

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

(JUNE MAIL-SERIALS X95-X110)

PART 8 OF 23

FILE NUMBER: 62-117-166

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Main' Bureau Actual pages	Tile 62-117/6	Section_	JUNE MA NCLOSURE BE SERIALS X	16 185-X110
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 SDITION
GEA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: August 26, 1975

FROM Mr. W. R. Wannall Will M

SUBJECT UNCONSENTED WARRANTLESS PHYSICAL ENTRIES CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

JUNE

On 8/25/75 at 2:19 p.m., Mr. Jack Fuller, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, called requesting of Deputy Assistant Director Thomas W. Leavitt data depicting the Bureau's authority for surreptitious entries for purposes other than installing a microphone. He stated he needed this material no later than Tuesday, August 26, 1975, in order to assistant in preparing a communication for the Attorney General.

Attached memorandum previously prepared by the Legal Counsel Division covers the matter of Mr. Fuler's request. The data was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated 6/30/75 along with a number of other items of interest.

ACTION:

Attached copy of memorandum entitled "PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE UNUSUAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS" be forwarded to Mr. Fuller.

Assoc. Dir. Dop. AD Ad Dop. AD Im Asst. Dir.:
Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affeirs & Cos Gos. Inv. Mont. Inspection Intell. Laboratory Plon. & Eve Spec. Inv. Training Lagel Coun.

TO A MORIZE INVESTIGATIVE TO A MINIQUES IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS

The Federal Government has a responsibility to protect the territorial and institutional integrity of the United States, and to this end, it must acquire information to exercise informed judgments in foreign affairs as well as information concerning the activities of foreign powers and their agents in the United States. In an effort to obtain this information, we should inquire whether the President, acting through the Attorney General, may authorize an agency of the Federal Government to utilize investigative techniques such as wiretaps, microphones and surreptitious entries without a court order. The resolution of this question requires consideration of the relationship between Presidential power and national security on the one hand, and the warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment on the other.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND PRESIDENTIAL POWER

Alexander Hamilton wrote that men could differ regarding the creation of a Federal Government but that once such a Government was created and made responsible for the defense of the nation, it must be given the authority necessary to discharge that responsibility. Hamilton recognized that "the circumstances that endanger the safety of nations are infinite," and for this reason, he wrote, no limits should be placed on the Government's authority in this area.

HEREN IS LEGISSIED (2-117166- X95)

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BAPUTRO (CONTROL OF STREET)

Numerous decisions of the United States Sultaine Court, moreover, have indicated that the President, as Chief Executive, possesses powers in foreign and military affairs which are not dependent on a specific legislative grant but derive from the Constitution itself. These decisions have also indicated that the Court holds great respect for these powers and that only with extreme care will it interfere with them.

In Marbury v. Madison the Court commented: "By the Constitution . . . the President is invested with certain political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his own conscience." In 1863, the Supreme Court in the Prize Cases went on to uphold the President's authority to blockade insurrectionary Southern ports without Congressional authorization. In 1915, the Supreme Court in Mackenzie v. Hare explained that the Federal judiciary should be slow to curtail such powers.

In United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., decided by the Supreme Court in 1936, the Court again commented upon the President's powers in the area of foreign affairs. It explained that there is a significant difference between the conduct of domestic, as opposed to foreign affairs, and stated that the Government's powers in the area of internal affairs are limited to those specifically enumerated in the Constitution. In the area of foreign affairs, however, the powers of the

Government are not limited to those set forth in the Constitution. If not expressly set forth in that document, the Court wrote, the Executive, as an attribute of sovereignty, would still have the power "to declare and wage war" and "to maintain diplomatic relations."

The Court in Curtiss-Wright, discussing the sensitive nature of foreign diplomacy and the need for secrecy, wrote that if the nation is to be successful in its foreign relations the executive branch must be afforded greater flexibility than it is permitted in the area of domestic affairs. The President, not Congress, the Court reasoned, is in a better position to be knowledgeable regarding conditions in foreign countries. "Secrecy in respect of information gathered by [Presidential sources and agents] may be highly necessary, and the premature disclosure of it productive of harmful results."

state that the President's "war power" is "the power to wage war successfully" and held that the power extended "to every matter and activity so related to war as substantially to affect its credit and progres. The Court went on to say that the Constitution has given to the President great latitude in determining the nature and extent of the danger to the nation and the means to resist it. Regarding the judiciary's role in this area, the Court again emphasized that it would interfere with the President's power in this area only with extreme care.

In 1948, the Supreme Court in Chicago and Southern Airlines,
11
Inc. v. Waterman Corp. reaffirmed and elaborated on its earlier
holding in Curtiss-Wright, supra. The Court in Waterman again held
that the President is empowered to act with broad freedom and secrecy
in the conduct of foreign relations and that the judiciary should not
interfere with Presidential power in this area. Commenting on the
sensitive nature of foreign affairs and the judiciary's role in this area,
the Court said:

"The President . . . has available intelligence services whose reports are not and ought not to be published to the world. It would be intolerable that courts without the relevant information should review and perhaps nullify actions of the Executive taken on information properly held secret. Nor can courts sit in camera in order to be taken into executive confidences. But even if courts could acquire full disclosure, the very nature of executive decisions as to foreign policy is political, not judicial. Such decisions are wholly confided by our Constitution to the political department . . . They are delicate, complex and involve large elements of prophecy . . . They are decisions of a kind for which the Judiciary has neither aptitude, facilities, nor responsibilities and which has long been held to belong in the domain of political power not subject to judicial intrusion or inquiry . . ."12

"Nothing contained in this chapter . . . shall limit the constitutional power of the President to take such measures as he deems necessary to protect the Nation against actual or potential attack or other hostile acts of a foreign power, to obtain foreign intelligence information deemed essential to the security

of the United States, or to protect national security information against foreign intelligence activities. "14

THE WARRANT REQUIREMENT

But the question is raised: Does the Fourth Amendment's
15
warrant requirement prohibit the President, acting without a court
order, from authorizing an agency of the Federal Covernment to utilize
physical entries directed against foreign powers and their agents?

Recent wiretap cases shed light on this issue. Prior to 1967, the Supreme Court decided the legality of electronic surveillance by determining whether or not a trespass was involved; the Fourth Amendment was violated only if at the time of the installation there was a trespass on 16 the premises. In the Katz case in 1967, however, the Court held that oral communications were protected from unreasonable surveillance by the Fourth Amendment and that the mandate of this Amendment required adherence to judicial process. The Fourth Amendment "governs not only the seizure of tangible items, but [also] extends... to the recording of oral statements overheard without" trespass.

Intentionally left open in <u>Katz</u>, <u>supra</u>, was the question of whether safeguards other than prior authorization by a magistrate would satisfy the Fourth Amendment in a situation involving national security. The issue unresolved in <u>Katz</u> was partially faced by the Supreme Court in 18

United States v. United States District Court. There the Supreme Court

conducted solely within the discretion of the Executive violated the warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment. The Court, however, emphasized the case involved only the domestic aspects of national security. "We have not addressed, and express no opinion as to, the issues which may be involved with respect to activities of foreign powers or their agents."

Thus, the Supreme Court has reserved judgment relative to the question of whether a warrantless electronic surveillance directed against foreign powers violates the Fourth Amendment. Every lower Federal Court that has faced the question, however, has stated the President may constitutionally authorize warrantless wiretaps when directed against foreign powers or their agents.

In United States v. Brown the Court commented:

"Restrictions upon the President's power which are appropriate in cases of domestic security become artificial in the context of the international sphere...
[A] thread... runs through the Federalist Papers: that the President must take care to safeguard the nation from possible foreign encroachment, whether in its existence as a nation or in its intercourse with other nations."

In United States v. Butenko the Court commented:

"The expansive language of United States v. Curtiss - Wright Export Corp. provides support for the contention that the President is authorized to act unencumbered by the Fourth Amendment requirement of prior judicial approval and probable cause when he is dealing with national security matters." 24

25.

In United States v. Hoffman the Court found that while there is no express constitutional provision authorizing the President to conduct warrantless surveillances, such authorization impliedly exists where the search is necessary in the conduct of foreign affairs.

We may then ask whether the President has the authority to authorize a warrantless physical entry directed against foreign powers. 26
In United States v. Ehrlichman, a criminal prosecution for conspiring to vio Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, and thus injure a citizen in the enjoyment of Fourth Amendment rights, the Special Prosecutor asserted that the President, acting through the Attorney General, does not have the authority to authorize a warrantless, physical entry in the foreign area.

The Court agreed. It reasoned that the President does not have the authority to suspend the requirement of the Fourth Amendment and stated that the Government must comply with strict constitutional-limitations-on-28 trespassory searches even when known foreign agents are involved.

But these comments, while they should be given consideration, do not declare a conclusion of law reached by the court as to the legal effect of the facts revealed. They are dictum, the opinions of one judge. In fact, no court has held that the President may not authorize a surreptitious entry directed against foreign powers. Thus, it can be argued that the question is an open one.

The Fourth Amendment is concerned with starches and seizures, not trespasses per se; both the interception of oral communications and a surreptitious entry constitute significant intrusions upon interests protected by the Fourth Amendment. Thus, if the President has the authority to authorize warrantless electronic surveillance against foreign powers it would appear that he could constitutionally authorize a surreptitious entry against foreign powers. Of course, the court in United States v. Ehrlichman, supra, commenting on recent lower Federal court cases which stated the President may constitutionally authorize warrantless electronic surveillance against foreign powers, characterized wiretapping as a "relatively nonobtrusive search. But wiretapping is an intrusion that can last for an indefinite period and is pervasive, while the intrusion connected with a physical entry is of relatively short duration and is usually directed toward a specific objective. Thus, it would appear that where the objective of an entry is simply to create the circumstances for monitoring it is actually less intrusive than wiretapping. Where the objective of the entry is to conduct a physical search, the disparity between wiretapping and a physical entry may be narrower, and depending on the circumstances a physical entry may approach wiretapping in intrusiveness.

On appeal in the Ehrlichman case, the Department of Justice filed a memorandum for the United States as amicus curiae [friend of the court], commenting on the legality of the different forms of

warrantless surveillance involving foreign espionage or intelligence.

The document specifies:

"It is the position of the Dopartment of Justive that such activities must be very carefully controlled. There must be solid reason to believe that foreign espionage or intelligence is involved. In addition, the intrusion into any zone of expected privacy must be kept to a minimum and there must be personal authorization by the President or the Attorney General. The United States believes that activities so controlled are lawful under the Fourth Amendment. In regard to warrantless searches related to foreign espionage or intelligence, the Department does not believe there is a constitutional difference between searches conducted by wiretapping and those involving physical entries into private premises. One form of search is no less serious than another. It is and has long been the Department's view that warrantless searches involving physical entries into private premises are justified under the proper circumstances when related to foreign espionage or intelligence . .

CONCLUSION

Numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court have recognized that the President, as Chief Executive, possesses powers in foreign and military affairs which are not dependent on a specific legislative grant but derive from the Constitution itself and that the Constitution has given the President great latitude in determining the nature and extent of the danger to the nation and the means to resist it. Concerning the judiciary's role in this area, the Court has emphasized

that it would interfere with the President's powers only with extreme care. It is yet to be seen whether the Supreme Court will interpret the Constitution as imposing specific limitations on the President's powers in this area.

- 1. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 23 (H. Lodge ed. 1888) 123.
- 2. 1 Cranch (5 U. S.) 137 (1803).
- 3. Id. at 165-166.
- 4. 2 Black (67 U. S.) 635 (1863).
- 5. 239 U. S. 299 (1915).
- 6. 299 U. S. 304 (1936).
- 7. Id. at 318.
- 8. Id. at 320.
- 9. 320 U. S. 81 (1943).
- 10. Id. at 93.
- 11. 333 U. S. 103 (1948).
- 12. Id. at 111.
- 13. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2510-2520.
- 14. Id. at Section 2511(3). In United States v. United States

 District Court, 407 U. S. 297 (1972), the Supreme Court stated that this language does not "limit or disturb such power as the President may have under the Constitution . . . Congress simply left the presidential powers where it found them."

 Id. at 303.
- "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, house papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizur shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." U. S. Const. Amend. IV.

Footnotes (Continuco

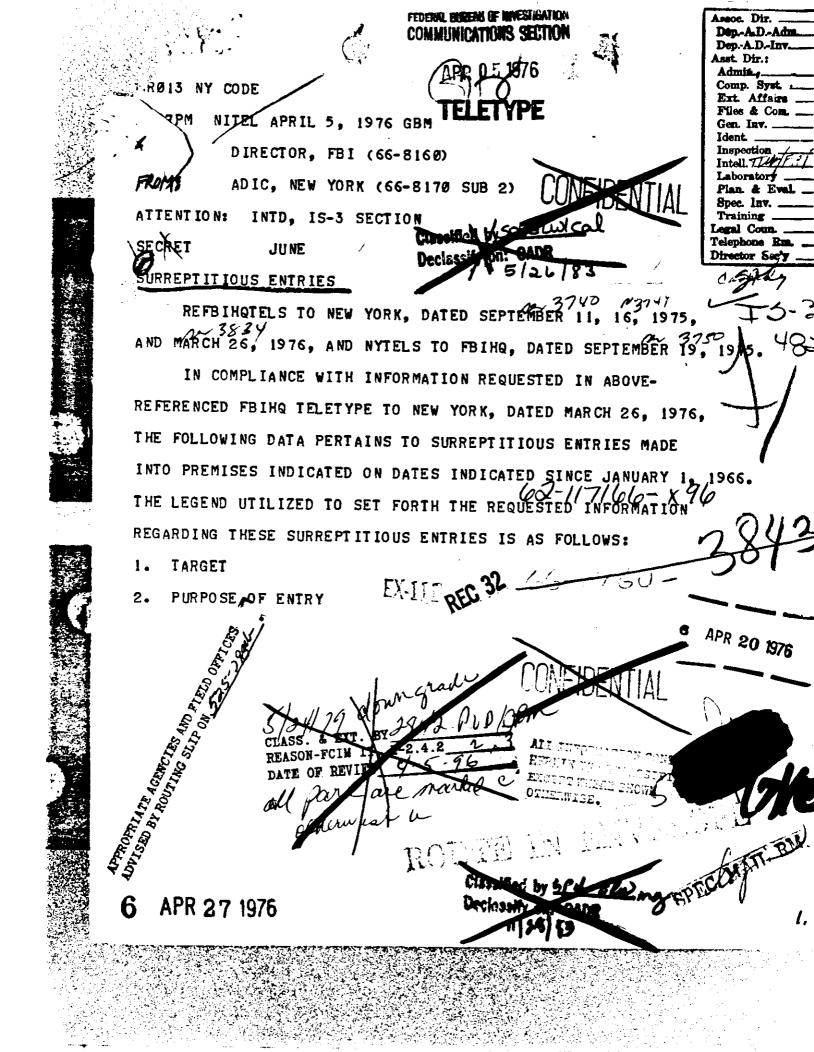
- 16. Katz v. United States, 389 U. S. 347 (1967).
- 17. Id. at 353. See also Silverman v. United States, 365 U. S. 505, 511 (1960).
- 18. 407 U. S. 297 (1972).
- 19. Id. at 321-22.
- United States v. Brown, 484 F. 2d 418 (5th Cir. 1973);

 United States v. Butenko, 494 F. 2d 593 (3d Cir. 1974);

 United States v. Hoffman, 334 F. Supp. 504 (D. D. C. 1971).

 Note, however, that on 6/23/75, in Zweibon v. Mitchell,

 (D. C. C. No. 73-1847) Circuit Judge J. Skelly Wright
 expressed the view, by dictum, that the President, except
 possibly in emergency situations, may not legally authorize
 the installation of warrantless electronic surveillance even
 when directed against foreign powers or their agents.
- 21. supra.
- 22. 484 F. 2d. at 426.
- 23. supra.
- 24. 494 F. 2d. at 602.
- 25. supra.
- 26. 376 F. Supp. 29 (D. D. C. 1974).
- 27. Brief for the United States at 31.
- 28. 376 F. Supp. at 33.
- 29. Id.
- 30. Memorandum for the United States as amicus curiae at 1-2.



NY 66-8170 SUB 2

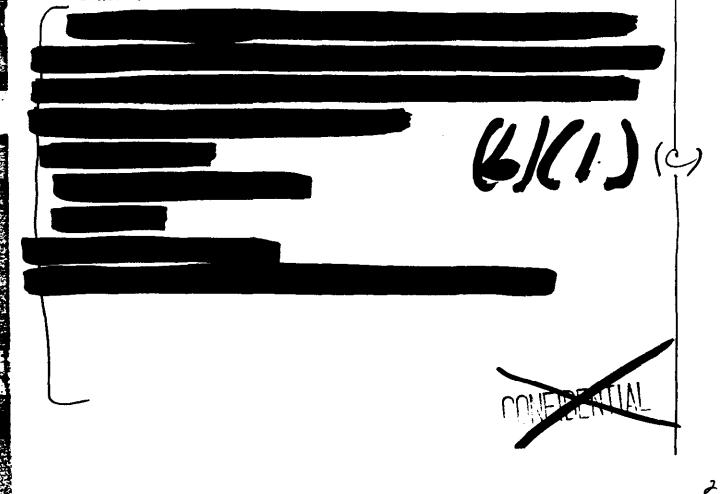
PAGE TWO

SECRET

- 3. DATE OF ENTRY
- 4. BRIEF SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED
- 5. IDENTITIES OF AUTHORITIES APPROVING THE ENTRY
- 6. FILE NUMBERS OF TARGET'S CASE

IN INSTANCES WHERE THE NYO HAS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED
INFORMATION REGARDING THE SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY, IT WILL BE
DENOTED, AND ABOVE CATEGORIES 1, 3 AND 6 WILL BE COMMENTED
UPON, AS WILL ANY OTHER CATEGORIES NOT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED.
ALL PERSONNEL MENTIONED WERE NYO PERSONNEL, UNLESS OTHERWISE
INDICATED.







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- 1. SWP NATIONAL OFFICE

873 BROADWAY

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- 3. FEBRUARY 11, 1966
- 6. BUFILE 100-16

NYFILE 100-4013

- B. SWP, NEW YORK LOCAL OFFICE (PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED)
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- 6. BUFILE 100-427226

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- D. YSA OFFICE (PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED)
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- 3. MARCH 4, 1966
- 6. BUFILE 100-427226

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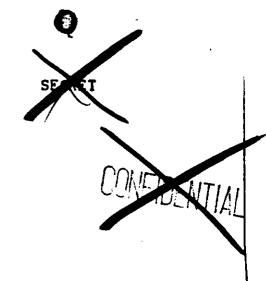
- E. COMMITTEE TO AID THE BLOOMINGTON STUDENTS (PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED)
 - 1. COMMITTEE TO AID THE BLOOMINGTON STUDENTS

ROOM 535

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6. BUFILE 100-440538

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- 5. INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ
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- 3. APRIL 22. 1966
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- 5. INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ
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- 5. INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ
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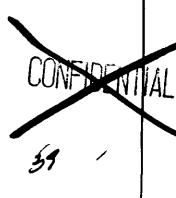
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- 3. JUNE 17. 1966
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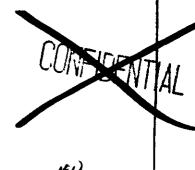
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- 3. JULY 1, 1966
- 5. INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ
- 6. BUFILE 100-440538

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NY 66-8170 SUB 2

PAGE FORTY-ONE

THE FOLLOWING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES RELATE

NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) &

- SNCC
- SNCC 1 -

100 FIFTH AVENUE

NYC

- 2. TO OBTAIN ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DATA
- 3. MAY 16. 1968
- LITERATURE SETTING FORTH PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF 1ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL BLACK ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT UNION. HELD APRIL 12. 1968. IN NYC: INFORMATION REGARDING SNCC REPRESENTATIVES OPERATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. INCLUDING ACTIVITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF SNCC; LITERATURE REGARDING FORTHCOMING NATIONAL DAY FOR BLACK UNITY. 336 LENOX AVENUE, NYC, MAY 20, 1968; COPIES OF CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING SNCC OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS AND IDENTITIES OF CERTAIN SNCC ACTIVISTS IN OTHER MAJOR CITIES.
- INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO. FBIHQ: SAC DILLARD HOWELL:

(4117/14)

BUFILE 157-275

NYFILE 100-147963

- B. SNCC
- 1. SNCC

\00 FIFTH AVENUE

NYC

- 2. TO OBTAIN ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DATA
- 3. MAY 28. 1968
- 4. LITERATURE AND PAMPHLETS; NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SNCC ACTIVISTS, CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, AND CONTACTS; CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF SNCC; ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF SNCC OFFICES IN MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, ARKANSAS AND VDC; AND INFORMATION REGARDING SOURCE OF SNCC FUNDS
- . INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ;

SAC DILLARD HOWELL:

GK7KC)

BUFILE 157-275

NYFILE 100-147963

C. SNCC



NY 66-8170 SUB 2

PAGE FORTY-THREE

. SNCC

100 FIFTH AVENUE

NYC

- 2. TO OBTAIN ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DATA
- 3. JUNE 12. 1968
- 4. LITERATURE REGARDING SNCC AND RELATED ACTIVITIES;
 PAMPHLET ISSUED BY NATIONAL BLACK ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT UNION;
 REGISTRATION FORMS FOR ALL ATTENDEES AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL BLACK ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT UNION, HELD APRIL 16, 1968,
 IN NYC; MATERIAL AND CORRESPONDENCE REFLECTING ACTIVITY OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF SNCC; INFORMATION REGARDING SNCC PERSONNEL, ACTIVISTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS
- 5. INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO, FBIHQ;

6. BUFILE 157-275 NYFILE 100-147963 (4/17/1C)



NY 66-8170 SUB 2

PAGE FORTY-FOUR

THE FOLLOWING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES RELAZE TO THE WEATHERMAN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION (WUO):

- A. RESIDENCE OF JENNIFER ELLEN DOHRN AND JUDITH ALICE CLARK
 - 1. RESIDENCE OF JENNIFER ELLEN DOHRN AND JUDITH ALICE
 CLARK
 217 THOMPSON STREET
 APARTMENT 27
 NYC
- 2. TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING STRUCTURE OF WUO, WHICH AT THAT TIME WAS ENGAGED IN TERRORIST BOMBINGS, AND TO DEVELOP INFORMATION WHICH COULD LEAD TO THE SOLUTION OF THOSE MATTERS AS WELL AS AID IN LOCATION OF FEDERAL FUGITIVES CONNECTED WITH WUO AND DETERMINE ANY FOREIGN SANCTUARIES OR HARBORERS OF THEM
- 3. MARCH 7, 1972; MARCH 23, 1972; APRIL 4, 1972; JUNE 5, 1972; JUNE 12, 1972
- 4. PHOTOGRAPHS OF DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND NOTES WERE
 OBTAINED MARCH 7, 1972. NOTHING INDICATED AS BEING OBTAINED
 ON OTHER DATES ABOVE.

COINTS IN TAIL

क स्टा

5. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL OF THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIONS BORE THE CASE CAPTION OF "JENNIFER ELLEN DOHRN."

BUTEL, FEBRUARY 29, 1972, GRANTED AUTHORITY NYO TO CONDUCT MISUR SURVEY

NYTEL TO BUREAU, MARCH 8, 1972, REFLECTED MISUR SURVEY DONE MARCH 7, 1972, AND REQUESTED AUTHORITY TO INSTALL SAME.

BUTEL MARCH 21, 1972, AUTHORIZED MISUR INSTALLATION
ON AUTHORITY ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL UNTIL JUNE 17, 1972.
MISUR INSTALLED BY NYO MARCH 23, 1972.

BUAIRTEL JUNE 16, 1972, REFERENCING PHONE CALL FROM
BUREAU

JUNE 16, 1972, ADVISING ATTORNEY GENERAL ON JUNE 15, 1972, AUTHORIZED CONTINUATION OF MISUR THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 1972.

BUTEL JUNE 19, 1972, CAPTIONED "DISCONTINUANCE OF TESURS AND MISURS" INSTRUCTED SAME BE DISCONTINUED IN LINE WITH US SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT DATE. NOTATION ON COMMUNICATION REFLECTS SAME WAS DONE ON JENNIKER DOHRN



NY 66-8170 SUB 2 PAGE FORTY-SIX

JUNE 19, 1972.

THE ABOVE SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES OF THIS TARGET RELATED TO THE SURVEY, INSTALLATION, AND REPAIR OF INSTANT MISUR.

- BUFILE 100-454261 NYFILE 100-171161
- В. JENNIFER ELLEN DOHRN
 - 1. JENNIFER ELLEN DOHRN 50L EIGHTH AVENUE FOURTH FLOOR BROOKLYN. NEW YORK
- SAME AS NUMBER TWO ABOVE UNDER JENNIFER DOHRN AND 2. JUDITH CLARK
 - 3. DECEMBER 11, 1972
- ITEMS OF PERSONALITY REGARDING DOKRN AND TWO OTHER WEATHERMAN
 - 5. SAC ANDREW DECKER, NEW YORK.

BUFILE 100-454261 NYFILE 100-171161 6/17/10



NY 66-8170 SUB 2

PAGE FORTY-SEVEN

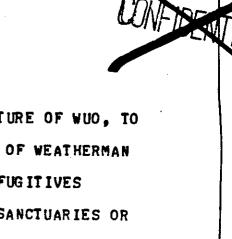
- C. RESIDENCE AT 217 THOMPSON STREET
 - 1. RESIDENCE AT 217 THOMPSON STREET
 APARTMENT 27
 NYC

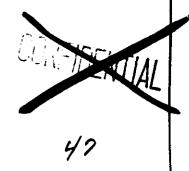
OCCUPIED BY WUO SUPPORTERS

- 2. TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING STRUCTURE OF WUO, TO DEVELOP DATA WHICH COULD LEAD TO THE SOLUTION OF WEATHERMAN BOMBINGS, AS WELL AS AID IN LOCATING FEDERAL FUGITIVES CONNECTED WITH WUO AND DETERMINE ANY FOREIGN SANCTUARIES OR HARBORERS OF THEM
 - 3. DECEMBER 20, 1972
 - 4. ITEMS OF PERSONALITY REGARDING RESIDENTS
 - 5. SAC ANDREW DECKER, NY
 - S. BUFILE 176-1594

 NYFILE 176-403A
- D. MURRAY BOOKCHIN
 - 1. MURRAY BOOKCHIN
 235 SECOND AVENUE

W)







NY 66-8170 SUB 2 PAGE FORTY-EIGHT

APARTMENT 3-C

NYC

AND LOCATION OF WEATHERMAN

FUGITIVE LAWRENCE WEISS, THEN BELIEVED ENGAGED IN TERRORIST BOMBING ACTIVITIES & W

- 3. FEBRUARY 14, 1973(X)
- 4. ITEMS OF PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION AND TRAVEL CARDS
- 5. NY MEMORANDUM DOES NOT CLEARLY REFLECT IDENTITY OF OFFICIAL AUTHORIZING ENTRY &
 - 6. BUFILE 176-1594 X NYFILE 176-403A W
- RESIDENCE OF LEONARD MACHTINGER
 - RESIDENCE OF LEONARD MACHTINGER 315 EAST 86TH STREET APARTMENT 18-B NYC

BROTHER OF WEATHERMAN FUGITIVE HOWARD NORTON MACHTINGER

AND LOCATION OF FUGITIVE HOWARD

NY 66-8170 SUB 2 PAGE FORTY- NI NE

MACHTINGER, WHO WAS THEN ENGAGED IN TERRORIST BOMBING ACTIVITIES AS A LEADER OF WUO

- 3. APRIL 16. 1973
- MATERIAL OBTAINED WAS TRANSMITTED FBIHQ VIA NYAIRTEL MAY 17, 1973, UNDER CASE CAPTION "HOWARD NORTON MACHTINGER" AND CONSISTED OF (A) FOREIGN TRAVEL ITINERARY OF LEONARD MACHTINGER TO ISRAEL, (B) PHOTOGRAPHS OF SIX PAGES OF YIDDISH-HEBREW WRITING WHICH WAS FURNISHED FBI LABORATORY CRYPTANALYSIS-✓ TRANSLATION SECTION
 - 5. SAC ARBOR GRAY

4/17/10/

6. BUFILE 176-2004 NYFILE 176-96

THIS REVIEW OF MY FILES ENCOMPASSES MATTERS INVOLVING DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. THE REVIEW DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE MATTERS PERTAINING TO FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CLASSIFIED BY 2116, XGDS/CATEGORY 2, INDEFINITE.

END

MJW FBIHO

ALL. Uhlerons

TRIETYPE

Leavitt

TO SAC, NEW YORK (ATTN: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RECENT RECORDS REVIEW IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE IN RESPONSE TO A CIVIL SUIT FILED BY THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) REVEALED CERTAIN DOCUMENTS WHICH RELATE TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRI CONDUCTED BY THE NEW YORK OFFICE OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, BEGINNING IN THE 1940'S AND CONTINUING TO 1975. THESE DOCUMENTS SHOW SUCH INFORMATION AS REQUESTS FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ENTRIES, NEW YORK OFFICE AND HEADQUARTERS' APPROVALS. TARGETS OF ENTRY, AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN ENTRIES.

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE DEPARTMENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION IS MAKING AN INQUIRY INTO INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS OF THE FBI WHICH INVOLVED SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY. THIS INQUIRY IS CONCERNED WITH ENTRIES WHICH OCCURRED SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY 1. 1966. IN THIS REGARD, NEW YORK'S INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION FURNISHED,

Assoc. Dir. Dep. AD Adm. _ Dep. AD lav.

SEE NOTE PAGE $\boldsymbol{77}$ souten/cal

IN ENVELOPE

BY NITEL OF APRIL 5.

PAGE TWO 66-8160

TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES IN DOMESTIC SECURITY NATTERS. THE DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN CONTAIN, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, INFORMATION RELATING TO ENTRIES IN COUNTERINTELL-IGENCE NATTERS.

ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE ENTRIES CONDUCTED IN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS MAY HAVE BEEN REPORTED ALREADY TO THE CIVIL
RIGHTS DIVISION, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE DOCUMENTS IN
QUESTION BE REVIEWED TO INSURE OUR FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE
DEPARTMENT'S INQUIRY.

ACCORDINGLY, NEW YORK IS INSTRUCTED TO REVIEW THOSE DOCUMENTS WHICH RELATE TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES, IN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS, PERFORMED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1966. YOU SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY THE ACTIVITY: TARGET, PURPOSE OF ENTRY, DATE OF ENTRY, BRIEF SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED (SUBSCRIBER'S LISTS, ORGANIZATIONAL OR FINANCIAL DATA, MONTHLY REPORTS, ETC.), IDENTITIES OF AUTHORITIES APPROVING THE ENTRY, AND FILE NUMBER OF TARGET'S CASE.

WHERE NEW YORK HAS PREVIOUSLY PURNISHED INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION'S INQUIRY, IT IS SUFFICIENT IN THOSE INSTANCES TO FURNISH ONLY THE IDENTITY OF THE TARGET AND DATE OF ENTRY. RESOLVE ANY QUESTION IN THIS REGARD IN FAVOR OF FURNISHING THE INFORMATION TO FBIRQ.

PAGE THREE 66-8160

HANDLE PROMPTLY. SUNITEL RESPONSE ATTENTION: INTD

IS-3 SECTION. CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE.

END

NOTE:

In connection with the SWP/YSA civil suit, the New York Office caused a search of their records and located a number of documents relating to surreptitious entries conducted by that office. These records dated from the 1940's through 1975 and therefore fall within the period of time of interest to the Civil Rights Division.

By teletype of April 5, 1976, New York's Internal Security Division furnished results of its review of the above documents as they relate to entries in the domestic security area.

We are now asking New York to review the same documents for entry activity, from January 1, 1966, to the present, in the counterintelligence area. This communication follows a telephonic conversation with New York Supervisor who advised SAC Denz was aware of FBIHQ's oral request for entry information and had requested in confirmation a communication from Headquarters.

MAY 1942 EDITION GSA GEH. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams 1 - J. B. Adams 1 - J. A. Mintz

1 - T. W. Leavitt 1 - F. J. Cassidy

DATE: April 8, 1976

T. W. Leavitt

SUBJECT: OSURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

JUNE

Reference is made to Leavitt to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum of March 16, 1976, and to Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum of March 19, 1976. 100 -10-293

PURPOSE:

To highlight recent developments in connection with our response to the Department's inquiry into matters concerning surreptitious entry; to advise of the results of a recent New York Office review of certain newly discovered documents relating to surreptitious entries performed by that office from the 1940s through 1975; for approval of the attached communication to all field offices to determine whether or not similar documents are present in those offices. 62-117166-x98

SYNOPSIS:

REC-45

A March 18, 1976X-201 munication to all field offices instructed personnel at SAC level and higher to furnish their knowledge of "any and all break-ins or surreptitious entries performed by Bureau agents or others . . . since January 1, 19 This communciation, sent in response to a request of Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, asked for recollection f personnel, however incomplete or vague. Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum of March 19, 1976, revealed that in connection with the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) civil action against the Attorney General, et al., 25 volumes of unserializ documents relating to surreptitious entries conducted by the New York Office were discovered in the New York Office. period covered by these documents was from the 1940s through. 1975. Past policy as detailed in a W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. Deloach memorandum of July 19, 1966, was for memoran dealing with requests and approvals to conduct entries to be pdestroyed following field office inspections. Since documents have been located indicating at least one instance in APRILL 197 this policy was not followed, we will survey all field offices to determine whether or not similar documents are presention

(6)

66-1160

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ROUTE IN ENVE

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams Re: Surreptitious Entries 66-8160

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached airtel be sent to all field offices.

A

Laboratory
Legal Coun
Plan. & Eval
Rec. Mgmt
Spec. Inv

off

UKTYCS

Sent 4-9-76

DETAILS:

T. W. Leavitt to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum of March 16, 1976, approved a March 18, 1976, communication to all field offices instructing personnel at SAC level and higher to furnish their knowledge of "any and all break-ins or surreptitious entries performed by Bureau agents or others . . . since January 1, 1966." The communication set forth several examples to be followed in responding to the inquiry, and requested that response should include recollections however incomplete or vague. Recipients were asked not to initiate a wide-ranging inquiry, but were requested to make reasonable efforts to obtain information about entries.

Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum of March 19, 1976, advised of a court order filed in the SWP civil action against the Attorney General, et al. This order directed the FBI to produce additional materials relevant to the civil action's discovery motions, including materials relating to intelligence gathering burglaries conducted by the FBI against the SWP. In addition, Legal Counsel memorandum disclosed the existence, in the New York Office, of 25 volumes of unserialized documents showing surreptitious entries performed by the New York Office from the 1940s through 1975.

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams Re: Surreptitious Entries 66-8160

As detailed in W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. DeLoach memorandum of July 19, 1966, (captioned "Black Bag" Jobs) the procedure followed with respect to memoranda concerning surreptitious entries was that ". . . the Special Agent in Charge prepares an informal memorandum showing that he obtained Bureau authority and this memorandum is filed in his safe until the next inspection by Bureau Inspectors, at which time it is destroyed." It is evident that the policy outlined in the Sullivan memorandum was not, in at least one instance, strictly adhered to.

In a communication of April 5, 1976, the New York Office reported results of a review of the 25 volumes mentioned above for information pertaining to domestic security matters. The review showed a total of 73 entries directed against such groups as the CPUSA, the SWP, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Weather Underground. Of the 73 entries, 31 have been reported previously to the Department.

Since documents of this nature have been located in the New York Office, it is possible that similar material exists in the field offices. To insure our full compliance with the Department's inquiry, we will survey all field offices for documents of this nature.

FERCEAL MUNICIPULATION DEP-A.D.-Inv. Dep.-A.D.-Adm COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONASSE DIE: NY 774 MACTON CONTAINED APR 0 9 19/6 Admin. Comp Svet Ext. Affairs Piles & Com. NR 227 NY CODE Gen. Inv. Ident. 7:42PM NITEL 4-9-76 JPZ Inspection Intell Tues DIRECTOR. FBI (66-8160) T 0: Plan. & Ev Spec. lnv. ADIC. NEW YORK (66-8170 SUB 2) Training FROM: INTD, IS - 3 SECTION ATTENTION: SECRET JUNE SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES 4805 REBUTEL TO NEW YORK DATED APRIL 7, 1976. IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE, NEW YORK HAS REVIEWED DOCUMENTS WHICH RELATE TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES IN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS PERFORMED SINCE JANUARY 1. 1966. THE DATA SET FORTH BELOW PERTAINS TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES MADE INTO PREMISES, INDICATED ON DATES THE LEGEND UTILIZED TO INDICATED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1966. THE REQUESTED INFORMATION REGARDING THESE SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES 6 APR 14 1976 AS FOLLOWS: APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5-25-22 REASON-FCIM

RE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

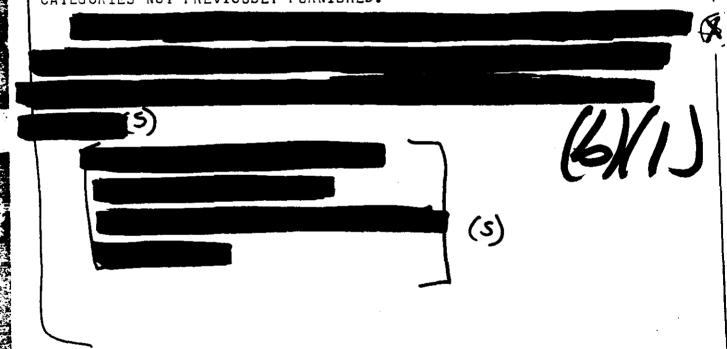
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PAGE TWO

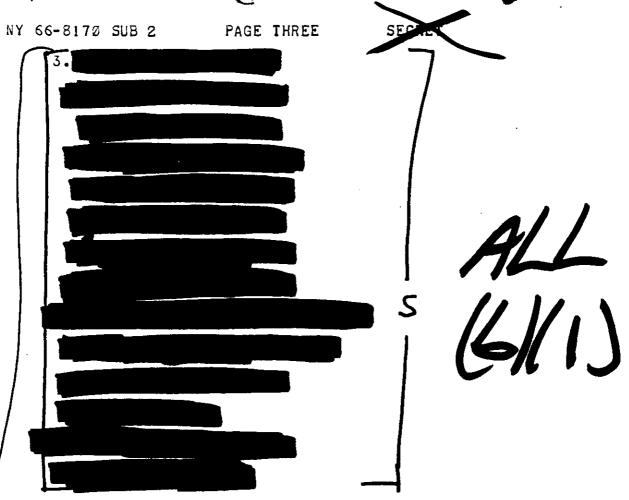


- 1. TARGET
- 2. PURPOSE OF ENTRY
- 3. DATE OF ENTRY
- 4. BRIEF SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED
 - 5. IDENTITIES OF AUTHORITIES APPROVING THE ENTRY
 - 6. FILE NUMBERS OF TARGET'S CASE

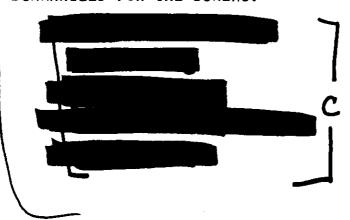
IN INSTANCES WHERE THE NYO HAS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED INFORMATION REGARDING THE SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES, IT WILL BE DENOTED AND ABOVE CATEGORIES 1 AND 3 WILL BE SET FORTH, AS WELL AS ANY OTHER CATEGORIES NOT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED.







THE FOLLOWING SURREPTITIOUS ENTIRES WERE NOT PREVIOUSLY SUMMARIZED FOR THE BUREAU:







FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
•	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX B. Adams A. Mintz Mr. T. W. Leavitt F. J. Cassidy

Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division

April 13, 1976

Director, FBI

JUNE

Recently, in response to a court order in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) civil action against the Attorney General, et al., FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) canvassed all field offices for any materials relating to intelligencegathering burglaries directed against the SWP. As a result of this survey, a number of documents concerning surreptitious entries directed against the SWP and other groups were located in our New York Office. Preliminary review of these documents shows this material covers a period from the 1940s through 1975, and consists of memoranda showing requests and approvals to conduct entries.

In a field office, memoranda showing requests and approvals for surreptitious entries were to be handled under a "Do Not File" procedure, which prescribed their destruction following field office inspections. This policy was outlined in a W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. DeLoach memorandum of July 19, 1966. A copy of this memorandum was furnished to Mr. William L Gardner in connection with his review at FBIHQ of matters involving surreptitious entry.

We are presently assembling information obtained as a regult of a review of those documents recently revealed by our New York Office. As requested by you, material dealing with entries occurring subsequent to January 1, 1966, will be furnished to you as soon as all information is available at

Inasmuch as the oblicy as outlined in the W. C.
Dep. AD Adm. _ Sullivan memorandum was not in at least one instance adhered Dep. AD inv. - to, we propose to canvass all field offices to determine whether similar documents exist in our other offices: "Tou Comp. Syst. __ will be advised of the results of this survey. APR 14 1976

SOCIATE DIRECTOR MAILED 10 96. HY LE 11

OTE PAGE 2

Gen, Inv. _

TAPR 2 1 1976

TELETYPE UNIT

Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division

NOTE:

Following discovery of 25 volumes of documents dealing with surreptitious entries conducted by the New York Office from the 1940s through 1975, we instructed New York to furnish information relating to entries occurring Subsequent to 1/1/66. New York responded with a total of 73 entries against domestic groups, 31 of which we have already reported to the Department. The remaining 42 entries will be furnished to the Civil Rights Division in accordance with earlier-followed procedures. New York has been instructed to review the documents in question for entries in counter-intelligence matters.

On instruction of the Office of Deputy Associate Director (Investigation), we are advising the Civil Rights Division of the discovery of these documents, as well as what action we propose to take.

APPROVED:

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Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv

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Laboratory

Legal Coun.

Plan. & Eval.

Rec. Mgmt

Spec. Inv

Training

. .

J. B. Adams Mr. J. A. Mints Mr. T. W. Leavitt Cassidy Mr.

4/13/76

SAC. Albany

Director, FBI (66-8160)

PERSONAL ATTENTIO

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

Reference Bureau sirtel to SAC, Albany dated 3/18/76 and captioned as above.

In response to a January 20, 1976, request of the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, referenced communication asked all field offices personnel at SAC level and higher to furnish their knowledge as to "any and all break-ins or surreptitious entries performed by Bureau agents or others ...since January 1, 1966,"

A recent court order in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) civil action against the Attorney General, et al asked that the FBI produce materials relating to intelligence gathering burglaries directed against the SWP. Subsequent to that order, an all-office communication instructed that a materials of this nature be brought to the attention of FBIH The ensuing search of field office records resulted in the discovery in a small number of offices of documents relating to surreptitious entry activity of those offices. These documents, relating not only to entries against the SWP, wer in one office, in the form of unserialized, chronologically ordered "SAC Folders." Much of the activity noted therein occurred prior to January 1, 1966; however, there were materials concerning entries conducted subsequent to that di and therefore falling within the period of inquiry establis by the Civil Rights Division.

Accordingly, you are instructed to take the neces steps, including consultation with knowledgeable personnel within your office, to determine whether or not similar

- All Field Office 2 Files & Com.

19**76**

TELETYPE UNIT

Dep. AD Adm. ... Dep AD Jak. ___ Asst. Die Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs _

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Training . Legal Coun.

Airtel to Albany Re: Surreptitious Entries 66-8160

documents exist within your offices. In the event such material is located, it should be reviewed and, in entries that occurred subsequent to January 1, 1966, furnish information obtained (subscriber's lists, organizational of financial data, monthly reports, etc.), identities of authorities approving the entry, and file number of target's case.

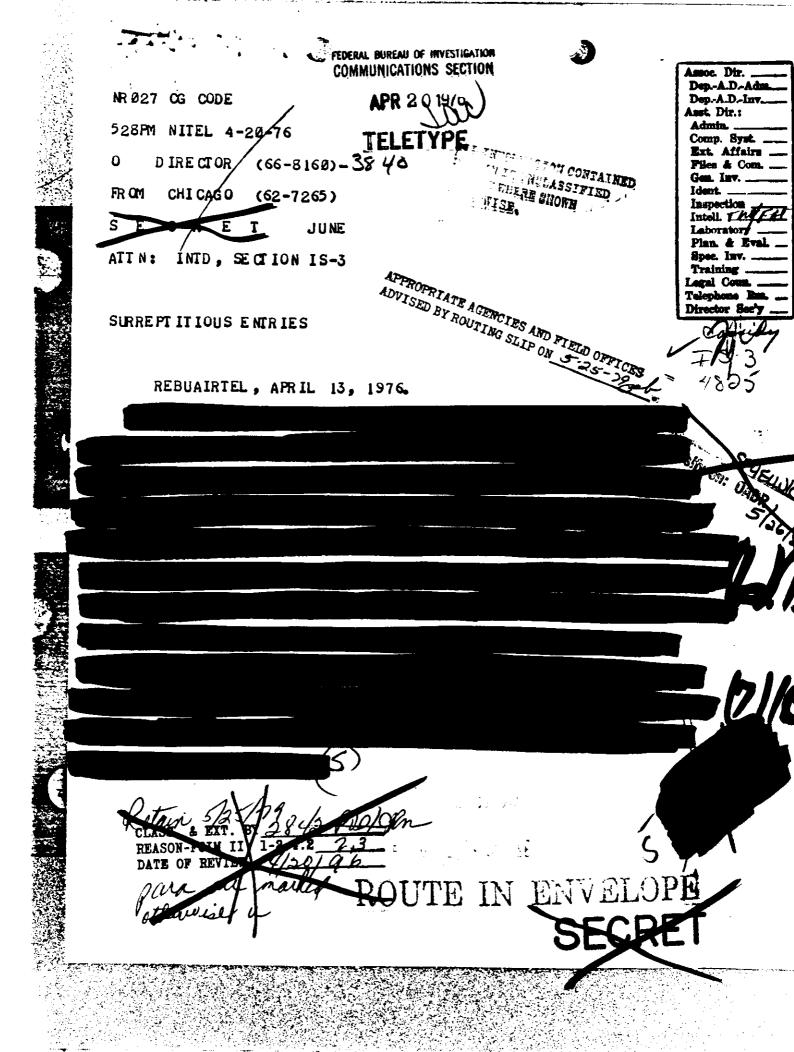
If no such documents are located, furnish negative response.

Handle this matter promptly. Sunitel response Attention: INTD, IS-3 Section. Classify where appropriate.

NOTE:

See memorandum T. W. Leavitt to Mr. J. B. Adams dated 4/8/76, captioned as above, and prepared by

 Laboratory
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
×	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
×	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

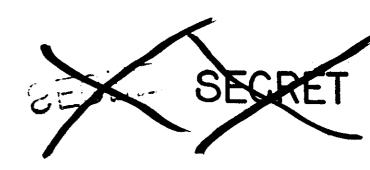
XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX PAGE THREE CG 62-7265 S E R E T

101

OTHER INDICATIONS OF SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES PERFORMED IN DOMESTIC SECURITY FIELD SINCE JANUARY 1, 1966.

CLASSIFIED BY 7107, XODS 2 & 3, INDEFINITE.

FOD FBIHQ



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1976 TELETYPE

NR Ø15 DL CODE

10:54 PM NITEL 4/14/76 TPR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160) _3810

FROM SAC, DALLAS (66-1313)

ATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION.

JUNE

SUPREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL APRIL 13, 1976.

REVIEW OF PERTINENT FILES AND CONSULTATION WITH WNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL, DALLAS DIVISION, INDICATES THERE ARE NO DOCUMENTS OR OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE INDICATING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES SUBSEQUENT TO _ NUARY 1, 1966.

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END

SDS ACK FOR ONE FBIHQ

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NR 003 DN CODÉD

640PM WITEL APRIL 14, 1976 LAW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DENVER (66-974)-3840 JUNE

ATTENTION: INTD, IS - 3 SECTION.

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, APR IL 13, 1976.

NO DOCUMENTS SIMILAR TO THUSE DESCRIBED IN REALRTEL EXIST IN THE DENVER OFFICE.

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NR ØØ6 DE COØE

4:30 PM WITEL APRIL 14, 1976 PMH

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI _66 -8/66 -35/0

ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

FROM:

DETROIT (66-4910)

SUPREPTITIOUS ENTRIES
RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, ET AL, APRIL 13, 1976.

APPROPRIATE SEARCH OF DETROIT FIELD OFFICE RECORDS AND CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE OFFICE DISCLOSED NO DOCUMENTS RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE GATHERING BURGLARIES DIRECTED AGAINST THE SWP EXIST WITHIN THE DETROIT OFFICE.

END.

SDS FBIHO CLR

LATE G-9-82 BYSPURM (PINIER CTILE)

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APR 1512N

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8:24 PM WITEL APRIL 15, 1976 MLP

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI 66 - 8/60-3840

ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

FROM:

DETROIT (66-4910)

SUPREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, ET AL, APRIL 13, 1976.

APPROPPIATE SEARCH OF DETROIT FIELD OFFICE RECORDS AND CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE OFFICE DISCLOSED NO DOCUMENTS RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE GATHERING BURGLARIES WITHIN THE DETROIT OFFICE SIMILAR TO THOSE MENTIONED IN PEFEPENCED AIRTEL.

END.

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Carry S

Telephone

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 5 1976

TELETYPE

NR 405 EP CODE

3:22PM NITEL APPAIL 15, 1976 SXF

TO:

DIRECTOR (66-8160) - 3840

FROM:

EL PASO (66-1647) (RUC) ///1///

ATTENTION: INID. IS - 3 SECTION

SUPREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

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THIE G-9-82 BY SPYJEM C

RE EL PASO NITEL TO THE BUREAU, MARCH 26, 1976,

CAPTIONED "REQUEST OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES - JUNE." RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO

ALBANY, APRIL 13, 1976.

CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL IN

THE EL PASO OFFICE HAS DETERMINED THAT THERE ARE NO

DOCUMENTS EITHER SERIALIZED OR NON-SERIALIZED PERTAINING

TO SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES OCCURRING WITHIN THE EL PASO

DIVISION.

SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES CONDUCTED BY AGENTS OF THE FBI SINCE JUNE 1, 1976.

END.

BAS FBIHO

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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2:55PM NITEL APRIL 15, 1976 MSY TO DIRECTOR (66-8160) - 3840

ATT: INTD. IS - 3 SECTION

FROM HONOLULU (66-613)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

"JUNE"

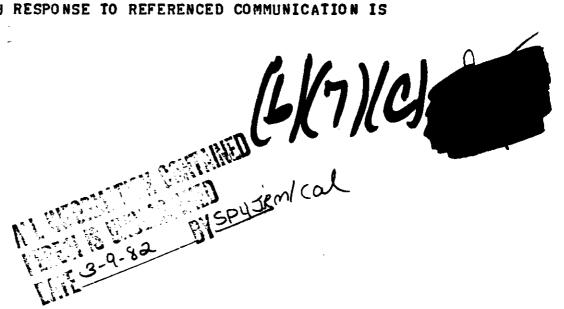
soc. Dir. Dep.-A.D.-Ada Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Asst. Dir.: Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gen. Inv. Ident. Inspection Intell. Tunff Laboratory Plan. & Eval Spec. Inv. Training Legal Coun. Telephone Rom Director Sec

IS

REBUAIRTEL TO ALBANY AND ALL OFFICES DATED APRIL 13, 1976. HO NOLULU RESPONSE TO REFERENCED COMMUNICATION IS

NEGATIVE.

END.



ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

APR 2 0 1976

TELETYPE

NR 002 HO PLAIN

11:25 AM NITEL APRIL 20,1976 DIRECTOR 66-8160-3840 TO

ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

FR OM HOUSTON (66-1713) (RUC)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUAIRTEL TO ALBANY, AFRIL 13,1976.

A SURVEY OF KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS IN THE HOUSTON DIVISION, BOTH IN THE CLERICAL AND INVESTIGATIVE FIELD, REVEALED THAT THERE ARE NO MATERIALS IN THIS DIVISION RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE GATHERING BURGLARIES DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY.

END

CCS FBIHO

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Communication bet put makes

Dep. A.D.-Inv. Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Gen. Inv.

APR 2 1 1976

NR 005 НО PLAIN

12:50 PM NITEL APRIL 21, 1976 RBS TO: DIRECTOR 66-8160-3840

TO:

CATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION)

FR CM :

HOUSTON (66-1713) RUC)

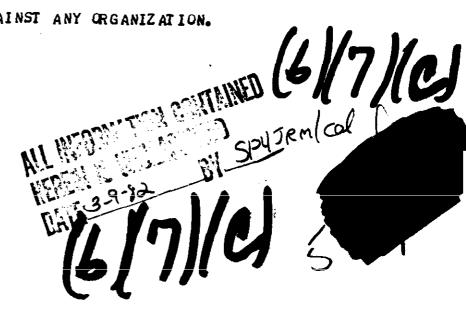
SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

RE BUAIRTEL TO ALBANY, APRIL 13, 1976, AND HOUSTON NITEL, APRIL 20, 1976.

A SURVEY OF KNOWLED GEABLE INDIVIDUALS IN THE HOUSTON DIVISION, BUTH CLERICAL AND INVESTI-GATIVE, REVEALED THERE ARE NO MATERIALS IN THIS DIVISION RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE GATHERING. BURGLARIES DIRECTED AGAINST ANY ORGANIZATION.

E ND

CCS ACK 004 005 FBIHQ



Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Aust. Dir.: Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gen. Inv. Ident. Inspection Intell -Laboratory Training Legal Coun. Telephone Rm

Director Sec'y



APR 161976
TELETYPE

R 614 IP FLAIN

9:29 PM NITEL 4/16/76 KPK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8169)-3840

FROM INDIANAPOLIS (66-3392)

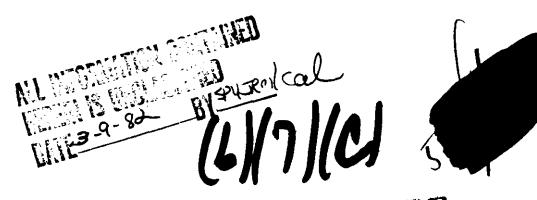
ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL DATED APRIL 13, 1976.

I HAVE CHECKED WITH APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL IN THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION AND DETERMINED NO MATERIAL, AS INDICATED IN REFERENCED AIRTEL, EXIST IN THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION.
END

BAS ACK NR Ø14 FBIHQ



JUNE

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APR 1 5,1976

NR 992 CODE

4:25PM NITEL APRIL 15, 1975 JWD DIRECTOR (66-8169) ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION JACKSON (66-597)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, APRIL 13, 1976.

JACKSON DIVISION HAS NO SUCH DOCUMENTS AS

REFERRED TO IN REFERENCED AIRTEL.

END

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Dep.-A.D.-Ad Dep.-A.D.-Inv Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com Gen. Inv. Ident

Telephone Rm

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MR 002 JK CODED

10:32 PM NITEL 4/14/76 HER

TO DIRECTOR (66-8160) 3840

FROM JACKSONVILLE (66-204)

JUNE

ATTENTION INTD, IS-3 SECTION

SHEREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

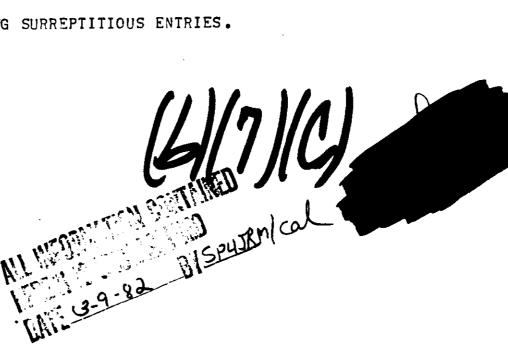
-RE BUAIRTEL TO ALBANY APRIL 13, 1976.

A CANVASS OF KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL IN THIS OFFICE

HAS FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES OR "SPECIAL

FILES" CONCERNING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

END
HLD FOR TWO
SDS FBIHQ



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4:50 PM NITEL 4-15-76 PPW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160)_3840

FROM KANSAS CITY (94-150)

ATT NETION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

REBUAIRTEL 4/13/76.

THERE ARE NO DOCUMENTS OF THE NATURE DESCRIBED IN REFERENCED AIRTEL LOCATED WITHIN THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE.

END

BAS FBIHQ

BY SPUJENICAL

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Dep.-A.D.-Ad Dep. A.D.-Inv Asst. Dir.: Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com Gen. Inv. Ident Inspection Legal Coun. Telephone Ri

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NR 005 KX PLAIN

3:23 PM NITEL APRIL 14, 1976 WEH 3840
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION)

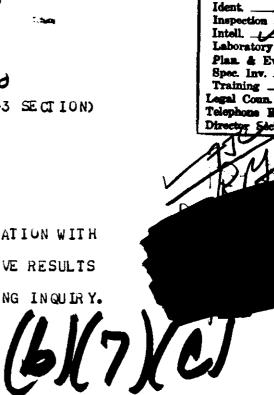
FRAM: SAC, KNOXVILLE JUNE

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL, APRIL 13, 1976.

REVIEW OF LOGICAL DATA AND CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL MET WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS AS TO ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION REGARDING INQUIRY.

FOD ACK NRS 005 FBIHQ



Assoc. Dir.

Dep.-A.D.-Ada

Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Asst. Dir.: Admin.

Comp. Syst. . Ext. Affairs Files & Com.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION APR 15 12/0 TELETYPE

NR 003 LV CODE

552PM NITEL APRIL 15, 1976 MEL 40
TO DIRECTOR 66-8160-38 40

LAS VEGAS (66-47) FROM

JUNE

ATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

REBUAIRTEL TO SAC, ALBANY, APRIL 13, 1976.

LAS VEGAS HAS NO SUCH DOCUMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN RE AIREL.

END

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ROUTE IN INVELOPE

APR 14/979

TELETYPE

JUNE

NR 006 LR CODE
6:00PM APRIL 14, 1976 HEH
TO DIPECTOR (66-8160). 3840

FROM LITTLE ROCK (66-1921).

ATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION.

SUPREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

REBUAIRTEL, APRIL 13, 1976.

PERSONNEL OF LITTLE ROCK DIVISION CONSULTED AND ADVISE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY DOCUMENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE MENTIONED IN REAIRTEL MAINTAINED IN LITTLE ROCK OFFICE. END

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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729PM NITEL APRIL 15, 1976 SLC

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160)

FPOM:

ALBANY (66-813)

ATTN: INTD, IS-3 SECTION

JUME

SUPPEPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

PE BUREAU AIPTEL TO ALBANY APRIL 13, 1976.

NO DOCUMENTS LOCATED IN ALBANY DIVISION PERTINENT TO PEFERENCED COMMUNICATION.

END.

-EFG FBIHO

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66-8160-3840

Assoc. Dir. Dep.-A.D.-Ada Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Asst. Dir.: Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gen. Inv. Ident. .__ Inspection Inteli.Tul Laboratory Plan. & Eval Spec. Inv. Training Legal Coun. Telephone ka

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6:56 PM WITEL 4-14-76 FXH

APR 1 4 1976

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160) -3840 - JUNE

FROM ALBUQUERQUE (134-15)

ATTENTION INTD, IS-3 SECTION

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY 4/13/76.

NO SUCH DOCUMENTS EXIST IN THE ALBUQUERQUE DIVISION.

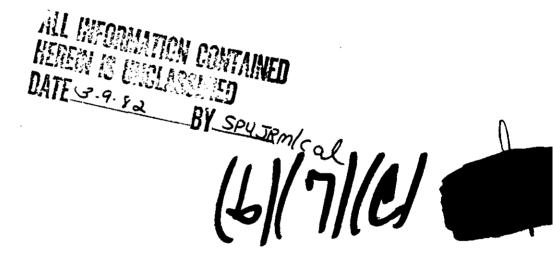
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WR DOI AX PLAIN

212PW NITEL APRIL 13, 1976. VCM
66-8160-3845
TO DIRECTOR (ATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION)

FROM ALEXANDRIA

"JUNE"

SURREPT IT LOUS ENTRIES.

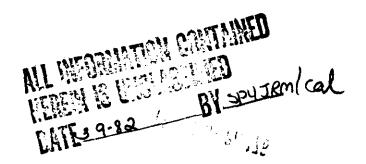
REBUAIRTEL TO ALBANY, APR IL 13, 1976.

A REVIEW OF RECORDS AND CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL DID NOT DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER.

END.

(6X7)/CJ

MDP FBIHO



Assoc. Dir. Dep.-A.D.-A Dep.-A.D.-I Asst. Dir.: Comp. Sys Ext. Affa Files & Co Gen. Inv. . Ident. Inspection Intell Laboratory Plan. & E Spec. Inv. Training Legal Cour Telephone Director Sa

Room

4-45PM 4-15-6 JKW NITEL

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160)-3840

ATTENTION INTD, IS-3 SECTION

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (66-53)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES. ANCHORAGE DIVISION.

REBUAIRTEL TO SAC, ALBANY AND ALL FIELD OFFICES APRIL 13 1976, CAPTIONED "SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES".

A DILIGENT SEARCH HAS BEEN MADE OF ALL FILES AND FOLDERS WITHIN THIS OFFICE IN CONJUNCTION WITH CHIEF CLERK DUANE C. LIEDKE AND NO DOCUMENTS WERE LOCATED IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER. CHIEF CLERK LUEDKE HAS BEEN IN THE ANCHORAGE OFFICE SINCE MARCH. 1954. AND HAS SERVED AS CHIEF CLERK SINCE JUNE, 1954.

END

BAS ACK UR NRØØ! FBIHQ

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ROUTE IN INVELOPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Dep.-A.D.-Adm Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ant Dir.: Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Spec. lav.

NR 009 AT CODE

3:42 PM MITEL APRIL 14, 1976 TLL

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160) 3840

////JUNE////

FROM: ATLANTA

(66-2205)

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

ATTENTION: INTD, IS - 3 SECTION.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, APRIL 13, 1976.

NO DOCUMENTS LOCATED, OR KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED IN ATLANTA DIVISION BY PRESENT ATLANTA PERSONNEL.

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APR 14 1976 TELETYPE

MR 927 BA CODE

1125PM NITEL APRIL 14, 1976 COC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160) 3840

(ATTENTION: INTD, IS-3 SECTION)

FROM: BALTIMORE

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY 4/13/76, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

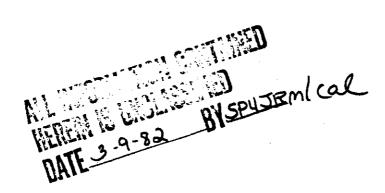
REGAPDING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES BY THE BALTIMORE
DIVISION DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(SVP), APPROPRIATE RECORDS WERE SEARCHED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE
PERSONNEL WERE QUIRED, BOTH WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.
END.

Dep.-A.D.-Adm Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Asst. Dir.: Admin. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs . Files & Com. . Gen. Inv. Ident. Inspection Plan & Eval Spec. Inv. Training . Legai Coun. Telephone Rm Director Sec

Carren C







APR 14 1976

NR 006 BH CODE

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2:42 PM NITEL APRIL 14, 1976 DGS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (66-8160) 3840

FROM: BIRMINGHAM (66-1205)

ATTN: INID, IS-3 SECTION

"JUNE"

RE BU AIRTEL, APRIL 13, 1976.

BIRMINGHAM CAN LOCATE NO RECORDS CONCERNING ANY SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES PERFORMED SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY 1, 1966.

EMD.

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APR 1 5 1976

WR 011 BS CODED

TELETYPE

5:23 PM NITEL APR IL 15, 1976

TO: DIRECTOR 66-8160-3840

FR OM: BUSTON (66-50) (C)

ATTN: INTD, IS - 3 SECTION

JUNE

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALL SAC'S, APRIL 13, 1976. REVIEW OF APPRORPIATE FILES IN BOSTON OFFICE AND CONSULTATION WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONNEL, HAS DISCLOSED NO DOCUMENTS INDICATING SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES CONDUCTED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1966. END

Dep.-A.D.-Adm Dep.-A.D.-Inv_

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Asst. Dir.:

Admin Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs .

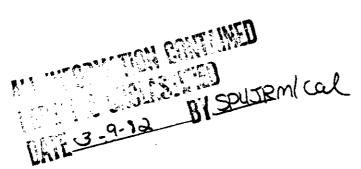
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