners." Huey P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense, was the principal speaker at this poorly organized affair. In April, 1971, the BPP held a "revolutionary" funeral in Oakland for Sam NAPIER, BPP official who was slain in New York City by PANTHERS belonging to a rival faction.

The main thrust of the black and Mexican-American communities here appears to be to attain political power by electing representatives to public offices.

In January, February, and April, 1971, bombs exploded in front of the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, a branch of the Bank of America, and near the home of an Oakland police officer.

According to well-placed sources, there is a possibility for racial violence if Federal funds are cut off from the Oakland Economic Development Council, Inc., the city's antipoverty agency, or if the Merritt College campus is removed to East Oakland Hills and its present location shut down.

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Sacramento

Population 270,000 (1970); 6 percent Negro (1970).

The racial situation in Sacramento remains stable. The only racial incidents experienced by this community since mid-1970 have been isolated fights between students at local high schools. Police authorities assess the racial situation in Sacramento County as very good and project the potential for violence as remote. These observations are based on the belief that the black minority in Sacramento has no major grievances at this time which could motivate significant unrest.

The Sacramento Police Department is attempting to establish a Community Relations Center in the black section of Sacramento. Young black citizens have offered some opposition to this project as they resent the establishment of any police facilities in that area. The Sacramento County Sheriff's Office has established a new Community Relations Department and officers of its Youth Division regularly visit local schools.

Authorities have not detected any indications of stockpiling of weapons or explosives by racially oriented groups or individuals.

San Diego

Population 712,400 (1970); 9 percent Negro (1970); 10.4 percent Mexican-American (1970).

The BPP has been inactive in San Diego since January, 1970, and it is doubtful the branch will be reactivated. US, INCORPORATED, another black extremist organization, changed its name to the NATIONAL INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATION. This organization, numbering about 50 members, is described as cultural in nature and attempting to develop a better life for the Negro people. There is no information that the NATION OF ISLAM, with a membership of some 40, intends to cause any violence in the community.

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No information has been developed to indicate the stockpiling of weapons by any individual or groups. Further, there is no information to indicate significant thefts of weapons or explosives.

Law enforcement officials and other informed sources, are in agreement that at the present time there does not appear to be any serious threat of racial violence.

#### San Francisco

Population 715,674 (1970); 13.4 percent Negro, 13.2 percent Mexican-American, 13.6 percent Oriental (1970).

There is more racial uneasiness in San Francisco at present than there has been for a number of years. This is primarily due to the high rate of unemployment and the lack of jobs resulting, in part, from layoffs in the aircraft industry. Another contributing factor is the increased use of narcotics.

Crime is prevalent in the Chinatown area since recent arrivals from Hong Kong refuse to work for low wages and prefer to remain on welfare. Other factors which may play a part in racial unrest is the planned interschool busing of students, and the lack of development funds for projects previously believed to have been approved by the Federal Government.

The BPP has dwindled in membership and has lost the support of local residents. Moreover, a dynamite explosion occurred at the BPP Fillmore Headquarters on March 28, 1971, which added to its problems.

Sources feel there is a definite potential for violence in San Francisco this summer, particularly if a confrontation occurs between police and members of a minority community.

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Colorado

Denver

Population 514,678 (1970); 9.13 percent Negro (1970).

A number of minor disturbances have taken place at Denver high schools since the Fall of 1970 but these have involved comparatively few students. Sources familiar with the situation state young Negro students lack sufficient recreational facilities to keep them occupied which may create some problems.

[redacted] the militant Mexican-American CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE (CFJ) in Denver, was convicted in Los Angeles, California, for carrying a concealed weapon on August 29, 1970, during riot conditions which developed in the Mexican-American community there. Some CFJ members demonstrated on a minor scale over [redacted] conviction, but there has been a lessening of CFJ activities in recent months. The Denver chapter of the BPP was disbanded in August, 1970.

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Denver police officials have no information indicating any stockpiling of weapons by individuals or groups or thefts of weapons and explosives which might be used in racial violence.

Knowledgeable sources indicate there has been a lessening of militant activity on the part of Denver Negroes. These sources feel there is very little possibility of prolonged racial confrontations or disturbances this summer. Lack of summer jobs for youth appears to be the one discordant note.

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Oregon

Portland

Population approximately 380,000 (1970); 5 percent Negro (1970).

There have been no racial disturbances recently and the situation appears to be calm. Although there were three bombings during March and April, 1971, police officials believe they were motivated by personal reasons against certain police officers and had no racial overtones. The Portland Police Department continues to maintain its Police Community Relations Program and although there has been some criticism of the police, they have made serious efforts to improve communications.

The most active extremist organization presently functioning is the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). Although the BPP in the past has attempted to obtain funds from local businessmen to support their programs, the solicitation of funds has tapered off during the past several months.

During the past six months there were several reported thefts of guns from individual residences and thefts of dynamite from construction firms; however, investigation has revealed no connection between these thefts and any militant or ethnic groups.

There appears to have been no increase in racial tension in recent months and, barring some unforeseen incident, there does not appear to be any likelihood of racial violence in the near future.

Nevada

Las Vegas

Population 163,000 (1970); 10 percent Negro (1970).

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Informed sources do not anticipate any racial violence in the near future. However, a controversial situation exists in the Clark County School District as the result of a Federal Court ruling that the District must integrate elementary schools so that not more than 50 percent of the enrollment in any classroom is black after September 1971. This will mean the busing of students outside of their areas to schools throughout the Clark County School District.

On May 10, schools throughout Las Vegas and North Las Vegas reported high rates of absenteeism as the result of a boycott called by the BUS OUT GROUP which opposes the forced school busing.

Other objectives of the black minority in Las Vegas are equal employment in all industries, particularly in the tourist or resort industry which continues to be the major industry in Nevada. Integration in housing is also another major objective.

a BPP member, leads a BPP-oriented organization in Las Vegas called the COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTER (CIC). Activities of this group are reported to be near a stand-still due to factionalism in the national BPP.

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The only indication of stockpiling of weapons is the CIC which maintained three shotguns of 12-gauge caliber when its headquarters was located in North Las Vegas. Otherwise, there is no information available concerning the stockpiling of weapons or explosives.

Washington

Seattle

Population 530,831 (1970); 8 percent Negro (1970).

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The incidence of racial violence in the Seattle area has been exceedingly low during the past year. The black community showed no interest in the November, 1970, resignation of several black University of Washington football players who charged team racism; nor did any violence occur in January, 1971, when the head football coach was asked to, but did not, resign.

Similarly, the black community made no issue over the Seattle School Board's plan for busing school children to end de facto segregation although many parents, both black and white, oppose the plan. The blacks primarily want educational improvements within existing schools.

There appears to be no immediate crisis in the employment situation which could precipitate violence. A training program for blacks is currently operated in the Seattle Fire Department, but a similar program in the Seattle Police Department is not succeeding mainly because the Seattle Police Guild opposes it. Although this is a source of discontent, Seattle blacks are reported to be favorably disposed toward the new Chief of Police, George TIELSCH, who has reduced crime in the ghetto area. The shooting of two black males by Seattle police officers in separate incidents during the past year were met with demonstrations and protests instead of violence.

The only known cache of firearms is that maintained by the Seattle BPP, whose membership is very small. To avoid possible violence, the Mayor and representatives of the black community agreed a planned police raid on PANTHER headquarters should be shelved in favor of legal negotiations for eviction.

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CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVING U. S. MILITARY FORCES

The climate of racial discord is sufficient to extend to virtually any and all Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force facilities at any given time. Whether it does or not is, of course, contingent upon a large number of factors, not least of which is the activities of a similar nature which emerge in the civilian community. The impact of such things as the outcome of the trial of [REDACTED] and other notables of the racial extremists can fuse activities within the civilian community and give rise to parallel actions within the military services.

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Racial tension within the military has been evidenced by two factors: interracial brawls and assaults, and the formation of various grievance committees to voice protests by black servicemen. Most major incidents have arisen from outbreaks of violence between black and white servicemen which have developed into more serious disturbances. Many of the grievance committees established have dissolved after specific complaints have been aired, but these groups have often served as a forum for black militants to attack the entire military establishment.

There have been a number of thefts of weapons and ammunition at various military bases. In most cases, these thefts, taken individually, have resulted in minimal losses. However, when considered among the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, the total number is significant.

Presently, there is no evidence that groups planning organized violence are using the military as a principal source of supply for arms and ammunition.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

No information is available which would indicate that any foreign government, political party, organization or intelligence service is planning or preparing to foment violence in U. S. cities during the coming summer or to capitalize on or aggravate such violence should it occur.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
Revision 1  
June 30, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 1

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

30 June 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of the IEC.

Copy 5 of 21 copies

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
1 July - end of August	Washington, D. C.	Continuous vigil at Soviet Embassy and possibly at other Soviet establishments and residences for the purpose of dramatizing alleged mistreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. Sponsored by the JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL).
2 - 4 July	Hunter College New York City	National Antiwar Conference. Sponsored by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC).
2 - 8 July	Washington, D. C.	THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL PERMANENT PRESENCE FOR PEACE plans to conduct a seven day peace vigil in front of the White House and in Lafayette Park. 10-25 persons are expected to participate in this continuing vigil from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.
3 - 4 July	Washington, D. C.	The NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY plans to conduct a rally in Lafayette Park from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. There will be speeches and the distribution of handbills. Sponsors estimate 500 persons will attend.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4 July	Kansas City, Missouri	Local and out of state representatives of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will conduct demonstrations consisting of guerrilla theaters and marches to counteract the festivities of the VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS (VFW).
4 July	Boston, Massachusetts	Boston MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC) members together with other people will invade Boston beaches to form guerrilla theaters. Sponsored by MDC.
4 July	New York City	Demonstrations, particularly at Rockefeller Center, to protest the war and to demand a definite date for withdrawal of U.S. troops. Sponsored by MDC.
4 July	Chicago, Illinois	Block parties sponsored by MDC. Acts of vandalism are anticipated.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4 July	Washington, D. C.	A demonstration is being planned by the YIPPIES starting at dawn on the Washington Monument grounds. The demonstration is allegedly to be a "smoke-in" similar to the "smoke-in" held during Honor America Day last July 4th. Participation is unknown. On July 5-6 the participants may move the location of the "smoke-in" to the "P" Street Beach.
4 July	Worldwide	Protests and demonstrations against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, to be directed mainly against U.S. Embassies and installations abroad. This activity is in compliance with WORLD PEACE COUNCIL instructions to Communist parties and "peace groups" throughout the world and to U.S. antiwar activists.
4 July	Australia	Fourth of July demonstrations to publicize anti-Vietnam War/Australian Moratorium Objectives. The demonstration is expected to be directed against American imperialism.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
8 - 14 July	Washington, D. C.	The NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS) plans to conduct a seven day round the clock vigil for peace in front of the White House and in Lafayette Park. It is expected that 50 persons will participate in the continuing vigil.
15 - 18 July	La Paz, Bolivia	General Council meeting of CONGRESS OF TRADE UNION UNITY OF LATIN AMERICAN WORKERS. Also sponsored by the WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS and the BOLIVIAN LABOR CENTRAL. Among the topics of discussion will be support for the freeing of Angela DAVIS; and support for the North Vietnamese, including the urgent need to withdraw foreign troops from Indochina.
20 July	Worldwide	Anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. WORLD PEACE COUNCIL has noted this day in its 1971 Program of Actions.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
24 July	Utica, New York	Upstate New York MAY DAY TRIBE Meetings. Sponsored by MDC.
1 August	Site not selected.	MDC National Convention.
Circa 1 - 7 August	Copenhagen, Denmark	Trans-National Action Workshops. Organized by the INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE. Representatives from peace and protest movements to discuss actions to be undertaken in 1971 and 1972 on issues concerning these movements. U.S. attendees can be expected.
2 - 9 August	Japan	Twenty-Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Sponsored by ALL JAPAN CONGRESS AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS (GENSUIKIN) which is dominated by the JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY. There will probably be U.S. attendees, including members of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.
	Japan	World Anti-Atomic Bomb Conference. Sponsored by the JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY controlled JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS (GENSUIKYO). U.S. participants can be expected.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
5 August	Washington, D. C.	Confront Congress. Peoples Peace Treaty. (MAY DAY COLLECTIVES)
6 August	Nationwide	Demonstrations commemorating the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).
6 - 9 August	Worldwide	World Days of Disarmament. Anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. WORLD PEACE COUNCIL has noted these dates in its 1971 Program of Actions.
7 August	Birmingham, Alabama	Demonstrations to support Angela DAVIS. Announced at PCPJ Conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 26 June 1971.
7 - 10 August (tentatively)	Washington, D. C.	March to commemorate the successful march of the late Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr., which was held in Washington, D. C., during 1964.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
17 - 22 August	Ann Arbor, Michigan	National Organizing Conference at the University of Michigan. Sponsored by CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT THE VIETNAM WAR.
21 - 22	Detroit, Michigan	National Education and Planning Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS also known as the BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS.
26 August	Washington, D. C.	Assembly at Dupont Circle - March to Farragut Square for noon rally to demand "Women's right to control her own body." Sponsored by METROPOLITAN ABORTION ALLIANCE.
31 August - 3 September	Santiago, Chile	Meeting of Latin American, North American youths and students in solidarity with people of Indochina. Sponsored by the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH and the CHILEAN YOUTH COORDINATING COMMITTEE. This meeting will mark the beginning of a world campaign of solidarity with Vietnam. Contributions from the participants will be sent to Hanoi to build a children's hospital. U. S. participants can be expected.



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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-12  
Revision 2  
July 30, 1971

For: Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 2

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

July 30, 1971

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
30 July-1 August	Fayetteville, Arkansas	Regional MAY DAY COLLECTIVE Conference.
31 July-11 August	Washington, D. C.	The NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS plans to conduct a Quaker Vigil for Peace at the White House and Lafayette Park. Approximately 50 persons will participate.
1-7 August	Japan	World Anti-Atomic Bomb Conference. Sponsored by the JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY-controlled JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS (GENSUIKYO). U.S. participants expected.
2-9 August	Japan	Twenty-sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Sponsored by ALL JAPAN CONGRESS AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS (GENSUIKIN) which is dominated by the JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY. There will probably be U.S. attendees, including members of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

6-9 August

Nationwide

Demonstrations commemorating the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

6-9 August

Worldwide

World Days of Disarmament. Anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (WORLD PEACE COUNCIL has noted these dates in its 1971 Program of Actions.)

7 August

Birmingham, Alabama

Demonstrations to support [redacted] [redacted] Announced at PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE Conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 26 June 1971.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
Circa 8-14 August	Copenhagen, Denmark	Trans-National Action Workshops. Organized by the INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE. Representatives from peace and protest movements to discuss actions to be undertaken in 1971 and 1972 on issues concerning these movements. U.S. attendees can be expected. (Note: These workshops originally scheduled for 1-7 August 1971.)
10-12 August	Atlanta, Georgia	Regional caucuses of MAY DAY COLLECTIVE.
13-17 August	Atlanta, Georgia	National Conference of MAY DAY COLLECTIVE.
20 August	San Francisco, California	Mass demonstration to demand more jobs for students. Sponsored by WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. Supported by PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY.

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EVENT AND SPONSOR

21 August

Washington, D. C.

March to commemorate the successful march of the late Dr. Martin Luther KING, Jr., held in Washington, D. C., in 1964. Sponsored by SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

21 August

Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations at the Ellipse or Washington Monument Grounds to protest easing of relations with Red China. Sponsored by NATIONAL TRADITIONALIST CAUCUS and AMERICAN NATIONALIST ALLIANCE.

21 August

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration to demand full employment. Issues will probably be steel strike and jobs for students, teachers, and minority youths. Sponsored by STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. Supported by PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY.

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EVENT AND SPONSOR

21-22 August

Detroit, Michigan

National Education and Planning Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS. This meeting is being held to formulate plans for nationwide work stoppage by blacks and/or other Third World industrial workers on 8 August 1972.

26 August

Washington, D. C.

Assembly at Dupont Circle - March to Farragut Square for noon rally to demand a "Woman's right to control her own body." Sponsored by METROPOLITAN ABORTION ALLIANCE.

27-29 August

Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania

International Convention of All African Peoples. Dedicated to Marcus Garvey, a "Back to Africa" movement leader in the 1920's and the thousands of freedom fighters who have fallen in the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1 September

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration sponsored by NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. Supported by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE. Demonstrators will attempt to occupy Senate chambers and office space until the Administration's Family Assistance Program is killed.

2 September

Worldwide

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam. (WORLD PEACE COUNCIL has noted this day in its 1971 Program of Actions.)

3-5 September

Washington, D. C.

Regional Convention of NATION OF ISLAM.  will attend.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

4-6 September

Chicago, Illinois

World conference of CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES. This conference will be attended by representatives of black extremist organizations throughout the United States and some foreign countries, as well as representatives of civil rights groups, educators, students, and black politicians.

5 September

Washington, D. C.

White Power demonstration at L'Enfant Square. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY.

Fall 1971

Tokyo, Japan

International Convention. Sponsored by the RED ARMY FACTION of the JAPAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE. U.S. attendees expected.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-7  
Revision 1  
August 13, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

*Justice*

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ESTIMATE E-7

REVISION 1

THE ~~POTENTIAL FOR RACIAL~~ VIOLENCE  
IN THE MAJOR CITIES DURING SUMMER 1971

August 13, 1971

The attached report has been approved by the IEC Staff and is distributed subject to objection by any member of IEC.

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ESTIMATE E-7

REVISION 1

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August 13, 1971

INTRODUCTION

The original survey of the potential for racial violence in major U.S. cities during the Summer of 1971 covered 75 cities and identified 17 of these cities as having a strong potential for racial violence.

At the request of the White House, that survey is being updated and the possibility of violence has been reassessed.

This study is submitted in accordance with the above request.

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SUMMARY

In the East, Baltimore, Maryland, continues to present great potential for racial violence. Newark, New Jersey, remains "the tinderbox of the East Coast" although racial tensions have eased slightly. Philadelphia, which has experienced minor racial disorders this summer by youth gangs, appears to have its greatest threat in the lack of school funds and in inadequate housing. New York City, although characterized as relatively quiet and peaceful, continues to possess a high potential for racial violence. Conditions in Hartford, Connecticut, and Buffalo, New York, are stable and the likelihood of racial violence is slight.

In the Midwest, Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan, continue to possess high potential for racial disorders. East St. Louis, Illinois, still suffers from high unemployment but it is expected to remain relatively quiet. Racial tension in Cairo, Illinois, has lessened.

In the South, racial conditions continue to improve in New Orleans, Louisiana; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee. Mounting tensions are expected in Greensboro, Memphis, and Nashville at the fall opening of public schools due to programs of massive busing of students.

On the West Coast, racial tensions have eased in Oakland and San Francisco and although Los Angeles has remained calm, elements for violence continue to exist.

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CONCLUSION/COMMENT

The following urban areas are considered to have a high potential for racial violence during the remainder of the Summer of 1971:

In the East: Baltimore, Newark, New York City, and Philadelphia

In the Midwest: Chicago and Detroit

In the South: Greensboro and Memphis

In the West: Los Angeles and Oakland

The principal cause of racial tensions in these areas continue to be the recurring problems of high unemployment among minority groups, inadequate housing, shortage of recreational facilities, and disputes concerning school integration. The massive busing of public school children ordered by Federal courts but opposed in some areas by whites and nonwhites alike has accounted for expected racial tensions with the coming of the fall school term. The extent of violent disorders is not easy to predict but local officials view this attempt at complete integration of public schools with alarm and feel it may act as a catalyst for eruption of latent racial hostilities.

In many of the above cities, although the violence potential remains high, racial peace has prevailed so far this summer. Efforts being made by Federal, state, and local officials have eased racial tensions and contributed to the relative calm. In a number of United States cities, conditions have remained stable and predictions indicate the overall racial picture will continue to improve. The influence of extremist groups has lessened and due to the lack of finances their violent activities have diminished.

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Even though racial tensions appear lessened and conditions greatly improved, past experience has proven that the racial situation in any ghetto area is such that widespread violence might erupt without prior warning. Latent racial hostilities are such that under certain conditions the most insignificant incident can inflame an entire neighborhood and ignite disorder of catastrophic proportions.

Although racial disorders within the military have been insignificant to date this summer, based upon small incidents it is evident that a potential exists for concerted disruptive activity of a racial extremist nature.

No information is available which would indicate any foreign involvement in plans to foment racial violence in United States cities during the remainder of this summer.

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BACKGROUND

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE EAST

Hartford, Connecticut

Officials of this city with a 58 percent nonwhite population report that, even with the lack of adequate housing and high unemployment among youth, racial conditions have become relatively stable. Local conditions including increased recreation, improved community relations, and youth programs have added to this increased stability. Unemployed youth still present a potential for violence and officials feel that one incident could trigger racial disorder; however, the potential for such violence has been greatly reduced.

Baltimore, Maryland

Baltimore, with a population almost 50 percent Negro, continues to possess a great potential for racial violence. It still possesses a potential as a target for militant activists as evidenced by activities of the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY. Activities of this group act as an irritant and could easily furnish the spark for a major conflagration. Disturbances during this summer have been of a minor nature and although officials are hopeful that major disturbances may be avoided the potential remains.

Buffalo, New York

Local officials indicate that the racial climate has become generally stable and the likelihood of racial violence is remote. Black youth gangs cause great concern; however, due to lack of neighborhood support and improved community relations, their activities are being brought under control. Cooperation between local leaders and the United States Department of Labor has provided larger

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minority involvement in the construction industry which has furnished a stabilizing effect on racial conditions. No widespread racial disturbances are expected by local officials; however, minor instances are possible and could provide the spark for widespread disorders.

New York City

Although racial conditions this summer have been characterized as relatively quiet and peaceful, due to the scars of its past racial violence and its millions of nonwhites in overcrowded areas, the violence potential of New York City must continue to be rated as high. Improved health, education, and housing facilities as well as equal employment opportunities and drug rehabilitative programs remain the objectives of racial minority groups. Even though no racial extremist groups are believed strong enough to provoke major racial violence in the ghetto areas, their existence poses a threat to racial harmony. Recent cuts in the city budget which will result in cutbacks affecting minority communities present the biggest potential for violence.

Newark, New Jersey

Racial tensions have eased slightly in Newark, New Jersey, which was previously described as "the tinderbox of the East Coast." Officials feel, however, that conditions are such that a minor incident could still create a full-scale riot. Settlement of the teachers' strike has improved conditions but unemployment remains high especially among black youth. The BLACK PANTHER PARTY, due to internal dissension, is reportedly having less and less effect on the community; however, racial tensions have increased due to resentment in the black community caused by the alleged influence of militant leader LeRoi JONES upon the current Newark mayor.

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Officials of Philadelphia, which has experienced minor racial disorders by youth gangs this summer, see the greatest threat for violence in the school system where a lack of funds may curtail sports activities, school construction, and the hiring of sufficient teachers. Unless additional money becomes available, officials feel outbreaks could occur at the opening of the fall school term. Recent activities of a former BLACK PANTHER PARTY leader, Reggie SCHELL, now heading the BLACK UNITED LIBERATION FRONT, have caused disruptions by black youth gangs.

The lack of adequate housing and opposition by some whites to construction of new low income family housing present trouble spots which officials fear likely to erupt into racial violence. These officials are confident that minor disorders can be handled and that the possibility of major disorders do not appear likely.

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VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE MIDWEST

Cairo, Illinois

This small town, located in an agricultural community in the southern tip of Illinois with a 40 percent black population, has been the scene of violent racial disorders. There has been a notable decline in the racial tensions within the community. Prior disturbances were attributed to the UNITED FRONT, a predominantly black organization. This organization, with the jailing of its leader, has lost a great deal of its support from the black community and due to this racial tensions have greatly eased. The existence of this organization has, however, led to the formation of vigilante-type groups which, although not active at present, could bring about civil disorders. Local authorities state that the possibility of major racial violence is now unlikely.

Chicago, Illinois

Current hostility and tension on the part of minority residents appear to be at a low ebb; however, an undercurrent of discontent continues. Members of the Negro community seek local control of black neighborhoods and community pressures continue against white-owned businesses. Issues of adequate housing, education, and employment opportunities persist. Complaints of inadequate police protection and of the callous attitude of police officers in contact with blacks continue. Another troublesome issue which could provoke violence involves the location of low cost housing in outlying white neighborhoods. Increased activity on the part of minority groups in the construction industry could result in reaction on the part of white construction workers which in turn could evolve into serious disturbances.

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Detroit, Michigan

Outside of the volatile situation expected to be caused by massive busing of public school children, the racial situation in Detroit does not appear to be more inflammatory than previously reported; however, its potential for racial violence must be rated high. Isolated incidents of white opposition to black presence in suburban areas have occurred. The Urban Coalition and Detroit Renaissance, the two most influential and effective groups, are working to ease the city's violence potential. The establishment of the Emergency Services Division of the Michigan State Police has done much to relieve black leaders' anxiety as to the handling of civil disorders of a racial nature.

The most significant issue which could lead to racial disorder is the Federal court order requiring massive busing of school children from Detroit to suburban areas. As the school year approaches, officials expect resentment to this massive busing will take overt form.

East St. Louis

This city, with approximately 70 percent of its population Negro, has been the scene of high racial tensions. City officials state that, although there will probably be isolated racial incidents, the racial picture for East St. Louis will remain relatively calm. Recently elected officials have taken steps to relieve causes for racial unrest and, although they are unable to meet the many demands of the Negroes due to the lack of funds, the general feeling is that they are sensitive to the needs of the Negroes. Several black militant groups are actively campaigning for better housing, more jobs, better schools, and better law enforcement but since the city is near bankruptcy, many of these projects cannot be undertaken.

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VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH

New Orleans, Louisiana

The general racial situation during the past several months has been rated as good by local officials. Minority objectives continue to highlight demands for the elimination of police brutality and the upgrading of Negro residential areas. It is expected that racial conditions will continue to improve but the existence of the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY in New Orleans presents a definite potential for racial violence. Members of this group were recently acquitted of killing police in a shoot-out and as a result may reinstitute their activities of harassing police. Police officials believe that any racial violence brought about by activities of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY can be controlled by local authorities and no widespread disorder will result.

Greensboro, North Carolina

Since student unrest in the Spring of 1971, Greensboro has remained relatively racially quiet. Racial tensions are expected to rise with the opening of the fall public school term due to Federal court orders for massive busing of school children in order to further desegregate public schools.

Leaders of the STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY (SOBU) and the MALCOLM X LIBERATION UNIVERSITY (MXLU) have caused increased racial tensions on the A & T State University and these activities may be reinstated with the opening of school this fall. A National Black Youth Leadership Training Program which is being held in mid-August in Greensboro will attract national black extremist leaders and could easily fan racial hostilities and increase racial tensions.

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Memphis, Tennessee

Officials report little racial tension presently in this southern city. There is, however, a great deal of uneasiness on the part of both white and Negro citizens concerning the possibility of massive busing of school children during the coming school year. The primary objectives sought by the Negro community include complete integration of public schools, public housing outside the ghetto areas, elimination of police brutality, and community control of public activities by the residents of the community. Urban renewal programs are presently attempting to construct public housing in accordance with Negro demands. The police department through training programs is endeavoring to eliminate any vestige of police brutality. According to public officials, the issues of total integration and Negro control of communities represent a possible threat to the tranquility of the city.

Nashville, Tennessee

Officials state that barring any unforeseen incident which might inflame the Negro community there is little likelihood of racial violence erupting in the immediate future. As in several other cities, massive busing of school children will undoubtedly increase racial tensions. Much of the alleviation of racial tensions in Nashville has been due to urban renewal programs attempting to solve Negro slum housing problems.

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E-7  
Rev. 1  
August 13, 1971

VIOLENCE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

Los Angeles, California

While general racial conditions in the Negro communities of Los Angeles have remained calm, high unemployment especially among youth could easily lead to violence. Watts, scene of violent conflagrations in the past, with its summer festival in mid-August presents cause for concern since the large crowds present could ignite large-scale rioting.

Community leaders believe same problems face the Negro community in Los Angeles as those prior to the eruption of violence in 1965 citing educational, housing, and economic failures as responsible. Unemployment in the Negro community is now at 16 percent and the police community relations program is falling short of its aim. Civic leaders are, however, making an all-out effort to reduce unemployment, create better housing, and improve police relations.

Oakland, California

Racial conditions remain stable in Oakland; however, due to unemployment in its large ghetto areas, a high potential for racial violence exists. With the headquarters of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY located here, the threat of violence is always present. The BLACK PANTHER PARTY, although currently low-keying its advocacy of violence and revolution, is picketing various places of business for failure to donate funds to BLACK PANTHER PARTY community causes.

As long as Federal and state funds are available for antipoverty and welfare programs, local officials feel the potential for racial violence will continue to lessen.

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San Francisco, California

For the most part, local officials advise the potential for racial violence in this city has abated substantially this summer. Creation of thousands of jobs for youths has been the primary factor in the alleviation of racial tensions.

Here again, as in many other parts of the country, tension caused by the wide-scale busing of public school children presents the greatest threat to racial serenity. Even the violence-prone BLACK PANTHER PARTY, with national headquarters across the Bay in Oakland and a strong chapter in San Francisco, does not present the threat to racial peace that it once did. Indications are the BLACK PANTHER PARTY is focusing attention on community needs and playing down public advocacy of violence and revolution.

Officials feel that racial peace will continue through the summer in San Francisco.

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CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVING U.S. MILITARY FORCES

Racial disorders within the military have been insignificant during the summer months of June and July. The number of racial incidents, most of which have been interracial brawls between blacks and whites, is lower than those reported a year ago for the same period. From the incidents which have occurred, however, it is evident that there remains a potential for concerted disruptive activity of a racial extremist nature.

Presently, there is no evidence that groups planning organized violence are using the military as a principal source of supply for arms and ammunition.

FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

No information is available which would indicate that any foreign government, political party, organization or intelligence service is planning or preparing to foment violence in United States cities during the summer or to capitalize on or aggravate such violence should it occur.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Estimate E-12

Revision 3

August 31, 1971

FOR: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-12

Revision 3

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

August 31, 1971

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
27 August-3 September	Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations in Lafayette Park to protest lack of GI's rights. Sponsored by WASHINGTON AREA GI COLLECTIVE.
31 August-3 September	Santiago, Chile	Meeting of Latin American and North American youths and students in solidarity with people of Indochina. Sponsored by the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH, and the CHILEAN YOUTH COORDINATING COMMITTEE. This meeting will mark the beginning of a world campaign of solidarity with Vietnam.
3 September	Santiago, Chile	LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF REVOLUTIONARIES, also known as the ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1-6 September

Waterloo, Quebec,  
Canada

Summer Camp. Organized by the ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS IN CANADA. American sponsors include the PEOPLES PEACE TREATY and the U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM. The main purpose is to build closer contacts between Vietnamese living in Canada and activists in the U.S. antiwar movement.

1-8 September

Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations sponsored by NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. Supported by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE. Demonstrators will attempt to occupy Senate chambers and office space until the Administration's Family Assistance Program is killed.



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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
2-6 September	Newark, New Jersey	Eastern Regional Conference. Sponsored by CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES.
4-6 September	Arlington, Virginia	National Socialist Congress. Delegates from North America, South America, Europe, Cuba, and Australia expected to attend. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY.
4-6 September	Atlanta, Georgia	Eastern Conference of NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY.
4-6 September	Bristol, Pennsylvania	"Veteran's March" to mark "Nation- wide Offensive Against the War." Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Chapter of VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will start march at Bristol and travel 15 miles to Washington Crossing State Park on Labor Day. Sponsored by VVAW.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
4-6 September	Chicago, Illinois	Conference of INTERNATIONAL BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS, also known as BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS.
4-6 September	Dayton, Ohio	National Black Unity Convention. Will be attended by a number of black extremist groups. Sponsored by REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA.
5 September	Washington, D. C.	Demonstration to explain the White Power Program to take place L'Enfant Park between 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Approximately 2,000 will participate. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLES PARTY.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

6 September

Nationwide

Support for the labor movement; specifically, demands will be made that American firms be barred from sending work contracts to countries where pay is below minimum U.S. wage. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

8-11 September

Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania

"Veteran's March" will depart Philadelphia, passing through Reading and Lebanon to reach steps of the State Capitol in Harrisburg on 11 September. Similar marches for those in western part of State will leave State College, Pennsylvania, arriving simultaneously with Philadelphia group. Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

9 September

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration at the White House to protest President's trip to Red China (the Free China table tennis team will also play ping pong). Will take place between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and approximately 100 persons will participate. Sponsored by the Reverend Carl McINTIRE (March for Victory spokesman).

11-14 September

Harrisburg,  
Pennsylvania

Four-day rally by participants in "Veteran's March." Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
12-15 September	San Juan, Puerto Rico	Possible disruption of Governors' Conference in San Juan. Mass rally and demonstration scheduled for 12 September. Sponsored by Partido Independencia Puerto Rico and Movimiento pro Independencia de Puerto Rico. Attempts may be made to assassinate the Governors of New York and Puerto Rico.
21 September	New York City	Demonstration at United Nations to protest U.S. change of policy toward Communist China. Sponsored by CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
23 September	Worldwide	Day of Solidarity with the People of Puerto Rico. This is the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of this day by the Havana-based AFRO-ASIAN LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

October

Worldwide

International United Action Campaign for Ending the Vietnam War. Proposed by the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL which will coordinate simultaneous conferences, rallies and demonstrations by participating organizations, staged in their respective countries, during the campaign.

6-15 October

Nationwide

Massive regional demonstrations with special emphasis on a New York City demonstration on 13 October. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

9-16 October

Nationwide

Coordinated regional antiwar activities to include guerrilla theater, teach-ins, demonstrations, peaceful civil disobedience. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

12 October

Washington, D. C.

National disruption to coincide with the national elections in South Vietnam. Sponsored by MAY DAY TRIBES and NEW UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

13 October

Nationwide

National moratorium on "business as usual"--will include campus strikes, work stoppages, and other militant actions. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION and PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

14-15 October

Nationwide

Local actions against the war in Vietnam through civil disobedience. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

Circa 20-25 October

Florence or  
Bologna, Italy

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST - Second Preparatory meeting. The Conference itself is scheduled for December, 1971. Organized by the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL and the AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION.

23 October

Washington, D. C.

Mass rally to protest admission of Red China to the United Nations, led by Reverend Carl McINTIRE.

25 October

Nationwide

Demonstrations in various cities, including Washington, D. C., protesting war in Vietnam. Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, supported by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

25 October -  
6 November

Nationwide

"National Peace Action Weeks" during which various groups will sponsor local demonstrations; activity will climax on 6 November during mass nationwide demonstrations. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

30 October

Washington, D. C.,  
New York City, and  
San Francisco

Massive antiwar demonstrations. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE and NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Estimate E-18  
September 24, 1971

For: The Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

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ESTIMATE E-18

THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER  
ANTIWAR OFFENSIVE

September 24, 1971

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E-18  
Sept 24, 1971

SUMMARY

Two coalitions of antiwar groups, the PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) and the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), have outlined a "Fall Offensive" of antiwar activities. The schedule includes major demonstrations on October 2 at various penal institutions, a nationwide moratorium on "business as usual" on October 13, and large-scale demonstrations in various major cities on November 6.

The PCPJ will sponsor a series of demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during period October 26-29, culminating in acts of massive civil disobedience on October 29.

NPAC activities include a nationwide student strike on November 3 and large-scale regional demonstrations on November 6 in several major cities.

Other groups, such as WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM, and the VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, are planning demonstrations during the fall months, including a "lay-in" at the White House on October 4.

Antiwar groups have taken little action to date to publicize their fall activities or otherwise actively promote large-scale participation.

There has been only limited indication thus far that there is a major effort underway on the part of foreign groups or personalities to influence or coordinate the upcoming antiwar demonstrations in the United States.

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Sept 24, 1971

CONCLUSION/COMMENT

At this time, it is impossible to predict the size of the fall demonstration. However, in view of the lack of preparation and publicity, a large number of participants appears unlikely.

The key to the extent and tone of the activities lies in response to the call for civil disobedience on October 29 in Washington, D. C. If participants are motivated to follow the tactics used during May Day 1971, even a small number of demonstrators could create havoc within the Nation's Capital. Following the May 1971 demonstrations, antiwar groups, in assessing the results of the demonstrations, indicated they felt it had been a mistake to publicly disclose the details of planned civil disobedience tactics in advance. It is likely that exact plans of the demonstrators will be more closely held in connection with the forthcoming demonstrations.

As a result of the lessening of U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia, antiwar groups will put additional emphasis on other issues in an effort to build mass support. One such issue will certainly be the operation of the U. S. penal system, which is described as an example of U. S. "political repression."

It is probable there will be a call for foreign actions or demonstrations in support of the Fall Offensive and that there will be an exchange of messages of support and sympathy with the American demonstrations.

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E-18  
Sept 24, 1971

BACKGROUND

A. Activities Planned by the PEOPLES COALITION  
FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)

The recent outbreak at the New York Correctional Facility, Attica, New York, has added impetus to the demonstrations previously scheduled by the PCPJ on October 2, 1971, at various penal institutions throughout the country. Specifically, the PCPJ will promote protests at Danbury, Connecticut; San Quentin, California; Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Missouri; Joliet, Illinois; and Alderson, West Virginia. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm and Attorney William Kunstler will reportedly speak at the Alderson, West Virginia, protest. These demonstrations are to be known as a "Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners." PCPJ supporters who cannot attend the above demonstrations are being encouraged to undertake demonstrations at other jails.

The PCPJ, with the support of the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), continues to plan a nationwide moratorium on "business as usual" on October 13, 1971, to demand an end to the war. Current plans for the moratorium include campus strikes, work stoppages, rallies, and other militant actions. In addition, the PCPJ is urging the organization of local nonviolent demonstrations at Federal facilities and corporations involved in the war effort.

During the period October 26-31, 1971, the PCPJ will sponsor a series of demonstrations in Washington, D.C., to protest the war in Vietnam, the Administration's wage-price freeze, unemployment, and "political repression." The schedule during this period currently calls for the following:

October 26 - Church and pacifist groups plan to march to the White House and engage in large-scale civil disobedience tactics by sitting on the sidewalks. A "teach-in" on grand jury procedures will be held, probably in front of the Department of Justice. Organizers hope to locate a civil magistrate who will issue a restraining order against

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grand juries. MAY DAY COLLECTIVE (MDC) members will also be at the Justice Department to protest the Attica incident.

- October 27 - Demonstrations are planned at the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Commerce; and Labor by various women's groups and the NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (NWRO). Church groups plan to return to the White House if sufficient numbers can be assembled.
- October 28 - Demonstration in support of "Third World" peoples, particularly East Pakistan, will be held at the Department of State. Efforts will be made to shut the building down by nonviolent civil disobedience.
- October 29 - Massive civil disobedience tactics are planned by all participating groups who will meet at noon at various sites not yet determined and then march to the White House, where they will engage in civil disobedience activities.
- October 30 - A press conference is scheduled to discuss events of the previous week and project plans for the period through November 5.

The MDC, militant antiwar organization, had previously planned to conduct antiwar protests in the Wall Street area of New York City during the period November 1-8, 1971. However, the MDC was not able to develop sufficient funds or organizational support for this affair, and it has been called off.

On November 6, PCPJ followers will join in supporting an antiwar demonstration sponsored by the NPAC in Washington, D. C.

On November 7 and 8, the PCPJ plans to continue demonstrations in Washington, D. C., with a "soul rally" on November 7 and a large-scale nonviolent demonstration on November 8 designed to force the Government to "set the date" for withdrawal from Vietnam and an end to "governmental repression."

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B. Activities Planned by the NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC)

In plenary sessions held since its July 2-4, 1971, national conference, the NPAC has maintained its originally scheduled program, all of which centers around the Vietnam war:

- October 13 - In collaboration with the PCPJ, the NPAC will sponsor a national moratorium on "business as usual" as a protest against the war in Vietnam.
- November 3 - A nationwide student strike is planned in protest of continued U. S. involvement in Vietnam.
- November 6 - Large-scale regional demonstrations are planned in New York City; Boston; Cleveland; Atlanta; Washington, D. C.; Houston; Tampa; Seattle; Detroit; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Minneapolis; Philadelphia; and Chicago. The Washington demonstration is to be known as the "March for Life."

The first week of November will serve as a prelude to the November 6 demonstration. The NPAC has scheduled a "National Peace Action Week" during this period and will encourage a series of local demonstrations around the country.

C. Other Demonstrations

On October 4, 1971, the CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM plan a "lay-in" at the White House. The WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE will support this demonstration, at which efforts will be made to have between 300 and 400 demonstrators lie down each day in front of the White House as a symbolic indication of the daily cost in human life of the conflict in Indochina. It is anticipated this demonstration will last a week or 10 days and demonstrators reportedly will be prepared for arrest.

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) will seek to disrupt the Veterans Day Parade in Washington, D. C., on October 25, 1971. A noontime rally is scheduled for the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds.

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Sept 24, 1971

Sponsors hope to make arrangements for Madame BINH, Representative of the Provisional Government of South Vietnam at the Paris Peace Talks, to address the meeting either by telephone or through a recording. Reportedly, she will call upon President NIXON to respond to the North Vietnamese 7-Point Peace Proposal, copies of which will be distributed at the rally.

The VVAW has also held discussions concerning the possible disruption of parades in other cities commemorating Veterans Day, but no specific locations have been mentioned.

D. Preparations for Fall Antiwar Activities

While leaders of the various antiwar groups involved have tentatively reached agreement as to their objectives and the main issues to be promoted, little has been done to date to publicize their planned activities, even within the movement, or to otherwise promote widespread participation by antiwar elements. With the exception of a preliminary discussion held by Rennie DAVIS of the PCPJ with Washington, D. C., police officials, no steps have been taken as yet to secure necessary permits for planned antiwar demonstrations in the Nation's Capital.

It is believed that the major effort of antiwar demonstrators will revolve around the October 13 moratorium on "business as usual" and the planned demonstrations in various cities on November 6.

E. Foreign Support and Influence

Previous major American antiwar demonstrations have received at least nominal support and acknowledgment from the principal international antiwar groups. To date, there has been only limited acknowledgment on the part of the international antiwar community of the upcoming fall demonstrations in the United States.

At its World Assembly in Budapest, Hungary, in May 1971, the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (WPC) listed "International Solidarity Days to be coordinated with major dates of the Fall Offensive of the antiwar movement in the United States," in the WPC calendar of special "1971 Solidarity Actions." There has been no additional attempt to coordinate activities other than the general pronouncement.

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Sept 24, 1971

The Ligue Revolutionnaire des Travailleurs, the Belgian section of the Fourth International, is organizing an Indochina demonstration in Brussels on November 6, 1971, and is attempting to stimulate maximum international participation. The NPAC has also chosen November 6 as the date to climax their "National Peace Action Weeks," October 25 - November 6, 1971.

The North Vietnamese, as well as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, have shown a continuous interest in fostering the development of the fall demonstrations here.

The North Vietnamese radio and press have given considerable attention to the upcoming demonstrations, by reporting on many of the conferences and meetings that were held to organize the demonstrations.

The NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION has proposed that European student leaders attend an international meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 13, 1971, to discuss coordination of student action around a single date in early November as the start of a student moratorium against the war in Southeast Asia.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
E-12  
Number 11  
April 28, 1972  
For: The Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

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Number 11

INTELLIGENCE CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

April 28, 1972

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PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

1 April - 15 May

Worldwide

International Support for six weeks of antiwar actions and demonstrations in the U. S. This support was called for by a resolution of the ACTION COMMISSION OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF INDOCHINA. Actions in the U. S. include the following:

1-15 May - Local actions in favor of appeals for refusal to participate in aerial warfare. This will include civil disobedience "gestures" in front of "war machine centers," Federal buildings, and factories producing war material.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
1 May	Nationwide	"Joint Day," consisting of marijuana "smoke-ins" in each State capital and marches to local prisons to express opposition to marijuana laws. Sponsored by YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP).
1-4 May	Washington, D. C.	Continuation of a demonstration known as "Operation Rolling Thunder Three" which began on April 19. Sponsored by VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW).
1-15 May	Nationwide	Demonstrations, including civil disobedience, at Federal buildings, war plants and Air Force bases to protest escalation of air war in Southeast Asia. Sponsored by PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ).

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

4 May

Nationwide

Student-Workers strike to protest escalation of war in Vietnam. Sponsored by NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (NSA) and Institute of Policy Studies, Washington, D. C.

4 May

Nationwide

Emergency Moratorium. Rallies at key Federal buildings and installations to gain support for End-the-War legislation. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION (NPAC), the Emergency Nationwide Moratorium, and other antiwar organizations.

6 May

New York City

Demonstration at new headquarters of the People's Republic of China Mission to the United Nations, to protest the return of the Tiao Yu Tai Islands to Japan. Sponsored by ASSOCIATION OF FREE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

6 May

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration to protest U. S. involvement in war in Vietnam. Demonstrators will assemble on the Ellipse and then march to the Capitol for a rally. Sponsored by WASHINGTON AREA PEACE ACTION COALITION (WAPAC).

7 May

Worldwide

International Day of Solidarity with the peace movements of the U. S. Sponsored by the WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, observing the anniversary of the Kent State University tragedy.

10 May

Memphis, Tennessee

Demonstration at International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT) stockholders' meeting. Sponsored by PCPJ.



<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
10 May	New York City	Demonstration at headquarters of ITT. Sponsored by WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE (WRL).
13 May	Washington, D. C.	National demonstration at the White House to protest President NIXON's visit to the Soviet Union. Following the demonstration, participants will march to the Soviet Embassy. Sponsored by UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
13 May	Chicago, Illinois	National Steering Committee meeting of NPAC.
13 May	Washington, D. C.	Possible demonstration at Chinese Nationalist Embassy to protest the return of the Tiao Yu Tai Islands to Japan. Sponsored by COMMITTEE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

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~~SENSITIVE~~

DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

13 May

Washington, D. C.

Rally and white-power speeches at Sylvan Theatre. Sponsored by NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY (NSWPP).

13 May

Washington, D. C.

Demonstration to protest U. S. involvement in war in Vietnam. Demonstrators will assemble on the Ellipse and then march to Capitol for a rally. Sponsored by NPAC.

19-22 May

Washington, D. C.

All-day demonstrations at Lafayette Park to support President NIXON in his efforts to gain more humane treatment for the Jews in the Soviet Union. Sponsored by NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION TO FREE SOVIET JEWS, JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL), STUDENT ACTIVISTS FOR SOVIET JEWRY, and WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR THE RELEASE OF CAPTIVE SOVIET JEWS.

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM NO DISSEM ABROAD  
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DATE

PLACE

EVENT AND SPONSOR

20 May

Nationwide

Armed Forces Day. Demonstrations, including civil disobedience, at Federal facilities, particularly Air Force installations, to protest escalation of air war in Southeast Asia. Sponsored by PCPJ and other antiwar organizations.

20 May

Washington, D. C.

March and rally for victory in Southeast Asia. Sponsored by U. S. MARCH FOR VICTORY COMMITTEE headed by the Reverend Carl MC INTIRE.

20-21 May

Washington, D. C.,  
Miami, Florida,  
New York City

Cuban Independence Day, May 20. Demonstrations to protest any increase in relations with Cuba. Sponsored by anti-Castro Cuban exile groups.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
22 May	San Clemente, California	Demonstration protesting President NIXON's visit to the Soviet Union. Sponsored by JDL.
25 or 27 May	Worldwide	International Day of African Solidarity. Dar es Salaam East Africa, the Caribbean area, and Toronto, Canada, are areas which have been specified thus far for demonstrations.
25 May	San Francisco, California	Solidarity Day. Demonstrations against Rhodesia and South Africa. Sponsored by CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP).
27 May	Washington, D. C.	Demonstrations protesting U. S. support of European colonialist rule in South Africa and the present situation in Rhodesia.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>EVENT AND SPONSOR</u>
continued	continued	Sponsored by AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE, the CAP and Pan-African organizations.
2 June	Washington, D. C.	The AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (Quakers) is planning a one-year birthday celebration in Lafayette Park as it has been one year since it began demonstrating in front of the White House.
2 June	Madison, Wisconsin	Midwest regional meeting of ZIPPIE (political wing of YIP). Sponsored by YIP.
20 June	Worldwide	Day of Solidarity with the People of Vietnam. Sponsored by the AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION.