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ORGANIZING NOTES

Volume 4, Number 3 April-May 1980

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The Campaign for Political Rights is a national coalition of 83 religious, educational, environmental, civic, women's, Native American, black, latino, and labor organizations which have joined together to work for an end to covert operations abroad and an end to political surveillance and harassment in the United States. The Campaign office serves as a national information clearinghouse providing materials, organizing assistance, press and publicity advice and speaker scheduling to organizations across the country.

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Organizing Notes

Volume 4, Number 3

Campaign Affiliate Infiltrated by LA Police

For the sixth time in 2½ years, a Los Angeles Police officer has been discovered infiltrating a community organization. On March 25 the Citizens' Commission on Police Repression revealed that LAPD officer Edward Camarillo had served as an active member of their group from January to May, 1978. Camarillo also infiltrated a now-disbanded Hispanic group, the Center for Autonomous Social Action, from 1975-78 and served as the Center representative to the CCOPR. During that time he analyzed and reported on legislation to curb police spying activities and gained access to the CCOPR mailing list. Camarillo also took part in CCOPR's Legislative Task Force and worked on the Steering Committee.

City Council Memberirate

Camarillo's infiltration of the CCOPR proved particularly disturbing to LA City Council member Zev Yaroslavsky. During the time that Camarillo infiltrated the group, Yaroslavsky worked closely with CCOPR members in drafting legislation which would give citizens access to their police files. He expressed concern that the Public Disorder and Intelligence Division may have "infiltrated the legislative process, in a very real sense." The council member criticized his council colleagues and the Police Commission for not implementing the proposed legislation which might have prevented "these kinds of abuses." (See Organizing Notes, Vol. 3, No. 5).

Groups Take Action Against LAPD

During the March 25 Police Commission meeting, staff of the Citizens' Commission, Linda Valentino and Jeff Cohen, and a lawyer representing the Center for Social Action, accused the LAPD of infiltrating their groups. Police Chief Daryl Gates refused to say whether the CCOPR had been under surveillance. He did claim, however, that LAPD's intelligence unit does not spy on "peaceful groups" as mandated by guidelines implemented in 1976. CCOPR representatives strongly disagreed and produced attendance sheets from three CCOPR meetings bearing Camarillo's signature, along with an endorsement of the CCOPR's stand against government spying which Camarillo had signed. Citizens' Commission representatives also cited 1300 pages of confidential documents they received as part of the lawsuit, *Coalition Against Police Abuses v. Gates*,

which was filed against LAPD officers who had infiltrated community groups. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 3 and Vol. 3, No. 6.) A tight gag order on these documents was recently modified to allow their conditional release.

After considering this evidence of spying, the Police Commission ordered that an investigation and report be done. However, the report may never be made public because of a department ban on releasing intelligence information.

The Southern California ACLU filed suit on behalf of the two groups on March 25, charging that the LAPD had violated members' civil rights. *Citizens' Commission on Police Repression et al.* is asking that the court rule LAPD's continuing political spying illegal.

Contact: Linda Valentino or Jeff Cohen, CCOPR, 633 S. Shatto Place, Los Angeles, CA 90005, (213) 387-3937.

Organizing Around the Country

Arizona

Tucson On March 24 the City Council unanimously approved the formation of a Citizens' Police Advisory Committee which would review citizen complaints concerning police abuses. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2.) Some community and minority groups have criticized the Committee's lack of authority to officially review the conduct of officers or to discipline them. Contact: Helen Mantner, Tucson, ACLU, 745 E. 5th St., Tucson, AZ 85719, (602) 624-9152.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth NRC documents recently released under the FOIA show that between 1976-1978 commissioners and selected NRC staff were alerted about upcoming demonstrations in Seabrook, New Hampshire. Documents entitled "Preliminary Notification of Safeguards Events" which described scheduled events and a listing of activities were released to Robin Read of the Clamshell Alliance.

Another document entitled "Special Report" advises that the Potomac Alliance and the Clamshell Alliance planned to hold an all-night vigil followed by "civil disobedience" at the NRC building on the weekend of June 24, 1978.

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In response to another FOIA request, an officer at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard told Read that the only information on the Clamshell which the Naval facility might have would be newspaper clips at the library or newspaper office. **Contact:** Robin Read, New Hampshire Research Project, PO Box 383, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

New Jersey

Elizabeth The Coalition for a United Elizabeth (CUE) is under investigation for the second time by a federal grand jury in connection with their alleged misuse of federal funds. The current investigation was initiated in February, 1980, just one year after an earlier investigation which found no evidence of criminal activity.

CUE members have charged that the timing of both investigations coincided closely with political organizing campaigns that were designed to pressure community officials on housing codes, criminal justice and other issues. The activists also note that the CUE office was broken into and financial and personnel records stolen just before the current investigation was begun.

After being forced to testify on April 16, CUE Director Paul Brown commented that he was asked "meaningless" questions about the program. A month before, Anti-Crime Project Director Rev. Warner Wilson told the Grand Jury that "this investigation is an attempt to destroy an entire organization."

The Grand Jury's investigation of CUE centers around the organization's use of federal LEAA funds. CUE members charge that despite the fact that they worked closely with LEAA to iron out financial problems, the Union County Prosecutor chose to initiate the second investigation. **Contact:** Paul Brown, CUE, 135 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, NJ 07201, (201) 354-1811.

Newark On March 21, the Chancery Division of Superior State Court of New Jersey ruled that three northern New Jersey utilities could not disseminate photographs, license plate numbers and other materials on anti-nuclear activists who would be participating in an anti-nuke vigil commemorating the Three Mile Island anniversary to be held on March 28.

The SEA Alliance requested the order expecting that there would be extensive surveillance at the planned vigil. In the past, the Alliance filed suit against the utilities and State Police charging that they conducted extensive surveillance of the group. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 6.)

The Court's March 21 restraint on dissemination covered the 72 hours immediately following the vigil, after which the plaintiffs could reapply to the court for further restraints on the dissemination of information.

The Court order fell short of the curbs originally sought by the SEA Alliance that the three utilities and the State Police be prohibited from carrying out any surveillance at the vigil. The SEA Alliance argued in court that the defendants' discouraged and inhibited interested people from exercising their First Amendment right to protest nuclear power. **Contact:** Frank Askin, Constitutional Litigation Clinic, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, (201) 648-5687.

Michigan

Detroit Jane Margolis, a member of the Communications Workers of America, was detained for forty minutes by Secret Service agents shortly before President Carter was to address the CWA convention on July 16, 1979. (Margolis, an elected delegate, had tried to put a motion on the floor to ban Carter from the convention and had spoken against him at the 1978 convention). When she refused to leave with the Secret Service agents, Margolis was forcibly dragged from the hall, handcuffed, interrogated, denied legal counsel, and threatened with imprisonment. She was released without being charged with committing any illegal acts. Margolis has since filed suit against the Secret Service, charging harassment.

The Union Committee Against Secret Service Harassment has been formed to aid Margolis' suit. Endorsers of the Committee include well known activists: Frank Donner, Paul Harris, Kate Millet, and Howard Zinn. **Contact:** Union Committee Against Secret Service Harassment (UCASSH), P.O. Box 1234, San Francisco, CA 94112.

Oregon

Eugene On March 21st the *Williamette Valley Observer* reported that Jeff Johnson, a local activist and statewide coordinator of the Kennedy for President Campaign, simultaneously holds an intelligence job in the Naval Reserve. Johnson, an eight year veteran who has publicly stated that he seeks intelligence officer status, is presently active in the anti-registration movement. Speaking at a February, 1980, rally Johnson proclaimed, "If there is going to be blood spilled, let it begin here in Eugene, Oregon."

Johnson's previous political activities include support for candidates such as Culver, McGovern, and McCarthy and organizing against the Vietnam War, CIA, ROTC, and military recruitment on campus. Though admitting a role in Naval intelligence seems to be a "contradiction" with his political activities, Johnson suggests that he can "separate it into two worlds." **Contact:** Ken Doctor, *Williamette Valley Observer*, The Atrium, Suite 216, 99 W. 10th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97401.

West Virginia

Beckley On March 15th eleven members of the Revolutionary May Day Brigade (of the Revolutionary Communist Party) were arrested for misdemeanor treason after displaying a red flag. The charges were made under a rarely used 1919 West Virginia state law. A rally to protest the arrests was held two days later and resulted in the arrest of eighteen more persons charged with obstructing a police officer and unlawful assembly. RCP members claim police allowed citizens to violently attack the protestors. **Contact:** National Lawyers Guild, Bob Baker, P.O. Box 849, Fayetteville, WV 25840, (304) 574-2850.

Vermont Activist Creates National Story from FBI Documents

A small fury was created during the first week of April when journalists learned about an FBI document which appeared to provide the first evidence that the Census Bureau had given information to the FBI for a political investigation. The heavily censored document was received under the Freedom of Information Act by Jed Lowy of Burlington, Vermont, as part of his personal file. The document was made public just as the American population was being counted for the 1980 census.

Lowy teamed up with Greg Guma, a local activist and writer, to contact outside groups for assistance and publicity. The Campaign put the activists in touch with researchers familiar with internal FBI documents to find out whether the FBI cooperation with the Census Bureau was newsworthy and contacted national press. At the same time, the Vermont press picked up the story, as did CBS TV national news, national wire services and several major newspapers.

And, after being contacted about the censored document by Lowy, Senator Leahy and Rep. Jeffords issued public statements deploring cooperation between the FBI and Census Bureau. Both stated that if the reports of FBI and Census cooperation proved true, they would move for a full Congressional investigation and prosecution of the two agencies.

In response to the growing controversy, the FBI then released an unedited version of the document. The unedited version showed that in 1972, an FBI agent had telephoned Lowy's father, identified himself as a Census employee, and requested information that would help to identify Jed Lowy. After confirming that Lowy was the person they were watching, the Bureau continued to investigate him for several months.

On April 9, 1980, the FBI admitted that a Bureau agent had made a pretext call to obtain the information on Lowy, but denied having access to any Census records. A statement released to the press noted that specific guidelines were issued in February, 1979, which advised agents not to pose as representatives of another agency. The press statement also announced that as a result of the furor, FBI Director Webster had contacted all field offices to explain the inviolate nature of the Census process and Census data.

Lowy is now considering a lawsuit for violation of his rights. **Contact:** Jed Lowy, 459 S. Road, Williston, VT 05495 (802) 879-7810.

Anti-Nuclear Activists and the FOIA

Although much is now known about surveillance and harassment of anti-nuclear activists by local police and private nuclear related companies, little is known about the activities of federal agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is important, therefore, for local anti-nuclear activists to request organizational and personal files from these agencies. Information obtained from the agencies will provide much needed data on the surveillance operations of federal officials.

For further information and to notify us if you have requested or received files, please **contact:** the Campaign for Political Rights, 201 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 547-4705.

Organizing and the Courts

NCARL Sues FBI

On March 19, the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, formerly known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, filed a \$6 million lawsuit in U.S. District Court charging that the FBI, for the past twenty years, illegally disrupted, discredited and interfered with the group's lawful political activities. The complaint is based on approximately 4,000 pages of FBI documents released under the FOIA.

The lawsuit charges that the FBI:

- Provided confidential investigative materials to "friendly" journalists and other persons in a campaign to discredit NCARL.
- Interfered with NCARL's fundraising activities.
- Prepared "poison pen" letters and other documents falsely attributing authorship to NCARL.
- Characterized NCARL as a "subversive" organization to various persons and groups, including the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- Encouraged its informers and agents provocateur to interfere with NCARL's activities.

NCARL claims that the FBI initiated the conspiracy to undermine the group's effectiveness under the guise of "investigating" possible "communist domination" of the group.

Contact: Tomas Lewis, ACLU of Southern California, 633 S. Shatto Place, Los Angeles, CA 90005. (213) 487-1720.

Kissinger Papers Kept Secret

On March 3, the Supreme Court ruled that a Federal agency cannot be held accountable for "withholding" records under the Freedom of Information Act when the documents requested are no longer in its files.

By a 5 to 2 vote, the court held that the transcripts of telephone conversations conducted by Henry Kissinger from his White House and State Department offices were not subject to public disclosure. Mr. Kissinger had removed the papers in his final days as Secretary of State and later donated them to the Library of Congress, whose holdings are not subject to provisions of the FOIA. The court did rule that the government but not private parties could sue for such documents.

Army Agrees to Curbs on Gathering Intelligence Abroad

A part of its settlement resulting from a six year old lawsuit, the U.S. Army agreed on April 4 that it would seek court orders in the United States before wiretapping American civilians overseas. The lawsuit was filed by the ACLU on behalf of 21 individuals and the Berlin Democratic Club.

As a result, for the first time a federal agency must extend to Americans abroad the same protections against illegal electronic surveillance guaranteed to citizens in the United States. The agreement is neutral with respect to U.S. citizens abroad who are believed to be agents of a foreign government or in possession of foreign intelligence. If immediate action is necessary, the Army must apply for a warrant within 72 hours after a wiretap begins.

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The Army also agreed to release copies of intelligence documents gathered against the plaintiffs and destroy any such material in their files. The Army will award \$150,000 in costs which will be divided among the plaintiffs in lieu of damages. Under this settlement, each plaintiff will receive 30% of the amount he or she claimed in compensatory damages.

Court Update

2/29 Merrit Released George Merrit, a Board member of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, was released on bail from Rahway Prison in New Jersey after serving twelve years and undergoing three trials. Federal District Court Judge Meanor ordered Merrit's release on the grounds that the prosecution had withheld crucial evidence—a police report, which corroborated with the defense's argument that the sole witness for the prosecution was “unreliable.” Merrit must be retried within 60 days of his release.

3/3 CIA Sues Stockwell The Justice Department filed suit against former CIA officer, John Stockwell, in order to obtain the profits of his book, *In Search of Enemies*, an account of the CIA's operation in Angola. The suit follows the Supreme Court's decision in *US v. Frank Snepp* (see *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2) and charges Stockwell with breach of contract for publishing the book without pre-publication review by the CIA.

3/7 National Catholic Reporter Files Suit for FBI documents. The *National Catholic Reporter*, an independent, liberal, Catholic weekly, filed suit in US District Court to force the Justice Department to release details of the FBI's contacts with the Vatican from 1957 to 1977. The FBI has refused to release under the FOIA all seven pages of its Vatican file claiming that the documents are “currently and properly classified . . . in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy.”

3/28 Palestinian Wages Hunger Strike Ziad Abu Eain began a hunger strike while in Chicago's Metropolitan Prison to protest Judge Frank McGarr's refusal to hear his request for a writ of habeas corpus. Ziad, denied bail, remains in a jail until a decision is reached in his extradition trial. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 1).

4/2 U.S. v. Agee Following the Snepp decision, the Justice Department has filed suit in the U.S. District Court against Philip Agee, former CIA officer, for the profits from his books, *Dirty Work: the CIA in Western Europe* and *Dirty Work II: the CIA in Africa*, on the grounds that he did not submit the books' material for pre-publication review by the CIA. U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled favorably on the government's motion that Agee can be tried in U.S. courts even though he has lived outside the U.S. for 11 years because, in filing an FOIA lawsuit in federal court last October (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 1). Agee was placed within the jurisdiction of the U.S. court system.

4/4 Peck v. U.S. A deposition by Garry Thomas Rowe was filed in New York Federal District Court by attorneys for James Peck. Rowe, a former FBI informant within the Klu Klux Klan, testified that the FBI had advance knowledge of the KKK's 1961 attack upon Freedom Riders in Alabama. During the attack, Peck was brutally beaten and is now suing the government for its involvement in and failure to prevent the attack. Rowe also described his role in the conspiracy to attack the Freedom Riders, as well as the FBI's reaction to the plans of the attack, and the KKK's infiltration into local and state police agencies in Alabama. **Contact:** Edith Tiger, National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, (212) 673-2040.

4/7 Abdeen Jabara v. Clarence M. Kelley Judge Ralph M. Freeman ruled in the U.S. District Court in Detroit that government agencies cannot spy on Americans abroad without evidence that they are foreign agents or that they are involved in criminal activities. The ruling resulted from a lawsuit filed by Abdeen Jabara, an Arab-American lawyer, whose political activities had been investigated by the FBI from 1967 through 1975. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 5).

The decision, if upheld on appeal, could have a serious impact on a crucial section of the Foreign Intelligence Charter. The proposed charter would allow intelligence agencies to spy on Americans living abroad to obtain foreign intelligence information, even if such persons are not suspected of wrongdoing (see *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2).

4/11 New York Times Editor Sues NSA Former *New York Times* associate editor Harrison Salisbury filed a \$10,000 damage suit in U.S. District Court against the National Security Agency claiming that it illegally intercepted and kept records on his private communications while he was a foreign correspondent. Salisbury discovered the interceptions when, after making a Freedom of Information Act request with the CIA for his files, the Agency referred his request to the NSA. The NSA has denied his request for the records, claiming that they are classified.

Salisbury's name was supposedly on a “watch list” compiled in the 60's and early 70's, to target the communications of members of the anti-war movement and journalists writing from Southeast Asia.

Erratum:

Due to a typographical error, the last issue of *Organizing Notes* (Vol. 4, No. 2) reported that *Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa* included a listing of the names of 7,000 CIA officials in Africa. The correct number is 700.

Intelligence Charter Hearings Focus Attention on FOIA Exemption; Use of Clergy, Academics and Journalists, and “Prior Notice” of Covert Operations

Since Congressional consideration of the proposed Intelligence Charter (S 2284/HR 6588) began in mid-February, eight days of hearings have been held by the Senate Intelligence Committee, and five days by the House Intelligence Committee. The following is a selected list of witnesses testifying at these hearings, and the major topics covered in their testimony. (For copies of prepared testimony, contact the Committees, or the witnesses themselves.)

Senate Intelligence Committee

March 25

American Civil Liberties Union,
*Jerry J. Berman, Legislative Counsel, and Morton H. Halperin, Director of the Center for National Security Studies, on entire legislation.

Organization of American Historians,
*Richard S. Kirkendall, Executive Secretary;
PEN American Center, Kirkpatrick Sale, Vice President;
Professor Athan Theoharis, Marquette University; on the CIA's proposed exemption to the Freedom of Information Act.

American Association of University Professors (AAUP),
*Douglas Rendleman, Professor of Law, Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary on the CIA's use of academics.

National Council of Churches,
Rev. Eugene Stockwell, Associate General Secretary for Overseas Ministries;
Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs,
*Dr. James E. Wood, Jr., Executive Director;
Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.,
John R. Houck, General Secretary;
United States Catholic Mission Council,
*Rev. Anthony Bellagamba, IMC, Executive Secretary; on the CIA's use of clergy and missionaries.

April 1

Society of Professional Journalists,
*Robert Lewis;
American Society of Newspaper Editors,
Joseph Stern, Editor, *Baltimore Sun*; on the proposed FOIA exemption, the CIA's use of journalists, and prior restraint on the writings of former CIA employees.

President Carter and CIA Director Turner Approve Use of Journalists as Agents

In a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 10, CIA Director Stansfield Turner reaffirmed his opposition to any prohibition on the CIA's use of journalists for intelligence purposes. In response to active questioning by editors who felt the CIA's policy would endanger the lives and work of their reporters, Turner insisted that, “there may be unusual circumstances in which an individual who is also a member of one of those professions (i.e., clergy, academia and the press) may be used as an agent.”

Two days later, President Carter told reporters that he fully agreed with Turner's position.

Fund for Open Information and Accountability, Inc. (FOIA, Inc.),
Marshall Perlin, Counsel;
Freedom of Information Clearinghouse,
Katherine Meyer, Director and Staff Attorney; on the CIA's proposed exemption to the FOIA.

Women's International League,
Melva Mueller, Executive Director;
Women Strike for Peace,
Ethel Taylor, National Coordinator; on the entire legislation with particular emphasis on surveillance of Americans.

Center for Constitutional Rights,
Peter Weiss, Vice President; on the CIA's covert operations and their impact on international law

April 16

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press,
Jack C. Landau, Director, and Peter C. Lovenheim, Research Attorney, Society of Professional Journalists, (both also appearing on behalf of the National Newspaper Association) on the proposed FOIA exemption and the CIA's use of journalists

W. William Wilson, Attorney on the proposed FOIA exemption and on CIA operations abroad.

Note: The Committee has also heard testimony from the Directors of the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency; Admiral Daniel Murphy, Dr. Ernest Lefever, William Colby, Sen. Lowell Weicker, Reed Irvine (Accuracy in Media), James Schlesinger, William Harris (RAND Corporation), Dr. Drexel Godfrey, Newton Miller, Eugene Burgstaller, John Blake (Association of Former Intelligence Officers).

House Intelligence Committee

Those starred (*) above testified before the House Intelligence Committee between March 20 and April 22. The Committee has also heard testimony from: Attorney General Civiletti; the Directors of the CIA, FBI and NSA; Admiral Daniel Murphy; William Colby; Griffin Bell, Steven Rosenfeld (NY City Bar Association); Dr. Roy Godson; John Blake (Association of Former Intelligence Officers); Dr. Ernest Lefever; Dr. Charles Moser.

Studies Differ on Hughes-Ryan Amendment

According to a 1975 Library of Congress study, the legislative history of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment strongly suggests that the conditions it laid down—for Presidential approval and for notice to Congress in regard to covert operations—“must be complied with before the planned covert activity is put into operation.” On March 11, the Justice Department confirmed that it had advised Carter in 1977 that he was under no legal obligation to give Congressional committees advance notice of covert operations abroad. Members of Congress believe, however, that Carter's 1978 Executive Order did promise to give them prior notice saying that the President would keep the committees “fully and currently informed” of such acts.

House Judiciary Committee Considers Criminal Code Bill

On April 23, the House Judiciary Committee began debating the House version of the Criminal Code Reform Act, which was drafted by Rep. Robert Drinan's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. That bill, originally HR 6233, has been renumbered HR 6915. Many critics of the Senate criminal code bill feel that the House bill is not as threatening to rights of political expression. However, they fear that during the Committee's consideration and on the House floor, HR 6915 may become riddled with more repressive amendments. Some efforts are therefore being made to keep HR 6915 from being approved and reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The Committee's final vote is expected in mid-May.

In the Senate, S 1722 is still awaiting floor action. The bill's scheduling is indefinite, and it could be debated in early May or delayed until June. Among the amendments expected on the Senate floor is Sen. Alan Simpson's proposal to criminalize the disclosure CIA agents' names.

For further information, contact: National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 543-7659, or the American Civil Liberties Union, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003, (202) 544-1681.

Justice Department Outlines Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act

Associate Attorney General John H. Shenefield, in a speech to the Federal Bar Association's Conference on Openness in Government on March 27, has provided a "Sneak Preview" of the Administration's proposals for amending the FOIA. The Justice Department amendments are expected to be sent to Congress in the coming months. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 5).

In his speech, Shenefield took sharp exception to the CIA's request for a virtually total exemption from the FOIA, as contained in the proposed intelligence charters (S 2284/HR 6588), saying "Such an approach would produce an amendment that would be vastly overbroad and would stand in stark contrast to the spirit and philosophy of the Act."

Instead, he indicated that the Justice Department would propose a narrower CIA exemption to the FOIA.

The other Justice Department proposals include: extending the time limit for government responses to FOIA requests; overturning the recent *Kissinger* case to make it impossible for government officials to avoid the FOIA simply by moving their papers away from government control; and limiting the release of FBI records pertaining to organized crime, terrorism or foreign counterintelligence. While the Justice Department plans to send its package of proposals to the Office of Management and Budget very soon, for clearance to send them to Congress, the Department is also asking for public comments on the proposals.

To obtain copies of Shenefield's speech, contact: U.S. Department of Justice—Public Affairs Office, Room 5114, Washington, DC 20530, (202) 633-2007.

To comment on the Justice Department proposals, contact: Kathryn Braeman, Deputy Director, Office of Information Law and Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, Room 5259, Washington, DC 20530.

Copies of comments should also be sent to the key Congressional Subcommittees: Rep. Richardson Preyer, Chair, Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, House Government Operations Committee, Washington, DC 20515, and Sen. John Culver, Chair, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC 20510.

Rep. Preyer Introduces Two New Bills Affecting the CIA and the FOIA

Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-NC) has introduced two new bills which would offer alternative amendments to the FOIA on behalf of the CIA. The bills, which were introduced April 15, were referred jointly to the House Intelligence Committee and to the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, which Preyer chairs.

HR 7056, the Administration's new compromise bill which was drafted by the CIA and the Justice Department, is intended as an alternative to the sweeping CIA exemption contained in the proposed Intelligence Charter (S 2284/HR 6588). The new exemption would allow the CIA or other intelligence agencies to withhold information which was obtained from non-U.S. government sources; information which would "tend to reveal the identity of a confidential source," or information pertaining to scientific and technical systems. In addition, the use of this new exemption would be "non-reviewable" by the courts, an idea which is completely contradictory to the current practices of the FOIA.

Preyer's own proposal, HR 7055, provides a narrower exemption for just the CIA. It would only permit the Agency to withhold information obtained in confidence from a secret intelligence source or a foreign intelligence service, and would allow for normal judicial review whenever the CIA's use of the exemption was legally challenged. Preyer's provision is similar to the FOIA provision in Rep. Les Aspin's charter bill, HR 6820, both designed to alleviate what the CIA calls the "perception" problem of foreign intelligence services distrusting the FOIA.

The Administration has urged the House and Senate Intelligence Committees to adopt its new compromise language (as in HR 7056) as part of the new revised intelligence charter.

AS WE GO TO PRESS --- On May 1, the Senate Intelligence Committee met in a special closed session. At the meeting, Senator Walter Huddleston announced that he felt a comprehensive charter could not pass the full Congress this year. Instead, he proposed a "short bill" covering only four areas: restrictions on the FOIA, a cut-back on the Hughes-Ryan Amendment, penalties for revealing the names of agents, and new "procedures" for investigations of Americans. Huddleston wants the Committee to move immediately to mark-up. For further information, contact the Campaign for Political Rights.

Other News

3/4 According to *The Washington Post*, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, the seven-judge secret court that is authorized to issue warrants for electronic surveillance done by the FBI in foreign intelligence investigations, has granted every government request to conduct surveillance. The Carter Administration has asked Congress to give the Court the power to authorize intelligence agents to open mail and break into homes for foreign intelligence investigations. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2). Critics of the court claim it is no more than a rubber stamp for the government.

3/4 According to *Wilderness of Mirrors*, a new book on the CIA by David C. Martin, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged with espionage because American intelligence agents broke a Russian cipher. But, Martin claims that for secrecy reasons, the coded information could not be used at their trial.

3/5 William Webster, Director of the FBI, clashed with members of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on the issue of whether the Bureau's agents had entrapped innocent Congressmen in the Bureau's ABSCAM operation. The confrontation came during hearings on the Bureau's request for an increase in its annual budget for undercover operations. Webster defended such operations, saying that they infringe less on civil liberties than wiretaps or sweeping grand jury subpoenas because the targets choose to come "into the net themselves." Rep. Don Edwards said after the hearing that while Congress has gone along with the increased funding for FBI undercover operations, it has a duty to audit the use of questionable FBI techniques. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2.)

3/11 According to a Church of Scientology study, the CIA funded a project to maintain biological warfare "harassment systems" for nearly three years after President Nixon renounced the use of such weapons. The documents, made public under the Freedom of Information Act, show that the Agency spent more than \$100,000 through 1972 to develop an "operational capability in the field of biological warfare and chemical warfare."

PBS Presents New Documentary on the CIA

On Company Business—a three-hour documentary film on the CIA's covert operations since its establishment in the late 1940's, will be broadcast by the Public Broadcasting System in May. The film, which will be shown on three consecutive Friday evenings, includes coverage of the Agency's involvement in Iran, Chile, Brazil and Angola; the Agency's use of the press and labor; and Agency attempts to avoid and sidetrack Congressional investigations.

In accord with public television policy, the film will be offered for viewing by PBS at a specific time, but local public stations can choose to show the film at a later time—or not at all.

.....*On Company Business* 9 PM May 9, 16 and 23

• Call your local public television station and request that *On Company Business* be broadcast in your area. If it was not broadcast in May, suggest that it be broadcast at another time.

• Contact high school and college teachers and suggest that *On Company Business* be assigned as part of foreign policy, government, history and international relations course work.

• Offer speakers to your local station for a panel discussion following the broadcast.

• Encourage people to watch the broadcast. Announce it at meetings, list it in newsletters. Set up discussion groups to watch the film and comment on it. Use the broadcast as a fundraising event.

Legislation

Debate Heightens Over Key Issues in Intelligence Charter; Senate Committee to Vote on Revised Bill

Congressional consideration of the proposed “National Intelligence Act” (S 2284/HR 6588) has moved swiftly since the legislation was introduced in February. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2). A number of hearings have been held in both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, focusing primarily on a few key provisions of the Act. The public reaction to the 170 page measure has been very critical, with attacks from both those fearing that the charter would simply legalize the past abuses of the CIA, FBI and other agencies, and those who feel the bill is still “too restrictive.” The Committees have reacted to the controversy by drafting revisions of major portions of the bill, and by trying to move hastily to a “mark-up” and full Committee vote. **It is likely that the revised bills will retain the original bill numbers, S 2284/HR 6588, even after the Committees vote on them. However, the content of the revised bills could be quite different.**

Controversy Builds Over Key Issues

“COINTELPRO” Authorized

At a March 18 hearing of the House Intelligence Committee, FBI Director William Webster admitted that S 2284/HR 6588 would permit the FBI to engage in some of the disruptive tactics of its infamous COINTELPRO program. Webster claimed that the bill’s authorization for the FBI to take actions to “counter” suspected foreign intelligence agents or international terrorists went even further than the FBI’s own current operating guidelines. The controversial disclosure prompted Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ) of the House Judiciary Committee to demand that their Committee (which has jurisdiction over the FBI) be given jurisdiction over the FBI portions of the charter after the Intelligence Committee completes its work on the bill.

CIA’s Use of Private Institutions

Another hotly debated issue has been the CIA’s use of clergy, academics, the media and voluntary organizations as paid intelligence agents. In response to President Carter’s and CIA Director Turner’s repeated insistence on the CIA’s “right” to use any of these institutions, numerous groups have begun to voice strong protest. Resolutions, testimony, and joint letters from groups such as the National Council of Churches, the Lutheran Council in the U.S., the Baptist Joint Committee, the Society of Professional Journalists, and the American Association of University Professors have reflected nearly unanimous opposition by these professions to any connections with the CIA. Although one House Intelligence Committee member (Rep. Les Aspin (D-WI)) issued a statement demanding to know the full extent of recent CIA use of these professions, the general response so far by the Committees has been unsympathetic.

Covert Action and “Prior Notice”

Concern has also been raised over the Administration’s attempt to cut back on Congressional oversight of CIA covert operations, and thus, implicitly, to enable the CIA to *expand* its ongoing secret interventions abroad. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 3.) In spite of the major issues this raises about U.S. policy on foreign intervention, most of the attention by the Committees and the press has focused only on the question of *when* the Congressional oversight Committees should be notified about specific covert operations. Moreover, despite earlier declarations by Intelligence Committee members that Congress had an absolute right to “prior notice” of all covert actions, the House Foreign Affairs Committee went on record March 12 in support of an amendment to the foreign aid bill, HR 6942, *waiving* the prior notice requirement. The Senate Intelligence Committee subsequently indicated that it soon would soften its prior notice requirement as well.

Freedom of Information Act

In response to mounting opposition to the CIA’s request for a virtually total exemption from the FOIA (see *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2), the Administration has finally changed its position and forced the CIA to offer a more limited FOIA amendment. Even so, the new CIA/Justice Department compromise includes a prohibition against any judicial review of the new amendment, which supporters of the FOIA have argued is almost equally unacceptable.

In the Senate

Given the wide range of controversy, and this year’s short legislative calendar in Congress due to the national conventions this summer and the fall election, Senate Intelligence Committee sponsors of the charter have decided that the only way to get some form of legislation passed this year is to revise and shorten S 2284/HR 6588 and try to get it approved as quickly as possible. The full Committee began formal consideration of their re-draft at the end of April. A vote on the Senate floor on the revised charter could begin as early as the middle or end of May.

In the House

In the House Intelligence Committee, an attempt to rewrite S 2284/HR 6588 is also underway, though the Committee is moving with less haste than the Senate. Although it is impossible to determine from the few hearings held so far just how all of the House Committee members feel about the charter, considerable doubts have been expressed over the Senate’s original draft.

One of those expressing doubt is Rep. Les Aspin (D-WI), who introduced his own alternative bill, HR 6820, on March 17. The 30-page Aspin bill would cover some of the same key issues as the Moynihan bill and the proposed charter, although with more restrictions on the agencies and stronger protections against intrusive FBI and CIA investigations.

It is expected that the new Senate and House Intelligence Committee charter bills will incorporate parts of the original charter and parts of the Aspin bill into a smaller package. However, the extent to which either measure will accommodate the concerns of civil libertarians and others working for establishing strict controls on the agencies’ activities remains unclear.

Current Materials

Magazine and Newspaper Articles



Secrecy and the Snepp Case Griffin Bell, Op. Ed. *The Washington Post* 4/9/80. Former Attorney General Griffin Bell writes that the issues in the case of *United States v. Frank Snepp* “were not those of the First Amendment” and insists that the legal principle underlying the case “may well be the glue that preserves our intelligence agencies from the ravages of . . . ‘the public’s right to know.’”

God and the FBI at Yale Sigmund Diamond, *The Nation*, 4/12/80. Diamond’s study of FBI documents provided to him under the FOIA show the FBI’s presence on the Yale University campus in the late 1940s and provide an amusing glimpse at the efforts of a Yale undergraduate named William F. Buckley, Jr. to curry favor with J. Edgar Hoover. Also in this issue: *The Nation* defends the importance of the FOIA in learning about America’s “buried history” and Thomas Powers reviews Kermit Roosevelt’s book *Countercoup*, about US/CIA involvement in Iran in the fifties.

Chilling Effects II Eliot Fremont-Smith, *The Village Voice*, 3/21/80. A look at how the Supreme Court is contributing to the Government’s recent effort to strengthen the CIA.

Congress Moves to Exempt CIA from FOIA John Friedman, *Washington Journalism Review*, March 1980. Examines how recent legislative attempts to restrict the FOIA would threaten the work of scholars and journalists.

The Continuing Nixon Presidency Nat Hentoff, *The Village Voice*, 3/10/80. Pointing out that four years ago President Carter campaigned as a “born-again civil libertarian,” Hentoff notes that, “four years ago is ancient history in the American psyche.” Hentoff also notes that the proposed FBI and foreign intelligence charters are “very light on reform, and very heavy on legitimating many of the abuses of the past.”

Sunshine Jimmy and the Cult of Darkness Nat Hentoff, *The Village Voice*, 3/17/80. Hentoff examines the foreign intelligence charter and how it would “legally cover up unlawful activities.” Hentoff also points to the dangers of the bill’s provisions on restricting the FOIA saying, “if the goal is to re-establish a secret intelligence state . . . then the various congressional bills to seal nearly all records—and immunize them from judicial review—make excellent authoritarian sense.”

Secret Crimes, Secret Courts and the Complicity of the ACLU Nat Hentoff, *The Village Voice*, 3/24/80. Hentoff criticizes the powers of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, a secret court established in 1978 to give out warrants for electronic surveillance in national-security cases. Hentoff also criticizes the ACLU’s approval of this court.

Supreme Court—CIA Hit Team “Destablizes” First Amendment Nat Hentoff, *The Village Voice*, 3/31/80. Hentoff says of the recent decision in *US v. Snepp*, “the High Court has usurped the law-making powers of Congress and has gone a long way toward enacting an American version of the British Official Secrets Act.”

Ted Kennedy’s Jihad Against the Bill of Rights Nat Hentoff, *Inquiry*, 3/17/80. Hentoff assails Kennedy for his sponsorship of the Criminal Code Reform Act (S. 1722) and reviews the bill’s threats to civil liberties.

The Savak-CIA Connection Carl Kaplan and Fred Halliday, *The Nation*, 3/1/80. The authors present evidence that the CIA trained SAVAK agents in “interrogation techniques” both in Teheran and in the United States and that the CIA’s knowledge of SAVAK torture was kept from the American public for more than a quarter of a century, most recently by *ABC News*. Also in this issue, *The Nation* warns of the inherent dangers of any police informant system and says that, “in addition to other shortcomings . . . in the proposed FBI charter . . . its ultimate weakness may be its failure to come to grips with the Bureau’s use of informants.”

Covert Intervention in Africa Kevin Kelley, *Guardian*, 3/5/80. A review of *Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa* by Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl Van Meter and Louis Wolf. This review takes a comprehensive look at the book’s revelations concerning CIA covert intervention in Africa.

CIA Uses Agee Case in War on Freedom of Information George Lardner, *The Washington Post*, 3/15/80. Lardner charges that the Agency is using Phillip Agee as a scapegoat in its war to exempt the CIA from the Freedom of Information Act.

Tinker, Turner, Sailor, Spy Michael Ledeen, *New York Magazine*, 3/3/80. Saying that America will need a “first-class, well-functioning, highly motivated CIA” for future international crises, Ledeen concludes that CIA Director Turner “will have to go” because he has not been a strong enough leader for the Agency.

The Mind of the Censor Anthony Lewis, Op. Ed. *The New York Times*, 4/7/80. Lewis examines 25 passages formerly censored by the CIA from John Marks’ and Victor Marchetti’s book, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. Lewis points out that the passages contain no information which may be harmful to the national security and in fact are quite “innocuous.”

Suffering From a Bad Code Harvey Lipman, *Valley Advocate*, 2/17/80. A comprehensive look at S. 1722, the criminal code reform bill and another version of the bill which is being considered in the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

The ‘New’ FBI is Exorcising the Ghost of J. Edgar Hoover Robert Pear, *The New York Times*, 3/16/80. Bureau officials say that there is a “new FBI” and cite their willingness to be governed by a statutory charter as evidence of the Bureau’s new frame of mind.

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Putting Back the Bite in the CIA Tad Szulc, *New York Times Magazine*, 4/6/80. Recounts events happening since the introduction of the foreign intelligence charter, citing disputes which have occurred between the Administration, the CIA, Congress and individuals and organizations concerned with civil liberties.

Othello Ernest Volkman, *Penthouse*, March 1980. For seven years the FBI used an informant named "Othello" in its COINTELPRO program to destroy the Black movement in the Los Angeles area. This article adds to an article written in the April 1977 issue of *Mother Jones*.

Bringing Back Secrecy Tom Wicker, Op. Ed., *The New York Times*, 3/11/80. Wicker looks at how the Supreme Court and the CIA have led the way towards strengthening government secrecy.

Hiding CIA Blunders William Wilson, Op. Ed., *The New York Times*, 3/5/80. The author warns of the dangers of proposed legislation which would exempt the intelligence agencies from the Freedom of Information Act and points to how the act has helped the course of history by revealing the truths behind such things as America's role in Vietnam and Angola and the CIA's involvement in drug testing programs.

Unleashing the CIA David Wise, *Inquiry*, 3/17/70. A comprehensive look at how the Administration and Congress have used international events to call for an "unleashing" of the CIA and how the movement for intelligence reform has been affected.

CovertAction Information Bulletin March-April 1980. This issue of *CAIB* includes articles on: Administration attacks against Phillip Agee; current legislative proposals to "unleash" the CIA; testimony before the House Committee on Intelligence on the "Names of Agents Bill," HR 5615; CIA in Zimbabwe; Other news and Naming Names. \$10 for one year; \$2 per issue. *CAIB*, PO Box 50272, Washington, DC 20004.

Mother Jones May 1980. In its "No Sacred Cows" column, *Mother Jones* reports on an investigative company that relies heavily on the Freedom of Information Act to do its snooping.

Indecent Haste Editorial, *The Nation*, 3/8/80. *The Nation* condemns the Supreme Court decision in *USA v. Snepp* (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2), saying that the Justices were "caught up in the current national mania for 'revitalizing' and 'unleashing' the CIA."

CIA Symbolism Editorial, *The Nation*, 3/15/80. *The Nation* refutes recent Agency excuses for why the CIA should be exempted from the FOIA and says, "The FOIA provides an independent check; no wonder the intelligence agencies and their friends want to get rid of it." Also in this issue, Cornell professor Walter LaFeber discusses the dangers of recently proposed legislation for the intelligence agencies, noting that "It is as if Vietnam, Watergate, illegal CIA and FBI spying and the Imperial Presidency never happened."

'Snepp Fallout' Editorial, *The Nation*, 3/22/80. Of the recent Supreme Court decision in *Snepp v. USA* (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2). *The Nation* says that the

decision "has given the Government a potent weapon to silence critics from within its own ranks. Under the . . . ruling, everyone who has worked for the Federal Government has a fiduciary obligation, but apparently only critics can be sued."

In Defense of Intelligence Editorial, *The New York Times*, 4/4/80. *The NYT* maintains that the number of overseers on covert operations should be reduced "but some number is necessary" and urges that a charter to define what the CIA may and may not lawfully do is essential—"To oppose a law that would responsibly define the limits is no favor to intelligence."

Journalists Are Not Spies Editorial, *The New York Times*, 4/14/80. *The NYT* condemns the CIA's policy of allowing journalists to be recruited for CIA work saying that, "We argue the premise that free American inquiry around the world has a greater value than any occasional intelligence mission."

Seven Days April 1980. This issue of *Seven Days* addresses the US revival of the Cold War including: An interview with one of the highest SAVAK officials presently awaiting trial in Iran; and poking fun at Presidential candidate and former CIA Director George Bush. \$12 per year; \$22.50 for two years. *Seven Days*, 206 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

Pro and Con: Take the Wraps Off the CIA? *US News and World Report* 2/25/80. Sen. Walter Huddleston and Rep. Ted Weiss discuss the pros and cons of "unleashing the CIA" with Huddleston favoring repeal of the Hughes-Ryan amendment, restricting the FOIA, and penalizing people for revealing the names of agents, while Weiss criticizes the legislative proposals aimed at achieving those ends.



Newsletters and Organizational Publications

Civil Liberties February 1980. The ACLU urges the defeat of S. 2216, the "Moynihan" bill (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 2) and offers action suggestions for lobbying against the bill. Subscriptions by membership: \$5, \$20, \$30, \$50, \$75 and up. American Civil Liberties Union, 132 W. 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Civil Liberties Alert April 1980. Contains a brief survey of current legislative proposals to "unleash" the CIA. American Civil Liberties Union, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

First Principles January/February 1980. Includes articles on: the Freedom of Information Act and recent legislative attempts to exempt the intelligence agencies from the act; excerpts from testimony given by representatives of the ACLU regarding the names of agents bill (HR 5615)

and the need for a comprehensive charter to govern the intelligence agencies. \$15 per year (regular); \$10 per year (students). Center for National Security Studies, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002.

Freedom February 1980. In this issue: Victim of Army drug testing files personal injury claim for \$10 million; CIA shown connected to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). \$9 for 12 issues; \$17.50 for 24 issues. *Freedom*, Dept. 3, 2125 S Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008.

Guild Notes April 1980. Includes articles on: Civil Liberties and nuclear power; the prosecution of the Pontiac Brothers for their involvement in a rebellion at the Pontiac Prison in 1978 for what they said were oppressive prison conditions; the case of Ziad Abu Eain (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 1). \$5 for members; \$10 for individuals; free to prisoners. National Office of the National Lawyers Guild, 853 Broadway, Room 1705, New York, NY 10003.

Marion Brothers News-Report Winter 1980. After a day-long visit to Marion Federal Prison in November, an inter-faith religious delegation composed of two Roman Catholic bishops and representatives of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, Disciples of Christ and United Church of Christ have asked that congressional hearings be held to examine the uses and effects of the control unit at Marion Prison. (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 3). National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers, 4556a Oakland St., St. Louis, MO 63110.

The Organizer March 1980. Bi-monthly newsletter of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression. Includes: an article on the release of George Merritt who the NAARPR claims did not receive a fair trial; an update on the case of David Truong and on legislation to strengthen the intelligence agencies and weaken the Freedom of Information Act. \$5 per year; \$25 for organizational affiliation; fee waived for prisoners. NAARPR, 27 Union Square West, Room 306, New York, NY 10003.

Quash February/March 1980. This issue includes articles on: FBI harassment of the Puerto Rican independista movement; the victory in the records destruction suit filed by FOIA, Inc. against the FBI and National Archives (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 5); a history of grand juries, with examples of their abuses and successes; grand jury attacks against the Coalition for a United Elizabeth, a New Jersey community organizing group (See "Organizing Around the Country"). \$6 for individuals and National Lawyers Guild members/per year; \$12 for institutions and lawyers who are not Guild members. The Grand Jury Project, Inc., 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003.

Tip of the Iceberg March 1980. Updates on the *Clark et al. v. USA* lawsuit as well as the case of Geronimo Pratt (See *Organizing Notes*, Vol. 4, No. 1). Also examines the cases of other activists who believe they have been victims of the FBI's COINTELPRO program. \$2.50 for one year. Committee for the Suit Against Government Misconduct, PO Box 254, Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009.

WILPF Legislative Bulletin March 12, 1980. Includes articles on: "Unleashing" the CIA; threats to civil liberties posed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization Bills; an update on the FBI charter. \$8 per year. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Legislative Office, 120 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002.

Reports, Books and Other Publications



In Focus Linda Blackaby, Dan Georgakas, Barbara Margolis. An excellent how-to manual about using films. Provides basic information on how to organize and present a film screening and offers suggestions on how to do publicity around an event, build an audience for the event and lead discussions after the screening. Also lists sources of information about films currently in distribution. \$8.95 plus \$1 shipping and handling fee per book. Cine Information, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

The CIA and the Freedom of Information Act—A Report on the Proposals for an Exemption, Center for National Security Studies, April 1980. Includes a summary of the history of FOIA legislation and the current state of the law; CIA proposals for change and the case against the proposed amendments. Also includes appendices with documents, and other useful information on the Freedom of Information Act. \$2.00. Center for National Security Studies, 122 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002.

The FBI Charter: Code for Criminals An analysis of the proposed FBI charter and the threat that it poses to civil liberties. Also includes action suggestions for how to oppose the legislation. \$.25 each; \$1.70 for 10. The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, 27 Union Square West, Room 306, New York, NY 10003.

The Freedom of Information Act: It's Origins, It's Significance, and Its Future John Anthony Scott, December 1979. Prepared for the American Historical Association, this paper outlines the history of FOIA legislation and examines how the act has been responsible for important revelations on government misconduct. For copies of this paper, **contact:** John Anthony Scott, School of Law, Rutgers University, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 17102.



Audio Visuals

Until She Talks A forty-three minute account of a woman's ordeal before a federal grand jury. Explains how the grand jury system operates and how individuals can fight against its abuses. Organizations and individuals interested in obtaining the film for screening should **contact:** the Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, 201 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 547-0138.