

M M M

1-8

1. CONGRESS

1
Congress

November 16, 1976

Senator John C. Stennis
United States Senator
205 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stennis:

In the atmosphere following the debacle of the Nixon administration, the public was led to believe that the compilation of "enemy lists," the collection of dossiers, the web of intrigue and investigation surrounding private citizens that characterized those unfortunate years was coming to an end. However, a series of peculiar events last week led to a rather unusual discovery, one which seems to belie the promise of the post-Watergate climate, and one in which I am sure you will be interested. I hope that you will bear with me if this letter seems overly long, but details are necessary to fully grasp the impact of the situation.

As you are perhaps aware, Peoples Temple Christian Church, of the Disciples of Christ, a denomination numbering upwards of 2 million whose members include FBI Director Clarence Kelly and many congresspersons, is a multi-ethnic church whose theological emphasis is upon the social gospel of Jesus Christ. We stress the value of a life of human service, and to this end the church has a large variety of programs that serve the needs of people from every racial and socio-economic background. Central to our philosophy is a deep commitment to the principles of democracy as embodied in our Bill of Rights--foremost among these being freedom of speech, press, religion, and peaceful assembly. Equally important is the concomitant right to privacy. We do not believe that it is possible to maintain a viable democracy without a vigilant and spirited dedication to liberty. So it is not unusual for our congregations to invite speakers from all walks of life and every phase of the philosophical spectrum to discuss their views. John Birchers, moderate Republicans, liberals and progressives alike have spoken at our churches. We like to think of ourselves as an open forum for a free exchange of ideas.

Thus, when Ms. Unita Blackwell Wright, Mayor of Meyersville, Miss., offered to address several thousand members of our San Francisco congregation at one of our services on Sunday, November 7, the congregation gladly accepted. No doubt you are familiar with Ms. Wright, as she has been actively involved in the civil rights movement for many years, and was among the first American women to visit China with actress Shirley MacLaine in 1973. We think that an exposure to a variety of life's experiences

can only serve to sharpen one's ability to separate the wheat from the chaff, and, as we have never had a speaker who could give an eyewitness view of China, we were interested in hearing her perspective.

Ms. Wright gave a humerous, down to earth, sincere talk on her ideas for peaceful, positive social change. I am basically a political moderate, cynical of all Utopian solutions. I can say that Ms. Wright at no time advocated the adoption of China's ideological structure; she merely pointed out some of the positive aspects of Chinese society, such as the absence of the need for locked doors and the safety of the streets at night, and suggested how America could emulate these characteristics to strengthen our own nation. (Even moderate members of Congress recognize that some kinds of changes are necessary within the framework of our democratic system.) She was hardly a "wild-eyed radical" and we are not starry-eyed idealists about China or any other foreign country. Certainly we would never support a dictatorial regime of whatever political label. Honestly, it is difficult for us to see how mature, responsible people can seriously believe that complex social ills can be eradicated by Utopian panaceas.

However, this innocuous exercise in one of our basic constitutional guarantees--freedom of speech--did not go by unnoticed by those who, it seems, would want to deny us this fundamental liberty.

Senator Stennis, there were other, uninvited guests that Sunday. Outside two men sat in a parked car which later proved to be rented from Sacramento. One of them reportedly had a tape recorder and was seen skulking about the side of our building eavesdropping. He was followed to the parked vehicle some distance away from the church.

Naturally, their covert interest in a Sunday church service aroused the curiosity of the over 4,000 of our members who were present for this second morning service, among them several reporters who decided to do their own investigation. It appears that the car was rented by a Mr. Thomas Dawsey. Mr. Dawsey is one of your constituents from Biloxi. Apparently, Mr. Dawsey, having been picked up at the airport Saturday by the rental agency, drove to San Francisco Sunday morning and parked some distance from our building. The car was returned Monday morning.

Some of Mr. Dawsey's relatives and friends furnished additional information that sheds a bizarre light on the picture. According to these contacts, Mr. Dawsey is an electronics expert working

for a governmental agency that is guided by yourself. This particular point was told by one relative and confirmed by another source. Although we are not in agreement with your point of view, at times, nevertheless, as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, as well as the Central Intelligence and Preparedness Subcommittees, you are a Senator who has obviously been dedicated to the interests of our country for many years. These are facts that seem to corroborate the accuracy of all that Mr. Dawsey's relatives and friends said about the nature of his work. Supposedly, Mr. Dawsey is a very high ranking member of a communications "team" (I believe that his rating is EMC 13) whose activities you are primarily responsible for. Allegedly, the activities of these select groups (one source said that there are also teams in Missouri and California) are connected with the Air Force and Kessler Base in Mississippi, near Biloxi. One relative did say that the team members were concerned with checking out possible interference with radar communication that could jeopardize our national defense, a purpose that cannot be relevant to the clandestine scrutiny of a Christian Church service, or the cloak of secrecy.

Precipitate judgments can prove faulty, of course, but when electronics experts sit outside our church, clearly trying to hear what is going on inside, we begin to wonder. After all, if their motive was innocent, why didn't they just come inside and identify the organization they represented? It would have saved them, and us, a great deal of trouble.

Latin America is alive with rumors that our government has been cooperating with efforts to introduce communications experts along the Guyanese border as part of some destabilization attempt. We have an agricultural mission on several thousand acres in that country and heretofore have not believed these rumors, passing them off as a hypersensitivity to U.S. influence in Latin America. Now we begin to wonder.

Peoples Temple is not interested in becoming enmeshed in a public campaign against mushrooming government surveillance. In fact, we are asking those who receive copies of this letter not to make its contents public, because we adhere to the principle that one is innocent of a wrong-doing until proven guilty. Moreover, we cannot see what purpose would be served either in creating further division among the American people, or presenting a false image of America as a police state to the world at large. We still have great faith in America, but in the event that it becomes evident that the First Amendment is being challenged in any segment of American life and society to an intolerable degree,

several prominent journalists have been given both this letter and the supporting documentation and have agreed to go ahead with a story only upon our direct request. However, we require some clarification as to the nature of an operation that sends personnel all the way from Biloxi, Mississippi to "spy out our liberty," to quote a Scripture. One Congressman told us that it bore the earmarks of CIA involvement. Our privacy and that of Ms. Unita Wright have been grossly invaded, and we feel that to sit quietly by and tolerate its continued violation would denigrate our self-respect and moral integrity.

Sunday's incident was not the first time our church has been subjected to harassment. A brief look at just a few of the incidents we have experienced will, I think, serve to put our present concern in perspective, although they are not necessarily connected with Sunday's incident.

1. Some time ago, one of our churches was burned down. The Fire Inspector said that it was clearly the work of a professional arsonist.
2. On numerous occasions we have received harassing phone calls. One incident particularly stands out in my mind because it was so cruel. A person mimicked the voice of one of our ministers, and he said he was going to commit suicide. Another time a caller said that our Pastor had been killed. Some of the recipients of these calls were senior citizens whose health could have been jeopardized by the shock.
3. At other times, strangers have called our church offices, saying that church officials had called and insulted them rudely, and not one of our members had ever even heard of the person making the complaint!
4. We were sent what was, from outward appearances, authentic newspaper copy of a story that allegedly was to be printed about us--a very negative "article." The object was to alienate us from the paper in question, a newspaper with whom we were, and continue to be, on excellent terms. Since that time both the establishment and alternative press have been more than favorable to our work.
5. Our Pastor was sent a bouquet of flowers and a sympathy card-- with his "death" given as a date in the very near future. One of his children received it.
6. A bomb was placed underneath the bus our Pastor was to ride on one night. The Bomb Squad came to dismantle the device. Many children and seniors would have been riding that bus as well.

7. Finally, several years ago we found out that some telephone operators were monitoring our office calls for days at a stretch. (This occurred in a rural community at a time when our attorney's office phones did not yet have the direct dialing system.) Having found nothing nefarious to report, they finally discontinued the activity. One operator stepped forward and told us what was happening. The telephone company investigated and said her information appeared correct but her testimony would be required at a hearing. She told us, in tears, that if she were to testify, she would be unbearably pressured by racist elements within her department. One of the investigators said this was probably so and it was likely that the woman would lose her job. Our Pastor and the majority of the Board of Trustees felt that we had a primary obligation to see that she did not suffer for her honesty and, as our sole interest that this invasion of privacy be stopped had been achieved, we decided not to publicize the matter.

8. Just the other evening a person who refused to identify himself came by our headquarters asking information regarding our Pastor's travel schedule, specifically, what bus he regularly rode. He also was insistent about knowing the Pastor's home address.

Our aim, Senator Stennis, is not to raise a cry of "persecution." That kind of crusade is against our nature entirely. But we thought that this latest incident required a response on our part so that we can be on record as opposing this harassment, in the event we are bothered in the future. Until this time we had no concern about government interference with our privacy. As a result of these events, however, we now do intend to make disclosure requests to all appropriate government agencies under the Privacy Act of 1974 and the Freedom of Information Act.

Peoples Temple has taken youth from militant backgrounds and made them once again believe that it is possible to work for change within the system. Many conservative leaders in both the political and business spheres, together with liberals, support our church as one of the most effective deterrents to Communism or tyranny in any form. Our programs have rescued literally hundreds from lives of crime and drugs, and we know of no actively participating young person having any difficulty with the law.

We also arrange for free medical care for those in need. Just last week, in one morning alone, over 1000 people were given inoculations against several strains of influenza by doctors working in our church. (Governmental officials say these strains of

flu are threatening our nation's health. Each year we always follow their guidelines and see that every member is provided with the medical care recommended.) The program of inoculations was continued daily. Peoples Temple paid the bill.

Repeated harassment can only serve to undermine the respect for our democratic system that the church has helped to foster in embittered young people. If it were not for the calm, controlled, and understanding leadership of our Pastor, no doubt many of these youths would be encouraged to return to a life of crime and militant activity by this kind of surveillance.

Peoples Temple has found that no group has a corner on truth or a franchise on reality. We have learned to listen although we may thoroughly disapprove. But we are tired of being annoyed and spied upon just because we choose to exercise our civil liberties. When relatives openly brag that government personnel are responsible to you and that you are accountable only to the President, it raises serious questions. Out of respect for you and your office, we decided to solicit your reply. One friend remarked that you are a powerful man who is organizing these groups for special undisclosed reasons that would serve the nation. Frankly, I do not see how eavesdropping on 4-5,000 people exercising their First Amendment rights in a Sunday church service will preserve the nation from destruction. Please enlighten us. In the meantime, Peoples Temple will continue to maintain our rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and religion, and we will defend these rights with our lives, if necessary.

Sincerely,

Jean Brown

Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, California 94115

HS Form 3811, Jan. 1975

● SENDER Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one).
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 RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
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 Show to whom, date, and address of delivery 85¢

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Senator Stennis

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
 : : 186834 : :
 (Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE Addressee Authorized agent
annie m. stennis

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

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WASHINGTON, POST OFFICE, NOV 23 1976, CLERK'S INITIALS

★ GPO: 1975-O-566-047

RETURN RECEIPT RECEIVED FROM SENATOR STENNIS' OFFICE VERIFYING
 THAT HE RECEIVED THE LETTER WE ADDRESSED TO HIM
 HE HAS FAILED TO REPLY TO THIS DATE.

90 MM-1-2

PHILLIP BURTON
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
PHONE: 415-356-4862

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

EXHIBIT C

CHAIRMAN

2ND VICE CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC
STEERING AND POLICY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

December 2, 1976

Ms. Jean Brown
Peoples Temple Staff
P.O. BOX 15157
San Francisco, Ca. 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:


I am in receipt of your recent letter regarding the surveillance of Peoples Temple by persons affiliated with the Air Force.

In Order to be of assistance to you in this matter I have contacted the Department of the Air Force.

I will be in immediate contact with you upon receiving a response from the Department of the Air Force.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,


PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:tmn

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

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MM-1-3

EXHIBIT D

PHILLIP BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2425 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

E
INTERIOR

D STREET OFFICE:
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE 556-4552

February 8, 1977

Ms. Jean Brown
People's Temple
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

In reference to your letter regarding the activities of Mr. Tommy Dawsey, I am enclosing letters I received from the Department of the Air Force in response to my inquiries on this matter.

The enclosed letters are self-explanatory and forwarded for your information.

If you have any further information, or if I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:why

94 MM-1-4a

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



JAN 18 1977

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your most recent inquiry in behalf of Ms. Jean Brown of Peoples Temple Christian Church.

We regret that we were, and still are, unable to investigate the private matters which may have involved the Peoples Temple and Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey. We are sure you can appreciate the legal aspects of the Air Force getting involved in the personal lives of private citizens.

As we previously mentioned, Mr. Dawsey is a civil service employee assigned to the 1839 Electronics Installation Group (EIG) at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. He is an electronic engineer responsible for providing electromagnetic compatibility engineering services. His duties involve checking interference between communications/electronics equipment.

The mission of the 1839 EIG is to install and maintain electronic and communication systems for the Air Force, and to provide electromagnetic compatibility engineering services. No aspect of that mission involves the surveillance of private citizens or organizations, except for possible commercial television or radio stations interfering with base facilities.

Thank you for your interest, and we hope this information is of assistance.

Sincerely,

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives

JOHN W. FINE, Jr. Colonel, USAF
Chief, Liaison Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

MM-1-4c

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 26 1977

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your most recent inquiry in behalf of the Peoples Temple Christian Church concerning the duty status of Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey.

The Commander of the 1839th Electronics Installation Group at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, advises that official records reflect Mr. Dawsey's duty status for the period October 13 to November 22, 1976, was as follows:

October 13 - Departed Keesler AFB, Mississippi, on Temporary Duty. Arrived Mather AFB, California. Purpose: Burroughs 3500 Computer Remote Terminal (CRT) Enhancement Project

October 14-15 - Mather AFB

October 16-17 - Non-duty

October 18-19 - Mather AFB

October 20 - Departed Mather AFB. Arrived Vandenberg AFB, California. Purpose: Communications Circuit Quality Improvement Task

October 21-22 - Vandenberg AFB

October 23 - Departed Vandenberg AFB (Non-duty)

October 24 - Non-duty

October 25 - Arrived March AFB (Non-duty - Veterans Day). Purpose: Burroughs 3500 CRT Project

October 26-29 - March AFB

October 30-31 - Non-duty

November 1-3 - March AFB

November 4 - Departed March AFB. Arrived Mather AFB. Purpose: Burroughs 3500 CRT Project

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MM-1-4d

November 5 - Mather AFB Friday
* November 6-7 - Non-duty Saturday Sunday
November 8-12 - Mather AFB Monday, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Friday
November 13-14 - Non-duty ~~Monday~~ Sat, Sun,
November 15-16 - Mather AFB Monday, Tues
November 17 - Departed Mather AFB. Arrived Keesler
AFB. (Mission Complete). Weds
November 18-19 - Keesler AFB Thurs, Fri
November 20-21 - Non-duty Sat, Sunday
November 22 - Keesler AFB Monday

We understand and appreciate your personal concern over this matter and hope the foregoing information will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives

JOHN W. FARR, I & COLLEGE UNIT
Commander
Chief of Base

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ANSWER HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE AIR FORCE, MR.
BURTON SENT ANOTHER LETTER ~~TO~~ ASKING DIRECTLY: "WAS MR. DAWSEY INVOLVED
IN THE SURVEILLANCE OF PEOPLES TEMPLE?"

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MM-1-46

PHILLIP BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXHIBIT E

IN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
PHONE 336-4512

January 10, 1977

Lt. Colonel Thomas S. Collins
Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liaison
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Colonel Collins:

I am in receipt of your letter dated December 17, 1976, in response to my inquiry on the case, Ms. Jean Brown and the People's Temple of San Francisco.

People's Temple of San Francisco has a very legitimate concern in this matter. Either Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey, or some individual using this name, was involved in the surveillance of a People's Temple gathering.

Your reply that the Commander of Keesler Air Force Base "states that his organization is not involved in any type of operation described by Ms. Brown" is not responsive.

Mr. Dawsey, or someone using his name, was involved in this "type of operation". My inquiry is directed at the activities of Mr. Dawsey. Mr. Dawsey was either not involved and therefore his name was used fraudulently, or else he was involved in some capacity. Even if Mr. Dawsey's involvement was in a private rather than professional capacity, this remains a serious matter.

My question still remains, was Mr. Dawsey involved in the surveillance of People's Temple?

Secondly, what are Mr. Dawsey's assigned duties at Keesler Air Force Base and what is the specific mission of the 1839 Electronics Installation Group at Kessler AFB.

MM-1-5a

Lt. Colonel Thomas S. Collins
January 10, 1977
Page 2

I look forward to your early reply to these questions.

Sincerely,



PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:why

MM-1-56

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THE AIR FORCE'S SECOND RESPONSE TO MR. BURTON SAID THAT THOUGH MR. DAWSEY
WAS A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED TO AN ELECTRONIC INSTALLATIONS
GROUP, ~~HIS COMMANDER HAD STATED~~ HIS ORGANIZATION WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY
TYPE OF
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SURVEILLANCE WE HAD DESCRIBED. FURTHER THE AIR FORCE
CALIMED, THE ALLEGED ACTIVITIES ^{WERE} ~~ARE~~ NOT WITHIN THEIR INVESTIGATIVE
JURISDICTION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEC 17 1976

Dear Mr. Burton:

This is in reply to your inquiry in behalf of Ms. Jean F. Brown of the Peoples Temple Christian Church. Ms. Brown was concerned over the actions of a Mr. Thomas Dawsey.

While a Mr. Tommy N. Dawsey is a civil service employee assigned to 1839 Electronics Installation Group at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, the commander states that his organization is not involved in any type operation as described by Ms. Brown.

Since no military law or directive appears to have been violated, the alleged activities are not within the Air Force's investigative jurisdiction.

We understand your concern and regret we cannot be of more assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas S. Collins".

THOMAS S. COLLINS, Lt Colonel, USAF
Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

Honorable Phillip Burton

House of Representatives



MM-1-5d

PATRICIA SCHROEDER
1ST DISTRICT, DENVER COLORADO

DISTRICT OFFICE:
DENVER FEDERAL BUILDING
1767 HIGH STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80218
(303) 837-2354

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1131 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4431

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

EXHIBIT F
ARMED SER-
POST OF
SERVICE COURTESY

November 30, 1976

Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, CA 94115


Dear Ms. Brown:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Something does seem awry here. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of Senator Stennis' reply when you receive it. I am very much concerned about this kind of surveillance and would like to be kept informed of further difficulties you experience in this area.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,


Patricia Schroeder
Member of Congress

PS:le

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
17th District, California

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

225 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE
325 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94301
(415) 326-7383

December 9, 1976

Ms. Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

I have contacted Congressman Burton's office regarding some of the allegations you raised and they are presently investigating the matter with the Air Force and, if necessary, the CIA. Their response should determine whether any further action, legal or otherwise, should be taken by your organization.

I would appreciate your keeping me informed of any new developments.

Sincerely,

Paul N. McCloskey
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMc:Cc

MORRIS K. UDALL
20 DISTRICT OF AN 206A

EXHIBIT H
INTERIOR
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
November 30, 1976

Ms. Jean F. Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

I acknowledge your November 16 letter and thank you for sharing with me what I find is a most moving appeal to Senator Stennis.

I am happy to have this information for my records.

Sincerely,

M. Udall
Morris K. Udall

lmb

MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON
6TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

EXHIBIT

(202) 225-8020

DISTRICT OFFICES -
POST OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS 01570
(617) 745-5500

POST OFFICE BUILDING
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS 01501
(617) 595-7105

December 1, 1976

Ms. Jean Brown
c/o Peoples Temple
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco
Calif. 94115

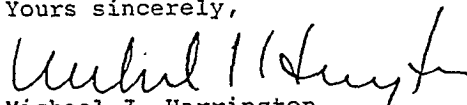
Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your letter informing me of the harassment you and your church are undergoing.

At the present time, the only suggestion I have to offer you is that you follow up on your letter to Senator Stennis. Then you can proceed from there. If it is possible, please keep me informed on any progress you are making.

If I can be of any assistance to you, feel free to contact my office.

Yours sincerely,


Michael J. Harrington

MJH/pes

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MM-1-9

PEOPLES

PEOPLES FORUM, VOL. 1, NO. 13, 1st December Issue, 1976. Published by PEOPLES TEMPLE

INTIMIDATION WON'T SUCCEED

On Sunday, November 7, several thousand people gathered at Peoples Temple to hear a warm, vibrant speaker tell of her experience of traveling to China. Ms. Unita Blackwell Wright, mayor of Mayersville, Mississippi, longtime civil rights activist and one of the first American women to visit China with actress Shirley MacLaine in 1973, gave a down to earth talk on some of the things that she had seen on her journey. She did not advocate the adoption of Chinese political ideology, but pointed out some of the positive aspects of Chinese society such as the absence of hunger, unlocked doors and the safety of streets at night.

Nevertheless, her discussion evidently aroused the interest of people in high levels of government. Two officials connected with a government agency sat outside equipped with what was reported to be a tape recorder. A check has revealed information indicating that the eavesdropping agency is not among the usual ones that the nation has become accustomed to - CIA, FBI, Treasury Dept, and other regulatory agencies. The facts seem to point to a sophisticated operation initiated by one powerful person high in government circles. We do not want to create further division in American society, so at this time, we are not disclosing all the details. But we do have a reasonable basis for this conclusion.

We have received telephone calls from people who are very sophisticated, telling our staff that if we do not refrain from speaking out on certain controversial issues, the name of Peoples Temple and its pastor will be sullied, and ultimately ruined. One of our members, an amateur radio operator who maintains contact with our

agricultural mission abroad, was informed that Peoples Temple would be attacked in that quarter and communication cut off. Assassination threats come with increasing regularity, and have been reported to the police. On one occasion a bomb was found under one of the buses that our pastor always rides. Children and seniors would also have been on it at the intended time of explosion. The police bomb squad dismantled it.

The elements of reaction should know that if such a close brush with death did not stop our voice, then threats of violence and other forms of intimidation will likewise have no effect. They have only caused us to increase security so that it will be that much more difficult to harm any of our members. If necessary, we will employ off-duty police. We will not have our thoughts stifled or our ideas smothered. Those who would flagrantly mock our first amendment liberties have succeeded only in making us that much bolder in our defense of freedom.

Peoples Temple does not glorify any particular government. We think the complex problems facing American society have to find a resolution tailored to America's needs. Our system provides a framework wherein the necessary changes for social justice can be made. Members of Congress and other leaders of our nation have called for changes to avert the danger of a shift to the far right in political orientation. Notwithstanding the gross megalomania that we have seen in certain socialist countries, even Time magazine is forced to admit that far more tortures are perpetrated in right-wing, capitalist nations. Far more flagrant abuses of human rights were fostered in corporate states such as Nazi Germany than we have ever seen in socialist democracies.

Continued Page 2

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MM-1-10a

& COMMENTS



Mrs. Unita Blackwell Wright
 freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, that we will not stand idly by while these freedoms are smothered by agencies or organizations using methods of harassment and surveillance. We will continue to sustain and defend our first amendment guarantees and the liberty of Mrs. Wright. We would be prepared to do so even if it meant our death, because we firmly believe that liberty is worth that price.

INTIMIDATION continued

The terrors of Chile are a prime example. A good man came to our church, Orlando Letelier, and although we did not agree with all of his political philosophy, we felt him to be a sincere spokesperson for freedom in Chile. A few weeks later this courageous man was assassinated in broad daylight on Embassy Row in Washington, D.C. He had been warned in statements to his family (from what we have been able to learn of the case) that he would be killed if he did not stop speaking out for democracy in Chile.

This country must be maintained on the road to social democracy. It is beginning to appear that our corporate state has gotten out of touch with the needs of its people. Massive corporations now own nursing homes that used to be owned by people who understood the individual needs of the patients. Corporations own massive farms where the people who own the land never touch the soil and are squeezing the middle class farmer totally out of existence. Examples of corporate insensitivity would fill volumes. The corporate state is just not the solution, and the American people need to recognize this and respond. We do not hold with China's political philosophy; however, we do not see how Mrs. Wright's visit to China can endanger our country in any conceivable way, nor how it justifies the sending of spies half-way across the country to follow her activities at our church.

We wish to notify all persons who think they have a right to circumvent the Constitutional guarantees of

Strangers Eavesdrop On Temple Speaker

Peoples Temple was privileged recently to have the humble civil rights activist and mayor from Mississippi, Unita Wright, come and address our congregation. It so happens that on this same day we also had some uninvited guests who, we found out later, had high connections. These uninvited guests came all the way from Mississippi to stand outside our walls and do whatever it was they came to do - or whatever it was they were sent to do. When some of our people approached them with friendly greetings, they turned and ran.

By strange coincidence, ever since these uninvited

We have actually contemplated an attack from the news media, because when we defended the press, we knew that they might feel compelled to go to extraordinary lengths to be critical of us in order to dispell any notion that there was some kind of unholy alliance between our church and the interests we have been championing.

guests dallied outside our Temple walls, our auditorium microphones and the microphones used by our choir can be heard on the Temple telephone lines. We have absolute proof that even the telephones of some senior citizen homes blocks away are now picking up every word carried out over the Temple sound system.

We don't know what this is, but we are not blind to the meaning of the "coincidence." Since we don't have anything to hide, we have not sought to do anything about it. But the situation is fascinating, as well as paradoxical. Paradoxical that a group such as Peoples Temple would be eavesdropped on by the very people who

are supposed to be our friends. The telephone conversation was intercepted by the FBI and sent to the Soviet Embassy by phone and asked for a free tip to Russia in exchange for giving information. The Washington Post recently said to have contacted Kennedy's assassination was made public by the CIA now admits knowing weeks before information on the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

OSWALD HAD CRITICAL INFORMATION ON KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Now he's good and dead. Further, Hampton's companion claims she heard from Panthers in the building. The rest were fired by Fred Hampton. Out of 90 shots fired, only one came from Hampton. The rest were fired by police to carry out the plot with one objective - to kill

Report

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to injustice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

119

MM-1-10C

MM-1-11a



Congressman

DON CLAUSEN

2ND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

*I'm pleased to respond
to your request...*

Don Clausen

"THE LINDSEY EMERY DISTRICT"
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202
DISTRICT OFFICE:
206 ROSENBERG BUILDING
306 MENDOCINO AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95401
PHONE: 545-8844

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE COMMITTEE:
WATER RESOURCES,
TRANSPORTATION,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION,
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION,
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

February 19, 1974

William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief
Hearst Corporation
959 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill,

As you know, I seldom make a request; however, a problem has been growing in my Congressional District for some time that I feel merits your personal attention.

It has come to my attention that some of my constituents on the North Coast of California are being harassed beyond reason by Lester Kinsolving. Reverend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple Christian Church, Disciples of Christ denomination, are committed supporters of community and country. They have reached out with substantial financial support to Jewish refugees, cancer research, the families of police officers slain in the line of duty, and in recent weeks to the families of those citizens victimized by murders in the Bay Area. They were so outraged by the abduction of Patricia Hearst, and so concerned for the life of this young lady, that they recently gave \$2,000.00 to help with the demands for her. Peoples Temple stands with respectable blacks against the violent acts of a few. Their list of contributors is long and speaks decidedly for the emphatic and responsible nature of the pastor and congregation.

I'm personally convinced that the nature of Kinsolving's criticism as regards the Peoples Temple Christian Church is personally motivated and his charges are unfounded. And to the church's dismay, each of Kinsolving's personal assaults has been followed by senseless attacks on their property from small minds and small people in the community. They even had to stand by recently as their community center in San Francisco was destroyed by arson.

Mr. Kinsolving has caused bitterness in many other churches, too. I quote the Bellevue American (June, 1973):

MM-1-116

Lester Kinsolving's column was launched as a probing look and comment upon religion today, and began that way. But it soon deteriorated to little more than vindictive attacks upon persons and institutions.

While there is much room for criticism and comment upon religion and issues facing it, we'd like it to be constructive at least. Unfortunately, Reverend Kinsolving, other than an innocuous column or two, chose not to be constructive, but rather vitriolic. That's why the Bellevue American made its choice to drop him.

These really are decent people trying to serve the community and the nation. They don't want to get involved in a lawsuit. The Hearst Publications in San Francisco have seen fit to discontinue his column, as well. In the name of religious freedom, I would respectfully ask that you consider dropping him from your syndicate and putting a stop to this diatribe --- in the best interest of all.

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:st
cc:Randolph Hearst

MM-1-11c

seems a bit like marital discord - how about
in Mill Community breakdown?

Congressman Donald Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE MR. CLAUSEN:

Very best wishes to you and your family from Pastor Jim Jones and the members of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ church. We hope this Bicentennial year will mark the greatest successes for you in your continued career of service to the people of our District.

May I ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ explain to you a situation that has come up with a member of my church and prevail upon you to do what is within your jurisdiction to expedite the matter? Phillip Blakey, a citizen ~~is~~ of Great Britain, married to Debbie Blakey who is a U.S. citizen, was in the process of gaining permanent residence status when he moved temporarily to South America to assist in our denominational missionary project there. Unaware that his stay ~~is~~ would go beyond a year, he did not apply for a "re-entry permit" upon leaving the U.S. Furthermore, through a ^(1.3) communication breakdown ~~with his wife~~, his immigration papers were not filed last year, causing him to lose his several years' credit as a permanent resident towards becoming a U.S. citizen.

His wife has talked to the local Consulate for Guyana who started the process of filing for Phillip a new immigration card. The process is a lengthy one with papers being referred to London, Georgetown, Washington and so on. What would be most helpful

MM-1-12a

at this point would be a letter from you to the State Department,
un~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ asking that Phillips permanent
residence status be credited ~~xxxx~~ towards his citizenship
rather than cancelled, and that any possible measures which
might expedite his re-establishment as a permanent U.S. resident
be ~~xx~~ urged.

Regainih g his status will relieve his wife and family of
much mental stress and facilitate his work as a ~~missionary~~
Christian missionary. Thank you so very much.

With respectful greetings,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-126

VIM-113 P

Harris - please read.
Do you have any suggestions?
As to how this can be improved?
No

~~Jim B~~
I think it will
be of help.
Gene

~~Charles
Clausen
Letter
to you
with
be
effect
Jean B~~

Please return
right away

"I also welcome hearing of the fine work of your church, and the many projects which your congregation has undertaken, both on a community and national level."

Senator Henry M. Jackson

"While legislation can be helpful, however, it is only through hard work and commitment of persons like yourself and those in your church that our great social problems will finally be overcome. Let me express my heartiest approval, then, for the efforts you and your friends are making in your community."

Sincerely,

Warren G. Magnuson,
United States Senate

"Reverend Jones sounds like a wonderful man who is truly dedicated to helping other people and I know he must be a source of inspiration to his entire community. I value having the confidence of such a fine person."

Senator William Proxmire
Congress of the United States



MM-1-13a

"I would also like to commend you for the efforts you and your Congregation have made for your community."

Sincerely yours,

Jerome R. Waldie
United States Congressman
Fourteenth District

"... I am quite impressed by your spirit of brotherliness and concern. I only wish that there were more people like the people of People's Temple Christian Church."

Rep. Don Edwards
Member of Congress

MM-1-136

EXCERPT OF LETTER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"Your Church and community endeavors are fine examples of what can be done when dedicated and committed citizens join together to help each other, their community and their country."

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the
President of the United States

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES SENATORS

"I deeply appreciate the encouragement I have received from you and other members of the People's Christian Church. Your concern with good health care is a tribute to your congregation and to your Pastor, Reverend James Jones."

Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman
Senate Health Subcommittee

"I certainly wish to commend you and the members of your church for your outstanding humanitarian activities."

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Senate Committee on Judiciary

"The work of Reverend Jones and his congregation is testimony to the positive and truly Christian approach to dealing with the myriad problems confronting our society today."

Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate

"You are truly practicing Christians in the finest sense. Keep up the good work."

Senator Mike Gravel
Congress of the United States

MM-1-13C

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN

"Let me commend your Pastor, Jim Jones, for the dedication he is showing to his community and surrounding areas and also for the impact he makes on members of his congregation. . ."

Cong. Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives

"Please pass on my commendation to Pastor Jones and the members of his church for their Christian service to the community and our country. You are all to be congratulated."

Cong. Jonathan B. Bingham
House of Representatives

"May I commend you and the members of the People's Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for your many public-spirited actions. . . . It is citizen action of this kind demonstrated by your church membership that validates our democracy and all it stands for."

Very truly yours,

Rep. Patsy T. Mink
Member of Congress

"I was most impressed to hear of the good works your church is doing. You are showing the kind of commitment to social justice which our nation so desperately needs."

Yours in peace,

Bella S. Abzug, Representative
Congress of the United States

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the success of the People's Temple Christian Church in the areas of education and drug rehabilitation. Such independent programs are badly needed across the country and I hope yours will serve as an example to other religious institutions."

Rep. Louis Stokes
Member of Congress

MM-1-13 d

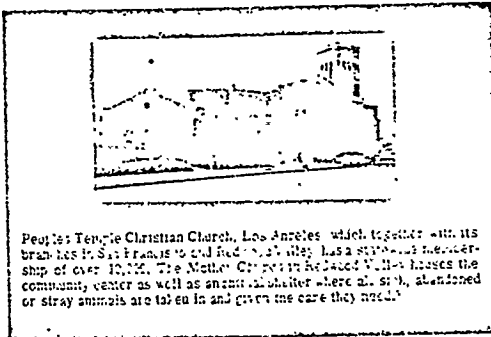
PEOPLES TEMPLE IN THE Congressional Record



PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION MAY, 1973

"Mr. Speaker...
"I would like to commend the Rev. James W. Jones, who is pastor of Peoples Temple Christian Church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

"Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church "is best known and highly regarded for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users, and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties."



Peoples Temple Christian Church, Los Angeles which together with its branch in San Francisco and Redwood Valley has a substantial membership of over 10,000. The Mother Church in Redwood Valley houses the community center as well as an animal shelter where the sick, abandoned or stray animals are taken in and given the care they need."

SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Pastor Jim Jones is a duly ordained minister of the Disciples of Christ (whose membership has included the late President Lyndon B. Johnson). Having adopted children of all ethnic backgrounds, he feels the necessity of sound law enforcement to serve and protect our communities, both today and in the future. In this light, the church has donated several hundred dollars to each of the following agencies:

- UKIAH: Police Drug Abuse Program; Purchase of Reserve Officers' uniforms; Mendocino County Sheriffs Department, for a Public Address System in the County Jail;
- SAN FRANCISCO: Drug Prevention Program; Police Summer Youth Fishing Program;
- LOS ANGELES: Law Enforcement Community Relations Program.

Inspired by his example, the congregation long ago voted to make substantial contributions to the families of slain policemen.

Pastor JAMES W. JONES, together with the members of Peoples Temple Christian Church, part of the Disciples of Christ denomination of 1.4 million members, hereby:

EXPRESS OUR DEEP APPRECIATION to the Law Enforcement of the San Francisco, Ukiah and Los Angeles areas who practice with valor the Equal Enforcement of the Laws, and

PROMISE OUR CONTINUED SUPPORT of your vital, unheralded work in protecting the Constitutional Liberties of our American citizens, and

PLEDGE OUR CONTINUED PARTICIPATION in your Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts, Basic Car Plans, Reserve Officer Programs, and Funds to Aid the Families of Police Officers slain in the line of duty.

Presented by members of Peoples Temple Christian Church in appreciation of those in law enforcement. For further information about its spiritual, healing, ministry of human service work, contact: Peoples Temple Christian Church, Post Office Box 214, Redwood Valley, California.

REV. JAMES W. JONES,

Many law enforcement people have asked to know more about the life and work of this minister who works so hard to bring about a just society and respect for peace officers. Here, then, are some comments about Pastor Jim Jones by others:

♦ ♦ ♦

View of Methodist District Superintendent:

"Peoples Temple is a caring community of people of all races and classes. They bear the mark of compassion and justice - compassion for the hungry and jobless, lonely and disturbed, and also for the earth and her offspring."

... Dr. John Moore, Dist. Superintendent of the United Methodist Church for Oakland and the East Bay, Calif. (March 2, 1973)...

View of Local Clergy:

"(Progress in meeting) the needs of people... is perhaps seen most dramatically in the seven-day-a-week program of the Peoples Temple with its team of teachers and lawyers, to mention just a few, who strive in the name of Christ, to serve their fellow men."

... Dr. Elmer Schmitt, Pres. of the Ukiah Ministerial Association (In Report on Church Progress, published in Ukiah Daily Journal, 1971)...

Epitomizes the Giving of Self:

"The Peoples Temple Church, motivated and inspired by their pastor, Jim Jones, epitomizes giving of one's self for human services."

... Marge Boynton (Prominent state republican leader, in letter that is dated February 22, 1973)...

The View of a Medical Doctor:

"I have known Reverend Jim Jones for more than one year and have found him to be a dedicated, trustworthy, sincere person who is endowed with an ability and talent possessed by very few. He practices exactly what he preaches, has helped numerous individuals obtain cures believed impossible and all of the while being a considerate, understanding leader of men. It was with pleasure that I attended his services and witnessed his utter, complete involvement. He has saved many from disaster and started them on a meaningful path of constructive, well adapted behavior."

... I. H. Perkins, M.D. (In a letter "To Whom It May Concern," dated March 2, 1972)...

A Family Man:

"The man who pastors this flock of 'brothers' is a cross between a fiery archangel, a humble servant of humanity, an erudite wit, a loving family man with all the usual longings for a 'better life' for his children - and a plain human being who sometimes finds the battle 'heavy going.'"

... Kathy Hunter, wife of Editor, of the Ukiah Daily Journal (June 3, 1968)...

MM-1-14

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
12TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

205 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE:
305 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306
(415) 326-7383
(408) 275-7462

March 2, 1978

Ms. Carolyn Thomas
998 Divisadero Apt. 104
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Ms. Thomas:

In response to your letter on behalf of the People's Temple Christian Church, my intervention in the case of John Victor Stoen, age 6, was requested by the District Attorney of San Francisco, Joseph Freitas, who furnished us with a copy of a child custody order from the San Francisco Superior Court dated November 18, 1977.

It is my understanding that John Victor Stoen's birth certificate filed in Sonoma County, California, reflects his birth on January 25, 1972, to Grace Lucy Stoen and Timothy Oliver Stoen at Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

It is apparently uncontested that Mr. and Mrs. Stoen were married at the time of the birth of the boy to Mrs. Stoen. It was my understanding when I practiced law in California for some years, that the presumption that the lawful husband was the father of the child is irrefutable since it is the law's intention that no child be made illegitimate by the claim of third persons that someone else was the father. The purpose behind this law of the state of California is to protect the child's right to legitimacy, rather than to protect the rights of the husband or mother.

Under these circumstances, it seems entirely appropriate for a Superior Court of the State of California to grant custody to a child born in California to the child's natural mother, reserving custody rights to the individual who is listed as the husband on the child's birth certificate.

Should Reverend Jones be indeed the natural father of John Victor Stoen, this would not in any way remove the child's right to the presumption of legitimacy which is given him under California law. As I understand Reverend Jones' position, he is in effect claiming that the child is a bastard; this the California law refuses to accept.

MM-1-15a

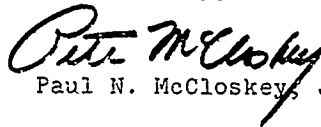
Ms. Carolyn Thomas
Page Two
March 2, 1978

Under these conditions, I think it entirely appropriate that the United States government seek the assistance of the Guyanese government to prevent the bastardizing of a U.S. citizen, particularly one who is only six years of age. While freedom of religion is a basic right in America and guaranteed by our Constitution, I know of no honorable religion, particularly one headquartered in California, which would deny the right of our courts and our law to determine the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any child born in California.

I can appreciate your sympathies with Reverend Jones particularly if he is indeed the natural father, but the rights of the child in this case are properly protected by the government until such time as the child is old enough to make his own decisions.

Because your letter is only one of a number of others relating to this case, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy to each of the other individuals who have made similar inquiries.

Respectfully,


Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMcC:tt

MM-1-156

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 22, 1978

Ms. Kathy Richardson
7544 Surfside
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Richardson:

On behalf of Vice President Mondale, I want to thank you for your communication concerning the custody case of John Victor Stoen, which is currently in the courts in Guyana.

All the parties to this case are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization which also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side or the other.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Guyana and, indeed, have not been interpreted as such.

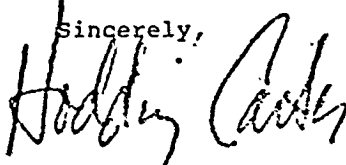
While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located

MM-1-16a

outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese Government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Sincerely,



Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

MM-1-166

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

RONALD V. DELLUMS
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL
AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1417 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2651

DISTRICT OFFICES:
201 13TH STREET, ROOM 105
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604
(415) 763-0370
3557 MR. DIABLO BOULEVARD
LAJAYETTE, CALIFORNIA 94549
(415) 283-8122
2490 CHANNING WAY, ROOM 202
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704
(415) 846-7767

DONALD R. HOPKINS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

March 31, 1978

Mr. Van Furlough
2811 La Quinta "C"
Sacramento, CA 95826

Dear Mr. Furlough:

Please find enclosed a copy of the reply given to our inquiry under the Privacy Act to your request for information. As you can see, the material has listed you as being arrested from bring in opium in 1971. This is the explanation the Customs Office gives for your appearing in their computer, and for justifying a secondary inspection.

I trust that this material is helpful to you and am pleased to have been able to be of assistance. Let me know if there is anything further that you think we can do for you.

Sincerely,



Michael Chao
Administrative Aide

Enclosure

MM-1-17a



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
WASHINGTON



MAR 23 1978

MAIL ROOM
ENG-2-01-0:1:5 RC
X REF-9

The Honorable
Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives
2490 Channing Way, Room 202
Berkeley, California 94704

Dear Mr. Dellums:

This is in further reply to your February 27, 1978, letter requesting information and records concerning the Customs inspection of Mr. Van Furlough at Los Angeles on October 13, 1977.

Your request for a copy of the computer record pertaining to Mr. Van Furlough has been processed as a request for personal records under the Privacy Act. The computer record that you refer to is contained in the system of records identified as the "Treasury Enforcement Communications System."

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the Treasury Enforcement Communications System is exempt from the access provision of the Privacy Act. However, as a matter of administrative discretion we have decided to release this record to you with certain deletions. Deletions have been made to material which:

1. pertains to individuals other than Mr. Furlough, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
2. consists of symbols representing the means of access into the TECS system and line numbers, the disclosure of which would reveal investigative techniques and procedures used in the maintenance, operation and safeguarding of the system. These items do not constitute any personal information relating to Mr. Furlough.

Each deletion has been marked with a number corresponding to one of these bases for withholding information.

REPLY TO: COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20229

MM-1-176

We have thoroughly reviewed the record pertaining to Mr. Furlough. Based on that review, we have taken steps to assure that he will no longer be subject to any automatic special attention by Customs upon any future return to this country. While we cannot guarantee that Mr. Furlough or any other traveler will never receive a thorough Customs inspection, he can reasonably expect to receive only routine treatment from Customs in the future.

Customs inspectors will no longer have primary access to the record in the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) concerning Mr. Furlough. TECS is a computerized list of names of known and suspected violators of Customs and related laws. Customs officers use TECS, along with other criteria, to help them determine which travelers may warrant thorough examinations.

A TECS listing without any other causes for suspicion, such as bulky clothing, unusual behavior, or travels to narcotics source countries, will generally not result in a thorough follow-up ("secondary") inspection such as Mr. Furlough received. Besides Mr. Furlough, one other person among the 75 passengers on his flight was listed in TECS. This passenger did not, however, receive a secondary inspection.

In addition to the TECS listing, the factors leading to Mr. Furlough's secondary inspection included his angry reaction to standard preliminary questioning and the fact that he was an unemployed person returning from a short visit to a source country for narcotics.

It is very difficult to draw any valid comparison between the Customs inspections different travelers may receive. The circumstances of any given inspection vary widely with respect to the factors that could result in a more intensive inspection. Customs officers are empowered to conduct as thorough an inspection as is considered necessary to ensure that the Customs and related laws are not being violated. While it may sound desirable from a "democratic" standpoint, it would not make sense, from the standpoint of efficiency and effectiveness, to seek the same degree of thoroughness in all inspections. Accordingly, more thorough inspections are given selectively, based on our enforcement experience and available information. Race is not a factor in determining the thoroughness of a traveler's Customs inspection.

MM-1-17c

Had Mr. Furlough's recollection been more precise, we would have been able to identify the exact location of the vehicle. However, his recollection may have been influenced from a patrolman search to a strip search, as appropriate. In a very few isolated circumstances, it is even necessary for Customs officers to have a doctor perform a body cavity search.

As we previously stated in our February 28, 1978, letter to you, we regret any misimpressions Mr. Furlough may have had about the reasons for his secondary inspections. We hope this matter has been clarified to your satisfaction. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Re Chas. J. ...
Commissioner of Customs

Enclosure

(2) FURLOUGH/VAN (2) 010541
STATION OHCF 03/15/78 1346 PT.

(ACCESS CD (2))
NAME FURLOUGH/VAN/H
RACE SEX M M
HEIGHT 509
WEIGHT 160
HAIR BK
EYES BR
BIRTH DATE 01/05/41
REMARKS ARRESTED W/4623 GMS OPIUM SHIPPED FROM INDIA
ADDRESS 1 1528 10TH AVE/SAN FRANCISCO/CAUS
CITIZENSHIP US
(2) DRVR LIC /CAUS/G129308
SOC SEC 573520661
D/OFFENSE 07/22/71
ASSOCIATES

(1)

CASE NO. CUSTOMS CASE NO. SF06R0596500
SYS IDNO (2)

**ENTERING STA: OHCF, DATE ENTERED: DEC 17, 1971
** LAST ACTION AUG 16, 1973 ACTIVITY COUNT = 01

PL-1-178

I do not know where this came from?
I assume from Marceline tho I just
saw it today. c1

MM-1-18c

Dear

The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of January 24 concerning the case of John Victor Stoen, currently the subject of a custody dispute in Guyana. Similar expressions of interest have been received from several other Members of Congress.

While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown last August, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's

The Honorable

House of Representatives.

MM-1-186

responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Following a hearing held on January 10, Mr. Stoen's attorney stated that he anticipated a favorable decision at the conclusion of the proceedings. Mr. Stoen himself was guardedly optimistic in conversations with officers at the Department of State on January 27.

The Department will keep you informed on the progress of the case. Should you require further information, please contact Miss Elizabeth A. Powers, in our Office of Special Consular Services, Telephone 202-632-3015.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations

CA/SCS/FLHenneke: :wp
x29461 2/ /78
P01

Clearances: SCS-Ms. Powers
SCS-Mr. Rivera
SCS-Mr. Dobrenchuk
SCS-Mr. Lambert
CA-Ms. Watson
H-Mr. Krizek

MM-1-18c



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION
JUNE 1973

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUPPORTS FIRST AMENDMENT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, I was recently made aware of the fact that the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church of Redwood Valley, Calif., has donated a total of \$4,400 for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information. I would like to commend the Rev. James Jones, who is pastor of the church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

I would like to include in the Record at this point a few items which appeared in the press recently about Peoples Temple. The first is an article from the IAPA News, which is published bimonthly by the Inter American Press Association. This item appeared in the February-March edition, and reads as follows:

CHURCH DONATION AIMS FIGHT FOR PRESS FREEDOM

The Inter American Press Association, we all know, operates strictly on dues paid by members and does not solicit outside contributions for its main task of defending and promoting freedom of information in the Americas. Recently, however, we received an unsolicited contribution that moved us deeply. We accepted it with gratitude and full appreciation of the high principles that moved the donors.

The donation of \$250 came from the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church, of Redwood Valley, California, whose pastor, the Reverend James Jones, has sparked a campaign in defense of the First Amendment to the constitution.

"We believe," wrote James R. Pugh, in behalf of the Board of Elders, "that the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

The elders voted the donation after hearing the Rev. Jones read "to an overflow congregation" excerpts from a report on the state of the press in the U.S. made by Brady Black, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and regional vice chairman of the IAPA's Committee on Freedom of the Press, at the IAPA's annual meeting last October in Chile. Mr. Black's covering letter said, "gave a lucid and convincing account of developments in our country constituting a threat to the people's right to know." The letter was addressed to Francis Dale, Publisher of The Enquirer.

Mr. Pugh reported that a grand total of \$4,400 had been contributed by the congregation, made up of "ordinary working people of all backgrounds," for the defense of Wil-

liam Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information.

"No acknowledgement for this contribution is necessary," wrote Mr. Pugh. "We wish simply to demonstrate . . . that there are churches and other groups in society which are not connected with the institutional press who do indeed care about this threat to freedom of speech, press and conscience." He said the donation was "to be used as you see fit in defense of a free press."

The Peoples Temple Christian Church, under the Rev. Jones does not only take a stand on constitutional rights. The church also has established a drug rehabilitation program, two convalescent homes, a 40-acre home for mentally retarded boys, three senior citizen's homes and an animal shelter.

The next item appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 17 of this year, and without further introduction, I place it in the Record:

A CHURCH GIVES \$4,400 TO THE PRESS

Twelve newspapers—among them The Chronicle—and a newsmagazine and a television station have been awarded grants totaling \$4400 by Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for use "in the defense of a free press."

Announcement of the grants was made yesterday in Ukiah, Mendocino county, by the board of trustees of the church, which has a statewide membership of more than 7500.

THREAT

Speaking for the board, trustee James R. Pugh said:

"We believe the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources.

"As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

Pugh said the church's pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, had "publicly commended" The Chronicle and its "fine editorial staff" for taking a strong editorial position in defense of the First Amendment and for "the high quality of the newspaper."

"The San Francisco Chronicle has shown itself to be fair, lucid, comprehensive and courageous in confronting many issues head on," trustee Pugh said.

SOCIAL

Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church is best known and highly regarded for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users, and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties.

In accepting the grant in behalf of The Chronicle, Charles de Young Thierlot, editor and publisher, expressed his thanks to the Peoples Temple Christian Church.

Thierlot said the \$500 awarded to The Chronicle will be turned over to Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, which is active in defense of freedom of the press.

And next I would like to share with our colleagues the text of a resolution which the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada—Disciples of Christ—passed by an overwhelming margin, on May 19 at their 1973 annual meeting. The resolution was offered by the First Christian Church of San Jose and won broad support from the 230 delegates attending the convention at the First Christian Church of Modesto, Calif. The delegates represented about 16,000 members from 79 congregations.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the church stands for freedom, and the free flow of information, and

Whereas, the public media, namely the press, is under increased challenge as to its exercising freedom in news and programming as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution, and

Whereas, one of our congregations, Peoples Temple Christian Church, Redwood Valley, California, has made a financial contribution for use in defense of a free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ) meeting in its Annual Meeting, May 18, 19 and 20, 1973, at First Christian Church, Modesto, California, encourage its member congregations to make their voice heard in support of a free and responsible press by either making financial contributions to insure a free and responsible press or by letting our elected officials, representatives of the communications media and others know that we oppose any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

And be it further resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ), meeting in its Annual Meeting, May 18, 19 and 20, 1973 at First Christian Church, Modesto, California make known to our elected officials, representatives of communications media, and others our support of a free and responsible press and our commitment to that position and our rejection of any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

The Church Board, First Christian Church San Jose, California

MM-1-19a

The New York Times

© 1974 The New York Times Company

— NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1976 —

36 cents beyond 30-mile zone from New York City.
Except Long Island Island in air delivery class.

JAILING OF NEWSMEN PROTESTED ON COAST

10 Busloads of Church Members
From San Francisco Picket
Courthouse in Fresno

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

(Excerpted from New York Times
article which included a photo of
the demonstrators.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CA. Sept. 10:
Ten busloads of demon-
strators from an activist church
in a depressed district here will
picket the Fresno County Court-
house around the clock this week-
end to protest the jailing of four

newsmen on contempt of court
charges.

"We feel that the Judeo-
Christian tradition's most promi-
nent concern is freedom," said the
Rev. Jim Jones, 44 years old.
"Where the spirit of God is, there's
liberty. We've always been very
freedom-conscious."

Two Fresno Bee editors and
and two reporters were jailed Sept.
3 in an attempt to make them tell
the court how they gained access to
secret grand jury testimony in an
investigation of civic corruption.
No public outcry has arisen in
Fresno about the treatment of
the local paper's staff.

Apathy Scored

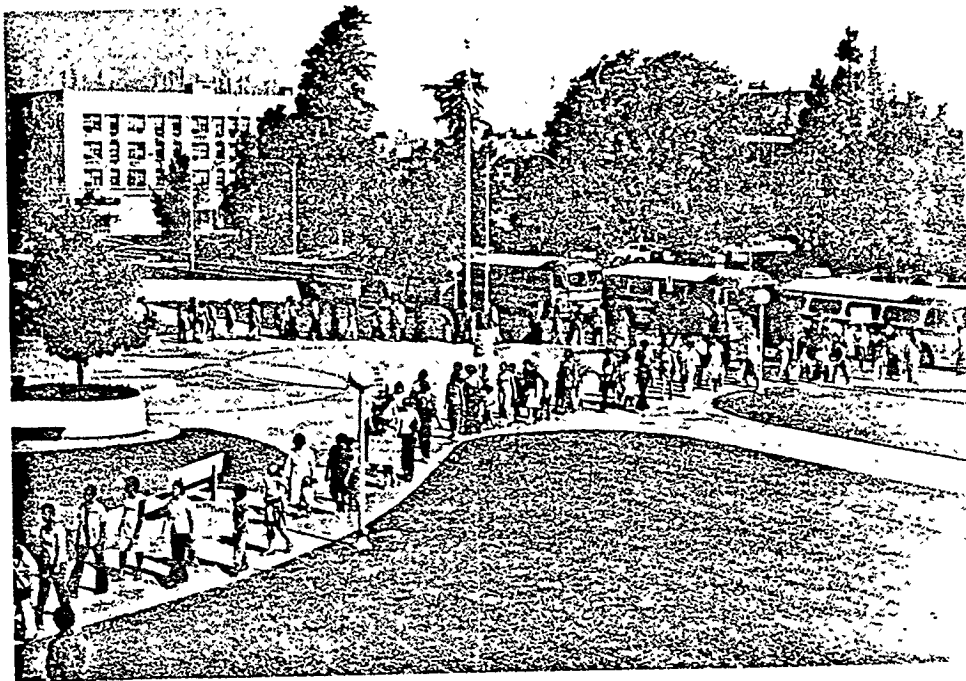
Mr. Jones, the pastor of the
San Francisco church group picket-
ing here, said, "The apathy is
appalling. Either it's that or

despair. I don't know what to make
of it."

He said the pickets walked all
night and planned to continue until
early Sunday. As they marched,
they polled passersby.

"Teachers and social workers
had wholesome attitudes," Mr.
Jones said. "Some of the lawyers
have been more sympathetic to the
court's attitude. The most under-
standing people that we meet are
the Chicanos. They hear of things
in Mexico City that make them
worry about this."

"I was a missionary in Brazil,
and I saw a coup d'etat," he said,
"and the people there were less
apathetic than I think we are at this
stage in American life. This is not
just the press's battle. The least we
could do is stand out here and
walk."



Members of the Peoples' Temple Church of San Francisco picketing the Fresno County Courthouse.

MM-1-196

The Fresno Bee

Fri., Sept. 10, 1976

D1

Peoples Temple was not seeking publicity when the congregation took up a march on behalf of the Fresno Bee Four. Actually, the demonstrators requested that the press not publicize the Temple itself, but convey the seriousness of the issue at stake. The demonstration received the grateful support of the McClatchy family, owners of the Fresno Bee, Sacramento Bee, and Modesto Bee, as well as TV and radio stations in several cities. The New York Times, AP and UPI all covered the event, displaying prominent, bold-type headlines. Major TV and radio stations across the nation carried the story as well.

Peoples Forum has reprinted, in this issue, excerpts of articles about the Fresno demonstration in order to impress upon our readers the utter seriousness of the Bee Four issue. The loss of freedom has always started with the demise of freedom of the press.

Defending Others' Rights SF Church Members Demonstrate Support For Newsmen

It is difficult to watch the quiet demonstration of support for the Bee Four in Courthouse Park without having tears of emotion cloud your vision.

They walk somberly and almost silently, courteously stopping the parade from time to time to permit others to pass through their lines.

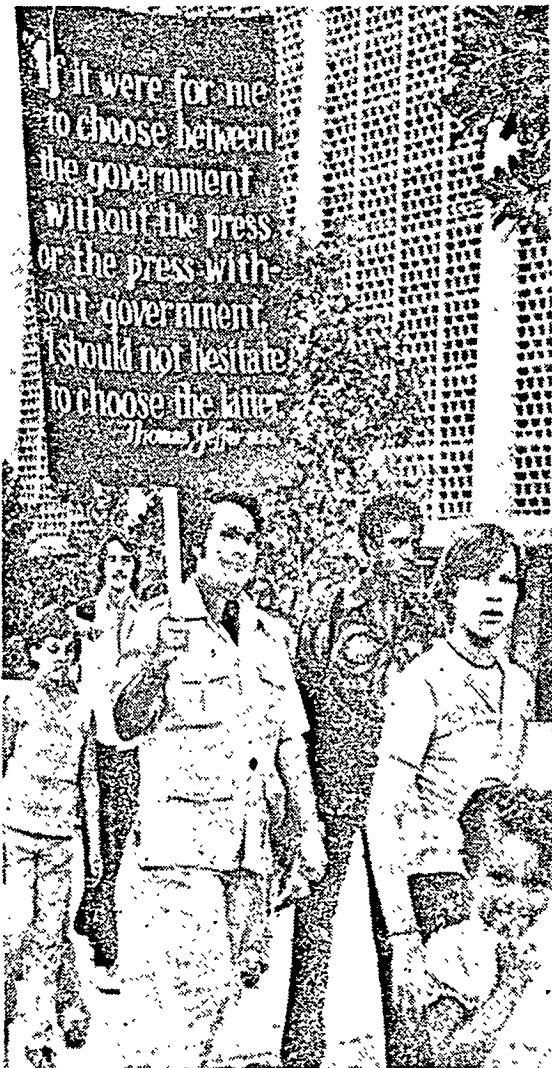
Sprinkled among the 500 or so demonstrators from Peoples Temple in San Francisco are hand-carried signs with such slogans as "Free Our Newsmen, Now." Most of the demonstrators are women and the majority are black.

They are Americans demonstrating quietly their belief that an injustice is being done in the sentencing of the four Fresno Bee newsmen to indefinite jail terms until they reveal their source of information for a series of news stories.

The strength of their belief is moving and impressive. They have subjected themselves to the elements -- heat Thursday and then rain Friday and Friday night -- to long, tedious bus rides, to the inconvenience of public toilet facilities, meals prepared on a bus. They could easily have stayed home enjoying far more comforts.

They chose not to. They chose to demonstrate in support of four newsmen none of them had ever met. But they have a solid acquaintanceship with the principles of human rights. One said "In the church...we learn to respect each other's rights and to defend them if necessary."

This is what America is all about -- defending each other's rights. Thank you, members of Peoples Temple, for showing it to others.



Rev. Jim Jones holds sign in Bee Four vigil.

Bee Photos by Ralph Throneberry

Jim Jones
Peoples Temple
Courthouse Park
Fresno, California
Dear Rev. Jones:

The four of us have been deeply touched by the remarkable outpouring of good will and support shown by the members of your church the past two days.

It is heartening to know that people like you and your congregation understand the principles we are standing for and that you hold them so dearly that you will take the time and expense to demonstrate your belief in them.

Words cannot adequately express the depth of our feelings. To watch on television that long line of marchers and realize we were the beneficiaries of such a demonstration is something we will hold in our memories for a long time.

We thank you and may God be with you.

The Bee Four

Gina Stark
William K. Cotton

MM-1-19C

Media/Gov't. Conspiracy to Silence Black Congressman

A concerted campaign to discredit black elected officials targeted William L. Clay of Missouri as one of its victims. Found innocent of criminal fraud in July after extensive investigation, Clay describes how he was harassed though totally innocent.

In exonerating Clay, the government said that there was "insufficient evidence to start such an investigation in the first place. I believe that the investigation," said Clay, "was a part of an ongoing political plot inspired by those who wish to silence my voice in the community."

"To date, I have been investigated by two grand juries, neither of which produced evidence of wrongdoing. The Justice Department probed allegations of my involvement in narcotics trafficking, which resulted in a letter from the attorney general of complete exoneration. The FBI inquired into my campaign contributions. The Public Integrity Section of the Department of Justice embarked on a lengthy inquiry into my congressional traveling; they learned that the government actually owed me money for trips to my district that I had taken.

"It should not have been surprising then that the Internal Revenue Service got into the 'circus act.' They, too, became clowns for the sole entertainment of the publisher of the St. Louis Globe Democrat newspaper. One month after a Globe Democrat editorial called for an investigation of my income taxes, the IRS obediently complied and announced I was under criminal investigation for tax fraud. Because I could afford the services of Attorney Stanley Rosenblum, one of the finest tax attorneys in the country, the IRS was unable to treat me with the same contempt that it does the average citizen. This causes me to wonder what happens to the citizen of middle or low income, who cannot afford the services of Mr. Rosenblum—the citizen who will settle his case out of court because he cannot afford to pursue it against the federal government."

Clay went on to say, "This entire experience has convinced me that drastic changes are necessary in our judicial system. Grand juries have degenerated into tools of the prosecutors, who use them to harass, intimidate and persecute those who espouse unpopular causes. I therefore support legislation to either reform or abolish the grand jury system."

Representative Clay said, "It's a sad day for freedom-loving people to see the government admit in open court that the rights of a U.S. citizen were trampled on by agents of the government. It's extremely sad because we know the attorney general will not attempt to determine the culpability of the federal judge, the U.S. attorney, or the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, who were involved in the abuse of power."

MM-1-19 d

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
20 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 11, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

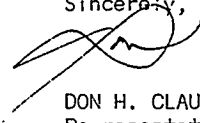
I have enclosed a copy of a letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply to be self-explanatory and would be interested in any comments you may have. If there continue to be difficulties after Mr. Blakey visits the Embassy, please let me know.

It has been a pleasure to be of assistance to you in this matter.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-20

UNITED STATES EMBASSY
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

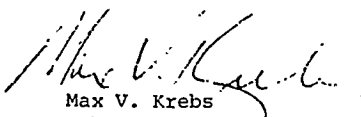
Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-21

DON H. CLAUSEN
DEPUTY CLERK IN CHIEF
20 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 19, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Miss Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

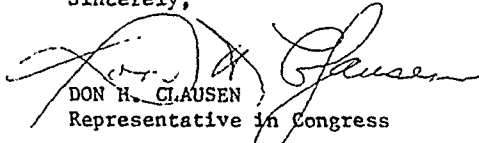
Dear Miss Brown:

As you know I have recently been in contact with the Department of State.

Enclosed is a copy of their most recent response, and as you will note, this is merely an interim report. Just as soon as I have a further report, you may be sure that I will be back in touch with you.

In the meantime, please be assured that I will continue to do everything I can to assist, and if you have any further information or if there have been any changes in the status of this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:ry
Enclosure: a/s

MM-1-22



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

FEB 13 1976

February 11, 1976

Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22
requesting information for Jean F. Brown about
the visa case of Phillip Blakey.

In view of your interest and so that you will
have a report as quickly as possible, we
have asked the American consul at Georgetown
to look into the case and to reply directly
to you.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

MM-1-23

sounds a bit like mental discord in mail communication breakdown

Congressman Donald Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Area
with a letter
sent about
month ago
Clausen
replied

HONORABLE MR. CLAUSEN:

Very best wishes to you and your family from Pastor Jim Jones and the members of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ church. We hope this Bicentennial year will mark the greatest successes for you in your continued career of service to the people of our District.

May I ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ explain to you a situation that has come up with a member of my church and prevail upon you to do what is within your jurisdiction to expedite the matter? Phillip Blakey, a citizen ~~of~~ of Great Britain, married to Debbie Blakey who is a U.S. citizen, was in the process of gaining permanent residence status when he moved temporarily to South America to assist in our denominational missionary project there. Unaware that his stay ~~is~~ would go beyond a year, he did not apply for a "re-entry permit" upon leaving the U.S. Furthermore, through a ^{mis} communication breakdown ~~with his wife~~, his immigration papers were not filed last year, causing him to lose his several years' credit as a permanent resident towards becoming a U.S. citizen.

His wife has talked to the local Consulate for Guyana who started the process of filing for Phillip a new immigration card. The process is a lengthy one with papers being referred to London, Georgetown, Washington and so on. What would be most helpful

MM-1-24 a

at this point would be a letter from you to the State Department,
unlike ~~xxxxxxx~~ asking that Phillips permanent
residence status be credited ~~xxxxx~~ towards his citizenship
rather than cancelled, and that any possible measures which
might expedite his re-establishment as a permanent U.S. resident
be ~~xx~~ urged.

Regainih g his status will relieve his wife and family of
much mental stress and facilitate his work as a ~~missionary~~
Christian missionary. Thank you so very much.

With respectful greetings,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-246

United States Senate
**COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN
RELATIONS**
*160th
Anniversary
1816-1976*

94th Congress }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
No. 94-205

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

160th Anniversary
1816-1976



August 30, 1976.—Ordered to be printed, with illustrations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

78-024 O

MM-1-25a-1

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

MIKE MANSFIELD, Montana	CLIFFORD P. CASE, New Jersey
FRANK CHURCH, Idaho	JACOB K. JAVITS, New York
STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri	HUGH SCOTT, Pennsylvania
CLAIBORNE PELL, Rhode Island	JAMES B. PEARSON, Kansas
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HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Minnesota	
DICK CLARK, Iowa	
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr., Delaware	

PAT M. HOLT, *Chief of Staff*
ARTHUR M. KUHL, *Chief Clerk*

(II)

a-2

S. Con Res. 116—Agreed to August 30, 1976

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),
That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document back-
ground information relating to the history of the Senate Committee
on Foreign Relations in connection with its one hundred and sixtieth
anniversary (1816-1976); and that there be printed for the use of
that committee seven thousand five hundred additional copies of such
document.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALZO,
Secretary of the Senate.
By DARRELL ST. CLAIRE,
Assistant Secretary.

Attest:

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, JR.,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(III)

a-3

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
1816-1976

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Senator John Sparkman, Chairman, 1975-

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Senator Clifford P. Case, Ranking Minority Member, 1975-

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PREFACE BY SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN, CHAIRMAN,
AND SENATOR CLIFFORD P. CASE, RANKING MINORITY
MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

On December 10, 1976, the Committee on Foreign Relations will mark the 160th anniversary of its establishment. It headed the list of the original ten standing committees created by the Senate on that day, and has for this and other reasons been considered the "ranking" committee of the Senate. The Senate, however, does not technically rank committees; nor will we attempt to evaluate its importance. An assessment of its achievements and contributions to American foreign policy is better left to historians.

During these 160 years, almost 300 Senators have served on the committee but the roster contains too many illustrious names to mention. The list is printed in the appendix and shows interesting party identifications as well, such as Anti-Democrat, Jeffersonian Democrat, Calhoun Nullifier, State Rights Democrat, Union Democrat, Native American, Oldline Whig, Union Republican, Farm-Labor, and Progressive. There are also six presidents, ranging from Andrew Jackson to John F. Kennedy, and nine vice-presidents, ranging from John C. Calhoun to Hubert H. Humphrey on the roster. Not surprisingly, from its membership came 18 Secretaries of State, beginning with Henry Clay and the most recent being James F. Byrnes. A great many ambassadorships and international organization positions also have been filled by former members of the committee.

At times, the committee reached such preeminence of power that it was described as a Department of Foreign Relations rivaling the State Department. Indeed, one of its longest-serving chairmen, Senator Charles Sumner, Republican, of Massachusetts (1861-1871), was deposed by the Senate in order to restore more harmonious relations with the Executive Branch after a breach with President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish (also a former member of the committee).

The Committee on Foreign Relations twice has met in a body with the President at the White House. The first time was in 1919, with President Woodrow Wilson over the Versailles Treaty. The second time was in 1975 during our service as chairman and ranking minority member—a meeting with President Gerald R. Ford concerning evacuation plans for South Vietnam.

Between those years much history was made. The rejection of the Versailles Treaty led to a period of so-called isolationism which was ended by World War II, the establishment of the United Nations, the launching of world-wide foreign assistance, and the development of our mutual defense agreements. The role played by the committee in all of this is well-known.

However, the state of almost constant crisis that began in 1940 tended to lead the Congress to rely more and more on the Executive Branch for the development and management of the American re-

sponse to such crises. Gradually the resultant executive branch supremacy in the making of foreign policy came under committee scrutiny. Perhaps the greatest contribution made by the Committee on Foreign Relations in recent years has been its leadership in redressing the constitutional balance of powers not only in the area of foreign policy but also in such fields as impoundment of appropriated funds, access to information, and unravelling the web of national emergency powers.

Leading the way for the rest of Congress, the committee sounded the alarm and proposed remedial actions. A definition of what constitutes a "national commitment" was agreed on by the Senate; the foreign affairs agencies—the State Department and USIA, as well as AID, the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting—were placed under greater congressional control by requiring an annual authorization of their funds; the Case Act, requiring the reporting of executive agreements to the Congress, became law; the War Powers Resolution was enacted over the veto of President Nixon, and the committee generally strengthened its oversight activities. This process of calling for a greater degree of accountability of the Executive Branch to the Congress and the people is, of course, a continuing one.

During the past session of Congress, the committee has been scrutinizing in more detail economic and military sales agreements with other nations. For example, passage of legislation in December 1974 granting Congress veto powers over major military sales agreements has resulted in an increased responsibility for the committee.

To cope with these burgeoning interests and responsibilities, the committee has expanded, during our years in the Senate, from three rooms in the Capitol housing 6 to 10 employees in the mid-fifties to six suites spread over four buildings and housing about 60 employees.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has not only been concerned with cosmic issues of foreign policy and constitutional powers but has also been a leader in the slow growing technological revolution on Capitol Hill. It was the first standing committee to develop an automated system for information storage and retrieval, which is expected to be a model for other Senate committees. It is also developing a prototype system for the Senate of tracking via computer the flood of executive messages, treaties, bills, amendments, resolutions and nominations that are referred to it. The committee moreover is the first to declassify and publish on a regular basis the enormous volume of executive session testimony and markup sessions that have accumulated since verbatim records began in 1947. This historical series has won praise from scholars and serves to balance the State Department publication of diplomatic papers with the Congressional contribution to American foreign policy.

On a more mundane level also, and in the exercise of legislative oversight, the Committee on Foreign Relations was the first to request detailed studies of the many advisory commissions, reporting requirements, and confirmation provisions, with a view towards rationalizing them.

If the committee members of 1816 were to return today they would find the staff of the committee more than twice the size of the Senate of their time and using equipment and methods undreamed of then.

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On the other hand, they would find present committee members still pursuing the same concerns with war, neutrality, relations with foreign governments, treaties, claims, nominations, access to information, and relations with the Executive Branch that occupied them in those early years.

The document that follows does not attempt to give a history of the committee or analyze its contributions to American foreign policy. Instead it addresses itself to the questions most frequently asked about the committee and to the ways it goes about its business. We believe it will be of interest to our colleagues and the public at home and abroad.

OCTOBER 1976.

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THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, U.S. SENATE

ORIGINS OF THE COMMITTEE

The powers of Congress in the foreign relations area are derived from the Constitution of the United States, especially from the articles cited below:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(EXCERPTS)

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power
To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations
To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;
To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water,

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation;

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

SECTION 2.
He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls,

The Congress from its earliest days has appointed committees as its creatures for expediting business. At first these were *ad hoc* committees empowered to examine particular items.

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According to one source¹ there were "over 250 separate committees dealing with foreign affairs between 1789 and 1816." Similarly the titles of these ad hoc committees varied and not until 1812 did the term "foreign relations" appear in the legislative journals, although in 1815 the term "Foreign Affairs" was used again for a year.

On December 10, 1816, the Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Senator James Barbour, of Virginia, an Anti-Democrat, which provided for the appointment of the first standing committees of the Senate. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That it shall be one of the rules of the Senate that the following standing committees be appointed at each session: a Committee on Foreign Relations, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on Commerce and Manufacturers, a Committee on Military Affairs, a Committee on the Militia, a Committee on Naval Affairs, a Committee on Public Lands, a Committee on Claims, a Committee on the Judiciary, a Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a Committee on Pensions.

Senator Barbour became the first chairman of the new five-member standing committee 3 days later.

Since the committee was named first in the list in 1816, it has sometimes been referred to as the "ranking" Senate Committee. The Senate does not, however, rank committees. The only reflection of the relative importance attached by the Senate to its various committees is in Rule XXV 6(e) of the Standing Rules of the Senate which provides that "no Senator may serve at any time on more than one of the following committees: Appropriations, Armed Services, Finance, or Foreign Relations."

MEMBERSHIP

Size

The size of the committee has varied considerably over the years. From 5 members in 1816 it grew, with occasional cutbacks, to 23 in 1946 when the Legislative Reorganization Act set it at 13. Since then it has been raised to 15 in 1953, to 17 in 1959, and to 19 in 1965. These increases, which were made in most other major standing committees at the same time, reflect partly the growing workload of the committee and partly readjustments to the political complexion of the Senate—that is to say the numerical ratio of members of the majority party to those of the minority. Anticipating the eventual enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which established the size of the committee at 15 members, the committee was reduced to that number on January 14, 1969. By Senate Resolution 15, agreed to January 28, 1971, it was temporarily increased to 16 for the 92d Congress, by Senate Resolution 10, of January 4, 1973, to 17 for the duration of the 93d Congress, and continued at that number by S. Res. 17 of January 17, 1975, but reduced again to 16 by S. Res. 263, September 19, 1975.

Election

The Senate rules provide that the membership on the 18 standing committees shall be appointed, unless otherwise ordered, by ballot at the commencement of each Congress.

The exact rule follows:

¹ Gould, James W., "The Origins of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," Western Political Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 3, September 1959.

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RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XI.]

However, by unanimous consent the usual practice has been for the two major parties to submit slates of committee assignments for their party members in the form of Senate resolutions. The two party slates are normally submitted and voted on at the same time. Assignment to committees must take into account Rule XXV 6 of the Standing Rules of the Senate concerning service on committees.

The ratio of majority to minority members of committees is arrived at prior to the submission of slates by agreement between the leaders of the two parties and generally reflects the political complexion of the Senate. For example, during the 80th Congress the Senate was composed of 51 Republicans and 45 Democrats and the composition of the committee was set at 7 to 6. During the 88th Congress, the Senate had 67 Democrats and 33 Republicans and the committee alignment of 12 Democrats and 5 Republicans reflected this composition.

The parties have differing procedures for arriving at their slates of nominees for committee membership. The Democratic caucus, composed of all Senate Democrats, appoints a steering committee, on the recommendation of the Democratic leader, which decides on the Democratic slate, taking into account the preferences of the Members, seniority, and the custom of assigning one major committee seat to each Democratic Senator. Beginning with the 95th Congress, the Democratic caucus moreover has agreed to choose chairmen of the standing committees by secret ballot. On the Republican side, the chairman of the Republican conference appoints a committee on committees which in turn recommends assignments based on Members' preferences and seniority. Although committees are appointed anew each Congress, it is traditional that Senators are reappointed to the committee to which they were assigned the previous Congress unless they specifically desire otherwise, or they have vacated their Senate seat, or party ratio changes enough to bump junior Members. For example, in the 90th Congress, in order to reflect the change in the Senate ratio, a Democratic seat occupied by Senator Gale W. McGee, was reassigned to the Republicans and filled by Senator John Sherman Cooper, and in September 1975 Senator Baker lost his seat on the committee as a result of a Democratic Victory in the New Hampshire election.

Chairman

The chairman of the committee is elected on the same slate as the committee members of the majority party and is generally the most senior member in terms of committee service of that party's committee slate. Inasmuch as Senate traditions prior to 1970 prohibited a Senator from occupying more than one chairmanship, there have been instances where a lower ranking majority member (in terms of committee serv-

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ice) has been chairman, such as 1941-46, when Senator Connally was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, while two of his seniors on the committee, Senator Walter F. George and Senator Robert F. Wagner, presided over the Finance and the Banking and Currency Committees, respectively, and 1947-48 when the senior Republican member, Senator Capper, was chairman of the Agriculture Committee and Senator Vandenberg presided over the Foreign Relations Committee. This tradition has been enacted into law by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, subject to a "grandfather" clause.

Standing committees, such as the Foreign Relations Committee, continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed. For instance, although committees were not appointed by the Senate in the 88th Congress until February 25, 1963, the Foreign Relations Committee began meeting and transacting business on January 9, 1963, when Congress convened.

A complete listing of committee members, composition, and chairmen is contained in appendixes I, II, and III. It is noteworthy that on April 24, 1970, Senator J. W. Fulbright exceeded the length of service of Senator Shelby Cullom, who served from December 18, 1901 to March 4, 1913—the previous record for a Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

JURISDICTION

The Constitutional provisions already cited form the basis for the committee's jurisdiction. They are further elaborated in Rule XXV (i) of the Standing Rules of the Senate as follows:

1. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.
2. Treaties.
3. Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.
4. Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.
5. Neutrality.
6. International conferences and congresses.
7. The American National Red Cross.
8. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
9. Measures relating to the diplomatic service.
10. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
11. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
12. United Nations Organization and international financial and monetary organizations.
13. Foreign loans.

Every bill, resolution, executive communication, nomination, or report falling within these jurisdictional limits is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. So are treaties, *ipso facto*, regardless of subject matter.

In cases of conflicting or overlapping jurisdiction, Sec. 137 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, provides that—

In any case in which a controversy arises as to the jurisdiction of any standing committee of the Senate with respect to any proposed legislation, the question of jurisdiction shall be decided by the presiding officer of the Senate, without debate, in favor of that committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominates in such proposed legislation; but such decision shall be subject to an appeal.

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As a matter of fact, however, frequently these jurisdictional questions have been resolved, under unanimous-consent agreements, by joint or consecutive or simultaneous referrals. In other instances more informal methods have been used.

The use of all of these techniques has become more widespread in recent years as foreign and domestic policy matters have become increasingly intermingled and the issues have become more complex, involving the expertise of more than one committee. Indeed, on June 26, 1976, S. 3637, dealing with materials policy and research, was jointly referred to 11 standing committees. With the exception of the Appropriations Committee, there is no standing committee with which the Foreign Relations Committee has not shared jurisdiction at one time or another.

Consecutive referrals

The most frequently used procedure is agreement for the consecutive referral of bills falling within several jurisdictions. Generally speaking jurisdiction over fisheries, export trade, maritime and environmental issues is shared with the Commerce Committee; economic policy with the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and the Finance Committee; national security matters with the Armed Services Committee; certain legal matters with the Judiciary Committee; foreign agricultural policy with the Agriculture Committee and volunteer service programs with the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Examples of such consecutive referrals during the 94th Congress were: the Fisheries Management Act (which went from the Commerce Committee to Foreign Relations and then Armed Services); a bill to increase control over executive agreements (which was ordered to be referred to Foreign Relations after consideration by the Judiciary Committee); a bill setting up a National Commission on the Olympic Games (ordered referred to Foreign Relations after Commerce Committee consideration); the Foreign Assistance Act of 1975 (which was referred to the Agriculture Committee after being reported by Foreign Relations); and a resolution concerning negotiations by the International Monetary Fund over gold and a proposed trust fund (which was ordered to be referred to the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee after action by Foreign Relations).

Consecutive referrals are often coupled with a limitation on the time during which the secondary committee(s) must act or request the Senate for an extension of time.

Joint referrals

The most frequent joint referrals in the past have been with the Armed Services Committees and have included the early military assistance acts, the 1951 Far Eastern investigation prompted by the dismissal of General MacArthur, the so-called "area" resolutions (Formosa, 1955; Middle East, 1957; Cuba, 1962, and Tonkin Gulf, 1964 which, to varying degrees, declared the vital interests of the United States in the particular area and authorized the President to take any steps deemed necessary to maintain peace there), and resolutions relating to troop deployments in Europe. Joint referrals involving other committees however are becoming more frequent. For example beginning with 1973, a proposal defining the act of state doctrine was jointly referred to Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees; implement-

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ing legislation for the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage to the Commerce and Foreign Relations Committees; legislation dealing with certain add-on retirement benefits went jointly to the Post Office and Civil Service, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations Committees; an amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act concerning trade with North Vietnam was jointly referred to the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees; legislation establishing an Office of Foreign Policy and National Security Analysis went jointly to Armed Services and Foreign Relations; a proposal to establish a 200-mile Marine Pollution Zone was referred to three committees jointly, Public Works, Commerce, and Foreign Relations; and two resolutions pertaining to nuclear proliferation were jointly referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Foreign Relations Committee. A new peak in joint referrals was reached in 1976 when S. 3637, the proposed "National Materials Policy, Research, and Organization Act" was jointly referred to 11 standing committees, including Foreign Relations. On occasion both consecutive and joint referrals were used for the same measure, such as the bill setting up a Commonwealth for the Northern Marianas, which, after being reported from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, was referred jointly to Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, and the Deep Seabeds Hard Minerals Act, similarly reported from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and then jointly referred to Armed Services, Commerce, and Foreign Relations Committees, subject to a time limitation.

In the case of joint referrals, committees need not necessarily meet together during hearings and markup sessions but they must file a joint report setting forth their recommendations.

Simultaneous referrals

During the 94th Congress for the first time bills were referred simultaneously to Foreign Relations and other committees, establishing yet another method of dealing with jurisdictional problems in the Senate. One bill (S. 3151) would establish a program for gathering and analyzing information with respect to multinational enterprises and would require publication of such material on a regular basis. The unanimous consent agreement by which this bill was referred "simultaneously" to the Foreign Relations and Commerce Committees also specified that "should either committee report the bill, the remaining committee will have 45 calendar days within which to file its report."

With respect to another item, S. Res. 434, the "Treaty Powers Resolution" an order to refer it jointly to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Rules and Administration, Appropriations, Judiciary and Budget was subsequently rescinded and the measure was then simultaneously referred to the same committees with the exception of Rules and Administration. The following colloquy in the Senate of May 6, 1976, clarifies the latter order:

Mr. GRIFFIN. What is the effect of this request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The effect will be that each committee to which the bill is referred would be entitled to file a separate report without regard to any other committee or without requiring a joint report of the several committees.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Whereas under the agreement previously, the several committees had to file a joint report, as I understood it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

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Mr. GRIFFIN. If one of the named committees, under the request now pending were to report the resolution, would it then go on the calendar, or would it still be pending in the other committee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the practices of the Senate, that report would be held in abeyance until the other committee report and it would not go on the calendar.

Mr. GRIFFIN. It would not go on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I wish to be certain of that because, if it does go on the calendar, this arrangement would, in effect, set up a kind of race among the committees to any one reporting it. It would then go on the calendar and the referral to the other committee would be academic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been the practice of the Senate in the past. Mr. GRIFFIN. So it would not go on the calendar until the other committees also reported?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Informal methods

Informal methods include invitations to interested Senators (in the case of NATO the entire Senate) to participate in the committee's hearings and ask questions, without however the right to vote in the committee; correspondence with interested committees seeking their views on provisions falling within their expertise, as for instance with the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation on double taxation conventions; or establishment of joint subcommittees as was done in 1974 by the Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees to study wiretapping issues arising out of the confirmation hearings with Secretary Kissinger.

CIA oversight

A persistent and difficult jurisdictional problem for the Senate has been the funding and legislative oversight of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). After enactment of the National Security Act of 1947 (which established CIA and was handled by the Armed Services Committee), an informal arrangement developed by which these functions were exercised by a joint subcommittee of three members each from the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. Because of the foreign policy implications of CIA activities, resolutions have been introduced in practically every Congress since the establishment of the Agency to bring it under more formal and broadly based congressional supervision. A serious effort founded in 1966 when the Armed Services Committee failed to act on a resolution sponsored by Senator Eugene McCarthy and reported from the Foreign Relations Committee which would have created a Committee on Intelligence Operations including representation from the Foreign Relations Committee. A result of this attempt, however, was that for several years thereafter, senior members of the Foreign Relations Committee were invited to participate in oversight meetings of the Armed Services Committee.

Subsequently, through an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, signed December 30, 1974, the committee was given jurisdiction over certain aspects of CIA activities. The new Sec. 662 added at that time to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, reads as follows:

Sec. 662. Limitation on Intelligence Activities.—(a) No funds appropriated under the authority of this or any other Act may be expended by or on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency for operations in foreign countries, other than

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activities intended solely for obtaining necessary intelligence, unless and until the President finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the United States and reports, in a timely fashion, a description and scope of such operation to the appropriate committees of the Congress, including the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply during military operations initiated by the United States under a declaration of war approved by the Congress or an exercise of powers by the President under the War Powers Resolution.

Arrangements were also made shortly thereafter for the committee to receive intelligence reports and summaries on a daily basis.

In the 94th Congress, the Senate, stirred by press disclosures of CIA domestic intelligence activities, created a Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, chaired by Senator Church. The Select Committee's investigations confirmed such activities and, upon its recommendations, the Senate, on May 19, 1976, established a Select Committee on Intelligence of 15 members, including two from the Foreign Relations Committee. The Select Committee's jurisdiction extends to the intelligence activities of the Department of State but legislation affecting such activities can be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the chairman's request for a period of no more than 90 days. Nor does the creation of the Select Committee restrict the authority of the Foreign Relations Committee to study and review intelligence matters otherwise within its jurisdiction. An interesting departure from the normal committee tenure is a provision that members' terms are limited to eight years. Currently, Senators Biden and Case represent the Foreign Relations Committee on the Select Committee.

Transfers of jurisdiction

With the informal acquiescence of the Senate there have been instances in which transfers of jurisdiction have taken place. For instance, in 1947 the respective chairmen of the Senate Banking and Currency and Foreign Relations Committees agreed that, notwithstanding the language of the Reorganization Act assigning to Foreign Relations jurisdiction over "international financial and monetary organization," the Banking and Currency Committee, having originally handled the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, would continue to consider legislation pertaining to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. In 1959, however, the Committee on Foreign Relations asserted its jurisdiction over these organizations and subsequently established ones such as the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the Asian Development Bank. Conversely, the St. Lawrence Seaway legislation initially referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations since agreement with a foreign nation was involved, in time became essentially domestic in nature and jurisdiction over seaway legislation has passed to the Public Works Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee reserving its jurisdiction over international aspects.

COMMITTEE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The principal areas of committee responsibilities can be broadly broken down as follows: (1) executive—recommending the advice and

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consent to treaties and nominations; (2) legislative—consideration of bills and resolutions; and (3) legislative oversight. There is, however, no hard and fast distinction between these activities since treaties, bills, and resolutions cannot be considered without exercising a degree of legislative oversight in the process.

The relative importance of these functions has varied from time to time. In the period following World War II, when treaties establishing the United Nations system and the mutual defense network were considered, the executive function was the most significant. Subsequently the major vehicle of foreign policy input by the committee was by legislation, particularly the annual foreign aid acts. More recently, the committee's emphasis has been on legislative oversight activities. As previously noted, these various functions are of necessity often intertwined and exercised concurrently.

Treaties and other international agreements

Treaties have constituted a large part of the committee's work. In recent Congresses the number of treaties submitted for approval has averaged over 30 per Congress.

During the postwar period, however, at the same time the number and importance of executive agreements has increased noticeably, leading to congressional action in this field which is summarized in a later subsection.

(1) Treaties

Senate responsibility for treaties stems directly from article II, section 2(2) of the Constitution, which states that the President "shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

The making of treaties involves a series of steps which generally include negotiation, signing, approval by the Senate, ratification by the President, deposit or exchange of ratifications with the other party (ies) to the treaty, and proclamation. Only upon the latter step does a treaty become legally binding upon the United States. The Senate is associated in this process only at the "advice and consent" to ratification stage. Contrary to popular impression, the Senate does not ratify treaties; the President ratifies treaties upon receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to this act.

While the emphasis historically has been on the "Consent" part of this clause, it should be noted that beginning in the immediate postwar period the committee has repeatedly stressed the "Advice" part and claimed a right to advise the President in the negotiation of treaties and the conduct of diplomacy. This interest has at times led to the formal adoption of Senate resolutions of advice, which are briefly discussed elsewhere.

In performing the consent function, the Senate has several options. Normally, the procedure for unconditional approval of a treaty is by adoption of a resolution of ratification which in the case of the nuclear test ban treaty reads as follows:

Be it resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, which was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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Reservations, understandings, amendments, etc.—The Senate may, and does, however, reject a treaty, in toto, or stipulate conditions in the form of amendments, reservations, understandings, declarations, statements, interpretations, or statements in committee reports.

As a practical matter, if the Senate attaches a "reservation" to its resolution of advice and consent, the inference is that the contractual relationship is being changed. However, if the Senate uses language of "understanding," the implication is that the contractual relationship is not being changed, only clarified.

Irrespective of what term is used to describe a condition imposed on a treaty, however, the view of the U.S. Government when it serves as a depository is that the *content* or *effect* of the statement is of prime importance. If, despite the designation, the executive branch believes that the condition has the actual character and effect of a reservation, it would be so treated and this would open the treaty to further negotiation.

A distinction should be made between an "amendment" and a "reservation." The difference between the two is that an amendment, if it is accepted by the President and the other party or parties to the treaty, changes it for all parties, whereas a reservation limits only the obligation of the United States under the treaty, although a reservation may, in fact, be of such significance as to lead other parties to file similar reservations or, indeed, to refuse to proceed with ratification of a treaty. It should be noted that the amendment process has fallen into disuse in post World War II years.

In summary, therefore, and in order of reverse importance so far as the effect on other parties is concerned, the Senate might take the following steps to make its views known or to qualify its consent to ratification of a treaty:

(1) The Senate may advise and consent to ratification but make its views known in the committee report. This would have no more nor less legal effect on the treaty than other negotiating background or than "legislative history" has on public laws.

(2) The Senate may include in its resolution language expressing its "understanding" or "interpretation." So long as this language does not substantively affect the terms of international obligations of the treaty, or relates solely to domestic matters, there would be no legal effect on the treaty. Under existing practice, however, the executive would communicate such understandings or interpretations to the other parties.

(3) The Senate may include in its resolution language expressing its "reservation." Normally reservation language would involve some change in the international obligations of the treaty and might affect its terms in such a significant manner as to require the executive to communicate the terms of the reservation to other parties to the treaty, thus enabling them to take such action as they feel appropriate, including reservations of their own or even refusal to proceed with the treaty.

(4) Finally, the Senate may "amend" the terms of the treaty itself. In this instance, there would be no question but that the treaty would need to be renegotiated.

Procedure.—Committee actions, including that of ordering a treaty favorably reported, require a majority vote of the members present and Sec. 133(d) of the Legislature Reorganization Act requires that a

majority of the committee must be "actually present." Senate action on reservations, understanding, interpretations, statements, or amendments requires a majority of those present and voting. Final adoption of the resolution of ratification, however, requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators, present and voting.

While there is no Senate rule requiring a rollcall vote on treaties, the practice of taking record votes was begun in 1953 after the press the previous year gave publicity to the fact that three noncontroversial consular conventions were approved by the Senate at a time when two Senators were present.¹ The requirement for a record vote was also a part of the Bricker amendment maneuvers and was adopted as a de facto practice to weaken support for the Bricker amendment.

Although generally there is a separate vote on each treaty, when a large number of similar treaties (fisheries, double taxation convention, customs treaties, etc.) is on the executive calendar it has become a practice to consider them either "en bloc"—that is, one vote on several resolutions of ratification—or to have a single vote, which, however, by unanimous consent is shown separately in the Record for each treaty. This latter technique has been used at times even in the case of dissimilar treaties; about which no controversy existed, in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

Unlike bills and resolutions, treaties are carried over from Congress to Congress in accordance with Rule XXXVII.2 of the Standing Rules of this Senate, which follows:

Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent adjournment of the session at which stage in which they were left at the final session of the same Congress at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

Once a treaty has been submitted to the Senate, it remains before the Senate until that body disposes of the treaty favorably or until the President requests its return to him and the Senate has authorized such return by resolution. Even treaties which have failed to receive the required two-thirds vote remain in the Senate unless withdrawn by the President.

The committee's treaty calendar is not necessarily an accurate reflection of the real task before the committee, since some treaties are submitted by the executive branch for other foreign policy considerations; i.e., lip service to an international organization or foreign government.

At the beginning of the 80th Congress in 1947, for instance, the committee had 24 treaties pending before it, dating as far back as 1923. At the request of the chairman, Senator Vandenberg, the administration reviewed the treaty calendar and requested the return of 10 of these treaties, which was granted. These reviews have continued to take place from time to time as the occasion demands.

Although for various reasons treaties sometimes pend before the committee for considerable periods, the great majority of treaties are promptly and favorably disposed of. In this connection, it has become the committees' practice to leave a treaty pending for a sufficient period of time to allow the public time to study the treaty and let the

¹ A discussion of this incident appears in A Note on Treaty Ratification by Carl Marcy in the American Political Science Review, vol. XLVII, No. 4, December 1953, p. 1180.

committee know of its views, if any, or desire to be heard on the treaty.

Very few treaties have been defeated in recent years. The last to be so, which is still pending, was an optional protocol to the law of the sea conventions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes (Executive N, 86th Cong., 1st sess.), which on May 20, 1960, received a 49-to-30 vote, not the required two-thirds vote. The only other treaties which failed of approval since the Versailles treaty in 1920 concerned U.S. adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was rejected on January 29, 1935, by a vote of 52 to 36, and the St. Lawrence Seaway, which was rejected on March 14, 1934, by a vote of 46 to 42. (The Seaway was subsequently authorized by Public Law 358, approved May 13, 1954.)

(2) *Other international agreements*

International agreements other than treaties—so-called executive agreements—have been used by Presidents since the earliest days of the Republic to handle the detailed, day-to-day, relations with other countries. Beginning with World War II the number and importance of such agreements burgeoned, leading to an increasing concern on the part of Congress about the constitutionality of commitments made in this manner. The loose use of the word "commitment" to justify overseas interventions finally led the Senate, on June 25, 1969 to adopt a statement of what it considered to be a "national commitment." The problem was explored in hearings and executive session consideration over a period beginning in 1967. These touched on such subjects among others as the 1940 destroyer-for-bases deal, the British-French-United States tripartite declaration of 1950 on the Middle East, the so-called contingency plan for Thailand, and base agreements.

It was the conclusion of the Foreign Relations Committee that "the executive has acquired virtual supremacy over the making as well as the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States." In the committee's view, "the restoration of constitutional balance in the making of foreign commitments is not only compatible with the requirements of efficiency but essential to the purpose of democracy." The Senate concurred in these views and resolved

That (1) a national commitment for the purpose of this resolution means the use of the Armed Forces of the United States on foreign territory, or a promise to assist a foreign country, government, or people by the use of the Armed Forces or financial resources of the United States, either immediately or upon the happening of certain events, and (2) it is the sense of the Senate that a national commitment by the United States results only from affirmative action taken by the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government by means of a treaty, statute, or concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress specifically providing for such commitment. (S. Res. 85, 91st Cong.)

One of the first concrete instances, after adoption of the National Commitments Resolution, to engage the committee's attention was the extension of the so-called Spanish base agreement on August 6, 1970. As the committee viewed it, this agreement contained an implicit commitment to defend Spain in the event of an attack, as well as substantial financial support for the Spanish Government. The committee felt strongly that the agreement partook of the nature of a treaty and

should be submitted to the Senate for advice and consent and so advised the State Department. The executive branch proceeded otherwise, however, and after a series of executive and public hearings in which the committee was assured that the agreement entailed no U.S. commitment to defend Spain, the Senate, on the committee's recommendation, adopted a resolution (S. Res. 469, 91st Cong., agreed to December 11, 1970) stating its sense that "nothing in the said agreement . . . shall be deemed to be a national commitment by the United States."

A similar step was taken on March 3, 1972 when the Senate adopted a resolution (S. Res. 214, 92d Cong.) proposed by Senator Case, the resolving clause of which stated "That any agreement with Portugal or Bahrain for military bases for foreign assistance should be submitted as a treaty to the Senate for advice and consent." This resolution carried no force of law and the executive branch did not submit the agreements.

In time, however, the Senate's expressions were taken into account and the renewal of the Spanish base agreement was submitted as a treaty in 1976.

The Case Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-403) addressed itself directly to executive agreements and provides—

The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Congress the text of any international agreement, other than a treaty, to which the United States is a party as soon as practicable after such agreement has entered into force with respect to the United States but in no event later than sixty days thereafter.

In the event such agreements are classified, they are to be transmitted instead to the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and International Relations of the House under an appropriate injunction of secrecy.

The committee viewed the Act as "a significant step toward redressing the imbalance between Congress and the executive in the making of foreign policy" . . . and "an effective means of dealing with the prior question of secrecy and of asserting the obligation of the executive to report its foreign commitments to Congress."

The main thrust of the War Powers Resolution of 1973 (P.L. 93-148) was to insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President be brought to bear on decisions involving the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities or in situations where imminent involvement in hostilities was indicated by circumstances. But it contained also a provision relating to treaties which was the product of the committee's postwar experience. Specifically, what was questioned was the Executive's past reinterpretation of treaty provisions so as to widen their scope beyond what was presented to the committee at the time it gave its approval. The mutual defense and security treaties (such as SEATO) were particularly at issue. Hence, Sec. 8(a) (2) of the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148, passed over the President's veto November 7, 1973) reads:

Authority to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations wherein involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances shall not be inferred . . . from any treaty heretofore or hereafter ratified unless such treaty is implemented by legislation specifically authorizing the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into such situations and stating that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

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Nominations

The committee's responsibility with respect to nominations, like that with respect to treaties, arises from article II, section 2, paragraph 2, of the Constitution previously cited.

Pursuant to this provision, the Senate refers to the committee nominations of officials to positions in the Department of State, ambassadors and ministers, representatives to international organizations, and officials to other positions established by laws which are within the jurisdiction of the committee. These include positions in the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, U.S. representatives in the various international banking institutions and advisory bodies to these agencies. Appointments, promotions, and designations of Foreign Service Officers, as well, are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and constitute the bulk, numerically, of the nominations handled. For instance, in the 93d Congress the committee handled 2,737 nominations of which 2,492 were career officers.

A detailed description of the confirmation requirements and processes, together with relevant case histories, is set forth in the committee print, "The Senate Role in Foreign Affairs Appointments."

Available committee records do not show the last time the Senate rejected a nomination within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee. It may have been in 1889 when "the Senate refused to confirm Benjamin Harrison's nomination of Murat Halstead, an Ohio journalist, as Minister to Germany, because of a series of articles he had written denouncing the purchase of Senate seats."¹ However, in more recent times, in the case of controversies some nominations have been withdrawn by the President, and others have simply not been acted on by the committee or the Senate, as, for instance the withdrawal in 1973 of the nomination of G. McMurtrie Godley to be an Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and the non-action in 1972 on the nomination of Howard P. Mace to be Ambassador to Sierra Leone and five others to be members of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's General Advisory Committee.

All nominations not confirmed or rejected by the end of a session lapse with the adjournment or recess of the Senate for more than 30 days unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The President has the power to issue recess appointments when he deems it desirable. Such recess appointments, however, have to be submitted to the Senate not later than 40 days after the commencement of the next session in order for the incumbent to continue to receive a salary (5 U.S.C. 5503).

The Committee on Foreign Relations has been continually interested in the caliber and qualifications of nominees. The rules adopted by the committee to govern its consideration of nominations, appear on p. 23.

On January 14, 1953, the committee adopted a rule requiring an FBI investigation of nominees prior to the submission of names to the Senate. Only twice has the question of committee access to the FBI files themselves come up. In the first case, that of Charles E. Bohlen in 1953, a subcommittee of two Senators reviewed a summary

¹ Harris, "The Advice and Consent of the Senate," p. 291. (See bibliography.)

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of the FBI file. In the second, that of Helmut Sonnefeldt in 1973, a staff member was authorized to review his security files.

On February 17, 1953, the committee adopted a 6-day rule, which calls for the passage of 6 calendar days after the receipt of a nomination by the Senate before the committee will consider the nomination. This rule has been waived occasionally, mainly in the case of career appointments, when the nominee was already abroad, in situations where an urgency to get the nominee to his post existed, or in the case of nominations received just before congressional adjournment.

At about the same time in 1953 the committee commenced the practice of examining the appointees to all important positions in Washington and abroad whenever possible. Prior to this time hearings, executive or open, were held on a nomination only when someone requested to be heard on the nomination, and not as a matter of regular procedure. The practice initiated in 1953 was acknowledged and further refined on July 30, 1957, when the committee adopted a motion "that from now on all nominees for ambassadorial and ministerial posts be heard in open session unless a majority of the committee decrees otherwise."

In 1972 the committee increased the number of nominations to be submitted to it by providing that the names of all persons granted the rank of ambassador be submitted for confirmation "except that the personal rank of ambassador or minister may be conferred by the President in connection with special missions for the President of an essentially limited and temporary nature of not exceeding six months."

The age-old question of political contributions by ambassadorial nominees was dealt with in the Department of State Authorization Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-126, signed October 18, 1973), Sec. 6 of that act provided:

Sec. 6. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, each person appointed by the President as ambassador or minister shall, at the time of his nomination, file with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report of contributions made by such person and by members of his immediate family during the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of his nomination and ending on the date of his nomination, which report shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such person, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths. As used in this section, the term "contribution" has the same meaning given such term by section 301(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, and the term "immediate family" means a person's spouse, and any child, parent, grandparent, brother, or sister of such person and the spouses of any of them.

The Act of 1974 added the further requirement that "The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall have printed in the Congressional Record each such report."

Subsequent amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 also provided for reporting campaign contributions and overlap to a certain degree those of the Foreign Relations Authorization Acts.

At present, the committee requires each nominee to file a signed statement prior to his confirmation hearing, covering the following areas: (1) Conflict of interest; (2) political contributions; (3) acceptance of the National Commitments Resolution (see p. 12); (4) compliance with committee requests to appear and testify; (5) willingness to answer all questions; and (6) compliance with the provision

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of law authorizing the nominee to express his personal views, opinions and recommendations.

Bills and resolutions

Since the document, "How a Bill Becomes a Law" issued periodically by Congress, describes the legislative process in detail, only a few aspects of it will be noted here.

Legislative matters are comprised of bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and resolutions. Bills and joint resolutions both become law upon signature by the President and therefore carry equal weight. The basic distinction between them is a matter of intent. Bills are the most widely used legislative vehicles; joint resolutions are used mainly for the approval of international agreements, membership in international organizations, and expressing views of both Houses of Congress that are meant to have the force of law. Concurrent and simple resolutions express the sense of the Congress in the former case and the sense of the Senate or the House in the latter case. They do not require signature by the President and therefore do not have the force of law. Since, however, by the same token, the President cannot veto concurrent or simple resolution, they have become vehicles for congressional disapproval of Presidential actions—the so-called legislative veto.

Simple resolutions, while in a sense the lowest form of congressional action, can at times carry considerable weight, such as the Connally and Fulbright resolutions of 1943 pledging U.S. participation in a post World War II international organization, the Vandenberg resolution of 1949 which presaged the formation of NATO, and the National Commitments Resolution of 1969 (see p. 12) which defined what the Senate will consider to be a commitment binding on the United States. In fact one Senate resolution was deemed to be so important as to have the nature of a treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption—the 1946 resolution by which the Senate advised the President to accept on behalf of the United States the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain matters. The use of Senate resolutions to advise the President, under the advice and consent clause of the Constitution, has become relatively widespread in the postwar period, as previously noted.

To give such advice the maximum weight possible, the committee has made it a practice to append a provision directing the Secretary of the Senate to transmit the resolution to the President for appropriate action and for a report on such action to the Senate within a specified time period.

The most important recurring legislative responsibilities of the committee are the annual authorization bills for the appropriations of funds for agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction—principally the State Department, United States Information Agency, Agency for International Development, Peace Corps, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Board for International Broadcasting. With the enactment of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, all standing committees are required to submit to the newly established Committee on the Budget, by March 15 each year, their estimates of the total amounts of new budget authority to be provided in such authorizing legislation, in order to enable the Senate, by May 15, to pass the first

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concurrent resolution on the Budget, setting levels of government spending and revenue for the fiscal year ahead. All authorizing legislation must also be reported to the Senate by the same date. Any money-carrying bills reported after May 15 are subject to a point of order unless a waiver is obtained by the adoption of a resolution by the Senate. These new procedures, which went fully into effect in 1976, are designed to give the Congress a better overview of the expected outlays and also revenues for the upcoming fiscal year. They have also affected the committee's scheduling of legislation and other matters to give early priority to the so-called money bills.

Committee procedures with respect to bills, joint, concurrent and simple resolutions are the same.

The committee files written reports on the matters it sends to the Senate with the exception of some printing and administrative resolutions and nominations, although on occasions it also has submitted written reports on those. Sometimes reports are accompanied by minority or individual views. Occasionally the committee has filed adverse reports, recommending that a measure not be adopted. Senate Resolution 116, by Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, would have expressed the sense of the Senate that prior to any conference between heads of state (referring to the proposed Geneva Summit Conference in 1955), the Secretary of State should secure the agreement of other parties at the Conference that one of the subjects for discussion should be the present and future status of the nations of Eastern Europe and Asia then under Communist control. The committee's adverse finding was sustained by the Senate on June 22, 1955, by a vote of 4 to 77. The most recent instances of adverse committee reports were on a bill establishing a Foreign Service Scholarship program in 1971, a bill to establish an International Commerce Service in 1974, and bills extending U.S. jurisdiction over the fisheries zone to 200 miles in 1974 and 1975. In the latter case, as well as some others, the Senate did not sustain the committee's adverse finding.

As a general rule, however, measures of which the committee does not approve are either tabled, held over, or postponed without any written explanation.

The committee has also on rare occasions reported a measure without recommendation; such as: the first International Wheat Agreement in 1948, a St. Lawrence Seaway bill in 1952; in 1965 H.R. 30, a bill authorizing U.S. participation in a cultural and trade center in Florida; and in 1968, an amendment to the Agriculture Act of 1956 relating to long-staple cotton, which was subsequently pocket-vetoed.

Legislative oversight activities

The Committee on Foreign Relations, along with other standing committees, is specifically charged with exercising legislative oversight by Sec. 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, as amended, which reads as follows:

(2 U.S.C. 190d)

Sec. 136. (a) In order to assist the Congress in—

- (1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and
- (2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

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each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Congress. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year beginning on or after January 1, 1973, each standing committee of the Senate shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, and each standing committee of the House shall submit, not later than January 2, to the House, a report on the activities of that committee under this section during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

It has already been noted that in recent years the committee's legislative oversight activities have burgeoned. This has resulted from a variety of factors—the increasing number of programs within the committee's jurisdiction, the numerous provisions in laws requiring the submission of determinations and reports, the transmittal of executive agreements as of 1973 and of budget rescissions and deferrals as of 1975, the notifications of proposed arms sales and arms transfers, reporting under the War Powers Act, submission of arms control import statements, and other factors.

A few statistics will serve to illustrate this growth. During the 92d Congress 83 communications from the executive branch in the foreign affairs area were received by the Senate and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. This number increased to 184 in the 93d Congress and has reached 193 by June 1, 1975, during the 94th Congress. During the 92d Congress, 85 executive agreements (not including classified agreements) were referred to the committee; during the 93d this number jumped to 396 and as of June 1, 1976, had already reached 406 during the 94th Congress. Thirty-one messages advising of budget rescissions and deferrals had been received by June 1, 1976 during the 94th Congress as against none the previous Congresses. Finally, in the 94th Congress, as of June 1, 1976, the committee had received over 250 reports required by provisions of various laws.

The committee is responsible for having this mass of material analyzed and for proposing remedial action where deemed necessary. Such action can take the form of amendments to existing laws or legislative vetoes by concurrent resolution, as is provided for in such laws as the Foreign Military Sales Act, the War Powers Resolution, and the Congressional Budget Act. This area of committee operations is largely invisible since only when some question is raised about an executive branch proposal does public action result, as for instance over the projected sale of Hawk missiles to Jordan and of Airborne Warning Aircraft to NATO in 1976.

The committee has developed varying techniques in exercising legislative oversight: day-to-day personal contacts with administration officials; correspondence with officials growing out of difficulties brought to the committee's attention by the public or Government employees (a collection of such correspondence relating to the State Department was published in 1960 under the title "Administration of the Department of State" and supplemented in 1962); on-the-spot inspec-

tions abroad by committee members or staff (generally followed by reports, either printed or confidential, to the committee); special short-term studies of foreign policy problems (such as the investigation of events relating to the summit conference in 1969, of East-West trade policy and of the Dominican Republic intervention in 1965); public hearings on proposals such as nuclear reactor sales to South Africa in 1976; and the establishment of special subcommittees to study in depth a particular area, problem, or program. Activities of legislative oversight subcommittees are described elsewhere.

Contacts with administration officials can be formal or informal and normally take place at all levels throughout the year. It is customary for the Secretary of State to launch this process at the beginning of a year by giving the committee a world review soon after the Congress convenes. It is also customary for him to appear before the committee before and after important international conferences or trips. Heads of other departments, officers of the Armed Forces, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and American ambassadors on Washington visits appear likewise on problems within their areas of responsibilities either before the full committee or the appropriate subcommittee.

Travel by committee members and staff also serve the oversight function. Indeed committee members are encouraged to visit other countries and to meet with government officials and other leaders in those countries in order to evaluate the effectiveness of United States overseas programs and meet their legislative oversight responsibilities. Members and staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations are required to report their findings to the Committee (see Rules p. 22) and these reports are frequently printed as committee documents.

The official travel expenses of members of the committee and staff are paid either from the contingent fund of the Senate or by the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies which are available to appropriate committees of the Congress engaged in carrying out their duties under the Legislative Reorganization Act. In accordance with Sec. 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and 22 U.S.C. 1754 (b), as amended, each Senator and committee staff member who uses funds is required to submit an itemized report showing the amounts expended and the purposes for which expended. Such reports are open to public inspection.

Also in the line of legislative oversight, as well as advising the Executive, Senators and Representatives have been appointed to delegations, or as congressional advisers, to international conferences. This practice began as early as 1814, when President Madison appointed Senator Thomas F. Bayard and Congressman Henry Clay as two of the five members of the Peace Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent. It has become more marked during the last 20 years, beginning with the appointments of Senators Connally and Vandenberg and Representatives Bloom and Eaton to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945.

It is now customary practice for the State Department to ask the Presiding Officer of the Senate to designate Senators to attend important international conferences, such as for instance the periodic

Law of the Sea Conferences, The World Food and the World Population Conferences of 1974, the United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development, and the Geneva Conferences of the Committee on Disarmament.

Most international organizations also have annual or biennial meetings of their membership and it has become customary also to include Members of Congress in the U.S. delegations to those sessions as observers or advisers, when deemed desirable. For instance, a few years after the United Nations came into being an informal arrangement was made between the House, Senate, and the Department of State whereby in non-election years, two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (now the House International Relations Committee) would be on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, and in election years, two Senators, generally members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not up for reelection, would be U.S. representatives. The Senators serving on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly have been as follows:

- 1946—Senators Connally and Vandenberg.
- 1947—Senators Vandenberg and Connally.
- 1950—Senators Sparkman and Lodge.
- 1952—Senators Green and Wiley.
- 1954—Senators (H. Alexander) Smith and Fulbright.
- 1956—Senators Humphrey and Knowland.
- 1958—Senators Mansfield and Hickenlooper.
- 1960—Senators Morse and Aiken.
- 1962—Senators Gore and Allott.
- 1964—Senators (Russell B.) Long and Carlson.
- 1966—Senators Church and (Clifford P.) Case.
- 1968—Senators Symington and Cooper.
- 1970—Senators Pell and Javits.
- 1972—Senators McGee and Pearson.
- 1974—Senators Symington and Percy.
- 1976—Senators McGovern and Baker.

Interparliamentary activities

Interparliamentary activities concern and involve the entire Congress. For instance, every Member of Congress is *ipso facto* a member of the Interparliamentary Union. Legislation authorizing the participation in such activities, however, has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and it is, therefore, more directly responsible and involved than other committees. Moreover, as the principal committee dealing with international relations, the committee has taken an active interest in assuring adequate preparation and representation at the various interparliamentary meetings.

In addition, Public Law 86-42 and Public Law 86-420, which authorize participation in the Canada-United States and the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Groups, respectively, include the provision that not less than four of the 12 Senators appointed by the President of the Senate to participate in such meetings be from the Foreign Relations Committee. And in 1975, an amendment to the Act authorizing U.S. participation in the Interparliamentary Union specified that no less than two of the delegates shall be members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The oldest formally organized interparliamentary body is the Interparliamentary Union, to which all nations with national parliamentary bodies may apply for membership. The Congress has participated in the Union since its establishment in 1889. Current legislative authority for such participation dates from 1935.

The next oldest group with which the U.S. Congress has been associated is the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, formed as the Empire Parliamentary Association in 1911. Although the Congress is, of course, not a member of this organization, the association has made it a practice to invite Congress to participate in that portion of its annual meetings devoted to a discussion of international issues. These invitations have generally been accepted by the Senate and Senate resolutions have been passed to authorize participation.

U.S. participation in the North Atlantic Assembly, formerly the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, was authorized in 1956 on a permanent basis. The law provides for the appointment of not to exceed 18 Members of the Congress (nine from each House) to each conference (Public Law 889, 84th Cong.).

The Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group is an outgrowth of discussions in 1959 between United States and Canadian legislators authorized by Senate Resolution 359 in 1958. Following these initial discussions, participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada was authorized on a permanent basis by Public Law 86-42, enacted in 1959. The appointment each year of not to exceed 12 Senators and 12 Representatives is authorized for this purpose. The participating countries alternate in acting as host to the conferences.

To balance the arrangement with its northern neighbor, the U.S. Congress in 1960 approved similar participation in a Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group by Public Law 86-420.

In addition to the formal or regular meetings of the above-described organizations, there are other contacts on informal or irregular bases. For instance, the Council of Europe has occasionally invited Members of Congress to meet with it. Likewise, it has become customary for a small congressional group to meet most years with a similar group from the British Parliament. In 1974, also, the Congress entertained a parliamentary delegation from the Soviet Union. Additional bilateral exchanges have been suggested by certain countries and invitations for congressional visits have been received from others. In 1965, for the first time, the Senate, at the recommendation of the committee, adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to respond, for the duration of the 89th Congress, to invitations officially received from foreign governmental or parliamentary bodies by naming official Senate delegates to accept such invitations and providing for the payment of expenses of such delegations, not to exceed \$25,000 per delegation. Similar resolutions covering the 90th Congress (S. Res. 115) and the 91st Congress (S. Res. 65) were passed by the Senate on May 19, 1967, and February 17, 1969, respectively. After a lapse of 5 years, this authority was renewed in 1975 (S. Res. 86, agreed to February 24, 1975) and the financial ceiling raised to \$35,000 per delegation.

To deal with the reverse flow of official visitors to the United States, the Senate on March 6, 1958 agreed to S. Res. 259, which

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provided \$5,000 "to provide assistance to Members of the Senate in the discharge of their responsibilities in connection with visiting foreign dignitaries, and for other purposes."

In March 1975, the amount was raised to \$10,000 to cover the cost of inflation, the increase in the number of visitors, and to include officials of Intergovernmental Organizations in addition to foreign government officials. In June 1976 this sum was further raised to \$15,000 in view of the large bicentennial influx of foreign dignitaries.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Up to the time of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Committee on Foreign Relations had no formal rules of procedure additional to those contained in the earlier Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The new act, however, provides that all committees, standing, select, or special, shall adopt such rules and publish them in the Congressional Record no later than March 1 of each year (Sec. 133B).

The most recent rules were printed in the Congressional Record of February 24, 1976, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Adopted February 18, 1976 and amended May 20, 1976)

COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS¹

1. The regular meeting day of the Committee on Foreign Relations for the transaction of Committee business shall be on Tuesday of each week, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman. All meetings shall be open unless the Chairman and the ranking minority member determine otherwise. A closed meeting may be opened by a majority vote of the Committee.

2. Six members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting Committee business.

3. Proxy voting will be permitted on all matters, except that no measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a majority of the Committee were actually present.

4. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or the chairman of any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to fix the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

5. Except when funds have been specifically made available by the Senate for a subcommittee purpose, no subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall hold hearings involving reporting expenses without prior approval of the chairman of the full Committee or by decision of the full Committee.

6. Unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate Resolution, subcommittees shall be created by majority vote of the Committee and shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs, and policies as the Committee directs. The funds for the subcommittees shall be made specifically available by the Senate.

7. Each Member of the Committee may designate a member of his personal staff for whom such Member assumes personal responsibility who may be present at executive meeting of the Committee: *Provided*, That such staff member holds a Top Secret security clearance; *Provided further*, That the Committee by majority vote or the Chairman may limit such attendance at specified meetings.²

COMMITTEE TRAVEL

1. No member of the Committee on Foreign Relations or staff shall travel abroad on Committee business unless specifically authorized by the Chairman.

¹ Committee rules with regard to open and closed meetings have been superseded by S. Res. 9, agreed to Nov. 5, 1975.

² See also S. Res. 60, agreed to June 12, 1975.

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who is required by law to approve vouchers and report expenditures of foreign currencies, and the ranking minority member. Requests for authorization of such travel shall state the purpose and when completed, a full report shall be filed with the Committee.

2. A member of the personal staff of a member of the Committee may travel with that member with the approval of the Chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee. During such travel, the personal staff member shall be considered to be an employee of the Committee.

3. When the Chairman and the ranking minority member approve the foreign travel of a member of the staff of the Committee not accompanying a member of the Committee, all members of the Committee are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its extent, nature, and purpose. The report referred to in the first paragraph of this section shall be furnished to all members of the Committee and shall not be otherwise disseminated without the express authorization of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS

1. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, the Committee on Foreign Relations shall not consider any nomination until six days after it has been formally submitted to the Senate.

2. Nominees for any post who are invited to appear before the Committee shall be heard in public session, unless a majority of the Committee decrees otherwise.

3. No nomination shall be reported to the Senate unless the nominee has been accorded security clearance on the basis of a full field investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, in appropriate cases, has filed a confidential financial statement with the Committee.

TRANSCRIPTS

1. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall keep verbatim transcripts of all Committee and subcommittee meetings and such transcripts shall remain in the custody of the full Committee, unless a majority of the Committee decides otherwise.

WITNESSES

1. The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

2. If the Chairman so determines, the oral presentation of witnesses shall be limited to ten minutes. However, written statements of reasonable length may be submitted by witnesses and other interested persons who are unable to testify in person.

TRANSCRIPT REGULATIONS

1. Maintenance and security of classified transcripts.

a. The chief clerk of the Committee shall have responsibility for the maintenance and security of the classified transcripts.

b. A record shall be maintained of each use of the classified transcripts.

c. Classified transcripts shall be kept in locked combination safes in the Committee offices except when in active use by authorized persons. They must never be left unattended and must be returned to the chief clerk promptly when no longer needed.

d. Classified transcripts shall be permitted to leave the Committee offices only in the possession of authorized persons. Delivery and return shall be made only by authorized persons. They shall not be permitted to leave the city or the country, unless adequate assurances are made to the Chairman for their security.

e. Transcripts classified secret or higher shall not be permitted to leave the Committee offices.

f. Extreme care should be exercised to avoid taking notes or quotes from classified transcripts. Their contents must not be divulged to any unauthorized person.

2. Persons authorized to use classified transcripts.

a. Members and staff of the Committee, in the committee rooms, or, by permission of the Chairman, in their offices.

b. Senators not members of the Committee, in the Committee's Capitol office, by permission of the Chairman.

c. Members of the executive departments in the departments, or, in the Committee's Capitol office, by permission of the Chairman.

3. Declassification of executive transcripts and other executive records.

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Executive transcripts and other executive records of the Committee shall be released to the National Archives and Records Service for unclassified use in accordance with the policies of that Agency: *Provided*, That no such transcripts or other executive records shall be declassified within a period of 12 years except by majority vote of the Committee and with the permission of surviving members of the Committee at the time such transcripts or records were made and with the permission of the Executive Department, if any, concerned; and *Provided further*, That after 12 years from the date such transcripts or records were made, they shall be declassified unless the Committee by majority vote shall decide otherwise.

REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL—OTHER THAN TRANSCRIPTS

Receipt and distribution of classified material.

1. All classified material received or originated by the Committee shall be kept in at the Committee's offices in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and except for material classified as "Top Secret" shall be filed in the Dirksen Senate Building offices for Committee use and safekeeping.

2. Each such piece of classified material received or originated shall be card indexed and serially numbered, and where requiring onward distribution shall be distributed by means of an attached indexed form approved by the Chairman. If such material is to be distributed outside the Committee offices, it shall, in addition to the attached form, be accompanied also by an approved signature sheet to show onward receipt.

3. Distribution of classified material among offices shall be by Committee members or staff only. All classified material sent to members' offices, and that distributed within the working offices of the Committee, shall be returned to Room 4223, Dirksen Senate Office Building. No classified material is to be removed from the offices of the members or of the Committee without permission of the Chairman. Such classified material will be afforded safe handling and safe storage at all times.

4. Material classified "Top Secret," after being indexed and numbered, shall be sent to the Committee's Capitol office for use by the members and staff in that office only.

5. The Chief of Staff is authorized to make such staff regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of these regulations.

STAFF REGULATIONS

The Committee recommends that the following concepts serve to guide the staff in its activities:

1. The staff works for the Committee as a whole, under the general supervision of the Chairman of the Committee, and the immediate direction of the Chief of Staff.

2. Any member of the Committee should feel free to call upon the staff at any time for assistance in connection with Committee business. Members of the Senate not members of the Committee who call upon the staff for assistance from time to time should be given assistance subject to the overriding responsibility of the staff to the Committee.

3. The staff—as, indeed, the Committee's—primary responsibility is with respect to bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations.

4. The staff and the Committee also have a responsibility under section 186 of the Legislative Reorganization Act which provides that ". . . each standing Committee . . . shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee." In the case of foreign relations, there is an additional responsibility deriving from the advice and consent clause of the Constitution. By the same token there are limitations deriving from the President's special constitutional position in regard to foreign relations.

5. In addition to carrying out assignments from the Committee and its individual members, the staff should feel free to originate suggestions for Committee or subcommittee consideration, making it clear in every case that the decision lies with the Committee or subcommittee concerned. The staff should also be free to make suggestions to individual members regarding matters of special interest to such members.

It is part of the staff's duty to keep itself as well informed as possible in regard to developments affecting foreign relations and in regard to the administra-

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tion of foreign programs of the United States. Significant trends or developments which might otherwise escape notice should be called to the attention of the Committee, or of individual Senators with particular interests.

6. In carrying out the responsibilities in paragraph 5, the staff should bear in mind the workload of Senators and attempt not to deal in trivia but to limit itself to broad questions of basic policy or specific matters which point up a question of basic policy.

7. The staff should pay due regard to the constitutional separation of powers between the Senate and the executive branch. It should, therefore, try to help the committee bring to bear an independent, objective, judgment of proposals to the executive branch and when appropriate to originate sound proposals of its own. At the same time, the staff must avoid impinging upon the constitutional prerogatives of the executive branch in the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs.

8. In those instances when Committee action requires the expression of minority views, the staff shall assist the minority as fully as the majority to the end that all points of view may be fully considered by members of the Committee and of the Senate. The staff must bear in mind that under our constitutional system it is the responsibility of the elected Members of the Senate to determine legislative issues in the light of as full and fair a presentation of the facts as the staff may be able to obtain.

9. The staff should regard its relationship to the Committee as a privileged one, in the nature of the relationship of a lawyer to a client. In order to protect this relationship and the mutual confidence which must prevail if the Committee-staff relationship is to be a satisfactory and fruitful one, the following criteria are suggested:

a. The staff must be completely nonpartisan and responsible only to the Committee. Staff members should be hired and fired by the Committee solely on the basis of merit and without regard to political considerations.

b. Members of the staff must not be identified with any special interest group in the field of foreign relations or allow their names to be used by any such group.

c. Members of the staff must not accept public speaking engagements or write for publication in the field of foreign relations without specific advance permission from the Chief of Staff, or in his case, from the Chairman and the ranking minority member. In any event, such public statements should avoid the expression of personal views and should not contain predictions of future, or interpretations of past, Committee action.

d. The staff must in no circumstances discuss with anyone the proceedings of the Committee in executive session or conversations with individual Senators without specific advance permission from the Committee or the Senator concerned.

PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

In addition to the foregoing, the Committee on Foreign Relations is governed by the standing rules of the Senate and the rules and procedures set forth in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended.¹

These rules speak for themselves. It should be noted that attendance of members at committee meetings is voluntary and not compulsory.

Meetings and hearings

The regular weekly meeting of the committee is on Tuesday morning at 10:00. However, at the call of the chairman, meetings can be held at other times. During consideration of important and complex measures, it is not unusual for the committee to meet daily, both mornings and afternoons, the Senate permitting. Under normal circumstances, it is a routine courtesy to give standing committees permission to meet while the Senate is in session. Thus, for example, the committee and its subcommittees were able to meet in the neighborhood of 330 times during the 93d Congress and 311 times in the 94th Congress, as of June 1, 1976.

Meetings and agenda are initiated by the chairman with the advice of members. Members have the right to suggest meetings on particular

¹ For relevant provisions, see Appendix IV.

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subjects and that certain bills and resolutions be placed on the agenda or scheduled for hearings.

In accordance with Senate rules (S. Res. 9, adopted November 7, 1975), all meetings are open to the public, except when the committee, by majority votes, decides otherwise. Because of the sensitive nature of certain of the information required by the committee, some hearings are voted to be closed to the public. Briefings by the Secretary of State on negotiations in process often fall into that category.

Hearings are held by the committee whenever the measure being considered warrants it, and usually whenever the committee has received requests from persons wishing to testify on the item in question. It is the practice of the committee to hear all American citizens asking to be heard with respect to legislation. Foreign nationals with special expertise are heard occasionally in oversight hearings. The committee does not hear officials of foreign governments or international organizations. It is also the practice of the committee on legislative matters not to invite non-Government witnesses to testify and to pay their expenses. Only in rare cases has the committee deviated from this practice, as during the nuclear test ban treaty hearings in 1963 and the Vietnam supplemental authorization in 1966. Witnesses appearing under subpoena, as during hearings on the Foreign Agents Registration Act and in the course of hearings by the Multinational Corporations Subcommittee, are always reimbursed. In the case of hearings conducted in the exercise of legislative oversight, such as, for instance, the hearings on mainland China and on NATO in 1966, U.S. responsibilities in world affairs and on national commitments in 1967, the nature of revolutions in 1968, strategic and foreign policy implications of ABM systems in 1969, U.S. relations with Communist countries in 1974, detente in 1974, the United Nations in 1975 and 1976, and a number of others, it has become usual for the committee to invite expert witnesses at the committee's expense.

If there are numerous witnesses to be heard on a particular bill or treaty, the committee may limit the oral presentation of witnesses to 10 minutes. Government witnesses are not, as a rule, so limited. At other times the committee may adopt a 10-minute rule for questioning witnesses by its own members so as to give every Senator an equal chance at examining a witness. On certain occasions, the committee has also set a time limit on the period during which requests to be heard will be accepted by the committee. Written statements, such as those submitted by witnesses limited in their oral presentation or by those unable to attend on a particular day, are printed in the hearings, if of reasonable length and if received within a reasonable period after the hearings. All major hearings as well as many of the others are printed by the committee. However, it has become the practice of the committee, for reasons of economy, not to print all hearings, especially on nominations. In many cases, brief hearings or principal witness statements are printed in the appendix to the committee's report on the measure under consideration; in all cases, the typed transcript of public proceedings is available to the public to read in the committee offices.

Measures which seem to raise no controversial questions and in which there is little or no public interest are frequently considered by the committee at its regular Tuesday meeting. Sometimes a Government witness may be present to make an explanatory statement, which

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is then printed in the committee's report. The transcripts of these markup sessions are usually not printed but are also available for reading.

Beginning in the fall of 1973, the committee began a pioneering project of publishing its hitherto classified executive sessions starting with the 80th Congress in 1947, when, pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, verbatim records of committee meetings started to be made. This so-called historical series has become a continuing activity, complementing the Department of State's collection of diplomatic papers in the Foreign Relations of the United States series with a record of congressional action and views.

SUBCOMMITTEES

It is the tradition of the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider legislation, resolutions, treaties, and nominations in the full committee on the theory that most questions of foreign relations are not divisible by geographic or substantive matter. A major exception was made in 1975 with the creation of the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance which was given jurisdiction over all foreign aid and international financial institution legislation.

Standing, temporary, or ad hoc, and oversight subcommittees have been utilized by the committee at various times. Subcommittees are appointed by majority vote of the committee, unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate resolution.

Standing subcommittees

From 1950 to 1975, the Committee on Foreign Relations maintained a series of consultative subcommittees, corresponding to the organization of the Department of State to a greater or lesser degree at various times.

The consultative subcommittee system was designed to foster more extensive consultations between the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and officers of the Department of State and to undertake independent studies in areas of special committee interest. Since World War II the U.S. role in the world thrust new and important responsibilities upon the Congress. Moreover, the problems which confront the United States in various parts of the world increased tremendously in number and complexity. This meant that a degree of specialization in the work of the Committee on Foreign Relations became desirable. By organizing along subcommittee lines it was possible for the members to keep abreast of the more important developments within each of the geographic and substantive areas of concern in the conduct of foreign policy.

While the word "consultative" has been dropped from the subcommittee system the role of the subcommittees in developing specialized information has continued much the same.

During the 94th Congress, the subcommittee structure was the following:

European Affairs.—Senators Sparkman (chairman), Symington, Pell, Biden, Casa, Javits, and Pearson.

This subcommittee deals with the continent of Europe, from Spain to the Soviet Union including Greece and Turkey. Problems relating to the United Kingdom, Greenland, Iceland, and the polar regions are embraced in this area.

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Far Eastern Affairs.—Senators Mansfield (chairman), McGovern, Clark, Scott, Percy, and Griffin.

The geographic scope of interest of this subcommittee extends from China and Korea to Burma, inclusive, on the mainland of Asia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, Oceania, and the South Pacific islands. On trusteeship matters it has a related interest with the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements.

Multinational Corporations.—Senators Church (chairman), Symington, Clark, Percy, and Pearson.

This subcommittee was created in 1972 to undertake an in-depth study over a period of 3-4 years of the role of multinational corporations and their relationship to the foreign policy of the United States.

Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements.—Senators Symington (chairman), Pell, McGee, McGovern, Humphrey, Clark, Biden, Javits and Case.

This subcommittee deals with matters pertaining to the control and reduction of armaments, suspension of nuclear tests, nonproliferation, and related subjects such as the SALT talks. It also has within its purview the work of the United Nations and other international organizations, except for multilateral economic assistance programs which are considered by the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance.

Oceans and International Environment.—Senators Pell (chairman), Biden, and Griffin.

This subcommittee is concerned with the problems and activities involving the use, development, and exploration of ocean space and the international environment, as well as international marine affairs generally.

Western Hemisphere Affairs.—Senators McGee (chairman), Mansfield, Symington, Pell, Humphrey, Javits, and Percy.

The geographic scope of interest of this subcommittee extends from the Arctic Ocean to Tierra del Fuego and includes the Caribbean except for French and Dutch territories.

The problems which are of its concern are, among others, relations with the American nations, including Canada, boundary matters, the implementation of various treaties and conventions, economic relations, the security of the Western Hemisphere and the Organization of American States.

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.—Senators McGovern (chairman), McGee, Humphrey, Clark, Percy, and Pearson.

The area of concern to this subcommittee extends from Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka across North Africa to Morocco. It embraces also the Arab States and Israel.

This subcommittee deals with the problems of south Asia, the Middle East, and the relationships between Israel and the Arab States, problems of economic development, and the general security of the Middle East, the south Asian and Mediterranean areas.

Foreign assistance.—Senators Humphrey (chairman), Church, McGee, McGovern, Case, Javits, and Scott.

This subcommittee has jurisdiction over all foreign economic and military assistance programs of the United States, as well as foreign military sales programs, and including United States participation in multilateral assistance programs and international lending institutions.

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African Affairs.—Senators Clark (chairman), McGee, Humphrey, Biden, Pearson, Griffin, and Percy.

This subcommittee has responsibility corresponding to the Bureau of African Affairs in the Department of State.

The subcommittee considers all matters and problems relating to both the dependent and the independent areas of Africa, with the exception of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt to Morocco, which are under the Near East and South Asian subcommittee.

As before, the chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

Two points should be noted about the subcommittees. They are listed in the order of seniority, within the Foreign Relations Committee, of the subcommittee chairman. And, since it has been the practice to follow the preferences of committee members with respect to subcommittee assignments not only varying sizes of subcommittees but also differing ratios between the majority and minority have resulted.

Activities of the subcommittees vary depending on several factors. During the 94th Congress a wide range of problem areas and issues were given in-depth examination, as for instance—

Law of the Sea Conferences, various 200-mile protective zone proposals, fisheries matters, by the Ocean and International Environment Subcommittee;

Relationships with Latin America generally, and earthquake relief activities in Guatemala specifically by the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee;

Nonproliferation issues, progress of SALT, the ABM protocol, and nuclear technology transfer by the Arms Control, International Organizations and Security Agreements Subcommittee;

Southern Africa, especially Mozambique, Rhodesia, Angola and Namibia, by the African Affairs Subcommittee; and

The Middle East, with special reference to the Arab-Israeli dispute, and the situation in Lebanon, by the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia.

The specialized activities of the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations and the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance are described below.

Except for the practice noted above, that legislation is considered by full committee there is no rule as to whether a matter is considered by the full committee or a subcommittee.

Study or oversight subcommittees

On occasion, when the Committee on Foreign Relations decided on a major oversight undertaking, requiring more staff and funds than available under its ordinary budget, the committee has sought special authority and funds for the conduct of such studies. The first such study authorized by the Senate after passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was a study of overseas information programs of the United States in 1952 (S. Res. 74, 82d Cong.) which ended in 1954. This study set the pattern for most of the subsequent studies during the 1950's namely studies of the United Nations Charter (S. Res. 126, 1953), of the technical assistance program (S. Res. 214, 1954), of disarmament issues (S. Res. 93, 1955), of foreign assistance programs (S. Res. 285, 1956), and U.S. foreign policy (S. Res. 336,

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1958). A subcommittee was appointed to conduct the study or oversight and included noncommittee members as well as committee members. The procedure generally was to collect and publish relevant documents; problem areas were explored in staff studies; questionnaires were sent to groups having special knowledge of the subject matter (American businessmen and reporters overseas, ambassadors, or retired Foreign Service officers); on the spot surveys were made overseas; hearings were held on the accumulated data; and a final report was submitted to the Senate, giving the subcommittee's recommendations and conclusions.

More recent exercises of this sort have been to study nondiplomatic activities of representatives of foreign governments in the United States, U.S. security agreements and commitments abroad, multinational corporations, and foreign assistance. It is worth noting that in several instances standing subcommittees have continued the functions of the special oversight or study subcommittees after the latter ceased to exist. It is also worth noting a greater reliance on independent staff surveys abroad in connection with the latter undertakings of this nature.

It has become the practice in recent years to authorize such activities by a single funding resolution for inquires and investigations covering both full committees and subcommittee activities rather than separately authorizing each subcommittee activity. An example of such annual authorizing resolution appears on p. 53.

Since all of the above study and oversight activity has at its heart a legislative purpose, a great many laws and amendments to laws have resulted from it.

Ad hoc subcommittees

These for many years were the only kind of subcommittees appointed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. They were normally authorized to consider only one item or a related group of items, such as, for example, a series of double taxation conventions or broadcasting agreements. As the committee began more and more to consider treaties and legislation as a whole, the appointment of ad hoc subcommittees decreased. No such subcommittees were appointed between 1959, when one was set up to consider certain broadcasting agreements, and 1965, when three ad hoc subcommittees were appointed to handle certain international organization matters, claims legislation, and double tax conventions. In 1967 four additional ad hoc subcommittees were set up to consider customs and maritime matters, human rights conventions, deployment of U.S. troops in Europe, and a Foreign Service Information corps. Since then, similar subcommittees have gone into passport matters, the International Grains Agreement, the Genocide Convention, and the International Wheat Agreement, 1971.

Ad hoc subcommittees cease to exist the moment the matters referred to them are disposed of or upon adjournment of Congress.

STAFF

The following provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, are applicable to the committee staff.

COMMITTEE STAFFS (2 U.S.C. 72a)

SEC. 202. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is authorized to appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than six professional staff members in addition to the clerical staffs. Such professional staff members shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of such committee as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so request, two of such professional staff members may be selected for appointment by majority vote of the minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff members so selected. A staff member or members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be assigned to such committee business as such minority members deem advisable. Services of professional staff members appointed by majority vote of the committee may be terminated by a majority vote of the committee and services of professional staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee when a majority of such minority members so request. Professional staff members authorized by this subsection shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions. Such professional staff members shall not engage in any work other than committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

(c) The clerical staff of each standing committee of the Senate (other than the Committee on Appropriations), which shall be appointed by a majority vote of the committee, shall consist of not more than six clerks to be attached to the office of the chairman, to the ranking minority member, and to the professional staff, as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so requests, one of the members of the clerical staff may be selected for appointment by majority vote of such minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff members so selected. The clerical staff shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work, both for the committee staff and for the chairman and ranking minority member on matters related to committee work, except that if a member of the clerical staff is appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee, such clerical staff member shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work for the minority members of the committee and for any members of the committee staff appointed under subsection (a) pursuant to request by such minority members, on matters related to committee work. Services of clerical staff members appointed by majority vote of the committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee and services of clerical staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee when a majority of such minority members so request.

(f) No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate or the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

(g) In any case in which a request for the appointment of a minority staff member under subsection (a) or subsection (c) is made at any time when no vacancy exists to which the appointment requested may be made—

(1) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subsection (a) may serve in addition to any other professional staff members authorized by such subsection and may be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until such time as such a vacancy occurs, at which time such person shall be considered to have been appointed to such vacancy; and

(2) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subsection (c) may serve in addition to any other clerical staff members authorized by such subsection and may be paid, until otherwise provided, from the contingent fund of the Senate.

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(h) Staff members appointed pursuant to a request by minority members of a committee under subsection (a) or subsection (c), and staff members appointed to assist minority members of subcommittees pursuant to authority of Senate resolution, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of salary rates, the assignment of facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

(1) Each standing committee of the Senate or House of Representatives is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, or the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds of the respective Houses pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purpose, approved by such respective Houses, to procure the temporary services (not in excess of one year) or intermittent services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof, to make studies or advise the committee with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(2) Such services in the case of individuals or organizations may be procured by contract as independent contractors, or in the case of individuals by employment at daily rates of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of compensation which may be paid to a regular employee of the committee. Such contracts shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring advertising.

(3) With respect to the standing committees of the Senate, any such consultant or organization shall be selected by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee, acting jointly. With respect to the standing committees of the House of Representatives, the standing committee concerned shall select any such consultant or organization. The committee shall submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, and the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, information bearing on the qualifications of each consultant whose services are procured pursuant to this subsection, including organizations, and such information shall be retained by that committee and shall be made available for public inspection upon request.

(1) Each standing committee of the Senate or House of Representatives is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, and the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, and within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds of the respective Houses pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purpose, approved by such respective Houses, to provide assistance for members of its professional staff in obtaining specialized training, whenever that committee determines that such training will aid the committee in the discharge of its responsibilities. Any joint committee of the Congress whose expenses are paid out of funds disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or by the Clerk of the House, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Majority Policy Committee and Minority Policy Committee of the Senate are each authorized to expend, for the purpose of providing assistance in accordance with paragraph (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection for members of its staff in obtaining such training, any part of amounts appropriated to that Committee.

(2) Such assistance may be in the form of continuance of pay during periods of training or grants of funds to pay tuition, fees, or such other expenses of training, or both, as may be approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration or the Committee on House Administration, as the case may be.

(3) A committee providing assistance under this subsection shall obtain from any employee receiving such assistance such agreement with respect to continued employment with the committee as the committee may deem necessary to assure that it will receive the benefits of such employee's services upon completion of his training.

(4) During any period for which an employee is separated from employment with a committee for the purpose of undergoing training under this subsection, such employee shall be considered to have performed service (in a nonpay status) as an employee of the committee at the rate of compensation received immedi-

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ately prior to commencing such training (including any increases in compensation provided by law during the period of training) for the purposes of—

(A) subchapter III (relating to civil service retirement) of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code,

(B) chapter 87 (relating to Federal employees group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code, and

(C) chapter 89 (relating to Federal employees group health insurance) of title 5, United States Code.

In addition, Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959, authorizes the Foreign Relations Committee to employ two additional professional staff members and three additional clerical assistants until otherwise provided by law. This resolution, in effect, placed on a relatively permanent basis authority which the committee had obtained on an annual basis beginning in 1951 when the increasing workload of the committee made additional staffing desirable. Similarly, as visits of foreign dignitaries to Washington increased, necessitating the facility to receive them officially, and as the Congress generally became more involved in the interparliamentary activities previously described, in 1958 the Senate authorized, on an annual basis, the position of an interparliamentary assistant. In 1962, this position also was made permanent, unless otherwise provided by law (S. Res. 247, agreed to Feb. 7, 1962).

Moreover, for the exercise of legislative oversight, described in a previous section, it has become customary annually to request additional staff and funding, as set forth in the following example:

[S. Res. 371, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

RESOLUTION Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for a study of matters pertaining to the foreign policy of the United States

Resolved, That, in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by sections 134(a) and 135 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized from March 1, 1976, through February 28, 1977, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

Sec. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,150,000, of which amount not to exceed \$90,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 1977.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate.

The size of the staff has increased over the years. At the beginning of the 80th Congress, when the committee began to organize its independent professional staff, it employed 4 persons; at the end of 1975, 62 persons, professional and clerical, were employed full time on a permanent basis.

As a rule, the staff is assigned to the full committee and subcommittees are not separately staffed. Members of the full committee staff have the responsibility for taking care of the needs of subcommittees.

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In accordance also with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, occasionally members of the full committee staff have been assigned to work primarily for the minority, but be also available for general committee assignments.

In the case of long-term special oversight studies, however, it has been occasionally necessary to augment the regular committee staff with specialists for a limited period of time. Thus, as of June 30, 1970, an additional 9 persons were working on the study of multinational corporations and their effect on U.S. foreign policy.

The most recent new project bearing on the size of the staff is the committee's decision to automate access to its rapidly accumulating data. This decision was preceded by a pilot study of the committee's information needs and resources which recommended the application of computer technology to bring about better and quicker access to needed information. This project, begun in the fall of 1974, involves approximately 13 persons and is intended to serve as a prototype for other committees, being the first ever to be authorized by the Senate.

The above figures do not include persons hired by committee members to assist them on committee matters pursuant to S. Res. 60 of June 12, 1975 which reads as follows:

[S. Res. 60, 94th Cong., 1st sess.]

RESOLUTION Authorizing additional Senate committee employees (which concerns standing committees)

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"8. (a) Subject to the limitations contained in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, each Senator serving on a committee is authorized to hire staff for the purpose of assisting him in connection with his membership on one or more committees on which he serves as follows:

"(1) A Senator serving on one or more standing committees named in paragraph 2 shall receive, for each such committee as he designates, up to a maximum of two such committees, an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1968, as amended and modified.

"(2) A Senator serving on one or more standing committees named in paragraph 3 or, in the case of a Senator serving on more than two committees named in paragraph 2 but on none of the committees named in paragraph 3; select and special committees of the Senate; and joint committees of the Congress shall receive for one of such committees which he designates, an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1968, as amended and modified.

"(b)(1) The amounts referred to in subparagraph (a)(1) shall be reduced, in the case of a Senator who is—

"(A) the chairman or ranking minority member of any of the two committees designated by the Senator under subsection (a)(1);

"(B) the chairman or ranking minority member of any subcommittee of either of such committees that receives funding to employ staff assistance separately from the funding authority for staff of the committee; or

"(C) authorized by the committee, a subcommittee thereof, or the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, to recommend or approve the appointment to the staff of such committee or subcommittee of one or more individuals for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as a member of such committee or subcommittee.

by an amount equal to the total annual basic pay of all staff employees of that committee or subcommittee (1) whose appointment is made, approved, or recommended and (2) whose continued employment is not disapproved by such Senator if such employees are employed for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as chairman, ranking minority member, or member of such committee or subcommittee thereof as the case may be, or to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of such Act, whichever is less.

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"(2) The amount referred to in subsection (a)(2) shall be reduced in the case of any Senator by an amount equal to the total annual basic pay of all staff employees (1) whose appointment to the staff of any committee referred to in subsection (a)(2), or subcommittee thereof, is made, approved, or recommended and (2) whose continued employment is not disapproved by such Senator if such employees are employed for the purpose of assisting such Senator in his duties as chairman, ranking minority member, or member of such committee or subcommittee thereof as the case may be, or an amount equal to the amount referred to in section 105(e)(1) of such Act, whichever is less.

"(c) An employee appointed under this paragraph shall be designated as such and certified by the Senator who appoints him to the chairman and ranking minority members of the appropriate committee or committees as designated by such Senator and shall be accorded all privileges of a professional staff member (whether permanent or investigatory) of such committee or committees including access to all committee sessions and files, except that any such committee may restrict access to its sessions to one staff member per Senator at a time and require, if classified material is being handled or discussed, that any staff member possess the appropriate security clearance before being allowed access to such material or to discussion of it.

"(d) An employee appointed under this paragraph shall not receive compensation in excess of that provided for an employee under section 105(e)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1968, as amended and modified.

"(e) Payments made with respect to individuals appointed to the office of a Senator under this paragraph shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

"(f) Individuals appointed as employees under this paragraph shall be in addition to employees otherwise authorized to be appointed to the office of a Senator."

SEC. 2. Paragraph 8 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (as added by the first section of this resolution) shall be suspended and shall have no force or effect during any period during which, by law, a legislative assistance clerk-hire fund is established and funded to provide for legislative assistance for Senators serving on committees at rates not less than those provided in such paragraph 8, and subject to no more conditions and no greater limitations than those provided in such paragraph.

SEC. 3. Each Senator and the chairman of each committee on which he serves shall, not later than five days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) after the date on which this resolution is adopted certify to the Secretary of the Senate a list containing the names and the total aggregate annual compensation of any professional staff member on such committee whose appointment is made, approved, or recommended by such Senator. Whenever such certification has been made and is no longer applicable, the Senator and chairman of that committee shall jointly notify the Secretary of the Senate accordingly. Such certification shall be effective on the date received by the Secretary of the Senate.

In accordance with a provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, the name, title, and total salary of each staff member is reported semiannually in the report of the Secretary of the Senate which is printed as a Senate document.

In early 1958, the committee appointed a bipartisan personnel subcommittee to make staff recommendations to the full committee and to fill professional staff vacancies as they develop. It has become customary for the two ranking majority and minority members to constitute this subcommittee and thereby insure, as required by the Legislative Reorganization Act, that professional staff members shall be appointed "on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions * * *."

FINANCES

Section 134(n) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, quoted on p. 72, authorizes each standing committee to make such expenditures, not to exceed \$10,000 per Congress, as it deems advisable. Expenses of

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the committee are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and of the Committee on Rules and Administration. The \$10,000 limitation per Congress is in addition to staff salaries and certain other allowances (such as a stationery allowance of \$150 per half year) covers the expenses of newspaper and magazine subscriptions, postage, books, telephone service, transportation, etc., and stenographic assistance for reporting hearings.

As with the staff, the committee for many years has had to seek authorization from the Senate for additional funds. For some time, this was accomplished by the Senate's approval of resolution authorizing the committee to expend an additional \$10,000 per Congress, or per session. In more recent years, the funding of these expenses above the Reorganization Act ceiling has been made from the resolutions authorizing the committee to undertake various studies and providing an authorization therefor. Thus, in 1976, the authority of Senate Resolution 371 (see p. 33) was being used for this purpose. The semi-annual report of the Secretary of the Senate contains the payroll of the committee, both regular and under the authority of Senate Resolution 371 and each expense of the committee, as paid by voucher.

In addition, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, which supervises payments from the contingent fund of the Senate, compiles an account of committee expenditures, routine and under the resolutions authorizing inquiries and investigations every other year.

The latest compilation follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Total Statutory and Investigative Funds

Congress	Years	Total— statutory funds and increments thereto	Total— investi- gative funds	Grand total
83d.....	1953-1954	\$59, 000	\$107, 050	\$220, 950
84th.....	1955-1956	30, 000	180, 000	210, 000
85th.....	1957-1958	40, 000	583, 000	623, 000
86th.....	1959-1960	20, 000	885, 000	705, 000
87th.....	1961-1962	10, 000	370, 000	380, 000
88th.....	1963-1964	10, 000	341, 000	351, 000
89th.....	1965-1966	10, 000	335, 000	345, 000
90th.....	1967-1968	10, 000	450, 000	460, 000
91st.....	1969-1970	10, 000	560, 000	570, 000
92d.....	1971-1972	10, 000	925, 000	935, 000
93d.....	1973-1974	10, 000	1, 520, 800	1, 530, 800
94th.....	1975-	10, 000	1, 083, 300	1, 093, 300

This table does not show unexpended funds returned to the Treasury at the end of the Congress, which have at times been substantial. Nor does it include the salaries of staff members employed under permanent authorization of the Legislative Reorganization Act, amended, S. Res. 20 (1959) and S. Res. 247 (1962).

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Name	State	Term of Service
Aiken, George.....	Vermont.....	1934-1975
Aizich, Nelson W.....	Rhode Island.....	1821
Allee, William.....	Ohio.....	1845-1846
Archib, William S.....	Vermont.....	1829-1841
Atchison, David R.....	Virginia.....	1829
Albion, Charles G.....	New Hampshire.....	1845-1849
Austin, Warren R.....	Vermont.....	1943-1945
Bachman, Nathan L.....	Tennessee.....	1933-1937
Bacon, Augustus O.....	Georgia.....	1859-1911
Bailey, Joseph W.....	Texas.....	1901-1903
Baker, Howard H., Jr.....	Tennessee.....	1913
Bainor, James.....	Virginia.....	1816-1825
Barkley, Alben W.....	Kentucky.....	1938-1949, 1953-1956
Bayard, Thomas F.....	Delaware.....	1917-1925
Bell, Samuel.....	New Hampshire.....	1826-1833
Benton, Thomas H.....	Missouri.....	1817-1850
Berrige, John McPherson.....	Georgia.....	1841-1845
Beveridge, Albert J.....	Indiana.....	1905-1911
Bibb, George M.....	Kentucky.....	1832-1833
Biden, Joseph R., Jr.....	Delaware.....	1915
Black, Hugo C.....	Alabama.....	1929-1937
Boby, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	1875-1879
Booth, William E.....	Idaho.....	1911-1940
Brandegee, Frank B.....	Connecticut.....	1915-1924
Breckinridge, John C.....	Kentucky.....	1861-1863
Brewster, Owen.....	Maine.....	1931-1931
Bridges, Styles.....	New Hampshire.....	1943-1947
Brown, Bedford.....	North Carolina.....	1879-1881
Brown, James.....	South Carolina.....	1819-1823
Brown, Joseph E.....	Georgia.....	1883-1891
Browning, Orville H.....	Illinois.....	1861-1863
Buckman, James.....	Pennsylvania.....	1836-1845
Buckalew, Charles R.....	Pennsylvania.....	1865-1867
Buller, Robert J.....	Ohio.....	1923-1936
Burridge, Ambrose.....	Rhode Island.....	1841-1843
Burton, Theodore E.....	Ohio.....	1911-1915
Buller, Matthew G.....	South Carolina.....	1791-1795
Buller, William M.....	Massachusetts.....	1925
Byrnes, James F.....	South Carolina.....	1941
Calhoun, John C.....	South Carolina.....	1840-1841
Call, Wilkinson.....	Florida.....	1821
Cameron, J. Donald.....	Pennsylvania.....	1879-1897
Cameron, Simon.....	Pennsylvania.....	1861-1879
Capehart, Homer E.....	Indiana.....	1954-1963
Capper, Althoff.....	Kansas.....	1925-1949
Carlson, Frank.....	Kansas.....	1959-1969
Carpenter, Matthew.....	Wisconsin.....	1879-1881
Carter, Thomas H.....	Montana.....	1907-1911
Cass, Lincoln P.....	New Jersey.....	1965
Cass, Lewis.....	Michigan.....	1845-1851
Cassidy, Eugene.....	California.....	1869-1871
Chambers, Estlin F.....	Maine.....	1826-1827
Chavez, Dennis.....	New Mexico.....	1935-1938
Chailes, Rufus.....	Massachusetts.....	1841-1845
Chase, Frank T.....	Idaho.....	1859
Clark, Bennett Champ.....	Missouri.....	1939-1945
Clark, Clarence.....	Wyoming.....	1897-1911
Clark, Dick I.....	Iowa.....	1935
Clark, Joseph S.....	Pennsylvania.....	1965-1969
Clark, William A.....	Montana.....	1903-1907
Clarke, James P.....	Arkansas.....	1911-1916
Clarke, John H.....	Rhode Island.....	1811-1834

1 Serving at the time of publication.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Name	State	Term of Service
Clay, Henry	Kentucky	1834-1841
Clayton, John M.	Delaware	1853-1857
Collamer, Jacob	Vermont	1861-1863
Conkling, Roscoe	New York	1873-1881
Connelly, Tom	Texas	1911-1913
Copper, John Sherman	Kentucky	1967-1973
Coffey, John Sherman	Kentucky	1857-1859
Cottenger, John J.	Kentucky	1895-1913
Cullen, Shelby M.	Illinois	1918-1919
Cutting, Bronson	New Mexico	1931-1935
Dane, Samuel W.	Connecticut	1816-1817
Davis, John W.	Virginia	1893-1903
Davis, Cushman K.	Maine	1891-1901
Davis, Garrett	Kentucky	1862-1867
Davis, James J.	Pennsylvania	1843-1845
Dillingham, William F.	Vermont	1912-1913
Dodd, Thomas J.	Connecticut	1961-1971
Dodge, Henry	Oregon	1847-1849
Dohy, Joseph H.	Wisconsin	1861-1869
Doolittle, James R.	Illinois	1850-1863
Douglas, Stephen	Wisconsin	1913-1938
Duffy, F. Ryan	Wisconsin	1875-1881
Eaton, William W.	Connecticut	1924-1929
Edwards, George F.	Vermont	1881-1891
Eliot, John	Georgia	1821-1825
Eustice, James B.	Louisiana	1883-1891
Evarts, William M.	New York	1835-1891
Everett, Edward	Massachusetts	1853-1855
Fairbanks, Charles	Indiana	1901-1905
Fall, Albert B.	New Mexico	1917-1923
Ferguson, Homer	Michigan	1913-1925
Ferry, Woodbridge M.	Michigan	1927-1928
Ferry, Thomas W.	Michigan	1861-1863
Fess, Simon D.	Ohio	1855-1857
Fessenden, William P.	Maine	1867-1869
Fish, Hamilton	New York	1845-1853
Fogg, George G.	Ohio	1856-1857
Foot, Solomon	Vermont	1857-1867
Foot, Henry S.	Mississippi	1849-1853
Foraker, Joseph B.	Ohio	1897-1909
Forsythe, John	Georgia	1832-1835
Foster, Lafayette S.	Connecticut	1862-1865
Fowler, Joseph S.	Tennessee	1866-1867
Frazier, James B.	Tennessee	1907-1911
Fraser, Hughson, F. T.	New Jersey	1813-1817
Frye, William B.	Maine	1845-1911
Fulbright, J. W.	Arkansas	1948-1975
Gallard, John	South Carolina	1825-1826
Garner, Walter F.	Georgia	1828-1937
Gillett, Fred H.	Massachusetts	1926-1931
Gillette, Guy M.	Iowa	1929-1945
Glass, Carlisle	Virginia	1911-1916
Glean, Otis	Illinois	1931-1933
Goff, Guy D.	West Virginia	1873-1931
Gore, Albert	Tennessee	1958-1971
Gray, George	Delaware	1891-1899
Green, Theodore	Rhode Island	1937-1947
Griffin, Robert P.	Michigan	1973
Grimes, Joseph F.	Pennsylvania	1935-1947
Gurney, Chas.	South Dakota	1945-1947
Hamlin, Hannibal	Maine	1871-1881
Hannegan, Edward A.	Indiana	1841-1848
Harding, Warren G.	Ohio	1919
Harlan, James	Iowa	1861-1873
Harris, Ira	New York	1861-1867
Harrison, Benjamin	Indiana	1836-1847
Harrison, Pal	Mississippi	1925-1941
Hatch, Carl A.	New Mexico	1945-1948
Henderson, John B.	Missouri	1865-1867
Hickenlooper, Bourke B.	Iowa	1865-1867
Hicks, Thomas H.	Alabama	1847-1869
Hill, Benjamin	Georgia	1879-1883
Hill, Lester	Alabama	1847-1847
Hiscock, Frank	New York	1891-1893
Hitchcock, Gilbert M.	Nebraska	1911-1923
Hove, Timothy O.	Illinois	1871-1879
Hunt, Daniel	South Carolina	1845-1847
Humphrey, Hubert H.	Minnesota	1953-1965
Hunter, Robert W. T.	Missouri	1850-1851
Hunter, William	Rhode Island	1819-1821

* Serving at the time of publication.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Name	State	Term of Service
Jackson, Andrew	Tennessee	1823-1825
Javits, Jacob K.	New York	1959-1967
Johnson, Andrew	Tennessee	1875-1877
Johnson, Hiram	California	1919-1923
Johnson, Revard	California	1863-1869
Johnston, John W.	Virginia	1877-1883
Kahn, John	Minnesota	1911-1911
Kalousek, Frank B.	Minnesota	1921-1923
Kanna, John E.	West Virginia	1871-1873
Kannoy, John F.	Massachusetts	1957-1960
King, John P.	Georgia	1834-1839
King, Rufus	New York	1816-1823
King, William R.	Alabama	1829-1833
Kirkwood, Samuel J.	Iowa	1877-1881
Knowland, William F.	California	1953-1959
Knox, Philander C.	Pennsylvania	1917-1921
Lacock, Abner	Pennsylvania	1811-1819
Lafollette, Robert	Wisconsin	1929-1947
Langer, William	North Dakota	1933-1959
Lapham, Eldridge G.	Ohio	1959-1969
Lausche, Frank	Ohio	1929-1969
Law, Josh	Oklahoma	1941-1943
Lawton, Irvine	Illinois	1927-1927
Lewis, J. Hamilton	Oklahoma	1911-1939
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Massachusetts	1893-1924
Lodge, Henry Cabot, H.	Massachusetts	1947-1953
Long, Russell B.	Louisiana	1956-1966
Lucas, Scott W.	Illinois	1816-1829
Macon, John	North Carolina	1832-1837
Mangum, Willie P.	North Carolina	1847-1853
Manthol, Mike	Michigan	1918-1929
Watson, James M.	Virginia	1848-1861
Matthews, Stanley	Ohio	1877-1879
McCarthy, Eugene J.	Illinois	1911-1925
McCormick, Medill	Kentucky	1903-1909
McCree, James B.	Kentucky	1813-1819
McCree, Thomas G.	Kentucky	1911-1923
McComber, Porter J.	North Dakota	1863-1865
McDougal, James A.	California	1816-1847
McDuffie, George	South Carolina	1866-1869
McCue, Gale W.	Wyoming	1966-1967
McGovern, George T.	South Dakota	1973
McLean, George P.	Connecticut	1919-1929
McMahon, Brian	Connecticut	1919-1952
Miller, John F.	California	1831-1836
Mills, Elisha	Massachusetts	1823-1827
Mills, Roger Q.	Texas	1855-1877
Money, Fernando	Mississippi	1859-1911
Morgan, John T.	Kentucky	1843-1845, 1879
Morse, Wayne	Alabama	1879-1907
Morton, Oliver	Indiana	1865-1869
Moss, George H.	Indiana	1867-1879
Mundy, Karl E.	New Hampshire	1919-1933
Natry, James	South Dakota	1936-1947
Nash, Edmund S.	Montana	1971-1975
Naw, Henry C.	Maine	1919-1923
Niles, John W.	Indiana	1838-1839
Norris, Moses	Connecticut	1851-1855
Novak, James A.	New Hampshire	1851-1855
O'Connor, James A.	North Dakota	1940-1945
Oliver, George T.	Pennsylvania	1913-1917
Owen, Robert L.	New York	1919-1917
O'Connell, James W.	Ohio	1923-1925
Payne, Henry B.	Ohio	1867-1873
Payson, James B.	Ohio	1867-1873
Paul, Claiborne	Kansas	1971
Pandolfi, George H.	Rhode Island	1879-1885
Pappas, Claude	Florida	1949-1951
Pappas, George Wharton	Florida	1951-1951
Parsons, Charles H.	Pennsylvania	1937-1947
Phelps, Samuel S.	Illinois	1922
Phelps, Samuel S.	Vermont	1850-1851
Polk, Truman	Illinois	1916-1940
Pomeren, Alvin	Ohio	1857-1862
Porter, Alexander	Missouri	1913-1929
Pratt, Thomas G.	Louisiana	1832-1837
Pratt, William G.	Maryland	1856-1857
Rawls, Joseph L.	South Carolina	1841-1849
Rayner, Isidor	Utah	1901-1905
Reed, David A.	Maryland	1911-1912
	Pennsylvania	1927-1934

* Serving at the time of publication.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Name	State	Term of Service
Reed, James A.	Missouri	1925-1929
Reynolds, Robert R.	North Carolina	1939-1945
Rerry, William C.	Virginia	1833-1839, 1841-1843
Roose, William H.	Virginia	1839-1841
Roberson, Arthur B.	Indiana	1930-1934
Robinson, Joseph T.	Arkansas	1918-1919, 1923-1927
Roof, Elinu	New York	1826-1831
Sanford, Nathan	New York	1825-1829
Saulsbury, Eli	Delaware	1845-1849
Saulsbury, Willard	Delaware	1914-1919
Schurz, Carl	Missouri	1869-1875
Schwenlenbach, Lewis B.	Washington	1937-1941
Scott, Hugh	Pennsylvania	1971-1976
Sevier, Ambrose W.	Arkansas	1845-1848
Seward, William H.	New York	1857-1861
Seward, William H.	New York	1883-1897
Sherman, John	Tennessee	1916-1925
Shields, John R.	Ohio	1923-1947
Shiptoad, Henrik	Minnesota	1903-1916
Shively, Benjamin	Indiana	1853-1861
Siden, John	Louisiana	1963-1965
Smith, George A.	Florida	1947-1959
Smith, H. Alexander	New Jersey	1913-1921
Smith, Marcus A.	Arizona	1909-1919
Smith, William A.	Michigan	1951-
Spakman, John	Alabama	1971-1973
Spong, William B., Jr.	Virginia	1901-1907
Spoozer, John C.	Maine	1833-1835
Sprague, Peter	Wisconsin	1873-1875
Stockton, John F.	New Jersey	1903-1918
Stone, William J.	Missouri	1855-1871
Sumner, Charles	Massachusetts	1911-1917
Sutherland, George	Virginia	1913-1921
Swanson, Claude	Missouri	1961-1976
Symington, Stuart	Ohio	1953-
Taft, Robert A.	New York	1841-1845
Talmadge, Nathaniel P.	Georgia	1825-1833
Talton, Littleton W.	Virginia	1917-1919
Thomas, Charles S.	Colorado	1933-1951
Thomas, Elbert D.	Utah	1951-1953
Tobey, Charles W.	New Hampshire	1832-1833
Tomlinson, Gordon	Connecticut	1817-1819
Troupe, George M.	Georgia	1941-1947
Tunnell, James M.	Delaware	1893-1899
Turpin, David	Indiana	1949-1951
Tydings, Millard E.	Maryland	1851-1853
Underwood, Joseph W.	Alabama	1873-1927
Underwood, Oscar W.	Indiana	1933-1943
Van Ness, Frederick	North Carolina	1863-1885
Vance, Zebulon B.	North Carolina	1929-1951
Vandenberg, Arthur H.	Michigan	1865-1867
Wade, Benjamin F.	Ohio	1929-1949
Wadsworth, James W., Jr.	New York	1819-1821
Wagner, Robert F.	Georgia	1877-1879
Walker, Freeman	Montana	1923-1933
Wallace, William	Pennsylvania	1846-1850
Walsh, Thomas J.	Massachusetts	1825-1833
Webster, Daniel	California	1853-1857
Weller, John E.	Tennessee	1935-1949
White, Hugh Lawson	Maine	1907-1908
White, Wallace H.	Maryland	1945-1963
Wylie, William Parkway	Wisconsin	1837-1853
Wiley, Alexander	Pennsylvania	1900-1971
Wilkins, William	Delaware	1913-1923
Williams, John E.	Mississippi	1923-1928
Williams, John Sharp	Ohio	1861-1863
Willis, Frank B.	Pennsylvania	1883-1885
Wilson, David	Iowa	1841-1883
Wilson, James F.	Minnesota	1899-1901
Windom, William	Colorado	1861-1863
Wolcott, Edward D.	Indiana	1842-1863
Wright, Joseph A.	Indiana	1842-1863

* Serving at the time of publication.

APPENDIX II

COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE BY CONGRESS¹

14th CONGRESS, 1816-1817

COMMITTEE (5 members)

2d Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
(Anti-Dem. and States Rights)	Samuel W. Dana, Connecticut (Fed.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	Abner Lacock, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Dem.)	

15th CONGRESS, 1817-1819

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman	George M. Troup, Georgia (Dem.)
(Anti-Dem.)	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	Abner Lacock, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Dem.)	

2d Session

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina,	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
Chairman (Dem.)	Abner Lacock, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
James Barbour, Virginia (Anti-Dem.)	David Daggett, Connecticut (Fed.)

10th CONGRESS, 1810-1821

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Brown, Louisiana, Chairman	James Barbour, Virginia (Anti-Dem.)
William Hunter, Rhode Island (Fed.)	Freeman Walker, Georgia (Dem.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	
(Dem.)	

2d Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman	James Brown, Louisiana
(Anti-Dem.)	William Hunter, Rhode Island (Fed.)
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
(Dem.)	

¹ The data for the 14th through the 77th Congress is taken from Eleanor Denton (see bibliography) whose introductory statement is as follows: "The party designations given are unavoidably subject to error in the early period, owing to the vagueness of party lines and the shifting of men from one party to another on critical issues at that time. The information as to party affiliation here included is from the *Congressional Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress, 1774-1827*, and the various *Congressional Directories*. For the 28th to the 33d and the 45th and 50th Congresses the designations are those given in the *Congressional Globe*. Where a designation in the latter is different from that in the *Biographical Dictionary*, preference has been given to the *Congressional Globe*. Other authorities employed are the *Dictionary of American Biography, 1620-36*, *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 1889-1916*, and the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 1892-1939*."

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17th CONGRESS, 1821-1823

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Rufus King, New York, Chairman James Brown, Louisiana (Anti-Dem.)
 (Fed.) James Barbour, Virginia
 Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina John Elliott, Georgia
 (Dem.)

2d Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (Dem.)
 (Anti-Dem.) Rufus King, New York (Fed.)
 James Brown, Louisiana John Elliott, Georgia

18th CONGRESS, 1823-1825

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman Andrew Jackson, Tennessee (Dem.)
 (Anti-Dem.) John Elliott, Georgia
 Rufus King, New York (Fed.) Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)
 Excused December 16, 1823. Appointed December 16, 1823.
 Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina

2d Session

James Barbour, Virginia, Chairman Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (Anti-Dem.)
 (Anti-Dem.) John Elliott, Georgia
 Andrew Jackson, Tennessee (Dem.) Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)

19th CONGRESS, 1825-1827

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina Elijah Mills, Massachusetts (Fed.)
 Chairman (Dem.) Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.) Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)
 John Galliard, South Carolina (Dem.) Appointed March 1, 1826.
 Died February 26, 1826.

2d Session

Nathan Sanford, New York, Chairman Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Rep.)
 (Dem.)
 Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.) Ezekiel F. Chambers, Maryland (Whig)
 Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
 (Dem.)

20th CONGRESS, 1827-1829

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina, Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
 Chairman (Dem.) Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.)
 Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (Dem.)

20th CONGRESS, 1827-1829—Continued

2d Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair- John McPherson Berrien, Georgia
 (Dem.) (Dem.)
 Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.) Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
 Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)

21st CONGRESS, 1829-1831

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair- Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
 (Dem.)
 Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.)

2d Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair- Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)
 (Dem.)
 Nathan Sanford, New York (Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)

22d CONGRESS, 1831-1833

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia, Chair- William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
 (Dem.) John Forsyth, Georgia (Dem.)
 Hugh Lawson White, Tennessee (Dem.) Samuel Bell, New Hampshire (Jeffersonian Dem.)

2d Session

John Forsyth, Georgia, Chairman Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Dem.)
 (Dem.)
 Rufus King, New York (Fed.) Gideon Tomlinson, Connecticut (Dem.)
 George M. Bibb, Kentucky

23d CONGRESS, 1833-1835

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

William Wilkins, Pennsylvania, Chair- John Forsyth, Georgia (Dem.)
 (Dem.) Peleg Sprague, Maine (National Rep.)
 William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.) Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
 Resigned February 22, 1834. (Whig)
 Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig) Appointed May 21, 1834.

2d Session

Henry Clay, Kentucky, Chairman Peleg Sprague, Maine (National Rep.)
 (Whig) Resigned January 1, 1835.
 John P. King, Georgia (Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.)
 Alexander Porter, Louisiana (Whig) Appointed January 7, 1835.
 Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)

* Although Mangum supported Jackson at first, he subsequently broke with the administration. He refused to follow instructions from the North Carolina Legislature, and later resigned. Because of his opposition to Jackson in 1834 he is listed in the 23d and 24th Congresses as a Whig.

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24th CONGRESS, 1835-1837

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Henry Clay, Kentucky, Chairman Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina
(Whig) (Whig)
John P. King, Georgia (Dem.) Alexander Porter, Louisiana (Whig)
N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John P. King, Georgia (Dem.)
man (Dem.) Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)

25th CONGRESS, 1837-1839

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John P. King, Georgia (Dem.)
man (Dem.) Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
man (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)
N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)

3d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig)
man (Dem.) William C. Rives, Virginia (Dem.)
N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Dem.) John M. Niles, Connecticut (Dem.)

26th CONGRESS, 1839-1841

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- Bedford Brown, North Carolina (Dem.)
man (Dem.) William H. Roane, Virginia (Dem.)
Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig) William Allen, Ohio (Dem.)

2d Session

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Chair- John C. Calhoun, South Carolina
man (Dem.) (Dem.)
Henry Clay, Kentucky (Whig) William H. Roane, Virginia (Dem.)
William Allen, Ohio (Dem.)

27th CONGRESS, 1841-1843

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

No committee appointed.

1st Session

William C. Rives,* Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
William C. Preston, South Carolina Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Calhoun nullifier)

* Rives had supported Harrison for the Presidency, and the *Congressional Biographical Directory* states that he was elected as a Whig in 1841; but the *Congressional Globe*, 27th Cong., 1st sess., p. 1, lists him as a Democrat.
* Listed as a Whig in the *Congressional Globe*, loc. cit. This change is not mentioned in the *Congressional Biographical Directory*.

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27th CONGRESS, 1841-1843—Continued

2d Session

William C. Rives, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Dem.) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
William C. Preston, South Carolina Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Calhoun nullifier)

3d Session

William S. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Whig) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Whig)

28th CONGRESS, 1843-1845

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

William S. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Whig) N. P. Tallmadge, New York (Whig)
John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Whig)

2d Session

William S. Archer, Virginia, Chairman James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
(Whig) James T. Morehead, Kentucky (Whig)
John McPherson Berrien, Georgia Rufus Choate, Massachusetts (Whig)
(Whig)

29th CONGRESS, 1845-1847

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special session

William Allen, Ohio, Chairman (Dem.) Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) (Dem.)
William S. Archer, Virginia (Whig) Daniel E. Huger,^a South Carolina
(State Rights Dem.)

1st Session

William Allen, Ohio, Chairman (Dem.) Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
Elected June 15, 1846. (Dem.)
Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) George McDuffie, South Carolina,
William S. Archer, Virginia (Whig) (Chairman, Dem.)
Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas (Dem.) Elected June 18, 1846.

2d Session

Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas, Chair- Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
man (Dem.) (Dem.)
Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.) Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)
William S. Archer, Virginia (Whig)

^a The *Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress (H. Doc. 783, 60th Cong., 2d sess., p. 1126)* states that Huger resigned March 3, 1845; but the *Senate Journal* for the 28th Cong., 2d sess., credits him with the Special Session.

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30th CONGRESS, 1847-1849

COMMITTEE (5 members)

1st Session

Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.) Resigned March 14, 1848.	Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana (Dem.) Elected Chairman, March 14, 1848, to succeed Sevier.
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.)	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)	James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.) Appointed March 14, 1848.

2d Session

Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana, Chairman (Dem.)	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.)	William R. King, Alabama (Dem.)
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)	

31st CONGRESS, 1849-1851

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

Thomas H. Benton, Missouri, Chairman (Dem.)	Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig)
Lewis Cass, Michigan (Dem.)	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (Dem.)	

1st Session

William R. King, Alabama, Chairman (Dem.) Excused July 26, 1850.	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (Dem.) Succeeded King as Chairman, July 26, 1850.	Daniel Webster, Massachusetts (Whig) Resigned July 22, 1850.
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (Dem.) Excused April 2, 1850.	Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia (Dem.)
David R. Atchison, Missouri (Dem.) Appointed April 4, 1850; resigned July 26, 1850.	Samuel S. Phelps, Vermont (Whig)
	Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) Hunter, Phelps, and Douglas were all appointed July 26, 1850.

2d Session

Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, Chairman (Dem.)	Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.) Excused December 19, 1850.
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)	James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.)
Samuel S. Phelps, Vermont (Whig)	Henry Dodge, Wisconsin (Dem.) Appointed December 19, 1850.

32d CONGRESS, 1851-1853

COMMITTEE (5 members)

Special Session

Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, Chairman (Dem.)	Henry Dodge, Wisconsin (Dem.)
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)	James M. Mason, Virginia (Dem.)
	John H. Clarke, Rhode Island (Whig)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky (Whig)
Stephen Norris, New Hampshire (Dem.)	

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32d CONGRESS, 1851-1853—Continued

2d Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky (Whig)
Stephen Norris, New Hampshire (Dem.)	

33d CONGRESS, 1853-1855

COMMITTEE (5-6-5 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	Moses Norris, New Hampshire (Dem.)
	Edward Everett, Massachusetts (Whig)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	John B. Weller, California (Union Dem.)
John Sildell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)	Edward Everett, Massachusetts (Whig)

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.*

34th CONGRESS, 1855-1857

COMMITTEE (6 members)

1st Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	John Sildell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	John M. Clayton, Delaware (Whig)
Expelled February 20 and restored February 26, 1856.	John B. Weller, California (Union Dem.)
	Hamilton Fish, New York (Whig)

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	John B. Weller, California (Union Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	Hamilton Fish, New York (Whig)
John Sildell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)	Thomas G. Pratt, Maryland (Whig)

35th CONGRESS, 1857-1859

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	Truett Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	John J. Crittenden, Kentucky (Whig)
John Sildell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)	William H. Seward, New York (Rep.)
	Solomon Foot, Vermont (Rep.)

* Committee reduced to 5 after motion to continue same committee as first session. There is no record of who was dropped; but presumably it was Everett, as he is at the bottom of the list.

* Listed as "Native American" in *Congressional Globe*, 35th Cong. 1st sess., p. 1.

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35th CONGRESS, 1857-1859—Continued

1st Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

36th CONGRESS, 1859-1861

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

James M. Mason, Virginia, Chairman (Dem.)	Trusten Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)	John J. Crittenden, Kentucky (Whig.)
John Sildell, Louisiana (State Rights Dem.)	William H. Seward, New York (Rep.)
	Solomon Foot, Vermont (Rep.)

1st Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Charles Sumner, Massachusetts (Rep.), replaced Solomon Foot.

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

37th CONGRESS, 1861-1863

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)	Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois (Dem.)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Trusten Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
	John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky (Dem.)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	David Wilmot, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)	Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Trusten Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
	John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky (Dem.)

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Trusten Polk, Missouri (Dem.)
Jacob Collamer, Vermont (Rep.)	Expelled January 10, 1862.
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Old-line Whig)
David Wilmot, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Appointed January 10, 1862.
Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)	Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)

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37th CONGRESS, 1861-1863—Continued

3d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	John H. Henderson, Missouri (Dem.)
Lafayette S. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)	Appointed February 2, 1863.
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Old-line Whig)
David Wilmot, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Joseph A. Wright, Indiana (Dem.)
Orville H. Browning, Illinois (Rep.)	Withdrew January 23, 1863.
Retired February 2, 1863.	Thomas H. Hicks, Maryland (Dem.)
	Appointed January 23, 1863.

38th CONGRESS, 1863-1865

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
Lafayette S. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)	James A. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)	

1st Session

Same committee appointed, except that James A. McDougall, California (Dem.), replaced Bayard.

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)
Lafayette S. Foster, Connecticut (Rep.)	Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
	James A. McDougall, California (Dem.)

39th CONGRESS, 1865-1867

COMMITTEE (7 members)

Special Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Solomon T. Foot, Vermont (Rep.)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)
Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)	Garrett Davis, Kentucky (Whig)
	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)
James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)	Charles R. Buckalew, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
John B. Henderson, Missouri (Dem.)	

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee (Union Rep.)
Ira Harris, New York (Rep.)	George G. Fogg, New Hampshire (Rep.)
Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio (Rep.)	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
	James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Dem.)

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40th CONGRESS, 1867-1869
COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.)
man (Rep.) James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) (Rep.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
man (Rep.) (Rep.)
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) Reverdy Johnson, Maryland (Dem.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Resigned July 10, 1868.
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.) James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Appointed July 15, 1868.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed except that James A. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.),
replaced Doolittle.

41st CONGRESS, 1869-1871

COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, Chair- Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.)
man (Rep.) James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine (Rep.) (Rep.)
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.) Eugene Casserly, California (Dem.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.), re-
placed Fessenden.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed as in 2d Session.

42d CONGRESS, 1871-1873

COMMITTEE (7 members)

1st Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- James W. Patterson, New Hampshire
man (Rep.) (Rep.)
James Harlan, Iowa (Rep.) Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.)
Eugene Casserly, California (Dem.)

Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union
Rep.), replaced Casserly.

a-64

43d CONGRESS, 1873-1875

COMMITTEE (7-9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jer-
man (Union Rep.) sey (Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Rep.) Roscoe Conkling, New York (Union
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.) Rep.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) Carl Schurz, Missouri (Rep.)
Rep.)

1st Session

Committee enlarged to 9. Same committee reappointed and the following added:
John P. Stockton, New Jersey (Dem.) Thomas Clay McCreary, Kentucky
(Dem.)

2d Special Session

Same committee reappointed.

44th CONGRESS, 1875-1877

COMMITTEE (9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Roscoe Conkling, New York (Union
man (Rep.) Rep.)
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky
(Rep.) (Dem.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.) Lewis V. Bogy, Missouri (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) Andrew Johnson, Tennessee (Dem.)
Rep.)
F. T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey
(Rep.)

1st Session

Same committee reappointed, except that William W. Eaton, Connecticut
(Dem.), replaced Johnson.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed as 1st Session.

45th CONGRESS, 1877-1879

COMMITTEE (9 members)

Special Session

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Chair- Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)
man (Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) (Dem.)
Rep.) Lewis V. Bogy, Missouri (Dem.)
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Union Rep.) William W. Eaton, Connecticut (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)
Rep.)

1st Session

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Chairman Stanley Matthews, Ohio (Rep.)
(Union Rep.) Thomas C. McCreary, Kentucky
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana (Union Rep.) (Dem.)
Rep.) William W. Eaton, Connecticut (Dem.)
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin (Union Rep.) John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)
Rep.) William A. Wallace, Pennsylvania
Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.) (Dem.)

a-65

45th CONGRESS, 1877-1879—Continued

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa (Rep.), replaced Morton.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed as 2d Session.

46th CONGRESS, 1879-1881

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Dem., 4 Rep.)

1st Session

William W. Eaton, Connecticut, Chairman (Dem.)	Hannibal Hamlin, Maine (Rep.)
John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)	Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)
John Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa (Rep.)
Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia (Dem.)	Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin (Rep.)
George H. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)	

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

3d Session

Same committee reappointed.

47th CONGRESS, 1881-1883

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

1st Special Session

Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island, Chairman (Rep.)	Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan (Rep.)
Roscoe Conkling, New York (Rep.)	John W. Johnston, Virginia (Dem.)
Resigned May 17, 1881.	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia (Dem.)
John F. Miller, California (Rep.)	George W. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)

2d Special Session

Same committee with the following exceptions:

George F. Edmunds, Vermont, became Chairman	Elibridge G. Lapham, New York (Rep.)
Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island (Rep.)	Appointed for Conkling, October 17, 1881.
Appointed for Burnside, October 17, 1881.	

1st Session

Same committee reappointed except that William Windon, Minnesota (Rep.), replaced Aldrich on December 10, 1881, and was made Chairman in place of Edmunds on day of appointment.

2d Session

Same committee reappointed, except that Wilkinson Call, Florida (Dem.), replaced Hill.

48th CONGRESS, 1883-1885

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

1st Session

John F. Miller, California, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)	George W. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)
Elibridge G. Lapham, New York (Rep.)	Zachton B. Vance, North Carolina (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
James F. Wilson, Iowa (Rep.)	

2d Session

Same committee reappointed.

a-b-f

49th CONGRESS, 1885-1887

COMMITTEE* (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John F. Miller, California, Chairman (Rep.)	William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
Died March 8, 1886.	William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Appointed April 5, 1886.	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)	Eli Sanbury, Delaware (Dem.)
Made Chairman, April 5, 1886.	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	

50th CONGRESS, 1887-1889

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Eli Sanbury, Delaware (Dem.)
William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	

51st CONGRESS, 1889-1891

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
George F. Edmunds, Vermont (Rep.)	Joseph E. Brown, Georgia (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Henry B. Payne, Ohio (Dem.)
William M. Everts, New York (Rep.)	James B. Easton, Louisiana (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	

52d CONGRESS, 1891-1893

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Mathew C. Butler, South Carolina (Dem.)
Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)	(Dem.)
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)	John E. Keenan, West Virginia (Dem.)
Frank H. Cook, New York (Rep.)	George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)

53d CONGRESS, 1893-1895

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Dem., 4 Rep.)

John T. Morgan, Alabama, Chairman (Dem.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
Mathew C. Butler, South Carolina (Dem.)	John Sherman, Ohio (Rep.)
George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)	William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)
David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)	Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon (Rep.)
	Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)

54th CONGRESS, 1895-1897

COMMITTEE (11 members—6 Rep., 5 Dem.)

John Sherman, Ohio, Chairman (Rep.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	(Rep.)
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)	David Turpie, Indiana (Dem.)
	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
	Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)

* Beginning with the 49th Congress, committee appointments were made for the duration of the Congress instead of by sessions.

a-67

55th CONGRESS, 1897-1899

COMMITTEE (9 members—4 Reps., 5 Dem.)

Special Session (and half of 1st)

William P. Frye, Maine, Acting Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota (Rep.)	George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)	David Turple, Indiana (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
	Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)

COMMITTEE (11 members—6 Rep., 5 Dem.—appointed May 10, 1897)

Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, Chairman (Rep.)	David Turple, Indiana (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Excused last day of the Congress.
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Appointed last day of the Congress.
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Roger Q. Mills, Texas (Dem.)
John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)	Excused last day of the Congress.
George Gray, Delaware (Dem.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
	Appointed last day of the Congress.

56th CONGRESS, 1899-1901

COMMITTEE (11 members—7 Rep., 4 Dem.)

Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, Chairman (Rep.)	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Edward O. Wolcott, Colorado (Rep.)
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)

57th CONGRESS, 1901-1903

COMMITTEE (9 members—5 Rep., 4 Dem.)

Special Session

William P. Frye, Maine, Acting Chairman (Rep.)	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John W. Daniel, Virginia (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Joseph W. Halley, Texas (Dem.)
John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Resigned March 3, 1903.
Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)	William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)	Appointed March 3, 1903.

* By resolution of March 3, 1897, the committees of the 54th Congress were continued until the first Monday in December or until new committees should be appointed. The number did not remain the same because the Senate terms of some had expired. Committees of the 55th Congress were appointed May 10, 1897.

** Committees of the 56th Congress were continued by resolution of March 2, 1901. Committees of the 57th Congress were appointed December 18, 1901.

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58th CONGRESS, 1903-1905

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Special Session (and half of 1st)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah (Dem.)
	William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)	William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
	James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

59th CONGRESS, 1905-1907

COMMITTEE (12 members—7 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Special Session

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
	William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
	James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	John C. Spooner, Wisconsin (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	John T. Morgan, Alabama (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
	William A. Clark, Montana (Dem.)
	James B. McCreary, Kentucky (Dem.)

60th CONGRESS, 1907-1909

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	John Kean, New Jersey (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Thomas H. Carter, Montana (Rep.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	James B. Frazier, Tennessee (Dem.)
Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)	William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland (Dem.)
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio (Rep.)	Resigned March 17, 1908.
	William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
	Appointed April 23, 1908.

* Committees of the 57th Congress were continued by resolution of March 3, 1903. Committees of the 58th Congress were appointed November 23, 1903.

** Committees of the 58th Congress continued by resolution, February 27, 1906. Committees of the 59th Congress appointed December 18, 1906.

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61st CONGRESS, 1909-1911

COMMITTEE (14 members—9 Rep., 5 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	Thomas H. Carter, Montana (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Ellihu Root, New York (Rep.)
Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming (Rep.)	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
John Keau, New Jersey (Rep.)	Hernando Money, Mississippi (Dem.)
Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana (Rep.)	James B. Frazier, Tennessee (Dem.)
	William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
	Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)

62d CONGRESS, 1911-1913

COMMITTEE (15 members—9 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, Chairman (Rep.)	George Sutherland, Utah (Rep.)
William P. Frye, Maine (Rep.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
William F. Dillingham, Vermont (Rep.)	Theodore E. Burton, Ohio (Rep.)
Appointed January 9, 1912.	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia (Dem.)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)	William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)
William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)	Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)
Ellihu Root, New York (Rep.)	James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)	Isidor Rayner, Maryland (Dem.)
	Died November 25, 1912.
	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
	James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)
	Appointed January 4, 1913.

63d CONGRESS, 1913-1915

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia, Chairman (Dem.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
Died February 14, 1914.	Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)	Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Appointed March 10, 1914.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
William J. Stone, Missouri (Dem.)	William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Made Chairman March 2, 1914.	Ellihu Root, New York (Rep.)
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)	Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)
James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)	(Rep.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)	George Sutherland, Utah (Rep.)
James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)	Theodore E. Burton, Ohio (Rep.)

64th CONGRESS, 1915-1917

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman (Dem.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana (Dem.)	William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Died March 14, 1916.	Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)
James P. Clarke, Arkansas (Dem.)	(Rep.)
Died October 1, 1916.	George Sutherland, Utah (Rep.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
James A. O'Gorman, New York (Dem.)	Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)	George T. Oliver, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
(Dem.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)	Appointed March 28, 1916.
Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)	Appointed December 12, 1915.
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)	

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65th CONGRESS, 1917-1919

COMMITTEE (14 members—9 Dem., 5 Rep.)

Special Session, First half¹²

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman (Dem.)	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)	(Rep.)
Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)	William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)	Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)	Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)	

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

William J. Stone, Missouri, Chairman (Dem.)	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Died April 12, 1918.	Charles D. Thomas, Colorado (Dem.)
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (Rep.)
Made Chairman May 10, 1918.	(Rep.)
J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)	William Alden Smith, Michigan (Rep.)
Appointed May 10, 1918.	Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)
John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
(Dem.)	Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)
Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)	Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)
Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)	Phllander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)	(Rep.)
Willard Saulsbury, Delaware (Dem.)	
Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)	

66th CONGRESS, 1919-1921

COMMITTEE (17 members—10 Rep., 7 Dem.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota (Rep.)	Harry S. New, Indiana (Rep.)
(Rep.)	George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)	John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)
(Rep.)	(Dem.)
Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
Phllander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
(Rep.)	Marcus A. Smith, Arizona (Dem.)
Warren G. Harding, Ohio (Rep.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Resigned January 11, 1921; not replaced.	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

¹² Committees of the 64th Congress continued by resolution, March 1, 1917. Committees of the 65th Congress appointed March 12, 1917.

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67th CONGRESS, 1921-1923

COMMITTEE (15 members—9 Rep., 6 Dem.)

SPECIAL SESSION

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Harry S. New, Indiana (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota, (Rep.)	George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)	John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)
Albert B. Fall, New Mexico (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

COMMITTEE (10 members—10 Rep., 0 Dem.)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota, (Rep.)	Harry S. New, Indiana (Rep.)
William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)	George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)
Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)	Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota (Rep.)
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Medill McCormick, Illinois (Rep.)
Died October 12, 1921.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska (Dem.)
James W. Wadsworth, Jr., New York (Rep.)	John Sharp Williams, Mississippi (Dem.)
Appointed October 21, 1921.	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
	Atlee Pomerene, Ohio (Dem.)
	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)

68th CONGRESS, 1923-1925

COMMITTEE (18 members—10 Rep., 7 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Chairman (Rep.)	James W. Wadsworth, New York (Rep.)
Died November 9, 1924.	Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)	Frank B. Willis, Ohio (Rep.)
Appointed December 3, 1924.	George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
George P. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
Appointed Dec. 3, 1924.	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)	John K. Shields, Tennessee (Dem.)
Made Chairman, December 3, 1924.	J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Frank Brandegee, Connecticut (Rep.)	Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama (Dem.)
Died October 14, 1924.	Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma (Dem.)
George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)
Medill McCormick, Illinois (Rep.)	

* Committees of the 66th Congress continued by resolution, Jan. 18, 1921. Committees of the 67th Congress appointed April 18, 1921. On April 18, 1921, a clause was added to Rule XXV of the Senate Rules providing that all standing committees were to continue until their successors were appointed.

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69th CONGRESS, 1925-1927

COMMITTEE (18 members—10 Rep., 7 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)	William M. Butler, Massachusetts (Rep.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Term expired November 1925.
George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)
Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Appointed December 14, 1925.
George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
George P. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)	J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)	Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama (Dem.)
	Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
	James A. Reed, Missouri (Dem.)
	Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

70th CONGRESS 1927-1929

COMMITTEE (18 members—9 Rep., 8 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)	David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Frank B. Willis, Ohio (Rep.)	J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Died March 30, 1928.	Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
Simon D. Fess, Ohio (Rep.)	James A. Reed, Missouri (Dem.)
Appointed May 10, 1928.	Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
George P. McLean, Connecticut (Rep.)	Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan (Dem.)
Walter Ed Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)	Died March 23, 1928.
Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)	Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Appointed December 3, 1924.
	Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware (Dem.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

71st CONGRESS, 1929-1931

COMMITTEE (20 members—11 Rep., 8 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)	Guy D. Goff, West Virginia (Rep.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Walter E. Edge, New Jersey (Rep.)	Claude A. Swanson, Virginia (Dem.)
Resigned November 21, 1929.	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana (Rep.)	J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Appointed January 11, 1930.	Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)	Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
Fred H. Gillett, Massachusetts (Rep.)	Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	Hugo Black, Alabama (Dem.)
Simon D. Fess, Ohio (Rep.)	Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

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72d CONGRESS, 1931-1933

COMMITTEE (22 members—11 Rep., 10 Dem., 1 Farmer-Labor)

William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman (Rep.)	Oris Glenn, Illinois (Rep.)
Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)	Bronson Cutting, New Mexico (Rep.)
George H. Moses, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Claude Stansons, Virginia (Dem.)
Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)	Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.)
David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)	J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)
Simon D. Fess, Ohio (Rep.)	Thomas J. Walsh, Montana (Dem.)
Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)	Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)
Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)	Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana (Rep.)	Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)
	Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
	Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)
	J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

73d CONGRESS, 1933-1934

COMMITTEE (23 members—14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)	Robert J. Buckley, Ohio (Dem.)
J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)	Appointed June 16, 1933.
Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	David A. Reed, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)	Simon D. Fess, Ohio (Rep.)
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)	Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Rep.)
Nathan L. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana (Rep.)
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana (Dem.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)
F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)	
James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)	

74th CONGRESS, 1935-1936

COMMITTEE (23 members—16 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)	James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)
J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)	Dennis Chavez, New Mexico (Dem.)
Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)	Appointed May 31, 1935.
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)	Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Nathan L. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)	Bronson Cutting, New Mexico (Rep.)
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Died May 6, 1935.
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana (Dem.)	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)	Appointed May 31, 1935.
James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)
Robert J. Buckley, Ohio (Dem.)	

75th CONGRESS, 1937-1938

COMMITTEE (23 members—16 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)	Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)
J. T. Robinson, Arkansas (Dem.)	Appointed May 11, 1937.
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
Appointed November 30, 1937.	Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana (Dem.)
Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)	F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin (Dem.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	James P. Pope, Idaho (Dem.)
Hugo L. Black, Alabama (Dem.)	James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)
Died August 20, 1937.	Dennis Chavez, New Mexico (Dem.)
Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)	Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington (Dem.)
Appointed February 2, 1938.	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)	Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
Nathan L. Bachman, Tennessee (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Died April 23, 1937.	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

76th CONGRESS, 1939-1941

COMMITTEE (23 members—16 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Prog., 1 Farmer-Labor)

Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman (Dem.)	Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
Died November 11, 1940.	Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)	Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina (Dem.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Single Chairman November 25, 1940.
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	Joseph E. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)
Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)	Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois (Dem.)	William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.)
Died April 9, 1939.	Died January 19, 1940.
Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri (Dem.)	Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
Appointed April 27, 1939.	Appointed February 8, 1940.
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)	Robert La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (F.-L.)

77th CONGRESS, 1941-43

COMMITTEE (23 members—16 Dem., 6 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Walter F. George, Georgia, Chairman (Dem.)	Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri (Dem.)
Excused from Chairmanship June 31, 1941.	Carter Glass, Virginia (Dem.)
Pat Harrison, Mississippi (Dem.)	James F. Byrnes, South Carolina (Dem.)
Died June 22, 1941.	Died July 8, 1941.
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	Josh Lay, Oklahoma (Dem.)
Thomas T. Connally, Texas (Dem.)	Appointed June 31, 1941.
Made Chairman June 21, 1941.	James M. Tunnell, Delaware (Dem.)
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Appointed June 31, 1941.
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana (Dem.)	Hiram Johnson, California (Rep.)
James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)	Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Allen W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina (Dem.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
Joseph E. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)	Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)	

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78th CONGRESS, 1943-1945

COMMITTEE (23 members—14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)	Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri (Dem.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Carter Glass, Virginia (Dem.)
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	James M. Tamm, Delaware (Dem.)
Robert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Hiram W. Johnson, California (Rep.)
James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)	Robert H. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
Robert E. Reynolds, North Carolina (Dem.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)	Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota (Rep.)
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)	James J. Davis, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
	Warren R. Austin, Vermont (Rep.)

79th CONGRESS, 1945-1947

COMMITTEE (23 members—14 Dem., 8 Rep., 1 Prog.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)	Lister Hill, Alabama (Dem.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Scott W. Lucas, Illinois (Dem.)
Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)	Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)
Robert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin (Prog.)
James E. Murray, Montana (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)	Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota (Rep.)
Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)	Warren R. Austin, Vermont (Rep.)
Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania (Dem.)	Resigned August 2, 1946.
Carter Glass, Virginia (Dem.)	Styles Bridges, New Hampshire (Rep.)
Died May 28, 1946.	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
James M. Tamm, Delaware (Dem.)	Chan Gurney, South Dakota (Rep.)
Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico (Dem.)	

80th CONGRESS, 1947-1949

COMMITTEE (13 members—7 Rep., 6 Dem.)

Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Chairman (Rep.))	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)
Arthur Capper, Kansas (Rep.)	Tom Connally, Texas (Dem.)
Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine (Rep.)	Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)	Robert F. Wagner, New York (Dem.)
H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)	Robert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)	Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky (Dem.)
	Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico (Dem.)

81st CONGRESS, 1949-1951

COMMITTEE (13 members—8 Dem., 5 Rep.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Robert D. Thomas, Utah (Dem.)	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Richard E. Tydings, Maryland (Dem.)	H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
Claude Pepper, Florida (Dem.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)
Brien McMahon, Connecticut (Dem.)	

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82d CONGRESS, 1951-1953

COMMITTEE (13 members—7 Dem., 6 Rep.)

Tom Connally, Texas, Chairman (Dem.)	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan (Rep.)
Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)	Died April 18, 1951.
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Brien McMahon, Connecticut (Dem.)	H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts (Rep.)
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)	Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire (Rep.)
	Owen Brewster, Maine (Rep.)
	Appointed May 9, 1951.

83d CONGRESS, 1953-1955

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Rep., 7 Dem.)

Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin, Chairman (Rep.)	George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)	Appointed January 23, 1954.
Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)	Homer E. Capehart, Indiana (Rep.)
Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire (Rep.)	Appointed January 23, 1954.
Died July 24, 1953.	Walter F. George, Georgia (Dem.)
Robert A. Taft, Ohio (Rep.)	Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)
Homer Ferguson, Michigan (Rep.)	John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)	Guy M. Gillette, Iowa (Dem.)
	Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
	Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)

84th CONGRESS, 1955-1957

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Walter F. George, Georgia, Chairman (Dem.)	Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)	Appointed May 8, 1956.
John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)	H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
Barkley, Alben W., Kentucky (Dem.)	William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)
Died April 30, 1956.	William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)
	George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
	Homer E. Capehart, Indiana (Rep.)

85th CONGRESS, 1957-1959

COMMITTEE (15 members—8 Dem., 7 Rep.)

Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island, Chairman (Dem.)	John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts (Dem.)
J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas (Dem.)	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin (Rep.)
John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)	H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey (Rep.)
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa (Rep.)
Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)	William Langer, North Dakota (Rep.)
Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)	William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)
Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)	George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)
	Homer E. Capehart, Indiana (Rep.)

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80th CONGRESS, 1959-1961

COMMITTEE (17 members- 11 Dem., 6 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 Appointed February 6, 1959.
 Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Resigned chairmanship February 6, 1959.
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts (Dem.)
 Resigned December 22, 1960.

87th CONGRESS, 1961-1963

COMMITTEE (17 members- 11 Dem., 6 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)

88th CONGRESS, 1963-1965

COMMITTEE (17 members- 12 Dem., 5 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)

89th CONGRESS, 1965-1967

COMMITTEE (19 members- 13 Dem., 6 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Russell B. Long, Louisiana (Dem.)
 Resigned March 25, 1966.
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 George A. Smathers, Florida (Dem.)
 Resigned April 26, 1965.

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90th CONGRESS, 1967-1969

COMMITTEE (19 members- 12 Dem., 7 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)
 John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Wayne Morse, Oregon (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank J. Lausche, Ohio (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania (Dem.)

91st CONGRESS, 1969-1971

COMMITTEE (15 Members- 9 Dem., 6 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Albert Gore, Tennessee (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut (Dem.)
 Chalmers Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)

92d CONGRESS, 1971-1973

COMMITTEE (16 Members- 9 Dem., 7 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Chalmers Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 Edmund S. Muskie, Maine (Dem.)
 William B. Spong, Jr., Virginia (Dem.)
 George D. Aiken, Vermont (Rep.)

93d CONGRESS, 1973-1975

COMMITTEE (17 Members- 10 Dem., 7 Rep.)

J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas, Chairman (Dem.)

John Sparkman, Alabama (Dem.)
 Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)
 Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)
 Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)
 Chalmers Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)
 Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)
 Edmund S. Muskie, Maine (Dem.)
 George McGovern, South Dakota (Dem.)

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94th CONGRESS, 1975-1977

COMMITTEE (10 Members—10 Dem., 0 Reps.)

John Sparkman, Alabama, *Chairman*

Mike Mansfield, Montana (Dem.)	Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Delaware (Dem.)
Frank Church, Idaho (Dem.)	Clifford P. Case, New Jersey (Rep.)
Stuart Symington, Missouri (Dem.)	Joseph K. Javits, New York (Rep.)
Clalborne Pell, Rhode Island (Dem.)	Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania (Rep.)
Gale W. McGee, Wyoming (Dem.)	James B. Pearson, Kansas (Rep.)
George McGovern, South Dakota (Dem.)	Charles H. Percy, Illinois (Rep.)
Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota (Dem.)	Robert P. Griffin, Michigan (Rep.)
Dick Clark, Iowa (Dem.)	Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tennessee (Rep.)

Excused Sept. 10, 1975 when committee ratio was changed from 7 to 6 Republicans.

APPENDIX III

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Congress	Dates	Senator
14th	1816-1817	James Barbour, Virginia.
15th	1817-1819	James Barbour, Virginia. Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina (2d session).
16th	1819-1821	James Brown, Louisiana. James Barbour, Virginia (2d session).
17th	1821-1823	Rufus King, New York. James Barbour, Virginia (2d session).
18th	1823-1825	James Barbour, Virginia.
19th	1825-1827	Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.
20th	1827-1829	Nathan Sanford, New York (2d session). Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.
21st	1829-1831	Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia (2d session)
22d	1831-1833	Littleton W. Tazewell, Virginia.
23d	1833-1835	John Forsyth, Georgia (2d session). William Wilkins, Pennsylvania.
24th	1835-1837	Henry Clay, Kentucky (2d session). Henry Clay, Kentucky.
25th	1837-1839	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania (2d session).
26th	1839-1841	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania.
27th	1841-1843	William C. Rives, Virginia. William S. Archer, Virginia (3d session).
28th	1843-1845	William S. Archer, Virginia.
29th	1845-1847	William Allen, Ohio. Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas (2d session).
30th	1847-1849	Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas. Edward A. Hannegan, Indiana (2d session and part of 1st beginning Mar. 14, 1848).
31st	1849-1851	Thomas H. Benton, Missouri (special session). William R. King, Alabama (1st session). Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (2d session).
32d	1851-1853	Henry S. Foote, Mississippi (special session). James M. Mason, Virginia.
33d	1853-1855	James M. Mason, Virginia.
34th	1855-1857	James M. Mason, Virginia.
35th	1857-1859	James M. Mason, Virginia.
36th	1859-1861	James M. Mason, Virginia.
37th	1861-1863	Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.
38th	1863-1865	Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.
39th	1865-1867	Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.
40th	1867-1869	Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.
41st	1869-1871	Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.

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APPENDIX III—Continued

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Congress	Dates	Senator
42d	1871-1873	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania.
43d	1873-1875	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania.
44th	1875-1877	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania.
45th	1877-1879	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania (special session). Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.
46th	1879-1881	William W. Eaton, Connecticut.
47th	1881-1883	Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island (1st special session). George F. Edmunds, Vermont (2d special session).
48th	1883-1885	William Windon, Minnesota.
49th	1885-1887	John F. Miller, California.
50th	1887-1889	John F. Miller, California.
51st	1889-1891	John Sherman, Ohio.
52d	1891-1893	John Sherman, Ohio.
53d	1893-1895	John T. Morgan, Alabama.
54th	1895-1897	John Sherman, Ohio.
55th	1897-1899	William P. Frye, Maine (acting, special session). Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota.
56th	1899-1901	Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota.
57th	1901-1903	William P. Frye, Maine (acting, special session). Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
58th	1903-1905	Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
59th	1905-1907	Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
60th	1907-1909	Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
61st	1909-1911	Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
62d	1911-1913	Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois.
63d	1913-1915	Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia.
64th	1915-1917	William J. Stone, Missouri.
65th	1917-1919	William J. Stone, Missouri.
66th	1919-1921	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.
67th	1921-1923	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.
68th	1923-1925	Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts (died Nov. 9, 1924). William E. Borah, Idaho.
69th	1925-1927	William E. Borah, Idaho.
70th	1927-1929	William E. Borah, Idaho.
71st	1929-1931	William E. Borah, Idaho.
72d	1931-1933	William E. Borah, Idaho.
73d	1933-1934	Key Pittman, Nevada.
74th	1935-1936	Key Pittman, Nevada.
75th	1937-1938	Key Pittman, Nevada.
76th	1939-1941	Key Pittman, Nevada.
77th	1941-1943	Walter F. George, Georgia (excused from chairmanship June 31, 1941). Tom Connally, Texas.
78th	1943-1945	Tom Connally, Texas.
79th	1945-1947	Tom Connally, Texas.
80th	1947-1949	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan.
81st	1949-1951	Tom Connally, Texas.
82d	1951-1953	Tom Connally, Texas.
83d	1953-1955	Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin.
84th	1955-1957	Walter F. George, Georgia.
85th	1957-1959	Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island.
86th	1959-1961	Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island (resigned chairmanship Feb. 6, 1959). J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.

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APPENDIX III—Continued

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

Congress	Dates	Senator
87th...	1961-1963	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
88th...	1963-1965	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
89th...	1965-1967	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
90th...	1967-1969	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
91st...	1969-1971	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
92d...	1971-1973	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
93d...	1973-1975	J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas.
94th...	1975-	John Sparkman, Alabama.

* On Apr. 21, 1976, Senator J. W. Fulbright became the longest serving Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

APPENDIX IV

Selected provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, relating to committee procedures.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

(2 U.S.C. 190a)

SEC. 133. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate shall fix regular weekly, biweekly, or monthly meeting days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of any such committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. If the chairman of any such committee is not present at any regular, additional, or special meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(b) [First sentence repeated.] Each such committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting of any such standing committee of the Senate upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at that meeting.

* This first sentence was repealed by S. Res. 9, adopted November 27, 1975, which amended paragraph 7 (b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate to read as follows:

"(b) Each meeting of a standing, select, or special committee of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings

(c) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each standing committee of the Senate to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. In any event, the report of any such committee upon a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the Senate is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written and signed request of a majority of the committee for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(d) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any standing committee of the Senate (including the Committee on Appropriations) unless a majority of the committee were actually present. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are present. No vote of any member of any such committee to report a measure or matter may be cast by proxy if rules adopted by such committee forbid the casting of votes for that purpose by proxy; however, proxies shall not be voted for such purpose except when the absent committee member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Action by any such committee in reporting any measure or matter in accordance with the requirements therefore taken by the committee with respect to that measure or matter, including votes taken upon the measure or matter or any amendment thereto, and no point of order shall be with respect to that measure or matter on the ground that such previous action with respect thereto by such committee was not taken in compliance with such requirements. Whenever any such committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of the committee. Nothing contained in this subsection shall abrogate the power of any committee of the Senate to adopt rules—

(1) providing for proxy voting on all matters other than the reporting of a measure or matter, or

(2) providing in accordance with the rules of the Senate for a lesser number as a quorum for any action other than the reporting of a measure or matter.

"(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

"(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

"(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

"(4) will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

"(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

"(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by government agencies and employees; or

"(B) the information has been obtained by the government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

"(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or government regulations.

"(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

"(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long a time as is necessary to assure the assurance of order.

"(e) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or conference is held under this paragraph, unless a majority of said members vote to forego such a record."

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(e) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by any standing committee of the Senate, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

- (1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and
- (2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

This subsection does not preclude—

- (A) the immediate filing and printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplement, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subsection; or
- (B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) A measure or matter reported by any standing committee of the Senate (including the Committee on Appropriations) shall not be considered in the Senate unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to the Members of the Senate for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter in the Senate. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the Senate. This subsection—

- (1) may be waived by joint agreement of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and
- (2) shall not apply to—
 - (A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress, and
 - (B) any executive decision, determination, or action which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

(g) Each standing committee of the Senate which, in any year beginning on or after January 1, 1971, requires authorization for the expenditure of funds in excess of the amount specified by section 131(a) of this Act shall offer one annual authorization resolution to procure such authorization. Each such annual authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all such funds sought by such committee for expenditure by all subcommittees thereof during that year and the amount so sought for each subcommittee. The annual authorization resolution of any such committee of the Senate for each year beginning on or after January 1, 1971, shall be offered no later than January 31 of that year, except that, whenever the designation of members of standing committees of the Senate occurs during the first session of any Congress at a date later than January 20, such resolution may be offered by any standing committee of the Senate at any time within thirty days after the date on which a majority of the members of such committee have been designated during that session. After the date on which an annual authorization resolution has been offered by any such committee in any year, or the last date on which such committee pursuant to the preceding sentence may offer such a resolution, whichever date occurs earlier, such committee in any year may procure authorization for the expenditure of funds in excess of the amount specified by section 131(a) of this Act only by offering a supplemental authorization resolution. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all supplemental funds sought by that committee for expenditure by all subcommittees thereof under such resolution and the amount so sought for each such subcommittee. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall amend the annual authorization resolution of such committee for that year, unless the committee offered no annual authorization resolution for that year, in which case the committee's supplemental authorization resolution shall not

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be an amendment to any other resolution and any subsequent supplemental authorization resolution of such committee for the same year shall amend the first such resolution offered by the committee for that year. Each such supplemental resolution reported by such committee shall be accompanied by a report to the Senate specifying with particularity the purposes for which such authorization is sought and the reason why such authorization could not have been sought at the time of, or within the period provided for, the submission by such committee of an annual authorization resolution for that year. The minority shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of staff personnel pursuant to any such annual or supplemental resolution. This subsection shall not apply to any resolution requesting funds in addition to the amount specified in such section 131(a) and which are to be expended only for the same purposes for which such amount may be expended.

(h) Except as otherwise specifically provided by this section, the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARING PROCEDURE

SEC. 133A. (a) Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(b) (Repealed.)

(c) Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall require each witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing to file with the clerk of the committee, at least one day before the date of the appearance of that witness, a written statement of his proposed testimony unless the committee chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such a statement in compliance with this subsection. If so requested by any such committee, the staff of the committee shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee before each day of hearing before the committee a digest of the statements which have been so filed by witnesses who are to appear before the committee on that day.

(d) After the conclusion of each day of hearing, if so requested by any such committee, the staff shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee a summary of the testimony given before the committee on that day. After approval by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, each such summary may be printed as a part of the committee hearings if such hearings are ordered by the committee to be printed.

(e) Whenever any hearing is conducted by any such committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(f) Whenever any such committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) has reported any measure, by action taken in conformity with the requirements of section 133(d) of this Act, no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure on the ground that hearings upon that measure by the committee were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SENATE COMMITTEE RULES

SEC. 133B. Each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate shall adopt rules not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of the Senate or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Standing Rules of the Senate governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of each year, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. An amendment to the rules of any such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the adoption of such amendment. If the Congressional Record is not published on the last day

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of any period during which the rules of any such committee, or an amendment to those rules, is required to be published in the Congressional Record by this section, such rules or amendment shall be published in the first daily edition of the Congressional Record published following such day.

COMMITTEE POWERS
(2 U.S.C. 1906)

Sec. 134. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate, including any subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during their sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures (not in excess of \$10,000 for each committee during any Congress) as it deems advisable. Each such committee may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it, and may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words.¹ The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

(b) (Superseded by 2 U.S.C. 104a.)
(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no standing committee of the Senate shall sit, without special leave, while the Senate is in session. The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Any other standing committee of the Senate may sit for any purpose while the Senate is in session if consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate. In the event of the absence of either of such leaders, the consent of the absent leaders may be given by a Senator designated by such leader for that purpose. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, any standing committee of the Senate may sit without special leave for any purpose as authorized by paragraph 7 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

APPENDIX V

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¹The provision of this sentence relating to compensation for stenographic assistance has been superseded by the following provision of the act of June 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 269; 2 U.S.C. 96c): "Compensation for stenographic assistance of committees paid out of the foregoing items under 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' hereafter shall be computed at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commission on Rules and Administration, notwithstanding, and without regard to any other provision of law." For current rates and regulations, contact the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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a-89

Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
953 DeHaro Street
San Francisco, California 94107

February 15, 1978

Rep. George Miller
U.S. Congress
#1531 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have known Rev. Jim Jones of the Peoples Temple for ten years. During this time I have never known him once to refuse to help anyone in need, regardless of race, color, or creed.

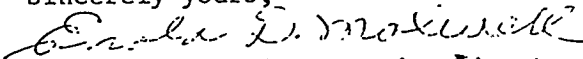
He has always believed in lighting a candle rather than cursing the darkness, and his work here in San Francisco and the Bay Area, as well as his devotion to the people and mission in Guyana, are the mark of a man who has devoted his whole life to the service and welfare of humankind.

I am thus dismayed to learn that another round of attacks has been levelled against him -- although I understand that Jesus Christ and Martin Luther King, among many others throughout history, have suffered condemnation and persecution during their lifetimes for wanting nothing more than a better life for the downtrodden.

If you have been used and misled by a detractor in any way who is trying to hinder the work of Rev. Jones and Peoples Temple in their Jonestown agricultural mission, which is making such strides in resource and human development and building a bridge of friendship between Guyana and the United States, I am very sad. Because if such a beautiful work for the people could just be left alone to develop in peace, the world would see a candle of hope become a flame of inspiration for others to follow. All of us have much to learn about living together in racial and economic equality as the Peoples Temple is doing.

I implore you to withdraw any commitment you have or may have made inadvertently on behalf of one who is bent on throwing the work of peacemakers to the wind and who may well be receiving money to do it.

Sincerely yours,


Enola D. Maxwell, Executive Director

cc: Congressman *T. Wirth*
President Jimmy Carter

MM-1-26



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

March 14, 1978

*For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick, and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.
Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?
Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these—
Ye have done it unto me.”
Matthew 25:35-40*

TO ALL U. S. SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

We at Peoples Temple have been the subject of harassment by several agencies of the U.S. Government, and are rapidly reaching the point at which patience is exhausted. Radical Trotskyite elements which defected from our organization when we refused to follow their violent course have been orchestrating a campaign against us. Two of these, Michael Cartmell and Jim Cobb, were actually discovered making ammunition several years ago. These same two persons have boasted about knowing persons in the IRS and FCC and using them to get back at Peoples Temple. They also vowed recently to several witnesses that they would see to it that our group of over 1,000 U.S. citizens (currently conducting a highly successful agricultural project in Guyana) were starved out by having funds cut off from the U.S. To date, several agencies have been attempting various forms of harassment. First was the Social Security, which tried to deny legitimate beneficiaries of their rights by cutting off all checks that were coming to Guyana. Through the intervention of various government officials, we were able to have this reinstated as it should have been.

Now, however, we see that the IRS and Treasury Dept. and even the Federal Communications Commission, are trying to initiate ways to cut off our lifelines. The FCC has suddenly decided to pursue a very minor complaint that was registered a year ago. It is clear that the intention is to disrupt our essential medium of communication, amateur radio. Each week we contact thousands of amateur radio operators; contacts and consultation with doctors in the U.S. have literally saved lives and have engendered tremendous goodwill in this part of the world. We consistently praise the U.S. over the airways and remain entirely supportive of U.S. policy in the Caribbean and around the world, especially with non-aligned nations. It seems utterly cruel to deprive such a large group of Americans of their only means of quick communication with the U.S. We cannot believe that you would want to see this, nor would you in any way condone such an organized effort to "starve out" hundreds of U.S. citizens, who are seeking to live in peace and be a credit to the U.S. elsewhere. These same agencies and elements in the press would seek to destroy any progressive thinking official.

Our cooperative project in Guyana has been cited by people the world over as an example of a new image for the U.S. This project and the efforts of Peoples Temple were recently praised in the magazine *One World*, a publication of the World Council of Churches. Even Russia's *New Times* magazine has praised this work and done so in spite of our strong support of Russian people of Jewish descent, an obvious disagreement. We receive letters weekly from Russia, as well as from people in other parts of the world who have heard of the project, offering advice and assistance. In fact, several overtures have been made from Russia, which sees our current harassment as a form of political persecution. We do not want to take assistance from any people nor do we want to become an international issue. We also do not intend to be starved out by having our legitimately earned income cut off through the efforts of Trotskyite people and embittered malcontents. We have no political aspirations whatsoever. Jim Jones has spent the last 8 months working to develop the project in Guyana. We wish to continue to do so unmolested and unhampered. This project has done a great deal of practical good for the U.S., not only in promoting a positive image in a place where many of the populace have more of a left leaning, but also in a very tangible way financially. The amount of tax dollars we have saved the U.S. by taking people off welfare and off SSI and steering some from inevitable lives of crime would total conservatively in the hundreds of thousands. More importantly than that, lives have been saved that would have been meant for destruction. It seems cruel that anyone would want to escalate this type of bureaucratic harassment into an international issue, but it is equally evident that people cannot forever be continually harassed and beleaguered by such tactics without seeking alternatives that have been presented. I can say without hesitation that we are devoted to a decision that it is better even to die than to be constantly harassed from one continent to the next. I hope you can look into this matter and protect the right of over 1,000 people from the U.S. to live in peace.

Signed,
Pamela G. Moton
 Pamela G. Moton

Post Office Box 15023, San Francisco, Ca 94115 - Telephone (415) 922-6418

MM-1-27

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 6, 1978

L. J. Johnston
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Friend,

Thank you for sharing with me your thoughts on United States foreign policy towards the government of Guyana. I am also interested in learning of your views on Jonestown, the community established in Guyana by the Peoples Temple.

I support good relations with Guyana and a continuation of our foreign aid program to that small country. The State Department informs me that U.S. relations with Guyana are improving. Both U.N. Ambassador Young and former Assistant Secretary of State Todman paid visits to Guyana last year. I understand that the Guyanese economy is undergoing some strains and that the U.S. is hopeful that the Guyanese government will develop a long range economic program which will help that country overcome its present economic difficulties.

The child custody case involving several American citizens in Guyana is presently before the Guyanese courts. The State Department tells me that it is U.S. policy not to take sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. The Department denies it has brought pressure on the government of Guyana in favor of one side or the other and maintains that any inquiries it made on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from the U.S. government.

I appreciate your getting in touch with me about this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

MM-1-28

JOHN L. BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1714 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
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DISTRICT OFFICES:
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 36024
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 556-1333
910 D STREET
BOX 1048
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94902
(415) 457-7272

November 3, 1977

Laurie Efrein
P.O. Box 15247
San Francisco, California 94115

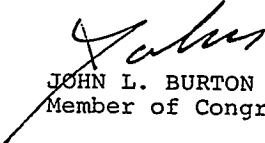
Dear Ms. Efrein:

Thank you very much for your recent letter expressing your opposition to the move among several Members of Congress to impeach U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young.

I am in complete agreement with your views on this matter. I believe Andrew Young has proved himself as an effective and intelligent U.N. Ambassador and I will strongly oppose any move in the House to impeach him.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring your views on this matter to my attention. If I may be of assistance to you in the future, please feel free to call upon me.

Peace and friendship,


JOHN L. BURTON
Member of Congress

JLB:cae

MM-1-29

November 16, 1977

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEDIA

Handwritten notes:
being submitted
to the
Examiner
Nov 16
to the
Examiner
to the
Examiner
to the
Examiner
to the
Examiner

To Whom It May Concern:

Today, in response to the weekend Examiner's highly biased article about a deceased Temple member, the Peoples Temple membership took to the streets. Despite the fact that it was a weekday, and the demonstration was called on extremely short notice, over 400 demonstrators ~~were~~ ^{there at any one time} as well as additional support from community members throughout the day. Also, a large number of seniors felt so moved to express their support for this demonstration that they came and remained on the Temple buses during the march. ^{conducted} This was an orderly and continuous picket in front of the Examiner building from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Marceline Jones, wife of Reverend Jim Jones, was joined by Yvonne Golden and several representatives from the Temple when she met with the Examiner staff to demand an apology. The coverage on the major news channels was almost nil. Today's Examiner, November 16th, reported only 70 demonstrators, and that article was immediately protested to the Examiner staff while the demonstration was still going on. These developments further erode our good faith and confidence in some of the public media.

We are also enclosing eyewitness reports of developments on the Peoples Temple agricultural project, "Jonestown", in Guyana, South America. One is from the analytical perspective of Attorney Charles Garry, who termed Jonestown "a paradise". The other is from an experienced teacher and social worker who went to visit the project and decided to stay there.

We are anticipating coverage in the Examiner to rectify the matter on Peoples Temple. We are writing to inform you of the California media of our situation at this time, so you can relate to future developments with a more complete background.

MM-1-30

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 22, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. Robert McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for Congressional
Relations
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. McCloskey:

I have enclosed a copy of a letter recently received from my constituent, Jean F. Brown, concerning an immigration matter of a missionary for her church.

I believe the letter to be self-explanatory and I am sure that review of Mr. Blakey's permanent resident status will be given every consideration in view of his situation.

Thank you for your expeditious review of this matter and I will appreciate being advised of your action in this matter.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure .

MM-1-31



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

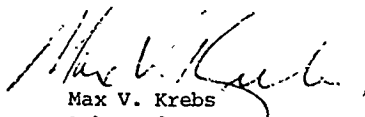
Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-32

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
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PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 22, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

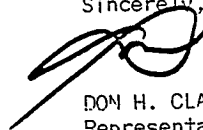
I want to take this opportunity to thank you for recently contacting me.

As per your request, I have contacted the Department of State in your behalf, and have enclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. McCloskey, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs. I expect a reply shortly and you can be sure that I will be back in touch as soon as I receive any information.

Again, thank you for bringing this matter to my attention and please be assured that I will be doing all that I can to assist.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-33

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2d DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
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AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 19, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Miss Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

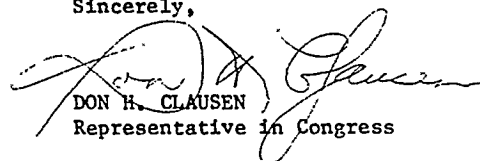
Dear Miss Brown:

As you know I have recently been in contact with the
Department of State.

Enclosed is a copy of their most recent response, and
as you will note, this is merely an interim report.
Just as soon as I have a further report, you may be
sure that I will be back in touch with you.

In the meantime, please be assured that I will continue
to do everything I can to assist, and if you have any
further information or if there have been any changes
in the status of this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:ry
Enclosure: a/s

MM-1-34

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316
EUREKA INN, ROOM 216
7TH AND F STREETS
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 442-0912

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 8, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:


I just wanted to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the permanent residence status application of Phillip Blakey.

I wanted to let you know that I have written to Ambassador Krebs in Mr. Blakey's behalf. You may be sure that I will be back in touch with you just as soon as any information is received.

Thank you again for writing and please be assured that I will continue to do all that I can to assist.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r

MM-1-35

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2d DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2435 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 11, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

I have enclosed a copy of a letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply to be self-explanatory and would be interested in any comments you may have. If there continue to be difficulties after Mr. Blakey visits the Embassy, please let me know.

It has been a pleasure to be of assistance to you in this matter.

With kindest regards.

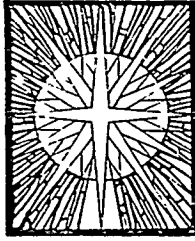
Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure

MM-1-37



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

May 25, 1976

"For I was an hungred
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink,
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungred?
And fed thee?
Or thirsty?
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?"

"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me."

Matthew 25:35-40

Honorable Donald H. Clausen
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you so very much for your correspondence with both Mr. McCloskey and Ambassador Krebs on behalf of Mr. Phillip Blakey. I wish to inform you that in the interim Phillip has had the chance to leave the interior of Guyana, where our agricultural mission is located, and apply at the U.S. Embassy for his Permanent Residence status.

According to the Embassy, however, he must reapply from the beginning, as though he had never entered the U.S. In order to complete his application, he must solicit his original birth certificate, a copy of his marriage license, a statement of employment in the U.S., and a police record for every city in which he has resided in the States. The problem for him, and consequently for our California office, is that there is an additional time delay in requesting these documents for the second time, and writing to England, proceeding through channels there, for his statement of birth.

Since these records had all been submitted by Phillip, inspected, and approved by the Government upon his first application for Permanent Residence status, we had hoped that at this point his re-instatement could be expedited by an administrative act.

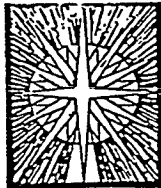
May I prevail upon you once again to see to this matter on behalf of Phillip's Permanent Residence standing? I have taken the liberty of referring the matter also to Mr. Claude Worrell, Ambassador of the Republic of Guyana to the United States. He has taken a real interest in our agricultural mission and can perhaps provide further background.

With sincere thanks and kindest personal regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-36



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

Gary

March 14, 1978

*For I was an hungered
and ye gave me no meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me no drink:
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.
Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
and fed thee?
Or thirsty,
and gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
and took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick
Or in prison,
and came unto thee?
Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these,
ye have done it unto me"*
Matthew 25:35-40

TO ALL U.S. SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

We at Peoples Temple have been the subject of harassment by several agencies of the U.S. Government, and are rapidly reaching the point at which patience is exhausted. Radical Trotskyite elements which defected from our organization when we refused to follow their violent course have been orchestrating a campaign against us. Two of these, Michael Cartmell and Jim Cobb, were actually discovered making ammunition several years ago. These same two persons have boasted about knowing persons in the IRS and FCC and using them to get back at Peoples Temple. They also vowed recently to several witnesses that they would see to it that our group of over 1,000 U.S. citizens (currently conducting a highly successful agricultural project in Guyana) were starved out by having funds cut off from the U.S. To date, several agencies have been attempting various forms of harassment. First was the Social Security, which tried to deny legitimate beneficiaries of their rights by cutting off all checks that were coming to Guyana. Through the intervention of various government officials, we were able to have this reinstated as it should have been.

Now, however, we see that the IRS and Treasury Dept. and even the Federal Communications Commission, are trying to initiate ways to cut off our lifelines. The FCC has suddenly decided to pursue a very minor complaint that was registered a year ago. It is clear that the intention is to disrupt our essential medium of communication, amateur radio. Each week we contact thousands of amateur radio operators; contacts and consultation with doctors in the U.S. have literally saved lives and have engendered tremendous goodwill in this part of the world. We consistently praise the U.S. over the airways and remain entirely supportive of U.S. policy in the Caribbean and around the world, especially with non-aligned nations. It seems utterly cruel to deprive such a large group of Americans of their only means of quick communication with the U.S. We cannot believe that you would want to see this, nor would you in any way condone such an organized effort to "starve out" hundreds of U.S. citizens, who are seeking to live in peace and be a credit to the U.S. elsewhere. These same agencies and elements in the press would seek to destroy any progressive thinking official.

Our cooperative project in Guyana has been cited by people the world over as an example of a new image for the U.S. This project and the efforts of Peoples Temple were recently praised in the magazine One World, a publication of the World Council of Churches. Even Russia's New Times magazine has praised this work and done so in spite of our strong support of Russian people of Jewish descent, an obvious disagreement. We receive letters weekly from Russia, as well as from people in other parts of the world who have heard of the project, offering advice and assistance. In fact, several overtures have been made from Russia, which sees our current harassment as a form of political persecution. We do not want to take assistance from any people nor do we want to become an international issue. We also do not intend to be starved out by having our legitimately earned income cut off through the efforts of Trotskyite people and embittered malcontents. We have no political aspirations whatsoever. Jim Jones has spent the last 8 months working to develop the project in Guyana. We wish to continue to do so unmolested and unhampered. This project has done a great deal of practical good for the U.S., not only in promoting a positive image in a place where many of the populace have more of a left leaning, but also in a very tangible way financially. The amount of tax dollars we have saved the U.S. by taking people off welfare and off SSI and steering some from inevitable lives of crime would total conservatively in the hundreds of thousands. More importantly than that, lives have been saved that would have been meant for destruction. It seems cruel that anyone would want to escalate this type of bureaucratic harassment into an international issue, but it is equally evident that people cannot forever be continually harassed and beleaguered by such tactics without seeking alternatives that have been presented. I can say without hesitation that we are devoted to a decision that it is better even to die than to be constantly harassed from one continent to the next. I hope you can look into this matter and protect the right of over 1,000 people from the U.S. to live in peace.

Jim Jones
Pastor
Peoples Temple

P.O. Office Box 15123, S. Frisco, TX 75245

MM-1-38

EXHIBIT B

B. F. SISK
15TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON RULES

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
BETTY L. CORNELIUS
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
ROOM 2001, FEDERAL BUILDING
1130 O STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93721
209-487-5004
ROOM 30A, FEDERAL BUILDING
1125 "J" STREET
MODESTO, CALIFORNIA 95354
209-527-1914
ROOM 131
415 W. 18TH STREET
MERCED, CALIFORNIA 95340
209-723-8807

Thought you
would like to see this
March 7, 1978

Mr. Mike Prokes
1701 Concord Avenue
Modesto, California 95350

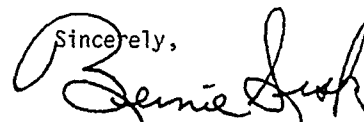
Dear Mr. Prokes:

As a matter of Congressional courtesy, Congressman John McFall has referred to me your recent letter regarding the child custody case in which Mr. Timothy Stoen and the Peoples Temple Agricultural Mission in Guyana are involved.

Officials at the Department of State and at our Embassy in Guyana have maintained and will continue to maintain a neutral stance in the dispute. Since American citizens are involved, however, our Embassy has taken an interest to assure that the case is fairly and impartially adjudicated. However, our government will not interfere in the internal affairs Guyana and our interest has not been interpreted as such by that Government.

Regardless of Mr. Stoen's efforts, I have been assured by officials at the Department of State that we plan to continue our foreign aid to Guyana in the context of our overall Caribbean policy. The question of foreign aid to Guyana has nothing whatever to do with this personal dispute.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

B. F. SISK
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

MM-1-39

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

PETER W. RODINO, JR., (N.J.), CHAIRMAN
 HAROLD D. BROWN, MASS.
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 WAYNE OWENS, UTAH
 EDWARD HEYENASKY, IOWA

Mrs. Kathy Tropp
 P.O. Box 32b
 Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Mrs. Tropp:

Thank you for your letter concerning newsmen's
 privilege legislation.

Your Church is much to be commended for its in-
 terest in freedom of the press.

Sincerely yours,

Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
 PETER W. RODINO, JR.
 Chairman

PWR:fur

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

February 20, 1973

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 COUNSEL TO THE CHAIRMAN
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MM-1-40

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225-1927

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
619 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

October 12, 1973

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Secretary
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 214
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Mr. Tropp:

I was pleased to receive your very thoughtful letter of October 5. The editorial from the Washington Post which you enclosed is indeed a commendation for the fine example which Pastor Jones and the members of the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ set for residents and other visitors to Washington.

In response to your comments regarding women's rights, it has been my pleasure to hold hearings on the Women's Educational Equity Act, sponsored by Representative Patsy Mink. This bill would go a long way in redressing some of the fundamental inequities which women have long faced.

Thank you again for your kind letter.

Sincerely,

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Chairman

MM-1-41

PATSY T. MINK
SECOND DISTRICT
HAWAII

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND LABOR
SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND RECREATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING,
CHAIRMAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 16, 1973

OFFICES:
WASHINGTON, D.C.
2358 RAYBURN BUILDING
PHONE: 225-4906

HONOLULU, HAWAII
346-348 FEDERAL BUILDING
PHONE 531-4602

WAIKAPU, HAWAII
94-801 FARRINGTON HIGHWAY
PHONE: 671-0170

Ms. Kathy Graumann
1664 Page Street
San Francisco, California 94117

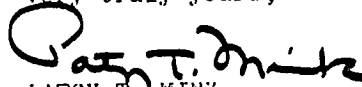
Dear Ms. Graumann:

Thank you for your very kind letter concerning my work in the area of women's rights.

Your pastor, Reverend James Jones, and your church certainly deserve commendation for the manner in which you exemplify a commitment to the precepts in which you believe. It is easier to claim belief in any religious faith than to actually live by them and your accomplishments certainly reveal the depth of your dedication.

I appreciate knowing of your support for my work. Thank you for writing me.

Very truly yours,


PATSY T. MINK
Member of Congress

MM-1-42

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, -
12TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND
COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

205 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5411

DISTRICT OFFICE:
305 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306
(415) 326-7383
(408) 275-7462

March 2, 1978

Ms. Carolyn Thomas
998 Divisadero Apt. 104
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Ms. Thomas:

In response to your letter on behalf of the People's Temple Christian Church, my intervention in the case of John Victor Stoen, age 6, was requested by the District Attorney of San Francisco, Joseph Freitas, who furnished us with a copy of a child custody order from the San Francisco Superior Court dated November 18, 1977.

It is my understanding that John Victor Stoen's birth certificate filed in Sonoma County, California, reflects his birth on January 25, 1972, to Grace Lucy Stoen and Timothy Oliver Stoen at Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

It is apparently uncontested that Mr. and Mrs. Stoen were married at the time of the birth of the boy to Mrs. Stoen. It was my understanding when I practiced law in California for some years, that the presumption that the lawful husband was the father of the child is irrefutable since it is the law's intention that no child be made illegitimate by the claim of third persons that someone else was the father. The purpose behind this law of the state of California is to protect the child's right to legitimacy, rather than to protect the rights of the husband or mother.

Under these circumstances, it seems entirely appropriate for a Superior Court of the State of California to grant custody to a child born in California to the child's natural mother, reserving custody rights to the individual who is listed as the husband on the child's birth certificate.

Should Reverend Jones be indeed the natural father of John Victor Stoen, this would not in any way remove the child's right to the presumption of legitimacy which is given him under California law. As I understand Reverend Jones' position, he is in effect claiming that the child is a bastard; this the California law refuses to accept.

MM-1-44

S. I. HAYAKAWA
CALIFORNIA

GENE PRAT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION,
AND FORESTRY
HUMAN RESOURCES
BUDGET

March 10, 1978

Mrs. Louise Craig
1033 Page Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Craig:

Thank you for writing concerning aid to Guyana.

My staff contacted A.I.D. concerning aid to Guyana. Requests for aid to this country were up over previous years to \$10,115,000. I do not want to see any nations come under undue communist influence and will continue to monitor this situation with your views in mind.

Again, thank you for writing. I appreciate your taking the time to make me aware of your views.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Hayakawa

S.I. Hayakawa

SIH/tcl

MM-1-45

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO	CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
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JOHN GLENN, OHIO	HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
RICHARD (DICK) STONE, FLA.	
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MURIEL HUMPHREY, MINN.	

MORVILL JONES, CHIEF OF STAFF
ABNER E. KENDRICK, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 28, 1978

Dear Friend:

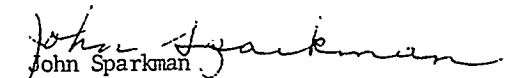
Thank you for your letter concerning assistance to Guyana. Guyana is experiencing serious economic difficulty due to circumstances beyond its control. The bad weather in that country in 1976 and 1977 contributed to the falling prices of sugar which is one of the two main exports of Guyana; bauxite is the other.

In view of the seriousness of the situation and President Carter's intentions to improve relations with the Caribbean countries, the possibility of aid is being considered. The Administration has requested \$10.1 million in economic assistance to Guyana. The Congress will continue to assess the needs of Guyana within the overall needs of the Caribbean region.

I regret having to resort to a form letter, but the mail on this subject has been so voluminous that I find it impossible to provide an individual response.

Thank you for your interest in this matter. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,


John Sparkman
Chairman

MM-1-43

MARIO BIAGGI
10TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2421 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 223-2444

DISTRICT OFFICES
BRONX
2004 WILLIAMSBURGH ROAD
BRONX, NEW YORK 10461
(212) 931-0100

QUEENS
SECOND FLOOR
21-77 51ST STREET
P.O. Box 3101
QUEENS, NEW YORK 11105
(212) 932-4448

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 17, 1978

COMMITTEES
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SUBCOMMITTEES
LABOR STANDARDS
POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
SELECT EDUCATION
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN,
COAST GUARD AND NAVIGATION
MERCHANT MARINE
FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE:
CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL, STATE AND
COMMUNITY SERVICES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
(EX-OFFICIO)

The Reverend Guy B. Young
PEOPLES TEMPLE
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

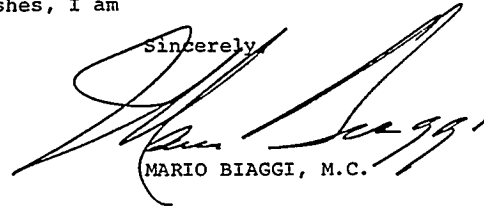
Dear Sir:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the activities of Timothy Stoen. I regret the problems he has caused and appreciate you letting me know that he has been claiming my support.

Prior to receipt of your letter I had never heard of Mr. Stoen. I assure you that I would never support activities such as those described in your correspondence.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

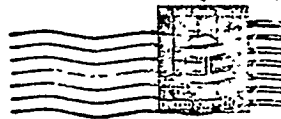


MARIO BIAGGI, M.C.

MB/jm

MM-1-46

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Lynetta Jones
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Don H. Clausen
First District
California

March 6, 1974

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Thank you so much for your very kind letter of recent date. I can't tell you how much it means to me personally that you would take the time from your busy day to express yourself to me in this way.

As public servants, we both know the "ups and downs" -- the rewards and frustrations -- of our work, but being human, it's good on occasion to hear a cheery word of encouragement for what we are trying to do in our respective fields. It's people like you who make the effort all the more worthwhile.

You know, I had no idea you were the mother of Reverend Jones but now that I do, it really comes as no surprise! Apparently, the desire to serve is a family characteristic and I can think of no better trait to pass on in life than that.

Again, I do thank you for writing and want you to know how very much I appreciate your generous comments of support. With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

Mrs. Lynetta Jones
Redwood Valley, California

MM-1-47

PEOPLES TEMPLE
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

I thought it best to write directly to you to set a matter straight that has been of some concern, from what from what friends have told us. We have heard that Timothy Stoen is currently making some statements that I consider highly derogatory to the integrity of numerous public officials, including yourself. In essence, he is boasting that he has your complete support in a custody case which is currently being settled in a Guyanese court. It appears that he considers you an easy mark and has said that your support is "assured".

Please know we don't automatically believe such tales. Tim Stoen has long been known to us to be a very devious person, and his estimation of other peoples' intelligence and integrity has, thankfully, consistently been proven wrong. Others, whom he has underestimated and tried to use, later saw right through what he was trying to do.

This is only the most recent of a long string of his tales, in any event. The child in question is not his at all; repeatedly, since the child was born, Tim Stoen has made known that the child is the natural son of Rev. Jones. But now he and his ex-wife, though estranged, have joined forces to attempt to pursue custody of the child they have never shown any interest in at all. On the contrary, they have used the whole matter as a means of applying ruthless pressure on Rev. Jones for seven years. The Stoens instigated his relationship with Grace, over Tim's plea to protect his reputation from embarrassment of threatened exposure of his transvestite patterns. Additionally, they threatened to attempt to destroy the church through lies, agency investigations of bogus charges, and manipulations of the press. In recent months we have, by the way, seen all these threats carried out.

Hundreds can testify that Jim Jones is not only the actual father, but the only loving, consistent parent the child has known from his infancy. The natural mother's neglect and subsequent abandonment with a lover, taking the money Jim set aside for his child's future education, is well-documented, as is Tim Stoen's complete disinterest, finally resulting in his leaving the child in Guyana with his natural dad. Grace earlier signed for the child to live there. He is very happy there, but traumatized at the thought of being removed.

Stoen is a man who postures for convenience--his own convenience. He will bluster and make a great show of his influence. But we can prove to you how many, many supporters we have, both within your district and other areas as well. We are convinced of your integrity, and will not allow what a man like him has said (an unscrupulous man whose past behavior points to a career as a provocateur) to allow us to be misled.

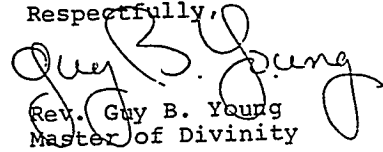
As with many groups considered too utopian in years past, we also

MM-1-48a

were being set up. However we learned much from perhaps putting too much emphasis on labels, and are now concentrating our energies on accomplishing as much as possible in the way of human service. We have an internationally acclaimed agricultural and medical program in Guyana, under the direction of Rev. Jones which is serving the needs of thousands. Obviously Jim Jones is a man of integrity for the Disciples of Christ to uphold him and his work. Rev. Jones would have absolutely no reason to stake his reputation on bringing the plight of his son to public attention if this were not the truth.

I wanted to forewarn you of this misuse of your name, which I feel sure you would in no way condone. Thank you for your attention.

Respectfully,


Rev. Guy B. Young
Master of Divinity

MM-1-486

JOHN L. BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1714 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-5161

DISTRICT OFFICES
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
Box 36024
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 556-1333
910 D STREET
Box 1048
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94902
(415) 457-7272

February 1978

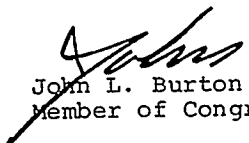
Dear Friend:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the activities of the United States Embassy in Guyana regarding the Stoen custody case.

I have been in contact with officials at the Guyanese Desk at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. My information is that Ambassador McCoy, our representative in Guyana, made an inquiry regarding the status of the Stoens' visas, something any Ambassador would do for any American. It is the strict policy of the State Department not to get involved in a country's judicial proceedings and Ambassador McCoy is not acting on any person's behalf in court.

I appreciate your taking the time to let me know of your views. Any decisions that will be made regarding the Stoen's child is now in the hands of the courts in Guyana. We will have to await their decision in this matter.

Peace and friendship,


John L. Burton
Member of Congress

JLB:mhl

P.S. Please accept my apology for the informal nature of this reply; but due to the large volume of mail on this matter, individual responses were impossible.

MM-1-49



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUPPORTS FIRST AMENDMENT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, I was recently made aware of the fact that the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian Church of Redwood Valley, Calif., has donated a total of \$4,400 for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information. I would like to commend the Rev. James W. Jones, who is pastor of the church, and every member of his congregation for this outstanding demonstration of their commitment to the principles on which this country was founded.

I would like to include in the Record at this point a few items which appeared in the press recently about Peoples Temple. The first is an article from the IAPA News, which is published bimonthly by the Inter American Press Association. This item appeared in the February-March edition, and reads as follows:

CHURCH DONATION AIMS FIGHT FOR PRESS FREEDOM

The Inter American Press Association, we all know, operates strictly on dues paid by members and does not solicit outside contributions for its main task of defending and promoting freedom of information in the Americas. Recently, however, we received an unsolicited contribution that moved us deeply. We accepted it with gratitude and full appreciation of the high principles that moved the donors.

The donation of \$250 came from the congregation of the Peoples Temple Christian

Church, of Redwood Valley, California, whose pastor, the Reverend James W. Jones, has sparked a campaign in defense of the First Amendment to the constitution.

"We believe," wrote James R. Pugh, in behalf of the Board of Elders, "that the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources. As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

The elders voted the donation after hearing the Rev. Jones read "to an overflow congregation" excerpts from a report on the state of the press in the U.S. made by Brady Black, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and regional vice chairman of the IAPA's Committee on Freedom of the Press, at the IAPA's annual meeting last October in Chile. Mr. Black, the covering letter said, "gave a lucid and convincing account of developments in our country constituting a threat to the people's right to know." The letter was addressed to Francis Dale, Publisher of The Enquirer.

Mr. Pugh reported that a grand total of \$4,400 had been contributed by the congregation, made up of "ordinary working people of all backgrounds," for the defense of William Farr and other reporters jailed for refusing to reveal their sources of information.

"No acknowledgement for this contribution is necessary," wrote Mr. Pugh. "We wish simply to demonstrate . . . that there are churches and other groups in society which are not connected with the institutional press who do indeed care about this threat to freedom of speech, press and conscience."

He said the donation was "to be used as you see fit in defense of a free press."

The Peoples Temple Christian Church, under the Rev. Jones does not only take a stand on constitutional rights. The church also

has established a drug rehabilitation program, two convalescent homes, a 40-acre home for mentally retarded boys, three senior citizen's homes and an animal shelter.

The next item appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 17 of this year, and without further introduction, I place it in the Record:

A CHURCH GIVES \$4,400 TO THE PRESS

Twelve newspapers—among them The Chronicle—and a newsmagazine and a television station have been awarded grants totaling \$4400 by Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ for use "in the defense of a free press."

Announcement of the grants was made yesterday in Ukiah, Mendocino county, by the board of trustees of the church, which has a statewide membership of more than 7500.

THREAT

Speaking for the board, trustee James R. Pugh said:

"We believe the American way of life is being threatened by the recent jailings of news reporters for refusal to reveal their sources.

"As a church, we feel a responsibility to defend the free speech clause of the First Amendment, for without it America will have lost freedom of conscience and the climate will become ripe for totalitarianism."

Pugh said the church's pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, had "publicly commended" The Chronicle and its "fine editorial staff" for taking a strong editorial position in defense of the First Amendment and for "the high quality of the newspaper."

"The San Francisco Chronicle has shown itself to be fair, lucid, comprehensive and courageous in confronting many issues head on," trustee Pugh said.

SOCIAL

Called less formally Peoples Temple, the church is best known and highly regarded

for its social works which include housing and feeding senior citizens and medical convalescents, maintaining a home for retarded boys, rehabilitating youthful drug users, and assisting non-members as well as members of the faith through college and legal difficulties.

In accepting the grant in behalf of The Chronicle, Charles de Young Thieriot, editor and publisher, expressed his thanks to the Peoples Temple Christian Church.

Thieriot said the \$500 awarded to The Chronicle will be turned over to Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, which is active in defense of freedom of the press.

And next I would like to share with our colleagues the text of a resolution which the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada—Disciples of Christ—passed by an overwhelming margin on May 19 at their 1973 annual meeting. The resolution was offered by the First Christian Church of San Jose and won broad support from the 230 delegates attending the convention at the First Christian Church of Modesto, Calif. The delegates represented about 16,000 members from 79 congregations.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the church stands for freedom, and the free flow of information, and

Whereas, the public media, namely the press, is under increased challenge as to its exercising freedom in news and programming, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution, and

Whereas, one of our congregations, Peoples Temple Christian Church, Redwood Valley, California, has made a financial contribution for use in defense of a free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ) meeting in its Annual Meeting May 18, 19 and 20, 1973, at First Christian Church, Modesto, California, encourage its member congregations to make their voice heard in support of a free and responsible press by either making financial contributions to insure a free and responsible press or by letting our elected officials, representatives of the communications media, and others know that we oppose any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

And be it further resolved that the Christian Church of Northern California-Nevada (Disciples of Christ), meeting in its Annual Meeting, May 18, 19 and 20, 1973 at First Christian Church, Modesto, California make known to our elected officials, representatives of communications media, and others our support of a free and responsible press and our commitment to that position and our rejection of any action which infringes on the First Amendment.

The Church Board, First Christian Church San Jose, California.

MM-1-50



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 124

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1978

No. 8

Senate

CRIMINAL CODE REFORM ACT OF 1977

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the distinguished floor manager several questions which have been raised by members of the press who have expressed some concerns over certain provisions of S. 1437.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will be glad to respond to the Senator's questions.

Mr. CRANSTON. I would like to ask the floor manager a question regarding section 1311, hindering law enforcement. Specifically, paragraph (1) (D) of subsection (a) which is an offense for altering, destroying, concealing a record or document if the conduct is done to interfere with or hinder the discovery, apprehension, prosecution, conviction, or punishment of another person when the actor knows that the other person has committed a crime or is charged with or is being sought for a crime. The question is: would a reporter by guilty of concealing a document containing evidence of unlawful conduct if he did not turn in his notes regarding Government corruption which he had obtained in an interview with a confidential source?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. The formulation of this offense including the altering, destroying, or concealing of evidence is based upon the Model Penal Code and the Brown Commission. Its purpose is to prohibit such things as the destruction or alteration of the Watergate tapes, attempts to "deep six" evidence and other such conduct. There is no evidence that the Brown Commission intended this offense to interfere with the right of reporters to maintain the confidentiality of their notes. As used in this offense, concealing requires some affirmative conduct so it would not interfere with the ability of investigative reporters to protect the confidentiality of their sources.

Mr. CRANSTON. Would a reporter be guilty of concealing if, under persistent questioning by Federal investigators, he refused to divulge the identity of a source or a suspect or refused to make his notes and other material available?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. So long as his conduct consists of keeping silent on the subject, the reporter has not engaged in conduct constituting concealing.

Mr. CRANSTON. Would a reporter be guilty of an offense if he destroyed his notes or erased tapes or other work product knowing that these contained evidence sought by law enforcement agencies?

Mr. KENNEDY. No, unless the evidence had been subpoenaed or otherwise lawfully requested. And, if the reporter destroyed his notes in the normal course of his work and did not destroy them with the intent to prevent law enforcement agencies from obtaining them through proper process, no offense would have been committed since the requisite intent was absent.

Mr. CRANSTON. I thank the distinguished floor manager.

Does section 1324, an offense for retaliating against a witness, apply to a newspaper which reports the testimony of a witness. Specifically, subsection (a) (2) makes it an offense to "improperly" subject another person to

economic loss or injury to his business because a person has testified as a witness in an official proceeding. Would the press be subject to this offense if publication of the witness' testimony, which included evidence of his own unlawful conduct, caused economic loss to the witness?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. It is not "improper" to publish information including the testimony of a witness even if such publication causes humiliation or economic loss to the witness. The offense is designed and intended to prohibit retaliation against a witness on account of his appearance as a witness. In a situation of publication by a newspaper of a witness' testimony, the newspaper would not be retaliating for his appearance as a witness, but merely publishing information made available through the witness' testimony. This is precisely why the term "improperly" is included in the offense.

Let me give some examples of what this offense would apply to. First, if a public servant testified before Congress concerning corruption in a Government agency or coat overruns on a Government project, it would be an offense if his superiors discharged such a person or denied him promotion because of his appearance to give testimony which was embarrassing to the agency. Another example might be a situation where a farmer reported kickbacks given by the operators of a grain elevator to grain inspectors and the subsequent cancellation and breach of a contract between the grain elevator and the farmer because of his testimony.

Mr. CRANSTON. I would like to ask another question of clarification. The contempt section provides a specific defense for gag orders. Would a reporter be able to claim a reporter's privilege?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. Section 1331, contempt must be read together with section 1333 refusal to testify which provides an affirmative defense if information is privileged. Nothing in the code is intended to preclude the judicial development and recognition of a newsmen's privilege and the specific privilege for gag orders in section 1331 is not intended to override any privilege that a witness may have under the law. The bill is silent on this.

It is also important to note that section 104 states that the code is not intended to affect the civil contempt authority of courts which they may choose to utilize in those cases where there is a good faith claim of privilege.

Mr. CRANSTON. Does either section 1331, contempt, or section 1333, refusing to testify, eliminate any right of a newsmen to claim a privilege for confidential information?

Mr. KENNEDY. No. Section 1331 in general, simply restates the existing contempt power in section 401 of title 18. It would not alter or diminish the right of a newsmen to claim a privilege.

Second, section 1333 specifically provides an affirmative defense if a witness has a privilege not to testify. This is intended to cover lawyer-client, doctor-patient, and other such privileges. In 1974, when Congress enacted the Federal rules of evidence, it included rule 501, which left the recognition and development of privileges up to the courts. Nothing in section 1333 would alter this authority. A number of first amendment commentators have concluded that a

qualified newsmen's privilege is emerging. This is based on such civil cases as *Baker v. F & F Investment*, 470 F.2d 778 (2 Cir. 1972), cert. denied, 411 U.S. 966 (1973), and *Cervantes v. Time, Inc.*, 464 F.2d 968 (8th Cir. 1972) cert. denied 409 U.S. 1125 (1973). There have been a few Federal criminal cases directly addressing this point subsequent to *Branzburg*, but in one notable State case, *Justice*, 101 of the Virginia Supreme Court, a former Congressman and member of the Brown Commission, recognized a privilege. See *Brown v. Commonwealth*, 204 S.E.2d 429 (1974), cert. denied 419 U.S. 966 (1974).

In sum, the answer is that nothing in the code would alter or eliminate any privilege which a reporter is entitled to claim, nor the authority of the courts to continue to develop the law in this area.

MM-1-51

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1978

Ms. Judith Merriam
1029 Geary #24
San Francisco, California 94109

Dear Ms. Merriam,

I want to thank you for sharing with me your concerns regarding S.1437, the Criminal Code Reform Act of 1978. This bill was passed by the Senate on January 30. I voted against it.

As many have already pointed out, S.1437 is more than a mere codification of existing law. It carries much of the impact of S.1, the Criminal Code bill of the 94th Congress, which evoked strenuous opposition and died in committee.

S.1437 is more subtle and less objectionable than its predecessor. In redrafting the bill, the sponsors repealed the Smith Act and deleted a number of provisions which constituted an official secrets act. While these are steps in the right direction, I believe they are insufficient. The language in S.1437 is overbroad. The definitions of criminal offenses are vague. The result is a dangerous expansion of federal criminal jurisdiction.

I stated these concerns to the Senate during debate on the bill. I'm enclosing a copy of that statement so that you might examine more thoroughly my reasons for opposing S.1437.

The House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice is currently engaged in writing its own version of the Federal Criminal Code. I am hopeful that if a bill is reported out of that committee, it will show substantial improvements over S.1437.

Thanks again for writing to me on this important measure. I've appreciated having the benefit of your views.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston

Alan Cranston

Enclosure

MM-1-52

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1978

Ms. Jean F. Brown
1815 Eglar Street
San Francisco, California 94124

Dear Ms. Brown,

I want to thank you for sharing with me your concerns regarding S.1437, the Criminal Code Reform Act of 1978. This bill was passed by the Senate on January 30. I voted against it.

As many have already pointed out, S.1437 is more than a mere codification of existing law. It carries much of the impact of S.1, the Criminal Code bill of the 94th Congress, which evoked strenuous opposition and died in committee.

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Thanks again for writing to me on this important measure. I've appreciated having the benefit of your views.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Alan Cranston

Enclosure

MM-1-53

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SHIRLEY N. PETTIS, CALIF.

Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

JOHN J. BRADY, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Attorney at Law
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
and Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1978

Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan & Brotsky

Dear Attorney Garry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1978,
which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James
W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any
parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the
domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all
persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation
in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

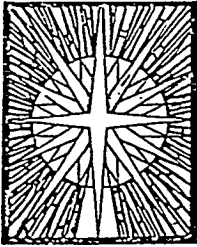
Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
Chairman
Subcommittee
on Inter-American Affairs

GY:gf:gw

cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-54



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

Rep. Parren Mitchell
414 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Mitchell:

I am writing to introduce you to the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project in Guyana, South America, and to convey to you the warm personal regards of Reverend Jim Jones, who is presently with the vanguard group of one thousand members of our church who have embarked on a new life there. The project, begun four years ago, is now winning acclaim not only from the Guyanese, but also U.S. officials, and many visitors from the Third World. The Government there has designated the project as a "tourist spot" for visiting foreign dignitaries, and we have been thrilled to entertain ~~a delegation from Cuba~~ in recent weeks, as well as representatives from our own U.S. State Department. This is "a model community to be emulated all over the world" as one Guyanese official has stated; and we are proud to welcome more and more Americans of compatible progressive concerns. Reverend Jones welcomes you to share in accomplishments which have made urban deterioration a fading memory for the residents there; and to see for yourself how Americans, black and white together, are creating an exemplary life of which the United States and her leaders can be justly proud.

Reverend Jones was especially interested in contacting you because of your courageous initiative in petitioning Governor Hunt on behalf of the Wilmington Ten. Jim Jones too, has championed the oppressed and victimized of our society, and paid the price many times over. He deeply appreciates your stand, and feels that with this kind of principled concern you would relate to the immense struggle we ourselves in Peoples Temple have had to undergo over the years, especially in recent months.

An enclosed article from the San Francisco Bay Guardian will give you a capsule background of some of our many years' activities to improve life for America's disadvantaged citizens, and to strengthen a climate where First Amendment and all our other Constitutional rights can flourish.

The rest of the enclosed materials deals with the Guyanese project, Jonestown", and some of the remarkable progress being made. We want to welcome you to visit the project personally whenever you might choose to come. We know you would find a stay there a rewarding experience, the medical facilities and sanitation excellent, the agricultural work, budding industries, and educational system a model achievement, and the residents happy and relaxed, working in interracial harmony. We feel certain that even a moderate exposure to "Jonestown" on the part of our progressive legislators would give renewed inspiration and purpose to those who are experiencing frustrations in attempting to bring change

MM-1-55a

"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.
Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?
Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me"

Matthew 25:35-40

*numerous delegations
(changed from original)*

here in the face of overwhelming obstacles.

We encourage you to stay in close contact with the Peoples Temple. Reverend Jones maintains close communication with our thousands of members here in the U.S.; and although the present thrust of our work is towards building up the extensive Guyanese work, we are as concerned as ever in relating to the pressing problems of America's urban poor. We invite communication especially from you who have demonstrated that you will give more than lip service to the cause of a just society for all our citizens.

Reverend Jim Jones, and our entire organization, both in the United States and Guyana, send greetings and best wishes to you.

Respectfully yours,

Ms. Laurie Efrein,
Corresponding Secretary

MM-1-556

ELTHAM J. FAY
L. H. FOUNTAIN, N.C.
DANIEL R. FANCELL, FLA.
CHARLES C. DODD, JR., MICH.
ROBERT M. C. NIX, PA.
DONALD M. FRASER MINN.
BENJAMIN B. ROSENTHAL, N.Y.
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JOHN J. BRADY, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Attorney at Law
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
and Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

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which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James
W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any
parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the
domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all
persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation
in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
Chairman
Subcommittee
on Inter-American Affairs

GY:gf:gw
cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-56

Dear Sir(s):

I would like to inform you of a unique church ministry, Peoples Temple, whose minister, Rev. Jim Jones, is a man of deep integrity and sensitivity. This church is like none other, anywhere-- which is unfortunate. If other churches would only attempt to pattern their work in somewhat the same manner as Peoples Temple, I am convinced it would change the world. For one thing-- as one of the enclosed articles points out-- it would effectively eliminate the welfare state. Though Peoples Temple has thousands of members, 99% of them are either faithfully employed or work for the church.

Peoples Temple is a beautiful example of what can be accomplished in the name of brotherhood, as its parishioners come from every racial background and get along with no crime nor violence in their ranks. Though many of its members came to Peoples Temple from the drug world or from a life of crime, they have all been rehabilitated by the church and are now working to fulfill its favorite scripture, Matthew 25, which says to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, and minister to the sick and imprisoned. Peoples Temple is doing all of these things and more, yet it never seeks recognition and it's not interested in publicity, unless the emphasis is on what it represents. The church would be quite content if its name were not even mentioned, if that were possible; but as ancient parable states-- the rocks would have to cry out about their wonderful deeds if we who have seen them did not do so.

Peoples Temple trusts the press (and, in fact, have contributed thousands of dollars to the defense funds of newsmen on trial), believing it is a primary hope for preservation of freedom in the land today. So with this and the enclosed information, we leave it up to your discretion now to handle any coverage. As a long-time Pentecostal minister, I am continually amazed at what this remarkable church is doing, and I am convinced that you will be too-- so please feel free to contact us or them if you have further questions.

With sincerest regards,

Rev. J. R. Purifoy
Rev. J. R. Purifoy

MM-1-57

LETTER TO THE 4

-we ~~xxxx~~ ~~xx~~ are aware of your policy not to give coverage and not to praise us
but the climate has been changing, the attitude is different in the US/ 3000
contacts

-press coverage good, good coverage for Guyana/ looks like the coverage is going
to be picked up by others/ it won't put the government in a bad light

~~it doesn't make any sense to divide the 9th largest group in the country away from
the PNG, whatever Hoyt's motivation it would h-----'~~

-It was Carter's wife who helped us on the SS situation, her direct intervention
we have proof of it by letter

-tell us what JJ can do, he has no ambition but to serve

~~(FOR REF)~~

~~XXXXXX~~

MEMO

64

CONS.

March 17, 1978

Dear Senator Clark:

As you have previously expressed concern in the John Victor Stoen custody case, I am pleased to forward this progress report.

On February 24, the American Consul in Georgetown, Guyana met with the new Guyanese Minister of Justice, Mohamed Shahabuddeen. Minister Shahabuddeen stated that child custody cases are civil disputes and therefore there is no legal requirement that hearings be scheduled within a specific time period. Further, the Minister indicated that a judge's written opinion may take four months to compose and release. Consequently, the delay to date in the Stoen case is not considered excessive under Guyanese legal procedures.

The Department shall continue to keep you informed of progress in this case. Should you require further information, please contact our Office of Special Consular Services, telephone 632-3013.

Sincerely,

Douglas I. Lannet, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
For Congressional Relations

The Honorable
Richard Clark,
United States Senate.

CA:SCS:EHO'Kane:gjl:wp 3/10/78 Clearances: SCS - Ms. Powers
x29461 SCS - Mr. Dobrenchuk
SCS - Mr. Lambert
CA - Miss Watson
H - Mr. Krizek

MM-1-58

RALPH HARVEY
10TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

HOME ADDRESS:
NEW CASTLE, R. R. 4, IND.

SECRETARIES
ROBERT BAKER
FRANCES C. EESLEY

COMMITTEES:
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1940

Mrs. Loretta Jones
P.O. Box #260
Lynn, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Jones:

This is to acknowledge your letter of November 11, 1940, in which you ask two questions regarding an election and provisions under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The matter has been discussed with the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, but they were rather uncertain regarding your exact question. They stated, that, an election is final and only one election may be held in one year, and there would be no run-off. They further stated that before the Board announced a final decision in the matter, they might investigate and find out the circumstances and charges, if any, and act accordingly.

The clerk in the Committee also stated there was nothing provided in the Act regarding the witnesses, but that the NLRB would investigate, as stated above.

However, in order that you may have an authoritative reply, am writing the National Labor Relations Board on these questions and will again communicate with you when we receive the information.

Very truly yours,

Frances C. Eesley

Frances C. Eesley
Secretary

MM-1-59

GARY HART
COLORADO

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
PUBLIC WORKS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 17, 1978

Ms. Christine Trousdale
1337 Gary Way
Carmichael, CA

Dear Ms. Trousdale:

Thank you for your letter expressing your views on the United States continuing aid to Guyana. I appreciate hearing from you.

At this time, I have no information of U.S. plans to cut off financial aid. According to the information I have received from the Agency for International Development, U.S. aid to Guyana will increase during fiscal years 78-79.

The United States understands the importance of continued relationships with Guyana. We also realize the importance of continued aid that will increase goodwill among nations.

I have enclosed some information on plans for U.S. aid to Guyana during 1972. I hope this information will clear up any confusion you might have had over continued U.S. aid. If you have any further concerns, please let me know.

Sincerely,

GARY HART
Gary Hart
U.S.S.

Enclosure

MM-1-60

U.S. Foreign Relations Committee
Washington, D.C.
Attention: Chairman,

Dear Sirs:

There is a well-organized right wing effort now in the making to influence Congressmen to support arguments aimed at cutting off aid and assistance to newly emerging nations like Jamaica and Guyana. Certainly this will have the effect of sabotaging progress in the U.S.-Latin American relations. It is a stupid idea and Congressmen should be aware that they are being so victimized. Tactics such as this will assuredly drive these nations into the arms of the Communists. Do we want this to happen? It has happened before and we must not let it happen again.

I am confident that your influence would and will bring to a halt this unwise effort.

Yours truly

Rep. Gus Hawkins, U.S. House of Rep.
Senator Hayakawa, U.S. Senate
Chairman, Sen. Foreign Relations
Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

MM-1-6/a

Dear Sir,

In the light of the initiatives by the Carter Administration to open up good relations with the Caribbean, such efforts to persuade the U.S. to stop giving assistance to newly-emerging nations like Guyana are ill-advised and ill-timed. Instead of cutting off aid to Guyana, it should be increased. The Peoples National Party which heads up the Government of Guyana is going to be severely weakened should they not receive help from the U.S. This Party had been very responsible in keeping Guyana on a non-aligned course. If they are weakened and the opposition Party is allowed to take power, there will be a decided Pro-Soviet shift in Guyana's Foreign Relations and source of help.

With the prestige of your office, I believe you will be able to enlighten Congressmen to review and support the best Guyana relations.

give
to someone
to write

Sincerely yours

MM-1-616

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316
EUREKA INN, ROOM 216
7TH AND F STREET
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 442-0912

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 8, 1976

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:


I just wanted to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the permanent residence status application of Phillip Blakey.

I wanted to let you know that I have written to Ambassador Krebs in Mr. Blakey's behalf. You may be sure that I will be back in touch with you just as soon as any information is received.

Thank you again for writing and please be assured that I will continue to do all that I can to assist.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r

MM-1-62

DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
25 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ROOM 329
777 SONOMA AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95404
PHONE: 525-4316

EUREKA INN, ROOM 216
7TH AND F STREETS
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
PHONE: 442-0912

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 30, 1976

COMMITTEE
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW
COMMITTEE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Ms. Jean F. Brown
7600 East Road
Redwood Valley, California 95470

Dear Ms. Brown:

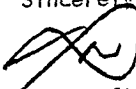
I have enclosed a copy of the letter I have just received from the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

I believe this reply is self-explanatory and I am sure that Mr. Blakely will be pleased with this favorable report. I wanted to let you know how very pleased I am with the favorable outcome of this matter.

It was a pleasure to be of assistance to you and please contact me again should Mr. Blakely encounter any further difficulties.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

DHC:r
enclosure a/s

Sony I missed you in Wash DC.

MM-1-62

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

RICHARD A. WELCH
COUNSEL AND CHIEF CLERK

March 20, 1978

Mr. Jim Jones
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California

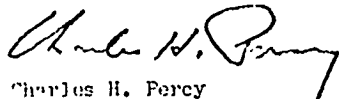
Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter regarding aid to Guyana.

State Department officials have assured me that U.S. aid to Guyana will continue.

Thank you for writing about your concern over this matter. I appreciated hearing from you.

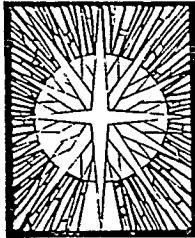
Sincerely,



Charles H. Percy
United States Senator

CHP:yvo

MM-1-64



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

May 25, 1976

"For I was an hungry
and ye gave me meat.
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink.
I was a stranger
and ye took me in.
Naked, and ye clothed me:
I was sick, and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,

When saw we thee an hungry
And fed thee?

Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?

When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?

Or naked, and clothed thee?

Or when saw we thee sick?

Or in prison,
And came unto thee?

"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me"

Matthew 25: 35-40

Honorable Donald H. Clausen
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you so very much for your correspondence with both Mr. McCloskey and Ambassador Krebs on behalf of Mr. Phillip Blakey. I wish to inform you that in the interim Phillip has had the chance to leave the interior of Guyana, where our agricultural mission is located, and apply at the U.S. Embassy for his Permanent Residence status.

According to the Embassy, however, he must reapply from the beginning, as though he had never entered the U.S. In order to complete his application, he must solicit his original birth certificate, a copy of his marriage license, a statement of employment in the U.S., and a police record for every city in which he has resided in the States. The problem for him, and consequently for our California office, is that there is an additional time delay in requesting these documents for the second time, and writing to England, proceeding through channels there, for his statement of birth.

Since these records had all been submitted by Phillip, inspected, and approved by the Government upon his first application for Permanent Residence status, we had hoped that at this point his re-instatement could be expedited by an administrative act.

May I prevail upon you once again to see to this matter on behalf of Phillip's Permanent Residence standing? I have taken the liberty of referring the matter also to Mr. Claude Worrell, Ambassador of the Republic of Guyana to the United States. He has taken a real interest in our agricultural mission and can perhaps provide further background.

With sincere thanks and kindest personal regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Jean F. Brown

MM-1-65

UNITED STATES OF GUYANA
Georgetown, Guyana

February 25, 1976

The Honorable Donald H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

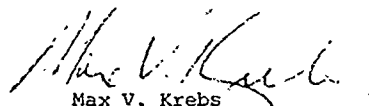
Dear Congressman Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1976, concerning the visa case of Phillip Blakey. This information was requested by your constituent, Jean F. Brown of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ. Your letter was received for reply on February 20.

We have made a thorough search of our files and are unable to locate any information concerning Mr. Blakey's case. It is, therefore, impossible to determine Mr. Blakey's present status as a permanent resident alien. Mr. Blakey has been requested to call at the Embassy at his earliest convenience to discuss his case. You will be notified as soon as any action is taken.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Max V. Krebs
Ambassador

MM-1-66

ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 29, 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
The Congregation of Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp

Many thanks for sending me the booklet describing The People's Temple Agricultural Project in Guyana. I appreciate your bringing this to my attention and hope you will continue to keep me informed of the activities of the Peoples Temple.

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

MM-1-67

CLEMENT J. ZADLOCKI, WIS., CHAIRMAN

L. H. FOUNTAIN, N.C.
DANTE D. FASCELL, FLA.
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., MICH.
ROBERT N. C. NIX, PA.
DONALD M. FRASER, MINN.
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, N.Y.
LUC H. HAMILTON, IND.
LESTER L. WOLFF, N.Y.
JOHNATHAN B. DINGHAM, N.Y.
GUS YATRON, PA.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, MASS.
LEO J. RYAN, CALIF.
CANDISS COLLINS, ILL.
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, N.Y.
HELEN S. MEYNER, N.J.
DON DONKER, WASH.
GERRY E. STUDDS, MASS.
ANDY IRELAND, FLA.
DONALD J. PEASE, OHIO
ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, CALIF.
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GA.
E (NINA) DE LA GARCA, TEX.
GEORGE E. DANIELSON, CALIF.
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, NEBR.

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, MICH.
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, ILL.
PAUL FINDLEY, ILL.
JOHN H. DUCHANAN, JR., ALA.
J. HERBERT FURKE, FLA.
CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., OHIO
LARRY WINN, JR., KANS.
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, N.Y.
TENNYSON GUYER, OHIO
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, CALIF.
WILLIAM F. GOODLING, PA.
SHIRLEY N. FETTIS, CALIF.

JOHN J. BRADY, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States
Committee on International Relations

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 17, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Attorney at Law
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus,
McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon
and Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1978

Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan & Co., S.F.

Dear Attorney Garry:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1978, which was handcarried to our Subcommittee office by Mrs. James W. Jones on February 15, 1978.

I agree, that there is no reason whatsoever that any parties in a governmental capacity should interfere in the domestic matter presently in the Guyana court system.

While I always have an interest in a fair hearing for all persons, it has been the policy not to interfere in litigation in the courts.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Gus Yatron

GUS YATRON
Chairman
Subcommittee
on Inter-American Affairs

GY:gf:gw
cc: Mrs. James W. Jones

MM-1-68

2. U.S. Customs

STANDARD
MAGNETS
S.M.
©

AFFIDAVIT OF JIM RANDOLPH AS TO
CUSTOMS SEARCH THAT HE LEARNED ABOUT
IN A CALL.

*copies sent to
Georgetown*
MM-2-1a

State of California)
City and County of) ss.
San Francisco,)

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is James R. Randolph. I am 37 years old and I live in the city of San Francisco.

I telephoned Mr. Frank Garmendia this morning, September 29, 1977, at a few minutes till 8:00 am. (I know the time because I was watching it to be sure to get the lower long distance rate.) Mr. Garmendia is a freight forwarder for SOPAC Transport Corp. in Miami, Florida, the intermediary who receives and reroutes our ocean freight bound for Guyana, South America.

Some of the details are as follows:

Mr. Garmendia said "I didn't want to bother you with it before, but now that it is over, I can tell you. Seven Customs men held up the cargo (referring to our last shipment which sailed, I believe, August 29, 1977.) They pulled one case at random and checked the contents of it." This occurred right about the time scheduled for the cargo to be loaded. I believe inspection took place on the dock rather than at the warehouse.

I asked if this was standard procedure and he replied that it is not. He went on to state that some of them were from the West Coast. When I asked if he said they were from the West Coast, he said, "Well, from out of town. They were not the regular Customs men I see around here. They wore civilian clothes and had Customs Agents' identification."

By way of explanation he said someone may have given them the idea that there were arms or drugs in our shipment and once they have been given such a report they are obliged to check it out. He went on to explain that as Customs officials they have the authority to open and inspect any part of a shipment.

He said they got a copy of the Bill of Lading (actually a packing list, much briefer than a Bill of Lading) and compared it against the contents of the crate they opened, but that they didn't find what they were looking for. I am not clear as to whether they got it from him or from someone else in his office. He said they told him "upstairs" (referring to his superiors) "Don't bother them. They're Customs." He said they

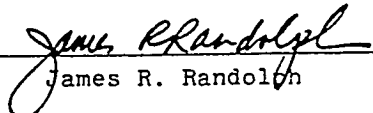
MM-2-16

were done in a few hours and didn't actually hold up shipment.

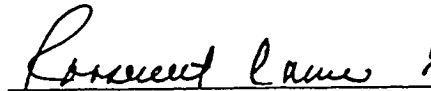
Mr. Garmendia also said big companies have big shipments in and out all the time and it would be possible for someone to put something in a shipment and get it out again at its destination without the company knowing about it, implying that could happen with our cargo and could thus have caused a report to be made to Customs.

When he mentioned the charge might have been made that we are shipping arms, I told him we would be the last people in the world to ship such things.

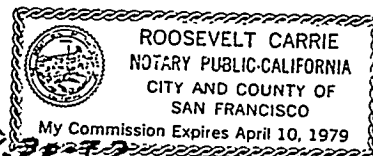
Dated this 29th day of
September, 1977, at
San Francisco, Calif.


James R. Randolph

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME A NOTARY PUBLIC
IN AND FOR THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA



NOTARY PUBLIC



MM-2-1c

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

CHARLES R. GARRY
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
FRANCIS J. MCTERNAN
ALLAN BROTSKY
JAMES HERNDON
DAVID E. PESONEN
BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL
DONALD L. A. KERSON
COLLEEN G. HAAS

1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 864.3131

CABLE ADDRESS "DRYCAP"

SAN JOSE OFFICE

250 SO. MARKET STREET
SAN JOSE 95113
(408) 286-9222

October 3, 1977

United States Customs Service
District Office
555 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA.

Attention: District Director

Re.: Peoples Temple Shipment to
Peoples Temple Agricultural Mission
Georgetown, Guyana

Dear District Director:

On August 29, 1977, my client had a large shipment to Georgetown, Guyana, South America. The shipment was a freight forwarded to SOPAC Transport Corporation in Miami, Florida.

On information directed to us stated that seven customs men held up the cargo and examined the contents of some of the shipments.

I have been asked by my clients to inquire upon what information was this cargo examined and what prompted it. We are very much interested in determining who and by whom we are being maligned. I am sure that your service would not take the time of seven men unless some form of prior information was forwarded to you. I think since the matter concerns my clients that we should be privy to that.

My clients wish to inform you and to the service generally and specifically that they do not in any way intend to, nor have they in the past ever violated any of the customs laws of the United States or for that matter of any country. Please let me hear from you regarding this matter that is disturbing to my clients.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

MM-2-2

54



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

MAY 09 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115 -

Dear Mr. Tropp:

This is in response to your letter dated April 20, 1977, received in this office April 25, 1977, requesting information in ATF files concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

A search of our electronic record system and a physical search of our file records reveals no file or other information of any kind concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Mosny
Assistant to the Director
(Disclosure)

MM-2-3



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

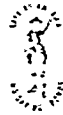
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA

JUN 27 1977

REFEP TO

ADM-3:C



Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Post Office Box 15157
San Francisco, California
94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Your letter dated April 20, 1977, refers to a letter written previously by a representative of the Peoples Temple to several governmental agencies indicating officials of the Peoples Temple were under some type of official "scrutiny". You have asked us to clarify what you term to be a "fishing expedition".


Although this office is unaware of such a letter being directed to this agency, we did receive a copy of a letter from Mr. Michael J. Prokes, addressed to the Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. The letter mentions no activity or incidents involving the United States Customs Service.

We are unaware of any activity by Customs officials in this Region of the Customs Service which would be in the nature of a "fishing expedition" as discussed in your letter.

The Customs Service does have broad responsibility for enforcing many laws and regulations concerning the entry of merchandise and other items into this country, as well as the exportation of many items. Necessarily encompassed within this responsibility is the requirement to investigate any suspected violations of those laws.

I trust that this clarifies any concern that you might have with the functions of the Customs Service. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

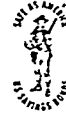

Robert N. Battard
Regional Commissioner

MM-2-4

REPLY TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS SUITE 1000 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.



OCT 20 1977

REFER TO
ADM-3:C

Charles R. Garry, Esq.
Law Offices of Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan,
Brotsky, Herndon & Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: Peoples Temple

Dear Mr. Garry:

Your letter dated October 3, 1977, to the District Director of Customs requested information concerning a Customs examination at Miami of a shipment sent by the Peoples Temple to Guyana, South America.

As you may be aware, the Customs Service does administer export control regulations of the Department of Commerce as well as other regulations involving exports from the United States to foreign territories. Therefore, examinations of export shipments are conducted on a routine basis, whether or not any specific information has been received concerning a shipment.

In any event, any information which might have prompted an examination would be of the type which would be exempt from disclosure, including disclosure to your clients.

We appreciate your concern and hope that this letter clarifies for you and your clients the role of Customs in conducting export examinations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert N. Battard
for Robert N. Battard
Regional Commissioner

MM-2-5

To Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P O Box 15157
San Francisco, California

FROM
Sopac *Transport Corporation*
 International Freight Forwarders
 P.O. BOX 592816 AMF MIAMI, FLA., 33159
 TEL. (305) 592-7900

Attention of Mr. J.R. Randolph Subject B/L #Z-08 8/19/77-SS Atlantic Comet Date 12/14/77

MESSAGE

~~Further to our phone conversations relative to the cargo inspected at the pier in Miami, we understand from Mr. John Ballester of Marine Terminal Operators, the stevedores in charge of loading at the port in Miami, that U.S. Customs inspectors selected at random, one case which was opened and the contents checked with the packing list. The case was reclosed and the entire cargo was then loaded on the Atlantic Comet. We are unable to determine the number of the case which was opened.~~

Signed F. J. Garmendia Date 12/14/77

REPLY

~~P.S. Please note that U.S. Customs will at their discretion open and inspect any cargo leaving or entering the country and this procedure is customary at any port in the U.S.~~

Signed _____ Date _____

SENDER - Keep Pink part. Send White and Yellow parts intact.

REPLY BY AIR MAIL

RECIPIENT - Detach Stub. Keep White part. Return Yellow part.

MM-2-6a

Carolyn

This was all we got from the freight
forwarder. He backed way down on what
he told JR over the phone when
it came to writing it down.

Jean

MM-2-66

3. H.E.W.

1/2
3/4
1/4

Johnny

Memorandum to Dad
From: Johnny Jones
22 July 78

In re: Deposit of SS checks and
Foreign Exchange Transfer

- 1) Go to the government and request a special transaction A) We would take in the orders we plan to purchase and request licenses for their import.
B) Our proposal would then be to deposit the money in a Guyana bank BUT HAVE OUR CREDIT IN A BANK IN THE U. S. We would never receive Guyanese dollars so would ask them to waive the exchange discount.

The Guyana bank would fly the checks to New York depository, it would go from there to the Federal Reserve bank where the Treasury would be charged and the Guyanese U. S. Bank account would be credited.

C) At this point we would have an alternative approach.. We could either have them credit an account we would open in their New York bank, or

we could issue bank drafts AS NE DED and the money could stay in their account drawing interest for them for the month it would probably take for us to make our purchases. In an account in our own name, it would amount to maybe \$830.. or 4% bank interest for 1 mo (1/12) on 250,000 (approx).. There would be some banking charges on all of this --possibly in the area of \$300-500. A total probably of no more than \$1330. This would be as against the discount loss of 2% for changing from our Guyana dollar account to U. S. dollars..or around \$5000 charge and no time factor.. and no interest..

- 2) How we handle the California transactions can be done several ways, we can discuss to determine the best once we see how government wants to handle this.

MM - 3 - 1



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE MARYLAND 21235
January 3, 1978

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

IEA-2-1

Ms. Laurie Efrein
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Efrein:

Thank you for your letter to President Carter.

We are giving your letter attention and will be in touch with you again as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Don I. Wortman
Acting Commissioner of
Social Security

MM-3-2

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101

OUR REF: LPL:RLY:DYM:GD:wh 4/7

DATE: November 16, 1977

SUBJECT: Postal Service

P O C L

TO: Ms. June B. Crym
c/o Peoples Temple
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

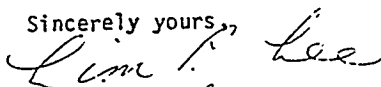
Dear Ms. Crym:

This will acknowledge your October letter concerning social security checks for individuals now residing in Guyana, South America.

As has been previously explained to you the Postal Service forwards all first class letter mail received if an addressee submits an official change order and the sender makes no stipulation regarding forwarding. This applies whether the addressee has moved within the Continental United States or outside the limits of the United States. However, we have been advised by the Social Security Office that the social security (green) checks may be forwarded outside the United States only if a notice from the beneficiary regarding his or her intent to live elsewhere, for internal administrative purposes, is furnished that office. Should you require additional information in this regard I suggest that Mr. J. Leland Embrey, District Manager of the Social Security Office be contacted. His telephone number is 556-6471.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Lim P. Lee *sp*
Sectional Center Manager-Postmaster
San Francisco, CA 94101

MM-3-3



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaisceacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

Na Fianna Éireann
150 Trumbull St.
San Francisco, Ca. 94112
May 1, 1978

Mr. Joseph Califano
Secretary Health, Education, and Welfare
200 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Califano:

On behalf of The Irish Boy and Girl Scouts and members of the Irish Community in San Francisco, I want to bring to light the serious nature of the recent smear campaign on The People's Temple and its pastor, Rev. Jim Jones.

The work of People's Temple became important in San Francisco some years ago. The Temple initiated several service projects that were successful and very important to the community. They started a day care center that has developed into a real educational experience, especially important to minority children. They have run meal programs for hungry children and drug education projects. Many young people have been saved from a life of crime and addiction through the good work of People's Temple.

The issue of the harassment of People's Temple has taken an international importance with the establishment of the Temple's Agricultural Mission in Guyana. Through their work at the Project, Temple members are performing a valuable good-will mission in South America, and are supporting this country's policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The people of Guyana and visitors from all over the world have been very impressed by the achievements of The People's Temple Agricultural Mission. They see these Americans from the depths of California's decaying neighborhoods, the poor, the under-educated, the minorities, working together to carve a community out of the jungle.

Furthermore, they have developed many services for other residents of Guyana. They are providing the first adequate medical care in their region. They have engaged in road building, and through their radio have introduced invaluable communication connections in the area. The Project is held in the highest regard by the government of Guyana and is a fine example of co-operation between citizens of our two countries.

MM - 3 - 4a



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaiseacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

The People's Temple has in the past taken a strong stand in support of such people as the leader of The American Indian Movement, Denis Banks, and the educator, Yvonne Golden. They mobilized several thousand people to demonstrate in support of the constitutional rights of three journalists jailed in Fresno for refusal to disclose their news sources.

Undoubtedly because of their progressive stand of these and similar issues they have made enemies. Recently there has been a pattern of harassment and interference with the work of the Temple that could only be instigated by powerful persons. They have come under electronic surveillance by employees of the armed services. Their friends have withstood blackmail and bribery attempts in efforts to discredit the Temple. The United States Customs has seized Temple cargo headed for Guyana. Now the IRS and the FCC are both threatening investigations. The FCC has even re-opened a minor complaint that was settled some time ago.

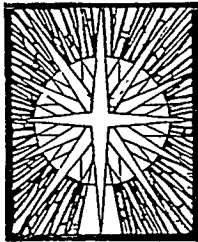
Throughout this time the media, especially the San Francisco daily papers, has poured out a constant stream of abuse. In supposed "exposes" of People's Temple they have printed stories with distorted facts and outrageous allegations.

Since the media has repeatedly refused to print retractions or corrections of these smear stories, or even give equal time to People's Temple to present their side of the story, I'm speaking for the concerned citizens of San Francisco in asking you to organize a complete investigation and put an end to this co-ordinated attack on a religious organization that is performing such good work in both domestic and international service.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Malone
NaFianna Eireann

MM-3-46



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 16, 1977

Contact Laurie Efrein, 931-9107,
922-6418

*"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?"*

*"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...ye have done it unto me"*

Matthew 25:35-40

HEW, POST OFFICE LINKED TO FOUL PLAY AGAINST TEMPLE

The Peoples Temple has called upon its legal staff and Congressional representatives to investigate activity on the part of the U.S. Postal Service and the Department of Health, Education & Welfare (H.E.W.) that it has grounds to believe is illegal and constitutes a form of governmental harassment.

An official Postal Service memo, dated September 9, 1977, and circulated throughout San Francisco branch post offices, reads as follows: "This is to advise you that the Department of H.E.W. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all SSI (gold checks) and Social Security (green) to them where we have a forwarding order for Guyana. Georgetown, Guyana, South America."

SSI checks (the "gold checks") to which the memo refers are indeed not transferable to residents outside the United States. However, Social Security checks ("green checks") are a permanent pension, to which U.S. citizens are entitled almost anywhere they may live in the world, including Guyana.

In every instance, official requests for transfer of Social Security checks were made by members planning to move to Guyana. The local Social Security office gave a lengthy estimate of time such automatic transfers would generally take -- "anywhere from one to six months". But all who have sought transfer were assured by the Social Security office and by the Postal Service that SSA (green) checks would be forwarded by the Post Office in the interim.

MM-3-5a

This move on the part of HEW and the Postal Service appears to be a flagrant attempt to deny subsistence funds to the elderly, blind and disabled, and to cut off an economic lifeline for the Peoples Temple work in Guyana. The Temple also questions if this does not constitute a violation of its First Amendment right of religious freedom, maintaining that surely religious preference should in no way pre-empt U.S. citizens from receiving benefits they labored for, and which is their legal due.

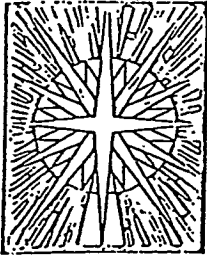
Contrary to what malicious rumors have been spread, the senior members of Peoples Temple living in Guyana receive the very best in medical, dental, housing, nutrition, and personal care. In fact, the benefits of the cooperative environment in the Peoples Temple agricultural project provide far more in the way of goods, services, facilities, entertainment and recreation to these seniors than their government checks could ever begin to afford them in the United States. The income from their Social Security could not be used more to their advantage than it is in the healthy, sanitary, caring community in Guyana.

To place a deliberate hold on all checks to Guyana appears to be the most outrageous kind of violation of individual rights, and deliberate harassment of Peoples Temple members living in Guyana. The Temple is also concerned about how the Guyanese might reflect on American human rights policies, in that elderly and disabled Americans now residing on her soil are being denied pensions rightfully due them under U.S. law.

Temple representatives have made every effort to clarify any problems relating to proper transfer of our senior and disabled members' checks. They have met regularly with the administrators of the Social Security program here. Their last meeting took place on September 24, 1977, a full two weeks after the issuance of the Post Office memo; not one word was mentioned about interference with the mail or the Federal directive to return all checks

The Temple has contacted its Congressman and is determined to pursue this matter of gross violation of U.S. citizens' rights until it is fully and permanently rectified.

MM - 3 - 5 6



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 3, 1978

PEOPLES TEMPLE REVERSES CHECK CUT-OFF

*For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick, and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,*

*When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?*

*When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?*

*Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me.*

Matthew 25:35-40

The Peoples Temple is pleased to report initial success in efforts to reverse the Social Security check cut-off to aged and disabled recipients living at the Temple's Agricultural Project in Guyana, South America.

An official Postal Service memo, dated September 9, 1977, which was brought to the Temple's attention, read as follows: "This is to advise you that the Department of H.E.W. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all...Social Security to them where we have a forwarding order for Guyana." This set off a flurry of protests from Temple members and friends, and community leaders, which seems to have borne results

A letter from the Department of H.E.W. to the church, dated January 12, 1978, confirmed that this memo had been circulated. The letter went on to state that the memo had been issued in error, against the standard policies of both H.E.W. and the Postal Service. Also stated in the letter was the assurance that the memo in question has been replaced by one stating that all Social Security (green) checks should be forwarded to Guyana, in accordance with government regulations.

Representatives of the Peoples Temple are working with representatives of the Social Security office locally, to confirm that every case of address transfer is being processed properly. The Temple in San Francisco will be pursuing the interests of its members in Guyana until confirmation is forthcoming that all checks are being received at their proper destination.

MM-3-6



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

P.O. BOX 1488
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807

REFER TO Alfred March
423-12-9649

LOCATION: 2318 WHITESBURG DRIVE, S.
TELEPHONE: ~~334-539-7406~~ 539-7406

Mrs. Ernestine March
P. O. Box 893
Georgetown, Guyana
So. America

July 12, 1978

Dear Mrs. March:

Please complete the enclosed form. It is an application for child's benefits on Alfred March's record. Your child appears to be eligible for monthly social security benefits as the child of Alfred March. In order to pay these monthly benefits this application must be completed and signed by you. In addition we must secure your child's original birth certificate. If you do not have the birth certificate please inform us as to what state, county, and city the child was born so that we might get it.

If you have any problems filling out the form you may contact the nearest U.S. Foreign Service Post for help. Please complete and return the form and birth certificate as soon as possible so that we may process your claim. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Meikus
Claims Rep.

MM-3-7



CONSUMER ADVOCATE
Washington, DC 20260

December 27, 1977

Dear Ms. Efrein:

This is in response to Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar's copy of your letter dated December 16, 1977 to the President.

As you may know, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently clarified the procedures for forwarding checks to addressees in Guyana. The post office has been instructed to forward green checks to addressees who have a valid change of address order on file; however, gold checks may not be forwarded. For further information, we suggest you contact Mr. J. Leland Embry, District Manager, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 303 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

John J. Dials
Consumer Affairs Manager
(202) 245-4531

Ms. Laurie Efrein
Administrative Assistant
Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

MM-3-8

Sign

10/5/77

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE ROUTING SLIP		DEPT. OFFICE OR ROOM NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL
Dupt. Carriers - NSCC 180 Napoleon Street San Francisco CA 94134			<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE
			<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME
			<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
			<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND RETURN
			<input type="checkbox"/> READ AND FILE
			<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION
			<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
3			EXTENSION
4 MANAGER DELIVERY & COLLECTIONS (CITY DELIVERY)			ROOM NO.
5 P. O. BOX 2078 FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94119			
DATE: Sept. 9, 1977.			
REMARKS			
<p>This is to advise you that the Department of H.S.W. (Social Security Administration) has instructed us to return all SSI (Gold checks), and Social Security checks (Green) to them where we have a forwarding order for <u>Guyana</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">George town, Guyana South America</p>			
<p>cc: Sta "O" 180 Nap. 2 E.O. P.V. Sta. A Boxes M. B.</p>			

PS Form 38
Dec 1970

(Additional Remarks on Reverse)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976 O-220

MM-3-9

H. FCC

11/11/11
11/11/11



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church - Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 17, 1978

Mr. Charles Ferris, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Chairman Ferris:

I have been told by representatives of Peoples Temple, San Francisco, that the Federal Communications Commission has ordered them to stop using the airways for certain purposes. I am unaware of the specifics of the controversy. However, I am writing to attest that Peoples Temple is, in my judgment, a religious institution, and should, therefore, be treated as such by the F.C.C.

I have known the work of Peoples Temple for eight years. Our daughters are members of this church, and are now living in Jonestown, Guyana. Last May we were in Jonestown for three days, and four days in the Peoples Temple house in Georgetown.

I am also writing out of a conviction about the First Amendment which states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; ..." The presumption should be that Peoples Temple is a religious institution. If it is alleged that Peoples Temple is a commercial venture, proof of that allegation should be demanded. Peoples Temple should not be required to prove that it is a religious institution. The First Amendment should protect Peoples Temple as it does every other religious movement and institution.

My limited knowledge of religious orders and religious communities has helped me to understand Peoples Temple. There are significant similarities between Peoples Temple and historic religious communities, such as: various Roman Catholic orders, the Society of Friends, the Mennonites, the Shakers, the Dukhorbortsy, the Mormons and others. I am thinking specifically of the similarities between Peoples Temple and these groups as first generation movements. It is only a matter of time until religious sociologists and historians will be studying the Peoples Temple phenomenon as they have studied the other groups I mentioned.

It is my observation that Peoples Temple shares characteristics common to other religious communities. It calls forth commitment and loyalty from its members. Property is held in common, which in Christian tradition goes back to the apostles. It has strong leadership in Jim Jones. It has its doctrine and dogma. I think that Jesus' parable of the Last Judgment (Matthew 25:31ff) is at the core of its beliefs and teachings: feed the hungry; give drink to the thirsty, shelter to the homeless, clothes to the naked, care for the sick, and minister to those in prison. Support and accountability are characteristics of religious or-

MM-4-1a

Mr. Ferris, page 2

ders and communities. Peoples Temple provides emotional, spiritual and material support to its members. As the same time, the people hold each other responsible.

Peoples Temple has lived in tension with the wider community, as have most religious communities during their first generation. The Mormons moved west and settled in the Salt Lake region to get some space, distance between themselves and a hostile environment. Peoples Temple has established itself in Guyana to find the same kind of space.

Emerging communities are often subject to harassment and persecution. The early Christians were accused of drinking human blood. The Anabaptists believed in adult baptism only, and therefore re-baptized adults. For this heresy they were drowned. The First Amendment became a part of our Constitution, because harassment and persecution were so common, not only in Europe but in the colonies as well.

Size is not a criterion in the determination of a commercial enterprise. A Henry David Thoreau talking by radio from the Interior of South America, asking for seeds, medical supplies and batteries for his flashlight is not engaging in a commercial venture. A family, homesteading in Alaska, requesting parts for the pump for its well is not engaging in a commercial venture. A religious order or community, such as Peoples Temple, is not using the airways for commercial purposes when it requests parts needed to repair its generator that there might be power for the wells and light in the community, or when it requests medical supplies for the health of the community. The use of the airways by an individual or family or Peoples Temple for the health, welfare and survival of the people is not a commercial enterprise.

It is my understanding that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints engages in large scale growing, canning and storage operations. The church draws from these stores for members in need. It also maintains these stores in the event that the entire community needs them. In a similar fashion Peoples Temple provides for its people food, clothing and shelter. Neither the Mormon nor the Peoples Temple operation is a commercial venture.

No one would question the fact that the Christian Brothers and the Amish are religious communities. If Peoples Temple ever became engaged in a commercial venture as have the Christian Brotherly with their winery and the Amish with their manufacturing of freezers and radar ranges, then that portion of their enterprise could be treated as commercial.

In my judgment it is a serious, unjust, and unconstitutional hardship upon Peoples Temple to restrain them in the use of the airways as though they were a commercial enterprise.

Cordially yours,

John V Moore
John V Moore

cc - zuckerman

MM - 4 - 16



SAN FRANCISCO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, INC.

274 Brannan Street San Francisco, CA., 94107 Suite 200 (415) 957-1735

August 22, 1978

Gerald Zuckerman
Chief, Legal Advisory
Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

Andrew Silver, of Peoples Temple, has informed me that your organization is forcing a limit on communications between San Francisco and their project in South America. I have known Mr. Silver and Peoples Temple for over one and one half years. These people deserve and need your support-not problems. They have done many fine things for many people.

You will receive many letters from people like me. I am only one of the people who supports this group. Listen to us. Help the work of Peoples Temple, don't hinder it.

Regards,

Mike M. Fairchild
Executive Director

MMF/ej

MM-4-2

'Bridging the gap between home and school'

August 22, 1978

John Van De Kemp
Los Angeles District Attorney
210 West Temple
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012

Dear Mr. Van De Kemp:

I understand that Steven Ramirez of your office is doing some investigative work on Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple. Reverend Jones and his people have been known to me for over one and one half years. During that time I have seen many good works done under the auspices of Peoples Temple. The objective of these people is to provide supportive human services to individuals. They have been doing this admirably.

It is a pity that time is spent investigating fine groups such as the Peoples Temple when true criminals are not given justice.

If you have any questions of me about Peoples Temple please contact me.

Regards,



Mike M. Fairchild
Executive Director

MMF/ej
cc: Steven Ramirez

MM-4-3



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church - Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 17, 1978

Mr. Gerald Zuckerman, Chief
Legal Advisory & Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

I am writing regarding the controversy between Peoples Temple and the F.C.C.

I have written Mr. Ferris stating why I believe that Peoples Temple is a religious institution and not a commercial enterprise. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

I would expect Peoples Temple to operate under the same constraints as similar religious communities. I trust that Peoples Temple will be accorded the same rights and privileges in the use of the airways as similar religious communities.

Cordially yours,

John V. Moore
John V. Moore

enc.

MM-4-4

Aug 15, 1978

Dear Mr. Gerald Zuckerman,

I cannot believe you would take legal action to stop People's Temple from using their ham radio. They are a non-profit organization who has done more for the minorities than any other organization I know. I do not want my right to talk to my daughter in Jonestown Guyana taken from me.

My daughter wrote that a native needing a cesarian was taken care of by the Doctor in Jonestown because he was able to get medical advice from a doctor in the States via radio.

I feel this is discrimination against People's Temple - Please reconsider any action against them -

Any organization who takes care of & does for as many people as People's Temple should have the privilege to use their radio to be able to continue their good works -

I am not a member of the People's Temple but I believe in what they are doing & give them my wholehearted support -

a very concerned citizen
& parent

Israel Arvas
P.O. Box 46
Mass Beach, Calif 94038

MM-4-5



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Reno's First Church -- Organized in 1868

First Street at West
Phone: (702) 322-4564

P.O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

August 18, 1978

Ms. Jean Brown
Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Jean:

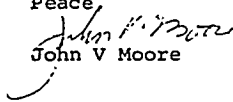
The affidavit I sent yesterday, August 17, regarding my conversation with Tim Stoen omitted reference to the conditions under which it may be used.

I give permission for use of the statement in legal proceedings only. Under no condition is the statement to be used in any other way.

I am sorry for the omission. Please attach this letter to the affidavit.

Thank you.

Peace,


John V Moore

cc: Charles Gary

MM-4-6

Smith, Snedeker and Comiskey
Attorneys at Law

James F. Smith
Michael R. Snedeker
Paul W. Comiskey

REPLY TO
SACRAMENTO OFFICE
818 26th St
Sacramento, California 95816
(916) 443-7649
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
1317 18th St
San Francisco, Ca 94107
(415) 824-7080

Mr. Gerald Zuckerman
Chief, Legal, Advisory and Enforcement Division
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Zuckerman:

I am disturbed to see a critical situation facing the Peoples Temple Church due to proposed action on the part of your agency. I believe their church is one of the most important organizations in California. It uniquely blends compassionate social concern with concrete programs of action. The California populace, and particularly San Francisco, has benefited from service programs that have substantially alleviated dependency on government expenditures by minorities and the poor, and have actively prevented recidivism by providing comprehensive rehabilitative facilities. Reverend Jim Jones is highly regarded for his commitment to racial and economic equality, and his ability to bring about practical remedies for every area of human need. His absence from the United States has been keenly felt.


The agricultural project established in Guyana, is the great composite of these efforts. The stature of that accomplishment, and the immense effort it has entailed are perhaps only exceeded by the spirit of this remarkable church, to persist and succeed where others would not dare to go. It is living proof that human beings, however disadvantaged or disturbed their background, can fulfill the highest expectations in an environment of compassion and practical concern.

Now this program is threatened with the cut-off of the only line of communications between Guyana and the United States! In view of the lengthy series of harassments provoked by a politically-motivated conspiracy for the past year, likely sources emerge as "complainants" to the FCC. Attempts were made to cut off funding, to cut off supplies, and now this.

Whose interest could such a radio cut-off serve? Close to 1500 Americans have settled productively in Guyana who were considered "rejects" from society here. The idea of cutting these people off or damaging their efforts in any way should be anathema to anyone who supports practical, humane solutions to the crisis of our cities. It would be short-sighted and frankly, inhumane to interfere with their freedom to communicate over the air.

I am appalled at the latest attempt to thwart this most creative and practical alternative to inner city life. I urge an immediate and definitive ruling in favor of the San Francisco radio operator, Mr. Elton T. Adams.

Very truly yours,


Michael Snedeker

CC: Mr. Charles Ferris, Chairman

- MM-4-7

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20534

10 AUG 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:
7120-H

Mr. Elton T. Adams
Post Office Box 15156
San Francisco, California 94101

In re: Amateur radio station WD6DVI.

Dear Mr. Adams:

On May 16, 1978, Commission engineers monitored radio transmissions between your station and Amateur radio station WA6DTJ. Your communications related to the business affairs of People's Temple. A transcript of the communications is enclosed. The communications appear to be in violation of Section 97.114(c) of the Commission's Rules.

Section 97.114(c) provides as follows:

§97.114 Third party traffic.

The transmission or delivery of the following amateur radio communication is prohibited:

- (a) International third party traffic except with countries which have assented thereto.
- (b) Third party traffic involving material compensation, either tangible or intangible, direct or indirect, to a third party, a station licensee, a control operator, or any other person.
- (c) Except for an emergency communication as defined in this part, third party traffic consisting of business communications on behalf of any party. For the purpose of this section business communication shall mean any transmission or communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party.

MM-4-8a

Mr. Elton T. Adams

2

In adopting this rule, the Commission gave consideration to what types of third party communications should be permitted. The Commission believed "that the best solution lies between the extremes of prohibiting entirely third party communication and permitting unlimited third party operations. To prohibit entirely third party traffic would tend to stifle one of the basic purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, which is to provide a voluntary non-commercial radio service. But to allow all third party communications would tend to cause increased congestion in the Amateur bands." (In the Matter of Inquiry Into the Extent to Which Amateur Stations Should Be Used on Behalf of Non amateur Organizations, p. 493, Docket No. 19245 (FCC 72-895), 37 F.C.C. Reports, p. 492). Thus, the Commission limited the prohibition on third party traffic to business communications which "facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party." (Emphasis supplied.)

By letter dated November 28, 1973, the Commission issued a declaratory ruling on Section 97.114 in response to an inquiry from Mr. Orvis L. Wertz, Trustee, Trinity Radio Station, WB9LIG, C-1005 Trinity College, Deerfield, Illinois 60015 (FCC 73-1241/97246). In its letter, the Commission stated, in part:

Under these rules personal and emergency third party communications are permitted. In addition, third party traffic on behalf of an organization is permitted to the extent it does not involve the regular business or commercial affairs of the organization, or during emergencies. Organizational third party traffic involving regular business or commercial affairs is, however, prohibited. Under these rules an organization like the Red Cross is allowed to use Amateur radio to coordinate disaster activities but not for its day-to-day functions.

The rules adopted in Docket 19245 were written, among other reasons, so as to preclude non-amateur communications and organizations from encroaching upon the amateur radio frequency spectrum, and legitimate purposes of the Amateur Service. In adopting these rules, it was the Commission's belief that amateur radio should not become a quasi-business type radio service. Such activities would be outside of the scope and purpose of the Amateur Service. (See §97.1).

MM-4-8 b

Mr. Elton T. Adams

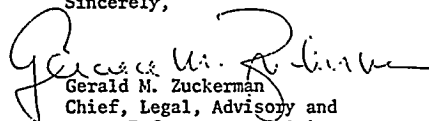
3

The Amateur Service was never intended to take the place of a two-way business radio communication service or a common carrier operation. Simply because a non-amateur organization finds amateur stations convenient with which to meet its regular non-emergency communications needs cannot justify the use of amateur frequencies. While the Commission encourages amateur operators to handle and develop a message handling capability, it would not be consistent with the purposes of the Amateur Radio Service to permit an amateur station to operate what amounts to a communications service for a third party entity -- notwithstanding the fact that the entity may be highly meritorious. (FCC 73-1241/07246, dated November 28, 1973).

The communications involving your radio station related to the normal day-to-day administrative details of operating the missionary outpost of People's Temple. This type of communication has previously been interpreted by the Commission as constituting the regular business affairs of a charitable organization. (Letter from Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, to Brother Paul Keiner, St. Meinrad Archabbey, St. Meinrad, Indiana 47577, dated May 26, 1977).

You are therefore advised that the use of your radio station to facilitate the administrative and operating functions of the People's Temple missionary outpost are prohibited third party communications, as defined in Section 97.114(c) of the Commission's Rules. You are further cautioned that a continuation of such transmissions by Amateur radio station WD6DVI, could result in the imposition of enforcement sanctions such as monetary forfeiture, or, if necessary, revocation and/or cease and desist proceedings.

Sincerely,


Gerald M. Zuckerman
Chief, Legal, Advisory and
Enforcement Division

MM-4-8c

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 1 STN/OFC DE LOC'N BOULDER, CO FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MID/8R3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0325

DVI: "ROGER ROGER, CAN I, WD6DVI, WB6MID PORT 3R3 CAN WE HAVE AN INTERRUPT TO FOR. FLO."
8R3: "ROGER ROGER BRING IN FLO."
DVI: "I JUST TALKED TO RUDY OVER"
8R3: "ROGER ROGER"
DVI: "OK, HE AH, HAS BEEN TALKING TO AH, AH SOME PEOPLE ABOUT RICHARD'S PLACE OVER"
8R3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK, HE RECEIVED AH, AH STAND BY HE HAS SOMEONE INTERESTED AND I CAN GIVE YOU THE, THREE, AH, WHAT HE HAS IN MIND OVER"
8R3: "ROGER, GO AHEAD."
DVI: "THIS INCLUDES RICHARDS AND (pause) THIS INCLUDES RICHARDS AND THE CENTER. OVER."
8R3: "ROGER ROGER."
DVI: "OK, RICHARDS IS (Pause)"
8R3: "WHAT."
DVI: "STAND BY." (Pause) "I'FO FOUR FIVE, TWO FOUR FIVE, OVER."
8R3: "ROGER"
DVI: "WITH AH NO AH, NO AH, COMMISSION OVER."
8R3: "ROGER, I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THAT MEANS ACTUALLY."
DVI: "I THINK THAT ED WOULD KNOW THAT."
8R3: "ROGER." (Pause) "DOES THE CENTER INCLUDES O'Rourke ORIGINAL HOME."
DVI: "I'M SORRY, DO NOT KNOW, AH, I'M NOT SURE BUT HE DIDN'T MENTION THAT HE JUST MENTIONED THE CENTER ITSELF OVER."
8R3: "ROGER, I'D LIKE TO FIND OUT ON THAT."
DVI: "ROGER, AND AH IT WOULD BE A DOWN OF SIXTY, A DOWN OF SIXTY OVER."
8R3: "THAT WOULD BE SO HELPFUL TO THE ORPHANAGE STAND BY."
8R3: "ROGER, ROGER OK GO AHEAD FLO."
DVI: "ALRIGHT, THERE WOULD BE A SECOND ON THE DIFFERENCE AFTER THE SIXTY. OVER"
8R3: "ROGER"
DVI: "AND THE SECOND WOULD BE PAYABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT TEN OVER."
8R3: "ROGER"
DVI: "AND THE ARRANGEMENT WOULD BE THAT AH, THERE ARE SOME, AH WE WOULD STILL AH, BE A PART OF IT OVER."
8R3: "ROGER IN WHAT WAY"
DVI: "AH, WE WOULD AH STAND BY"
DVI: "THEY WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT OVER."

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-8 d

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 2 STN/OFC DS LOC'N Douglas, AZ FILE _____
CALL WDSVVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MID/8R3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0325

SR3: "WHAT WAS THAT." "REPEAT."
DVI: "THEY WOULD WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT OVER."
SR3: "STAND BY." (Pause) "OR PLEASE REPEAT YOUR LAST TRANSMISSION FLO."
DVI: "THEY WOULD WANT DON'S WIFE TO LEASE IT AND THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED,
THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED TO TAKE IT OVER, OVER."
SR3: "YOU MEAN SOMEONE TO MANAGE IT."
DVI: "ROGER, ROGER, THERE ARE SOME WHO ARE INTERESTED WHO HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, OVER."
SR3: "ROGER."
DVI: - - "THIS IS PART OF, AN THE OTHER, THE IS TWO OF IT TWO INVOLVED IN THIS AN
ITS THING. AN IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE THING, OVER."
SR3: "PART OF THE WHAT."
DVI: "..... ALSO RICHARDS, THIS IS TOGETHER THIS ALL TOGETHER. AN ITS IMMEDIATE
TAKING. OVER."
.....
SR3: "THE TWO ARE TOGETHER I DON'T UNDERSTAND NO. THE CENTER HAS WOULD RELATE TO
THIS WHOLE THING."
DVI: "I HAVEN'T FINISHED, THE OTHER ONE, THERE ARE SOME MORE TERM TO THE OTHER
ONE."
SR3: "OK, REPEAT YOUR LAST TWO COPY."
DVI: "WHICH PART, I'M SORRY I DON'T KNOW WHICH ONE YOU MEAN."
SR3: "THE PART WHERE YOU SAY ITS IMMEDIATE."
DVI: "THIS IS IMMEDIATE, AND THE THERE ARE INTEREST IN, BOTH PLACE. BUT I HAVEN'T
GIVEN YOU THE REST OF THE OTHER PART OVER"
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK THE RICHARDS, IS AH, I JUST GAVE YOU THE RICHARDS OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "OK THE OTHER IS A HUNDRED AND FIFTY OVER."
SR3: "THIS IS THE CENTER."
DVI: "ROGER ROGER."
SR3: "ONE FIFTY."
DVI: "WITH NOTHING, WITH NOTHING DOWN OVER."
SR3: "ROGER"
DVI: "FIFTEEN, AH, A MONTH AN TEN." "OVER"
SR3: "FIFTEEN A MONTH."
DVI: "AND TEN OVER"
SR3: "YOU MEAN TEN PERCENT"
DVI: "ROGER ROGER" "FOR HOW LONG"

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-8 e

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 3 STN/OFC BS LOC'N Douglas, AZ FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED W36MID/8R3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS SP DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0325

8R3: "NINETY NINE YEAR." FINALIZED IN THE YEAR TWO THOUSAND."
8R3: "NEGATIVE COPY."

GMT: 0330

DVI: "THIS, THE PERSON WHO, AH, THIS IS MISTER HAY, MISTER HAY ED WOULD KNOW
THAT, ED WOULD KNOW THAT OVER."

8R3: "ROGER ROGER GO AHEAD."
(Conversation Continued)

DVI: "ALL RIGHT, ON THE, ON THE CENTER HE SAID HE WOULD HELP US GO DOWN AND GET
A LOAN ON THE FIRST OVER."

8R3: "ROGER"

DVI: "WHICH WOULD, SHOULD BE AROUND, AH, WE OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET TWO THIRDS OR
MAYBE SIXTY FIVE PERCENT OVER."

8R3: "ROGER"
(Conversation Continued)

GMT: 0351

"WD6DVI WITH W36MID PORTABLE 8R3."

MM-4-8 f

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 1 STN-OFC D: LOC'N FILE
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6HID/883 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA OBS FR DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0518

SR3: "I THINK WE'RE GONNA BE CHANGING THAT LAST ONE"
DVI: "ROGER, WD6DVI WB6HID PORTABLE 8R AND THREE"
SR3: "AH, SARAH HAS SOMETHING HERE FOR YOU. ARE THOSE LINES(?) ON WHAT I WAS
JUST SAYING OVER."
DVI: "ROGER."
SR3: "STANDBY"
DVI: "STANDING BY"
SR3: THIS IS FROM (Name unrecognizable) FOR MRS. TAYLOR, DO YOU COPY."
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: (mumbled)
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "THIS IS FOR THE SAME PERSON... DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "DO YOU KNOW MR. FRANKLIN, MR. FRANKLIN?"
DVI: "ROGER, ROGER, ROGER."
SR3: "O.K. THIS IS JOE JOE WHO KNOWS JOSE YOU KNOW IS PART OF THE SAME HEALTH
ORGANIZATION DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: MENTIONS OF SUZANNE IS GAINING. GAINING. SOME NOTORITY AT MR. (?)
EXPENSE DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER. WHO IS SUZANNE"
SR3: "NEGATIVE COPY"
DVI: "WHO IS SUZANNE?"
SR3: "YOU KNOW SUZANNE. DRIVER (?)"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "BECAUSE AFTER ALL, AFTER ALL, IF ANYTHING, IF ANYTHING WAS SAID TO YOU
MR. FRANKLIN, THEN OH, MR. FRANKLIN SHOULD HAVE REFERRED TO SUZANNE.
DO YOU COPY? YOU KNOW THIS ACTUALLY REFERS TO RACHEL AND WHAT SUZANNE
IS SAYING ABOUT RACHEL"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "AND IF IN FACT AH, ANYTHING WAS SAID, THEN IT WAS SAID IN HIS CAPACITY IF
WAS SAID WITH HIS CAPACITY IN MIND AND HE SHOULD'N'T HAVE REPEATED IT. DO
YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "BESIDES, ANYTHING. I THINK ALL THAT WAS GIVEN AH, WAS AH, A WRITTEN
TELEGRAM FROM MARGARET. OVER"

(Continued on next sheet-)

MM-4-89

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 2 STN/OFC 23 LOC'N FILE
CALL WB6TVT FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6TVT/3R3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA OBS FR DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0618

DVI: "STANDBY"
DVI: "YOU'RE SAYING ALL THAT GIVEN WAS A TELEGRAM FROM MARGARET. IS THAT A ROGER?"
SR3: "YEAH, YOU KNOW, RACHEL CARRIED A TELEGRAM DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "AND SPOKE TO MR. FRANKLIN ABOUT THE TELEGRAM AH BUT THE TELEGRAM WAS FROM
MARGARET (mumble) AND SHE SPOKE TO HIM ABOUT THE TELEGRAM BUT OBVIOUSLY
IN HIS CAPACITY WHICH WAS A CONFIDENTIAL ONE DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "AND NOW BECAUSE OF MR. FRANKLIN'S BIG MOUTH, HE'S BEING (?) TO IT."
"STAND BY"
DVI: "GO AHEAD"
SR3: "MR. FRANKLIN IS BEING DRAGGED INTO IT SO THAT IF IT WERE TO PROCEED, TO
PROCEED, IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE THEY MIGHT ASK MR. FRANKLIN TO SPEAK AT THE CLUB
TO SPEAK ON THE MEDICAL MATERIAL AT THE CLUB"
SR3: "IT'S NOT REALLY A CLUB. IT'S MORE OF A CLASSROOM SITUATION. HE MIGHT
HAVE TO. YOU KNOW THEY MIGHT IMPRESS ON HIM THAT HE HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY
TO COME TO SAY HIS PIECE HIS MEDICAL INFORMATION IN A CLASSROOM SITUATION
AND HE DOESN'T LIKE TO TEACH. DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "STANDING BY"
DVI: "WOULD THAT BE LIKE ED? OVER"
SR3: "LIKE WHAT?"
DVI: "LIKE ED?"
SR3: "YEAH ROGER, ROGER. BECAUSE UM, I BELIEVE SUZANNE IS POINTING AT RACHEL,
RACHEL AND SAYING, YOU KNOW RACHEL SAID SOMETHING TO MR. FRANKLIN DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "ABOUT SOME NEW MEDICAL RESEARCH OR SOMETHING THAT AH, WAS OF COURSE CONSIDERED
CONFIDENTIAL OVER."
DVI: "ROGER, ROGER."
SR3: "SO ACTUALLY MR. FRANKLIN HAS SORT OF COOKED HIS OWN GOOSE IN A WAY."
DVI: "YOU MIGHT SAY."
SR3: "NOW OF COURSE, YOU KNOW MY FRIEND MARGARET, MARGARET, IS VERY WILLING TO GO
EVEN YOU KNOW WELL, ALMOST ANY PLACE TO AH, GET HERE AHM SEAL(?) HER MEDICAL
FINDING VERIFIED SHE'S VERY AHM, STRONG ABOUT THIS OVER"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "YOU KNOW (NAME?) WIFE?"
DVI: "ROGER"
SR3: "HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, HIS HOMETOWN. I THINK IT'S IN KANSAS
SOMEPLACE. DO YOU COPY?"

(Continued on next sheet-) 00 072-2.3

MM-4-8 h

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 3 STN/OFC DS LOC'N Douglas, .. FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MDJ/8R3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS PR DATE May 18, 1973

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0618

DVI: "STAND BY"
8R3: "YOU KNOW DR. BARRETT'S WIFE, BROTHER-IN-LAW?"
DVI: "AH, NEGATIVE ON THE LAST."
8R3: "IT'S ACTUALLY DR. BARRETT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW REALLY. HIS WIFE IS JUST BY
MARRIAGE. IT'S DR. BARRETT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
8R3: "YOU KNOW HIS HOMETOWN, HIS HOMETOWN IS, I THINK IN KANSAS. SHE WANTS TO GO
THERE TO GET HER MEDICAL FINDINGS VERIFIED."
DVI: "YOU MEAN, WHERE THE BROTHER-IN-LAW WORKS?"
8R3: "WHERE THE BROTHER, NO BROTHER-IN-LAW'S HOMETOWN, HOMETOWN IS WHERE HE CAME
FROM ORIGINALLY."
DVI: "ROGER"
8R3: "I THINK MRS. TAYLOR(?) SHE'S MENTIONED THAT PEOPLE SHE KNOWS HAVE SAID THAT
IT CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF. THAT SUZANNE'S SITUATION CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF,
BUT WHAT IS TROUBLESOME DO YOU COPY?"
DVI: "ROGER"
8R3: "IS THAT SUZANNE AND COMPANY? THEY'RE SAYING THAT MR. FRANKLIN PROVIDES INFO-
RMATION TO THEM. MEDICAL INFORMATION TO THEM ANYWAY AND THAT THEY'RE GOING
AROUND SAYING ANYWAY AND THIS CERTAINLY LENDS CREDENCE TO THAT STATEMENT
THAT THEY MAKE TO ANYONE THAT WILL LISTEN. OVER"
DVI: "STANDEY"
DVI: "ROGER"

MM-4-8 i

INTERCEPT

PAGE NO. 1 STN/OFC _____ LOC'N Delaware FILE _____
CALL WD6DVI FREQ 14345 kHz CALL WORKED WB6MID/8 3 FREQ 14345 kHz
SVC Amateur EMN A3J QSA _____ OBS SF DATE May 18, 1978

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION:

GMT: 0259

8R3: "STANDBY WB6MID PORT 8R3." "WD6DVI".

DVI: "WD6DVI STANDING BY WITH WB6MID PORT 8R3."

8R3: "OK, UM, I WANTED TO GIVE YOU A FEW ITEMS OVER."

DVI: "ROGER"

8R3: "I GOT SOMETHING FROM LORI AGAIN CONCERNS THE LITTLE BROCHURE OVER."

DVI: "ROGER"

8R3: "THAT DEFINITELY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE."

8R3: "YOU KNOW HAS A PICTURE OF RONNIE ON THE FRONT."

8R3: "IT HAS A PICTURE OF LITTLE RONNIE ON THE FRONT. OVER"

DVI: "ROGER"

8R3: "THAT SHOULD GET OUT TO LOTS AND LOTS OF PEOPLE. OVER"

DVI: "ROGER ROGER ROGER ROGER ROGER ROGER"

8R3: "O K, I'M TALKING NOW ABOUT A MEMO OF 5-8-78 IT CAME DOWN HERE. IT WAS DATED 5-8-78."

GMT: 0301

MM-4-8j

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MM-4-8K

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June 29, 1978

Mr. Jeff Young, Investigation Branch
Federal Communications Commission
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Peoples Temple

Dear Mr. Young:

This confirms our telephone conversations of June 26 and June 28, 1978, in which I informed you that as of Saturday, June 24, transmissions emanating from WB6 MID/8R3 in Jonestown, Guyana, have been obstructed. You informed me at that time that both stations in Guyana, 1) WB6 MID/8R3, Jonestown, and 2) WB6 MNH/8R1, Georgetown are in fact legitimate operating stations in good standing and since they are not within the borders of the United States, they are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.).

Since our conversations of June 26, I have received further clarification of the nature of the interference. Each time amateur radio station WB6 MID/8R3 has tried to utilize services of the Maritime Mobile Net (14,313 Kilohertz) for phone-patch traffic, the operator has been denied service. He has been informed each time by a man who called himself a "Net Coordinator" that the Net could not and would not help him because they had been informed by the F.C.C. that WB6 MID/8R3 was operating illegally. They were further informed that a letter would be forthcoming from the F.C.C. verifying this.

You further informed me that no such interference was authorized by the F.C.C. and that the interference was not caused by the F.C.C.

My clients (Peoples Temple), operators of these Guyanese stations, are participants in a church Agricultural and Medical mission. They have used the Maritime Mobile Net over the past several years in locating and contacting medical doctors to assist them in medical emergencies. There are no telephones available into this remote South American jungle region. The health and safety of well over 1,000 mission residents and the success of their medical outreach program to the entire northwest region of Guyana are seriously jeopardized by being deprived of this vital amateur radio service. It is the only means of communication for emergency, life and death medical traffic.

MM-4-9a

Mr, Jeff Young

p.2

June 29, 1978

We would appreciate your informing the members of the Maritime Mobile Net that stations WB6 MID/8R3 and WB6 MNH/8R1 are in fact legally operating stations and also convey this to the Net Coordinators who are selecting out and blocking their phone-patch requests so they will understand that they have been misinformed about the status of the two stations.

Please be informed that Peoples Temple is hereby registering a complaint with the F.C.C. for these interferences with their transmissions,

Yours truly,

Marshall R Bentzman

MARSHALL BENTZMAN

MB/eg

cc: Peoples Temple
F.C.C., San Francisco, CA
F.C.C., Legal Advisory & Enforcement Division,
Washington, D.C.
F.C.C., Monitor Station, Livermore, CA

MM-4-96



International third-party traffic

This topic has been touched on several times recently in this department, but it seems that more needs to be said. The FCC, as well as several Amateur Radio groups, have felt it necessary to call to mind the rules governing third-party traffic handled between amateur stations of different nations because of abuses by too many amateurs, and because of the importance of a clean record when Amateur Radio's frequency allocations are up for grabs in 1979.

The rule in question is quite simple and categorical. It is not couched in obscure legal jargon. Article 41 of the General Radio Regulations says simply, "It is absolutely forbidden for amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties." A third party, the FCC adds, is any person other than the control operators of the stations in contact.

International law provides two exceptions to this sweeping rule: "All radio stations are obligated to accept with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required." The second exception is that special agreements may be made between countries to permit the handling of third-party traffic. And so, except for life-and-death matters, and except where special agreements have been made between the countries concerned, the rule is simple and clear: absolutely no third-party communications.

This means not only no formal traffic, it means no phone patches. It even means that you may not permit a visitor in your radio room to talk to an amateur in another country, nor may you address a person in the other station's radio room other than the control operator, unless there is a third-party agreement between the two countries.

Only if the visitor to your station is a licensed amateur qualified to operate on the frequency you are using may you allow the visitor to communicate with the other station by turning the control operator's function over to the visitor. It seems stupid to some of us, your columnist included, but it's the law.

Third-party agreements

The first exception, distress traffic, is rare enough that few of us have to make use of it, but it's good to bear in mind. On occasion, operators trying to handle such traffic have been obstructed by lids objecting that, "It's third-party traffic with prohibited countries," and proceeding to cause such interference that communication becomes difficult or impossible, not realizing that they themselves are violating a law, as deliberate interference is always prohibited. In this case there's the aggravating circumstance that they are interfering with distress communications.

Incidentally, paragraph 33 of the Eighth Notice of Inquiry in Docket 20271, the FCC's ongoing preparation for WARC-79, proposes to add a footnote to the table of allocations that would provide for setting aside the top 10 kilohertz of each HF amateur band worldwide for disaster communication. It would be open to general amateur use at other times.

As mentioned last month, similar suggestions have been made in the past, but this one seems to have stronger support than previous ones, and, if adopted worldwide, just might work out. At any rate, the FCC wants to know what U.S. amateurs think of this proposal.

As for communication with countries with third-party agreements, it's an everyday occurrence for those of us who operate on the HF bands, and so it's important that we know which countries have such agreements. Here's the list of countries with which the U.S. and Canada have third-party traffic agreements.

U.S. has agreements with: Argentina, Barbados (only U.S. stations operating with calls like K4ZN/8P6), Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Greenland (XP calls only), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations (only 4U1ITU in Geneva), Uruguay and Venezuela.

Permitted prefixes: CE, CM, CO, CP, CX, EL, HC, HI, HK, HP, HR, JY, LU, OA, PT, PY, TG, TI, VE, VO, XE, XP, YN, YS, YV, ZP, 4X4, 4Z4, 8R, 9G1, 9Y4.

Canada has agreements with: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S., Uruguay and Venezuela.

Permitted prefixes: AA, CE, CP, CX, HI, HK, HR, K, N, OA, TG, TI, W, XE, YN, YS, YV, 4X4, 4Z4, 8R, and 9Y4.

Restrictions

All such third-party agreements incorporate restrictions. The exact wording varies from one agreement to another; thus, the agreement made with Canada back in the early 1930s reflects the fact that at that time telegraphy was the ordinary means of long-distance telecommunication and directs that important traffic be put on commercial telegraph circuits at the first opportunity. Back then, long-distance phone calls cost much more than telegrams, a coast-to-coast phone call running maybe \$12 for three minutes. More recent agreements have no such provisions.

In actual practice, however, the agreements are all much the same, and, since the FCC's ruling in the Eye Bank matter (Docket 19245) back in 1972, international and domestic traffic are for practical purposes governed by the same rules.

Only personal messages may be handled, not business messages, not commercial traffic, except for emergency traffic. And emergency traffic does not mean any traffic in times of emergency, but only such traffic as is necessary for protection of life and property. If it's a message that would otherwise be sent by commercial circuits, it has no place on an amateur net.

Some amateurs are a bit too strict, however, and object to handling traffic where one would otherwise write a letter. The international agreements say that third-

party traffic is permitted where "recourse to public electric communications is not justified," and makes no mention of the mail service. All the same, just now it's better to err in that direction than it is to bend the rules by handling traffic of questionable legality.

One group that has come under scrutiny lately is that of missionaries, taking the term in a broad sense to include, besides church people, other volunteers working in the Third World. For these people, separated as they are from their homes, Amateur Radio provides a welcome way to maintain contact with their families, and can be a lifesaver in emergencies, whether the emergencies involve the missionaries themselves or the people with whom they are working.

But, as any genuine missionary organization is chronically short on funds, the temptation can be great to use Amateur Radio also for communications directly concerning the organization's work itself, especially as such work is often in an isolated place where mail comes by oxcart, air mail by carrier pigeon and telegrams by tom-tom. In addition, the non-profit nature of the work may cause some to feel they are not prohibited from using Amateur Radio to pass traffic in connection with the work. It's all right, they feel, because this traffic is not commercial.

But note the third-party agreements and the FCC rules say nothing about whether or not a group is organized for profit, but rather, internationally, whether the message is important enough to justify the use of commercial telecommunication channels, or, domestically, whether the message concerns the regular business affairs of any person.

Granted, there is a gray area here, where some would consider a cablegram or an overseas phone call justified and others would not, but there are also many instances where there is no question. If a \$20 phone call saves the caller \$200, there's no question that recourse to public communication services is justified, and such traffic should not go by Amateur Radio.

Such a rule does impose a hardship on workers in remote areas who don't have any available means of telecommunication except Amateur Radio and who are forbidden to use it except for emergencies. The only agreement that makes provision for this is the one between the U.S. and Canada where amateur stations may handle any traffic from persons in isolated places with no other means of telecommunication available, with such messages to be put on the regular public circuits at the first opportunity.

Write to FCC?

Some, faced with this problem, have suggested writing to the FCC to ask for a clarification or for a rule change. As far as changing the rule, the FCC did not make the rule governing international third-party traffic, either the general one prohibiting it entirely or the special agreements between countries permitting it. The FCC has only the responsibility to enforce it as it stands, and has to take a rather strict position on it

too, stricter than the administrations of many other nations, because of the size of the U.S. Amateur Radio Service, and because of the large volume of domestic traffic being handled by U.S. amateurs.

As for asking for a clarification from the FCC, don't do it. On previous occasions the FCC's staffers have replied that they think the rule is clear as it stands, couldn't be any clearer. Furthermore, the FCC is already overworked and understaffed and under-financed, and to make such a clarification would only add to the burden and the expense. For the FCC must follow all the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act if its ruling is to be legally binding, and what good would an invalid ruling be?

If too many questions are raised on this matter, the FCC might even in frustration decide that the whole question of third-party traffic is too much of a nuisance, more trouble than it's worth, and so it would be simpler just to prohibit it entirely. In that way the rule would be clear, which is what the petitioner requested, but certainly not what the petitioner wanted.

WARC-79

With the World Administrative Radio Conference coming up the thought may arise of amending the General Radio Regulations to permit amateur stations in isolated locations to handle third-party traffic, or else to make a special arrangement for missionaries and others in similar work to have their own radio communication service. But don't hold your breath until either happens. To secure passage of either proposal would require a huge selling job.

Many of the frequency-hungry delegates will be more inclined to dump Amateur Radio entirely than to grant it any additional privileges. That's one reason why it's important we scrupulously observe the rules at this time, leaving no doubt that we are a law-abiding group.

A clean record by itself won't mean much, though, except to make it a little harder for those who want to take our frequencies. What is really needed is something positive, something to make the delegates, in particular those from nations without much Amateur Radio activity, to want to support our Service.

In the past we had the discovery of the value of short waves back in the 1920s, of extended-range VHF propagation in the 1930s. We have our ongoing public-service record, and our efforts to improve and extend our ability to serve the public are most important at this time.

To clinch our position, though, a technical break-through would be most helpful for convincing skeptical delegates that making frequencies available for amateurs is not a waste but an investment. So get smart, somebody, please!

Mid States Mobile Monitoring Service to be reactivated

Fred Nietfeld, WB6SZS

Efforts are being made to reactivate the Mid States Mobile Monitoring Service. Volunteers are needed to be net controls.

One NC will run the service from 7:00 to 8:30 and another NC from 8:30 to 10:00. This should be easier than asking one NC to take it for a three-hour session.

If you have ever had the desire to be an NC, here is the opportunity. We have room for 14 net controls and possibly a few alternates.

If you are interested, catch me on the Weather Net or the Sideband Net. Otherwise, drop me a line at RR4 Box 23, Marysville, KS 66508.

—Bulletin of Kansas Amateur Radio Public Service Corps

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MM-4-9c

5. IRS

5

5/21

*Education to
Geekah also*

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS
next week

This ~~Monday~~ group an educational committee will be coming to inspect our schools. We have not been informed as to the nature of their inspection, and would like this clarified. We are always glad to expose people to our community, however, our community must remain intact. The pressures of adaptation that our youth would have would greatly hamper the project. They come from highly alienating environments and we have come to understand their frustrations and needs. The legal arrangements made with the families were that the children would live on the project and be educated there as well. (At the time these arrangements were made we had been told we could have our own school.) To move these children now would disrupt our community, create legal problems with the parents and be a potential source of a copy for the reactionary press. ~~Perhaps~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ an arrangement could be made whereby our school would be an extension of the Fort Kaituma school. We have several teachers with administrator licenses who are qualified to ~~run~~ administer schools. We would ~~definitely~~ most definitely turn all paychecks over to the PNC. As far as health factors go, we would have no objection to facing the same conditions as every other Guyanese, but our legal ~~situation~~ situation is a very real issue *and if the children should get any illness they would have their school closed and they are held up.* Those ~~who~~ ~~visited~~ ~~us~~ last Monday came and observed us teaching the children--including ~~one~~ ~~highly~~ ~~competent~~ ~~teacher~~ ~~instructing~~ ~~young~~ ~~black~~ ~~women~~ ~~teacher~~ in our integrated staff teaching the children the difference between the FFP and the PNC. We naturally ~~want~~ are anxious to follow the educational guidelines and ~~curriculum~~ curriculum established by the government. We want the project to be a positive reflection upon the goals of the government. Indeed, visitors who come are impressed and we never fail to credit the Guyanese government. ~~Most~~ ~~recently~~ Mrs. Carmichael ~~stopped~~ ~~by~~ ~~with~~ ~~two~~ ~~women~~ she was taking on a tour of the area-- Mrs. ~~Thompson~~ ~~Adrian~~ ~~Thompson~~, who said she "felt very much at home", and an educator, Mrs. Enid Davis, who called it "stupendous." We hope to continue to be a credit to Guyana, and we trust that ~~these~~ some arrangement may be worked out regarding the school that will be mutually beneficial *as will that of our doctor and medical program.*

*It was originally said by several people that we could set up our own school
all of our teachers are highly qualified*

MM-5-16

Official ~~person~~ ~~heard~~ ~~to~~ another official Venezuelan
On ~~the~~ ~~person~~ ~~made~~ a smart remark "they will take care
of those Goret's yankees." Very painful coming fr high source.
Painful to you. Alienating and bizaly that someone wd. have such
disloyalty and say these things.
How wd. they heart of the shoe us, on the other foot.
I can't imagine they would want us to be taken over by
the Venezuelans.
We can tell you who the official is if you come to us
John ~~Stupena~~ or ~~Shave~~ ~~he~~

Florence

MM-5-1c

d 1-2-19

DR. CHAPMAN AND DR. BROWN AND DR. MILLER

We feel we should bring it to your attention. We have some^{one} who works for the tax department. She was told whole ~~the~~ reason was because we are pouring money into Guyana. Someone in the tax department is not happy about our presence in Guyana. Even ~~though~~ the written memo of the tax enquiry says the reason is because we are putting money into Guyana. We hope we can get that memo, ~~from you~~.

Two suits (civil suits) ^{which are} ~~were~~ fraudulent were served on the same day here as in the U.S. on Jim and other members of our organization. It is even amazing that they haven't tried to frame-up us on any more than just two civil matters.

This is the ~~second time it has been done to us~~. Many years ago we stood against the Viet Nam War and our group/church was singled out for IRS harassment. They called in 80 of our members to investigate. One of our members, was so courageous in standing up to them that she went back and dug up every receipt that she had from ~~the~~ years back and walked into their office and dumped it all over their desk and told them they could look through it all. They left us alone after that.

This is orchestrated beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several respected black leaders in the U.S. have undergone the same treatment. Cecil Williams, an outstanding clergyman who has been very active in civil rights, is being subjected to an IRS investigation. The investigation of Cecil Williams has been going on now for about 2 years, and Lt. Governor Dymally also went through this with the IRS and it is hard to tell how long he went through it, or if he still is.

All of the civil rights and black leaders have gone through this.

They have now coordinated a new phase by serving ~~xxxxxx~~ papers on ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ members all at the same time in two different locations, when they did nothing wrong.

Jack Angerson said - an Internal Revenue officer stepped out and gave him information that the IRS still continues on with petty harassments, hate mail, they had lights and gas cut off, calling anonymously, chaining ~~xxx~~ cars to parking meters.

MM-5-1 ↓

There will be educational committees coming to inspect our schools next week. We don't know why. We are always glad to expose people to our community however the community must remain intact (make this clear). We cannot take the pressures or shock of adaptation problems youth will have. The guardianship promised to families is that children will go to school on the project. We must be responsible for health. The ones who came last Monday came and heard us teach the children. They even heard our black and white teachers teaching the children the difference between the PNC and the PPP. † You could establish this as an extension to the P.K.

PAGE.2..

school. We have several with administrators licences who are qualified
x to run schools. We will turn in thier checks to the PNC (underline that
point). Please no hounding us on this school or medical issue. It will
totally disrupt a ~~per~~ perfect adjustment being made into Guyanese society
by our youth. We are familiar with the former background of alienation
plus we wouldn't mind if taking every chance every other Guyanese does with
the chances of getting sick, but we do have problems withguardianship
rules ~~and~~ and assurances we gave to the parents. We'd live alike in health
terms and in schooling terms but we have to have a close touch where
guardianship is concerned. We will violate legal agreements and give the
press something to make hay with.

Mention that the woman who came out to visit on Friday when she was passing
through with Mrs. Carmichael who was taking these women on various tours,
was Mrs. Adrian Thompson. The other woman was Enid Davis, an educator who
called it stupendous. Mrs. Thompson wrote "I feel very much at home."

We just can't break up our community. It will bring on destruction.
All of our qualified teachers will turn over their pay to PNC.

MM-5-1e

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: T. R. Davis

Telephone Number: (415) 556-7467

Refer Reply to:A:D:TRD

Date: JAN 26 1978

Ms. Harriet S. Tropp
c/o Garry, Dreyfus, et al
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: Request for Access to Internal
Revenue Service Records

Dear Ms. Tropp:

This refers to your undated letters addressed to the Director, Disclosure Division and the Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs), which were transferred to this office, and to our interim reply.

Although your letter is headed "Privacy Act Request" it also cites the Freedom of Information Act. Unfortunately, it does not qualify as a valid request under either of the Acts. Our records are normally limited to Federal income tax returns and related documents pertaining to the income tax liability of the taxpayer. Income tax case files are specifically exempt under the Privacy Act. Your letter requests copies of all files this agency has indexed under your name or which contain your name. This is a very broad request since you do not indicate the type of documents sought, the years involved, or where they might be located. Under the Treasury Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act there are certain requirements to be met for a valid request, one of which is that the records must be reasonably described. In addition, requests for Federal income tax case files should be directed to the District Director who has jurisdiction over the area from which they were filed.

As a service to you, however, we have checked the microfilm records currently available to this office. Separate Federal income tax returns and related information would be indexed under your social security number and we found a listing of returns for three taxable years filed under the social security number furnished (Harriet S. Tropp - SSN 085-42-9579). The microfilm record indicates the 1970 return was filed through the Brooklyn District; the 1971 return was filed under the name of Harriet S. Randolph through the San Francisco District. A joint 1971 return was also filed through the San Francisco District under the names of James R. and Harriet Randolph. Joint returns under the same names were filed for 1972 thru 1974. The joint return listings were located via a cross reference on the accounts indexed under James R. Randolph's social security number. The 1976 listing for your social security number shows a return filed under the name of Harriet Tropp.

MM-5-2a

Ms. Harriet S. Tropp

There has been no audit action to date on these income tax returns. The result of a search of our Intelligence Division's files was negative. Although furnishing an individual with information and/or copies of records from his or personal Federal income tax case file would not be considered as a benefit to the general public, the cost of the search conducted in this instance is within the limit we are authorized to waive. Therefore, no charge is being made.

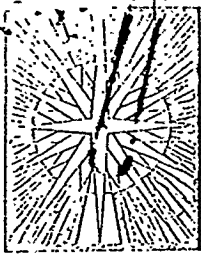
If you filed a 1975 return in another area, and have reason to believe that there was an audit, collection, or intelligence investigation by Internal Revenue Service, any future request for access to the file should be directed to the District Director for the area in which you resided when you filed the return. You should include the name(s), social security number(s), address shown on the return, the year involved, and give a general description of the type of documents you wish to obtain.

We hope the above information is helpful.

Very truly yours,

Fred Bolding
Fred Bolding
Disclosure Officer

MM-5-26



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115
April 17, 1977

"For I was an hungred
and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick, and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,
When saw we thee an hungred
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?

"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me"
Matthew 25:35-40

Commissioner
Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20224

Dear Sir:

A series of incidents have come to our attention which have raised some questions which our legal staff and church Board think are deserving of a prompt and specific response. A number of people, including one minister who resides in Southern California (and who could perhaps be talked into giving his name if he thought an investigation were being conducted), have told us that they have received calls and inquiries about our church from a person (or persons) who represents himself as being with the Treasury Department.

We are well aware that a socially active, integrated church, such as ours, can be the target for disreputable persons who will represent themselves as being affiliated with government agencies solely for the purposes of harassment. Nevertheless, enough such calls have been made to prompt us to ask whether an inquiry about our church is, indeed, being conducted and, if such is the case, why we have not been so informed. We thought that this kind of surreptitious behavior was a thing of the past, and that organizations were no longer being harassed by government agencies because they are interracial.

We cannot believe that your agency would be guilty of such a thing; however, if there is an investigation underway or contemplated, we insist upon our legal right to be notified, officially and immediately. If someone is using your name, and misrepresenting your department, then complaints should be registered to the proper authorities.

There is absolutely no foundation for any such inquiry. Peoples Temple, its Pastor, and its officials have always abided by the law, in both letter and spirit. Many community leaders, ministers, and church officials of every background and denomination can attest to our integrity, and have pledged their firm support.

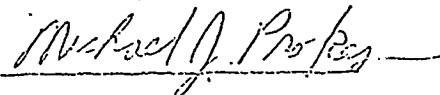
MM-5-3a

To: Treasury Department

-2-

I am enclosing, for your information, some material about Peoples Temple. As you will note, our church is affiliated with the 1.4 million member Disciples of Christ denomination.

Sincerely yours,



MICHAEL J. PROKES
Associate Minister

Enclosures

cc. to: Office of Assistant Secretary for Enforcement,
Operations, and Tariff Affairs
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Treasury Department - Internal Revenue Service
Western Region

Treasury Department - U.S. Customs Service
Northern California Regional Office

Internal Revenue Service
Intelligence Division, San Francisco

MM-5-36

H. Jones

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
1859 Geary Blvd
San Francisco, CA 94115

25 March 1977

District Director
U. S. Department of Treasury
San Francisco, CA

Dear Sir:

We have become aware, through a reliable person, that there is an individual (a Mr. Conn, with whom we are not personally acquainted), representing himself as working with the Treasury Department in carrying out some sort of "investigation" of our church. He is reportedly "out to get" us.

We wanted to bring this matter directly and immediately to your attention. We consider this a form of harrassment, pure and simple. We cannot think of any reason whatsoever why the Treasury Department would have any interest in us, as there is nothing in our church structure or operation that would come under its purview. We violate no laws, and we assume that whoever is behind this activity is trying to harrass us. Rumors run rampant about everyone these days, it seems, and there are many who, regrettably, find some sort of satisfaction in trying to sow confusion and division among people rather than promoting harmony. Because of the interracial and strongly civil libertarian nature of our human service ministry, and our newspaper (which circulates to 600,000) we have, in the past, been the object of some innuendos, vicious rumors, and even bomb and arson attempts. We can count over fifty churches and organizations, as well as over a thousand respected and active ministers, community and national leaders who have supported us previously, and who can attest to our pastor's and church's high integrity.

Our church, incidentally, is affiliated and active in the nationwide Disciples of Christ denomination, with some two million members, including many congressmen and governmental leaders, such as FBI Director Clarence Kelley, as well as the late President Johnson and his family. In fact, just yesterday when speaking with the Bishop of our denomination's Northern California-Nevada region (which includes several hundred churches), he said that there was no church he admired more than Peoples Temple for our championing of social ideals and reconciliation. He was making special reference to the last issue of our newspaper, which made him more proud than he could say that Peoples Temple and Rev. Jim Jones were a part of his fellowship.

We are no strangers to harrassment: our minister has received many threats on his life, and our church was even burned down on one occasion by an arsonist bigot.

MM-5-4a

Some time ago, because of similar pernicious attempts to discredit us, we were investigated by the State Attorney-General's office, which found no basis for any complaint. On the contrary, Peoples Temple was commended for having the highest of character and integrity in its operation.

We do not know what the purpose of this most recent attempt to discredit us may be. It has been disturbing to racist elements in the past that Peoples Temple has been successful in getting many people who were formerly militants and dissidents (perhaps a thousand) to incorporate in our large congregation and completely renounce their philosophy, to work responsibly and constructively within the law to bring about social change. This has been the steadfast purpose of our pastor. We are a completely law-abiding people.

The only conjecture we can make as to the purport of this investigation concerns a ridiculous lie told to him about our ministers having property abroad. This is entirely untrue. We do have an agricultural mission, but the land is not property that we have purchased: it is a free lease-hold.

We do not want, as yet, to contact other ministers and community leaders of all faiths that strongly support us until we hear your response, because you, too, may be the victim of lies.

In any case, we have wide and enthusiastic support for our work among, for example, local clergymen, such as: Dr. John Moore, Bay Area Methodist Superintendent; Rev. A. Cecil Williams of the Glide Church; Dr. Lynn Hodges, a Baptist minister and respected ecumenical leader in the Bay Area for many years; Rev. Marvin Chandler, Executive Minister of the San Francisco Council of Churches, and community leaders such as John Maher (Delancey St. Foundation), Robert Wallach, past president of the State Bar Ass'n; Attorney Vincent Halinan; the Chief of Police, the Mayor and former mayors; several members of the Board of Supervisors and the San Francisco Housing Commission (such as Rev. A. C. Ubalde) of which Rev. Jones is Chairman; American Indian Leader Dennis Banks, and too many black and Third World leaders to mention. It would take many pages to mention the groups and individuals, from every walk of life, that have been highly commendatory of this church and its social ministry.

Rev. Jim Jones has won national recognition for his work in the humanitarian service field. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Council of Churches, and has received several Human Service Awards from a variety of church and community organizations (for example: the Martin Luther King Humanitarian Award, the Sun-Reporter Merit Award, and designation as one of the nation's "100 Outstanding Clergymen" by the Religion in American Life Association).

We do not know who this Mr. Conn is who is part of this effort to harrass us, but we feel that he should be in-

MM-5-46

investigated for making damaging representation. According to our denominational officials, he is not respected at all, and has participated in destroying a Richmond church some years ago. According to our information, he says he is working for a supervisor on your staff named Jim _____.

I am enclosing, for the benefit of your office, several items relevant to the work of Peoples Temple. The articles and letters are just a microscopic portion of the many hundreds of articles and testimonies that have been printed and sent to us with regard to the work the church does in meeting the needs of thousands of poor people through our programs, as well as our many principled stands for freedom, justice, and human rights, such as our work for Freedom of the Press, and our efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry, to name just two of many, many just causes.

Please feel free to contact our Associate Minister, Mr. Michael Prokes, or our Staff Attorney, Mr. Eugene Chaikin, if you desire any further information, or can help us to clarify this matter..

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Tropp

Richard D. Tropp
Executive Assistant to the Pastor

Enclosures

MM-5-4c

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: June 8, 1978

67113

▷ Truth Enterprises Inc
PO Box 975
San Francisco, Ca 94101

Person to Contact:
BI 7820rm

Contact Telephone Number:
556-1790

Office Address:
OFFICE BRANCH
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 36930
TAX FORM(S): SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
1120S

Tax Period(s):
7512 - 7712

We have been unable to reach you by telephone to discuss filing the tax returns indicated above.

It is important that you contact our office as soon as possible between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. We can be reached at the above number.

It will not be necessary for you to call if you file the required forms at the address shown above within 10 days.

If we do not hear from you or receive the returns, it will be necessary for a field representative to contact you at your residence or place of business.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. Turner
556-3116

6/20/78 Called & left message

6/21/78 returns not filed

Francis Noble 556-3116

Return had been mailed in + will mail dupl. to person in our vacation + we will try to get access to the files and photocopy of corp docs at a time so we can interview duce. identifying number needed

450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102

FL-1622 (9-77)

MM-5-5a

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Date: June 8, 1978

TTT
Truth Enterprises Inc
PO Box 975
San Francisco, Ca 94101

Department of the Treasury

Person to Contact:
BI 78207EN
Contact Telephone Number:
556-1790
Office Address:

OFFICE BRANCH
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
BOX 36230
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
Tax Form(s):
1120S
Tax Period(s):
7512 - 7712

We have been unable to reach you by telephone to discuss filing the tax returns indicated above.
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It will not be necessary for you to call if you file the required forms at the address shown above within 10 days.
If we do not hear from you or receive the returns, it will be necessary for a field representative to contact you at your residence or place of business.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. C. Turner
556-3116

12/178
Called + left message
Mr. Noble
returns not filed
bad mailed in
will mail depl; 556-3116
person is on
vacation +
we will try to
get access to the
files + send photocopy
of her duplicate... identifying num-
comp opera at
a loss so no
tell us direct
less needed

MM-5-5a
FL-1622 (9-77)



106

P.O. Box 975.
San Francisco CA 94101

March 31, 1978

Internal Revenue Service
5045 East Butler Avenue
Fresno, California 93888

Re: 89061753
Ltr 282C U 0188
Truth Enterprises, Inc.

Dear Sirs:

Attached is a copy of your letter of March 1, 1978 in which you refer to our letter. We do not understand to which letter you refer, as no one here can recall sending any letter of inquiry to you. We would appreciate your sending us a copy of the letter to which you refer, so that we might better understand the reason for your response concerning our 1975 return.

Sincerely,

MM-5-56

~~Internal Revenue Service~~

Department of the Treasury

5045 EAST BUTLER AVENUE
FRESNO, CA 93888

Date

In reply refer to

MAR. 01, 1978

LTR 282C U

89061753
0189

✓ TRUTH ENTERPRISES INC
PO BOX 975
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 94-2187644

DEAR TAXPAYER,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER. WE HAVE MADE A THOROUGH SEARCH BUT CANNOT FIND YOUR ORIGINAL RETURN, FORM 1120S, FOR THE TAX PERIOD ENDED DEC. 31, 1976. IF WE HAVE MISPLACED IT, WE APOLOGIZE FOR THE INCONVENIENCE THIS CAUSES YOU.

WE MUST ASK YOU TO FILE A SECOND RETURN. PLEASE PREPARE AND SIGN IT JUST AS YOU DID THE FIRST, AND ATTACH COPIES OF ANY SCHEDULES OR DOCUMENTS YOU INCLUDED WITH THE ORIGINAL. A PREAMDRESSED ENVELOPE IS ENCLOSED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Ruth Hales

CHIEF, CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

ENCLOSURES:
FORMS 1120S
ENVELOPE

MM-5-5c

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-3131

April 10, 1978

District Director, IRS
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36020
S.F., CA 94102

Re: People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of February 21, 1978,
please be informed that:

- 1) People's Temple did not file Forms 941 and 940
for the calendar year 1977 due to the fact that
they had no employees during that time,
- 2) As of this date, there are no copies of applic-
ations for a license or permit to operate a commer-
cial activity of any kind since no commercial act-
ivities were in fact operated. We are still
checking our records to verify if we have missed
any applications for licenses or permits as of
this date, and if any are discovered, they will be
forwarded to your office.

Your requests #1 and #2 in your February 21, 1978
letter will be supplied sometime this month as we are
gathering that information for forwarding to your office.

I hereby request a conference with your office to
determine the scope of this examination as to why it is
being conducted and what is expected to be found other
than a church operating completely within the purview of
Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Yours truly,

Marshall R. Bentzman
Marshall R. Bentzman

cc: People's Temple
mrb/mv

MM-5-6a

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

► Peoples Temple Christian Church
1859 Geary Boulevard
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Attention: Michael J. Prokes
Associate Minister

Department of the Treasury

P. O. Box 36050
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: Paul H. Wall

Telephone Number: 556 3642

Refer Reply to:

Date: April 25, 1977

• Dear Reverend Prokes:

In response to our meeting this morning I have enclosed a copy of the Rules and Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act. The regulations are fairly involved, therefore, it may be advisable to have them reviewed by the Church's legal representative.

Some of the main points relating to making requests for information are as follows:

1. Mail request to:

District Director
Internal Revenue
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco District Office
Attention: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P. O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102

2. The request should be in the form of a letter signed by the person making the request. A request on behalf of the church should be signed by an official of the church.
3. State that the request is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC, 552, or regulations thereunder.
4. You must be fairly specific as to what records are being requested, as an example you could request the following:
 - (a) Copies of all information items on file in the Intelligence, Audit or Collection Divisions of IRS relative to Peoples Temple Christian Church.

MM-5-7a

- (b) Any files, correspondence inquiries concerning the tax exempt status of the Peoples Temple Christian Church.
- (c) Is the Peoples Temple Christian Church presently under investigation by any division of the IRS?

After reading the enclosed regulations your attorney may wish to request additional information or use a different format.


I would suggest that a separate request be made for each individual or organization. If a separate request is made for Reverend Jones, he should be identified by Social Security Number and sign his own request.

If the church's main office is within the San Francisco District, the inquiry should be made to the San Francisco District.

If the church has headquarters in another district, the request should be sent to that District Office.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Very truly yours,


PAUL H. WALL
Group Manager (I-3)
Intelligence Division

Enclosure:
a/s

MM-5-76

Title 26—Internal Revenue
CHAPTER I—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
PART 601—STATEMENT OF
PROCEDURAL RULES

Publication and Public Inspection of
Records

PREAMBLE

This document contains amendments to the Statement of Procedural Rules of the Internal Revenue Service (26 CFR Part 601) to conform such rules to the Act of November 21, 1974 (Public Law 93-502) which amended the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), and to the Department of the Treasury regulations in 31 CFR Part 1, implementing Public Law 93-502.

In general, the amendments describe those matters which the Freedom of Information Act exempts from its disclosure requirements. They provide examples of specific Internal Revenue matters which are protected under these exempt categories. In particular, matters to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy pursuant to Executive order must be, in fact, properly classified under established criteria pursuant to such Executive order. Additionally, the conditions are set forth under which investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes are exempt. The amendments provide that disclosure will be made of any portion of a requested record which conveys meaningful information after any exempted portion of such a record has been deleted.

The amendments provide for the public inspection of Internal Revenue Service records and the maintenance of current indexes of certain records. They also set forth information regarding the current locations of, and the materials which are available in, the National Office and Regional Office reading rooms, as well as the addresses of officials to whom requests for disclosure of records should be addressed.

The amendments provide the procedure for making a request for records of the Internal Revenue Service, the procedure for appeal of an initial determination to deny the request, the procedure for judicial review of the Internal Revenue Service determination as to the disclosure of records, and the procedure for proceeding against the officer or employee who denied the request for records. The amendments designate the officials who are to make initial determinations as to the whether to grant requests

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for records and state that the Commissioner or his delegate is to make the appellate administrative determinations. Initial determinations are to be made within 10 working days after the date of the receipt except where this time limitation is waived or extension is authorized. Appellate determinations are to be made within 20 working days after the date of the receipt of the appeal. Under unusual circumstances, a 10-day extension may be invoked. If such an extension is invoked in connection with an initial determination, the proposed amendments provide that any unused days of the 10-day extension period may be invoked in connection with an administrative appeal from the initial determination.

The amendments provide for the disclosure of certain newly specified material, and set forth the schedule of fees for search and duplication services, the criteria for reduction or waiver of fees, and the procedure for securing payment when the fee is estimated to be \$50 or more. They also eliminate the minimum fees previously in effect. The fee schedule is applicable to the described services.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS

In order to conform the Statement of Procedural Rules (26 CFR Part 601) to the Act of November 21, 1974 (Public Law 93-502; 88 Stat. 1561) and to the Department of the Treasury regulations in 31 CFR Part 1, the Statement of Procedural Rules is hereby amended as follows.

Paragraph 1. Section 601.701 is amended by revising so much of paragraph (a) as follows subparagraph (3) thereof, by revising subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b), and by adding new subparagraph (4) at the end of paragraph (b). These revised and added provisions read as follows:

§ 601.701 Publicity of information.

- (a) General.
- (3)

The provisions of section 552 are intended to assure the right of the public to information. Section 552 is not authority to withhold information from Congress. Subject only to the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, the public generally or any member thereof shall be afforded access to information or records in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service. Such access shall be governed by the regulations in this subpart and those in 31 CFR Part 1 (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records).

(b) Exemptions—(1) In general. Under 5 U.S.C. 552(b), the disclosure requirements of section 552(a) do not apply to certain matters which are:

- (i) (A) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (ii) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Internal

Revenue Service which communicate to Internal Revenue Service personnel information or instructions relating to (A) enforcement tolerances and criteria with respect to the allocation of resources, (B) criteria for determining whether or not a case merits further enforcement action, or (C) enforcement tactics, including but not limited to investigative techniques, internal security information, protection of identities of confidential sources of information used by the Service, and techniques for evaluating, litigating, and negotiating cases of possible violations of civil or criminal laws;

(iii) Specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, as described in paragraph (h) (2) of this section;

(iv) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(v) Interagency or intraagency memorandums or letters which would not routinely be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency, including communications (such as internal drafts, memorandums between officials or agencies, opinions and interpretations prepared by agency staff personnel or consultants for the use of the agency, and records of the deliberations of the agency or staff groups) (A) which the Internal Revenue Service has received from another agency, (B) which the Internal Revenue Service generates in the process of issuing an order, decision, ruling or regulation, drafting proposed legislation, or otherwise carrying out its functions and responsibilities or (C) which is the attorney work product of the Office of the Chief Counsel or is generated by that Office as attorney for the Internal Revenue Service;

(vi) Personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(vii) Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, including records prepared in connection with civil, criminal or administrative Government litigation and adjudicative proceedings, but only to the extent that the production of such records would (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source and in the case of a record compiled by a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel;

(viii) Contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(ix) Geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

(4) Segregable portions of records. Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person making a request for such record, after deletion of the portions which are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (see paragraph (b) (1) of this section). The term "reasonably segregable portion" as used in this subparagraph means any portion of the record requested which is not exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552 (b), and which, after deletion of the exempt material, still conveys meaningful information which is not misleading.

Par. 2. Section 601.702 is amended by revising so much of paragraph (b) (1) as follows subdivision (iii) thereof; by revising paragraph (b) (3) (i), (ii), and (iii); by revising paragraph (c); by revising paragraph (d) (5), (6), and (7); by adding a new subparagraph (10) at the end of paragraph (d); and by adding a new paragraph (f) immediately after paragraph (e). These revised and added provisions read as follows:

§ 601.702 Publication and public inspection.

- (b) Public inspection and copying—
- (1) In general. . . .
- (iii)

The Internal Revenue Service is also required by 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (2) to maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes identifying any matter described in (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this paragraph which is issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and which is required to be made available for public inspection or published. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service will also promptly publish, quarterly or more frequently, and distribute (by sale or otherwise) copies of each index or supplements thereto unless it determines by order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable. In which case the Internal Revenue Service will nonetheless provide copies of such indexes on request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication. No matter described in (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this paragraph which is required by this section to be made available for public inspection or published may be relied upon, used, or cited as precedent by the Internal Revenue Service against a party other than an agency unless such party has actual and timely notice of the terms of such matter or unless the matter has been indexed and either made available for inspection or published, as provided by this subparagraph. This subparagraph applies only to matters which have precedential significance. It does not apply, for example, to any ruling or advisory interpretation issued to a taxpayer on a particular transaction or set of facts which applies only to that transaction or set of facts. This subparagraph

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does not apply to matters which have been made available pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) **Public reading rooms**—(i) *In general.* The National Office and each regional office of the Internal Revenue Service will provide a reading room or reading area where the matters described in paragraph (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this section which are required by such paragraph to be made available for public inspection or published, and the current indexes to such matters, will be made available to the public for inspection and copying. Indexes of such materials issued by offices other than the National Office will be maintained in the reading room of the region of issuance as well as in the National Office reading room, but the material itself will be available only in the regional reading room. Copies of materials described in paragraph (b) (1) (i) through (iii) of this section which are controlled by officers in the National Office (see paragraph (g) of this section) will not be made available in regional office reading rooms. The reading rooms will contain other matters determined to be helpful for the guidance of the public, including a complete set of rules and regulations (except those pertaining to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives) contained in this title, any Internal Revenue matters which may be incorporated by reference in the FEDERAL REGISTER (but not a copy of the FEDERAL REGISTER so doing) pursuant to paragraph (a) (2) (i) of this section, a set of Cumulative Bulletins, and copies of various Internal Revenue Service publications, such as the description of forms or publications contained in Publication No. 481. Fees will not be charged for access to materials in the reading rooms, but fees will be charged for copying as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. The public will not be allowed to remove any record from a reading room.

(ii) **Addresses of public reading rooms.** The addresses of the reading rooms are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address: Chief, Disclosure Staff, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 388, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.
Location: 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007.

Location: Same as mailing address.

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, Box 12805, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108.

Location: 5th Floor, Federal Office Building, 600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 928, Atlanta, Georgia 30301.

Location: 275 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

MIDWEST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Location: Same as mailing address.

CENTRAL REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2119, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

Location: Federal Office Building, 550 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75202.

Location: Same as mailing address.

WESTERN REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36940, San Francisco, California 94102.

Location: Same as mailing address.

(iii) **Copying facilities.** The National Office and each regional office will provide facilities whereby a person may obtain copies of material located on the shelves of the reading rooms. (For schedule of fees for copying see paragraph (f) (4) of this section.)

(c) **Specific requests for other records**—(1) *In general.* Subject to the application of the exemptions described in paragraph (b) of § 601.701, the Internal Revenue Service will, in conformance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (3), make reasonably described records available to a person making a request for such records which conforms in every respect with the rules and procedures set forth in this subpart. This paragraph applies only to records in being which are in the possession or control of the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) **Requests for records not in control of the Internal Revenue Service.** (i) Where the request is for a record which is determined to be in the possession or under the control of a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury other than the Internal Revenue Service the request for such record will immediately be transferred to the appropriate constituent unit and the requester notified to that effect. Such referral will not be deemed a denial of access within the meaning of these regulations. The constituent unit of the Department to which such referral is made will treat such request as a new request addressed to it and the time limits for response set forth in 31 CFR Part 1.5 (g) and (h) (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records) shall commence when the referral is received by the designated office or officer of the constituent unit. Where

the request is for a record which is determined not to be in the possession or control of any constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury, the requester will be so advised and the request will be returned to the requester.

(ii) Where the record requested was created by a Department or agency other than a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury or has been classified or otherwise restrictively endorsed by such other Department or agency, and a copy thereof is in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service, such originating or restrictively endorsing Department or agency will be promptly requested to advise the Internal Revenue Service on the releasability of that record. The request for advice will also inform the other Department or agency that, in the absence of timely guidance from it, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart. When it becomes necessary to provide a response to the requester within the time limits set forth in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section without the advice of the other Department or agency, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart and advise the requester accordingly. However, where as a result, access to the record is denied under one of the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of § 601.701 the requester will be advised of the right to appeal such denial and may also be advised to make a request for the record directly to the original Department or agency. When an appeal to the Internal Revenue Service results from such procedure, the originating Department or agency will again be promptly requested to provide timely advice on the releasability of the records. Nevertheless, the ultimate decision on the appeal of such record shall rest with the Internal Revenue Service.

(3) **Form of request.** The initial request for records must—

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the person making the request.

(ii) State that it is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or regulations thereunder.

(iii) Be addressed to and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the Internal Revenue Service official who is responsible for the control of the records requested (see paragraph (g) of this section for the responsible officials and their addresses), regardless of where such records are maintained; if the person making the request does not know the official responsible for the control of the records being requested, the request should be addressed to and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the director of the Internal Revenue Service district office in the district where the requester resides.

(iv) Reasonably describe the records in accordance with subparagraph (4) (i) of this paragraph.

(v) In the case of a request for records the disclosure of which is limited by—

statute or regulations (as, for example, the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), sections 6103 and 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or regulations thereunder), establish the identity and the right of the person making the request to the disclosure of the records in accordance with paragraph (c) (4) (ii) of this section.

(vi) Set forth the address where the person making the request desires to be notified of the determination as to whether the request will be granted;

(vii) State whether the requester wishes to inspect the records or desires to have a copy made and furnished without first inspecting them, and

(viii) State the firm agreement of the requester to pay the fees for search and duplication ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or request that such fees be reduced or waived and state the justification for such request.

Where the initial request, rather than stating a firm agreement to pay the fees ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, places an upper limit on the amount the requester agrees to pay, which upper limit is deemed likely to be lower than the fees estimated to ultimately be due, or where the requester asks for an estimate of the fees to be charged, the requester shall be promptly advised of the estimate of fees and asked to agree to pay such amount. Where the initial request includes a request for reduction or waiver of fees, the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate) will determine whether to grant the request for reduction or waiver in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section and notify the requester of his decision and, if such decision results in the requester being liable for all or part of the fees normally due, ask the requester to agree to pay the amount so determined. The requirements of this subparagraph will not be deemed met until the requester has explicitly agreed to pay the fees applicable to his request for records, if any, or has made payment in advance of the fees estimated to be due. In addition, requesters are advised that only requests for records which fully comply with the requirements of this subparagraph can be processed in accordance with this section. The requester will be promptly notified in writing of any requirement which has not been met or any additional requirements to be met. However, every effort will be made to comply with the request as written.

(4) Reasonable description of records: identity and right of the requester. (i) (A) The request for records must describe the records in reasonably sufficient detail to enable the Internal Revenue Service employees who are familiar with the subject area of the request to locate the records without placing an unreasonable burden upon the Internal Revenue Service. While no specific formula for a reasonable description of a record can be established, the require-

ment will generally be satisfied if the requester gives the name, subject matter, and, if known, the date and location of the requested record. However, it is suggested that the person making the request furnish any additional information which will more clearly identify the requested records. Where the request does not reasonably describe the records being sought, the requester shall be afforded an opportunity to refine his request. Such opportunity may, where desirable, involve a conference with knowledgeable Internal Revenue Service personnel. The reasonable description requirement will not be used by officers or employees of the Internal Revenue as a device for improperly withholding records from the public.

(B) The Internal Revenue Service will make every reasonable effort to comply fully with all requests for access to records subject only to any applicable exemption set forth in § 601.701(b). However, in any situation in which it is determined that a request for voluminous records would unduly burden and interfere with the operations of the Internal Revenue Service, the person making the request will be asked to be more specific and to narrow the request, and to agree on an orderly procedure for the production of the requested records, in order to satisfy the request without disproportionate adverse effects on Internal Revenue Service operations.

(ii) In the case of records containing information with respect to a particular person the disclosure of which is limited by statute or regulations, the person making the request shall establish his identity and right to access to such records. A person requesting access to such records which pertain to himself may establish his identity by—

(A) The presentation of a single document bearing a photograph (such as a passport or identification badge), or the presentation of two items of identification which do not bear a photograph but do bear both a name and signature (such as a driver's license or credit card), in the case of a request made in person.

(B) The submission of the requester's signature, address, and one other identifier (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) bearing the requester's signature, in the case of a request made by mail, or

(C) The presentation in person or the submission by mail of a notarized statement swearing to or affirming such person's identity.

Additional proof of a person's identity shall be required before the request will be deemed to have met the requirement of paragraph (C) (3) (v) of this section if it is determined that additional proof is necessary to protect against unauthorized disclosure of information in a particular case. A person who has identified himself to the satisfaction of Internal Revenue Service officials pursuant to this subdivision shall be deemed to have established his right to access to records pertaining to himself. A person requesting records on behalf of or pertaining to

another person must provide adequate proof of the legal relationship under which he asserts the right to access to the requested records before the requirement of paragraph (C) (3) (v) of this section will be deemed met. In the case of an attorney-in-fact the requester shall furnish an original of a properly executed power of attorney together with one other identifier bearing the signature of the person executing such power of attorney. A person signing a request for disclosure on behalf of a corporation shall furnish a certification by one of the officers of the corporation (other than the requester) that the person making the request on behalf of the corporation is properly authorized to make such a request. A person requesting access to records of a one-man corporation or a partnership shall provide a notarized statement that the requester is in fact an officer or official of the corporation or a member of the partnership.

(5) Date of receipt of request. Requests for records and any separate agreement to pay, final notification of waiver of fees, or letter transmitting prepayment shall be promptly stamped with the date of delivery to or dispatch by the office of the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate). The latest of such stamped dates will be deemed for purposes of this section to be the date of receipt of the request, provided that the requirements of paragraph (c) (3) (i) through (vii) of this paragraph have been satisfied, and, where applicable—

(i) The requester has agreed in writing, by executing a separate contract or otherwise, to pay the fees for search and duplication determined due in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or

(ii) The fees have been waived in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or

(iii) Payment in advance has been received from the requester. As soon as the date of receipt has been established as provided above, the requester shall be informed and advised when he may expect a response within the time limits specified in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section, unless extended as provided in subparagraph (9) of this paragraph, and the title of the officer responsible for such response.

(6) Search for records requested. Upon the receipt of a request, search services will be performed by Internal Revenue Service personnel to identify and locate the requested records. With respect to records maintained in computerized form a search will include services functionally analogous to search for records which are maintained in a conventional form. However, the Internal Revenue Service is not required under 5 U.S.C. 552 to tabulate or compile information for the purpose of creating a record.

(7) Initial determination—(i) In general. The Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate shall have authority to make initial determinations with respect

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to all requests for records of the Internal Revenue Service. With the exception of records which are controlled by the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Data Center, or the Director of the Office of International Operations, the Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate shall have the sole authority to make such determinations with respect to records controlled by the National Office. Except where the Chief of the Disclosure Staff or his delegate has such sole authority, the initial determination as to whether to grant the request for records may be made either by him or by the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested or his delegate (see paragraph (g) of this section), including those officials mentioned in the preceding sentence. The initial determination will be made and notification thereof mailed within 10 days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the request, as determined in accordance with paragraph (c) (5) of this section unless an extension is invoked pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) (i) of this section or the requester otherwise agrees to an extension of the 10-day time limitation.

(ii) *Granting of request.* If it is determined that the request is to be granted, and if the person making the request desires a copy of the requested records, a copy of such records will be mailed to him together with a statement of fees at the time of the determination or promptly thereafter, unless prepayment is required pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section. In the case of a request for inspection, the requester will be notified in writing of the determination, when and where the requested records may be inspected and of the fees involved in complying with the request. In such case, the records will promptly be made available for inspection, at the time and place stated, normally at the appropriate office where the records requested are controlled. However, if the person making the request has expressed a desire to inspect the records at another office of the Internal Revenue Service, every reasonable effort will be made to comply with the request. Records will be made available for inspection at such reasonable and proper times as not to interfere with their use by the Internal Revenue Service or to exclude other persons from making inspections. In addition, reasonable limitations may be placed on the number of records which may be inspected by a person on any given date. The person making the request will not be allowed to remove the records from the office where inspection is made. If, after making inspection, the person making the request desires copies of all or a portion of the requested records, copies will be furnished to him upon payment of the established fees prescribed by paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) *Denial of request.* If it is determined that the request for records should be denied (whether in whole or in part or subject to conditions or exceptions),

the person making the request will be so notified by mail. The letter of notification will specify the city or other location where the requested records are situated, contain a brief statement of the grounds for not granting the request in full, set forth the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial, and advise the person making the request of the right to appeal to the Commissioner in accordance with paragraph (c) (8) of this section.

(iv) *Inability to locate and evaluate within time limits.* Where the records requested cannot be located and evaluated within the initial 10-day period or any extension thereof in accordance with paragraph (c) (9) of this section, the search for the records or evaluation will continue, but the requester will be so notified, advised that he may consider such notification a denial of his request for records, and provided with the address to which an administrative appeal may be delivered. However, the requester may also be invited, in the alternative, to agree to a voluntary extension of time in which to locate and evaluate the records. Such voluntary extension of time will not constitute a waiver of the requester's right to appeal any denial of access ultimately made or his right to appeal in the event of failure to comply with the time extension granted.

(8) *Administrative appeal.* The requester may submit an administrative appeal to the Commissioner at any time within 35 days after the date of any notification described in paragraph (c) (7) (iii) or (iv) of this section, or the date of the letter transmitting the last records released, whichever is later. The letter of appeal shall—

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the requester,

(ii) Be addressed and mailed to the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: to expedite delivery, requests made by mail should be addressed to—

Freedom of Information Appeal, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, c/o Ben Franklin Station, P.O. Box 929, Washington, D.C. 20044, or

if hand delivered, delivery should be made to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, Chief Counsel, National Office of the Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20224.

(iii) Reasonably describe the records requested to which the appeal pertains in accordance with paragraph (c) (4) (i) of this paragraph,

(iv) Set forth the address where the appellant desires to be notified of the determination on appeal,

(v) Specify the date of the request, and

(vi) Petition the Commissioner to grant the request for records and state any arguments in support thereof.

Appeals will be promptly stamped with the date of their delivery to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, and the later of this stamped date or the stamped

date of a document submitted subsequently which supplements the original appeal so that the appeal satisfies the requirements set forth in paragraphs (c) (8) (i) through (vi) of this section will be deemed by the Internal Revenue Service to be the date of their receipt for all purposes of this section. The Commissioner or his delegate will acknowledge receipt of the appeal and advise the requester of the date of receipt and when a response is due in accordance with this paragraph. If an appeal fails to satisfy any of such requirements the person making the request will be promptly advised in writing of the additional requirements to be met. The determination to affirm the initial denial (in whole or in part) or to grant the request for records will be made and notification of the determination mailed within 20 days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the appeal unless extended pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) (i) of this section. If it is determined that the appeal from the initial denial is to be denied (in whole or in part), the appellant will be notified in writing of the denial, the reasons therefor, of the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial on appeal, and of the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4) for judicial review of that determination. If a determination cannot be made within the 20-day period (or extension thereof pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) (i) of this section or by grant of the requester) the requester shall be promptly notified in writing that the determination will be made as soon as practicable but that the requester is nonetheless entitled to commence an action in a district court as provided in paragraph (c) (11) of this section. However, the requester may also be invited in the alternative, to agree to a voluntary extension of time in which to decide the appeal. Such voluntary extension shall not constitute a waiver of the right of the requester ultimately to commence an action in a United States district court.

(9) *Time extensions.*—(i) *10-day extension.* In unusual circumstances, the time limitations specified in subparagraphs (7) and (8) of this paragraph may be extended by written notice from the official charged with the duty of making the determination to the person making the request or appeal setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date on which the determination is expected to be dispatched. Any such extension or extensions of time provided by statute shall not cumulatively total more than 10 working days. If an extension pursuant to this subparagraph is invoked in connection with an initial determination any unused days of the extension may be invoked in connection with the determination on administrative appeal by written notice from the official who is to make the appellate determination to the requester. If no extension is sought for the initial determination, the 10-day extension may be added to the ordinary 20-day period for appellate review. As used in this para-

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graph, "unusual circumstances" means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request, the following:

(A) The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments in buildings that are separate from that of the office processing the request.

(B) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are demanded in a single request, or

(C) The need for consultation, which will be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or with another constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury or among two or more components of the Internal Revenue Service (other than the Disclosure Division of the Office of the Chief Counsel or the Disclosure Staff) having substantial subject-matter interest therein. Consultations with personnel of the Department of Justice, acting in their capacity as legal counsel to the executive departments with respect to requests for records under 5 U.S.C. 552, do not constitute a basis for an extension under this paragraph.

(ii) *Extension by judicial review.* If the Internal Revenue Service fails to comply with the time limitations specified in paragraph (C) (7) or (8) of this section and the person making the request initiates a suit in accordance with paragraph (C) (11) of this section, the court in which the suit was initiated may retain jurisdiction and allow the Internal Revenue Service additional time to review its records, provided that the Internal Revenue Service demonstrates (A) the existence of exceptional circumstances, and (B) the exercise of due diligence in responding to the request.

(10) *Failure to comply.* If the Internal Revenue Service fails to comply with the time limitations specified in paragraph (C) (7), (8), or (9) (i) of this section, any person making a request for records shall be deemed to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to such request. Accordingly, the person making the request may initiate suit in accordance with paragraph (C) (11) of this section.

(11) *Judicial review.* If a request for records is denied upon appeal pursuant to paragraph (c) (8) of this section, or if no determination is made within the 10-day or 20-day periods specified in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section, or the period of any extension pursuant to paragraph (c) (9) (i) of this section or by grant of the requester, respectively, the person making the request may commence an action in a U.S. district court in the district in which he resides, in which his principal place of business is located, in which the records are situated, or in the District of Columbia, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4). The statute authorizes an action only against the agency. With respect to records of the Internal Revenue Service, the agency is

the Internal Revenue Service, not an officer or an employee thereof. Service of process in such an action shall be in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. App.) applicable to actions against an agency of the United States. Delivery of process upon the Internal Revenue Service must be directed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Attention: CC:GLS, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224. The Internal Revenue Service will serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this paragraph within 30 days after service upon it, unless the court otherwise directs for good cause shown. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4) (D), this proceeding will take precedence on the district court's docket, except as to those cases which the court considers of greater importance, and will be expedited in every way. The district court will determine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of the Internal Revenue Service records in question in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exemptions described in paragraph (b) (1) of § 601.701. The burden will be upon the Internal Revenue Service to sustain its action in not making the requested records available. The court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred by the person making the request in any case in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.

(12) *Proceeding against officer or employee.* Under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4) (F), the Civil Service Commission is required, upon the issuance of a specified finding by a court, to initiate a proceeding to determine whether disciplinary action is warranted against an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was primarily responsible for a withholding of records. The Commission, after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. (See 5 CFR Part 294.1201-1207 (relating to disciplinary actions by the Civil Service Commission).)

(d) *Rules for disclosure of certain specified matters.*

(5) *Information returns of certain tax-exempt organizations and certain trusts.* Information furnished on Form 990, Form 1041-A, and on the annual report by private foundations pursuant to sections 6033, 6034, 6056, and 6058 which are filed after December 31, 1969, is open to public inspection for a 4-year period. This information will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, as well as in the office of the district director serving the principal place of business of the organization or of the Director of the Mid-Atlantic Regional

Service Center. The applicability of this subparagraph is subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 6104(b) and § 301.6104-2 of this chapter.

(6) *Applications of certain organizations for tax exemption.* Subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 6104(a) and § 310.6104-1, applications, and certain papers submitted in support of such applications, filed by organizations described in section 501 (c) or (d) and determined to be exempt from taxation under section 501(a) will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224. Copies of such applications filed after September 2, 1958, but not the supporting documents, are open to public inspection in the office of the district director with whom the application was required to be filed.

(7) *Accepted offers in compromise.* For a period of 1 year, a copy of the Abstract and Statement for each accepted offer in compromise in respect of income, profits, capital stock, estate, or gift tax liability will be made available for inspection (i) in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, when the offer covers a liability of \$5,000 and over, and (ii) in the office of the appropriate district director when the offer covers a liability of less than \$5,000. See § 301.6103(a)-1(j) of this chapter and section 10 of Rev. Proc. 64-44 (C.B. 1964-2, 974, 979).

(10) *Applications with respect to certain deferred compensation plans and accounts.* Applications and papers submitted in support of such applications, filed after September 2, 1974, with respect to the qualification of a pension, profit sharing, or stock bonus plan under section 401(a), 403(a), or 405(a), an individual retirement account described in section 408(a), an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b), or with respect to the exemption from tax of an organization forming part of such a plan or account, and any documents issued by the Internal Revenue Service dealing with such qualification or exemption, are open to public inspection. Such material will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, as well as in the office of any district director regardless of where the applications are filed. This subparagraph shall not apply with respect to plans having not more than 25 plan participants and its applicability is subject to the rules set forth in section 6104(a) and § 301.6104-1 of this chapter.

(9) *Fees for services—(1) In general.* The fees to be charged for search and duplication services performed by the Internal Revenue Service, whether or not such services are performed pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act or the regulations thereunder, shall be

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

determined and collected in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. A fee shall not be charged for determining whether an exemption under § 601.701 (b) (1) of this section can or should be asserted, deleting exempt matter being withheld from records to be furnished, or monitoring a requester's inspection of records which contains exempt matter. Should services other than the services described in this paragraph be requested and rendered, appropriate fees will be established by the Commissioner or his delegate, and imposed and collected pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 483(a), subject, however, to the constraint imposed by 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4) (A).

(2) *Waiver or reduction of fees.* The fees authorized by this paragraph may be waived or reduced—

(i) At the discretion of any Internal Revenue Service official (A) who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c) (7) of this section, in the case of a record which is not located for any person, or (B) who determines any portion of the requested record to be exempt from disclosure; or

(ii) On a case-by-case basis in accordance with this subdivision by any Internal Revenue Service official who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c) (7) of this section, provided such waiver or reduction has been requested in writing. Fees will be waived or reduced by such official when he determines either that:

(A) The records are requested by, or on behalf of, an individual who demonstrates in writing under penalty of perjury to the satisfaction of the deciding official that he is indigent and compliance with the request does not constitute an unreasonable burden on the Internal Revenue Service (to demonstrate indigency an individual shall show that he is eligible for Federally aided public assistance designed to supplement income on the basis of financial need, e.g., food stamp program); or

(B) A waiver or reduction of the fees is in the public interest because furnishing the information primarily benefits the general public. Normally, no charge will be made for providing records to Federal, state or foreign governments, international governmental organizations, or local governmental agencies of offices thereof.

The initial request for waiver of fees should be addressed to the official of the Internal Revenue Service to whose office the request for disclosure is delivered pursuant to paragraph (c) (3) (iii) of this section. Appeals from denials of requests for waiver or reduction of fees shall be decided by the Commissioner in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subdivision. Appeals shall be addressed in writing to the Office of the Commissioner within 35 days of the denial of the initial request for waiver or reduction and shall be decided promptly. See paragraph (c) (8) of this section for the appropriate address.

(3) *Search services.* Fees charged for the search services—

(i) Of personnel involved in locating records shall be \$3.50 for each hour or fraction thereof;

(ii) Of a computer to retrieve records stored by computer shall be \$3.50 for each hour (or fraction thereof) of personnel time associated with the search plus an amount which reflects the actual costs of extracting the stored information in the format in which it is normally produced, based on computer time and supplies necessary to comply with the request; and

(iii) In a case in which it is necessary to transport records from one location to another, or to transport an employee to the site of the requested records to locate rather than examine the records, shall be at the rate of the actual cost of such shipping or transportation.

(4) *Duplication.* The fee for duplication of materials shall be as follows:

(i) Photocopies, per page up to 8½" x 14"—\$.10 each.

(ii) Photographs, films and other materials—actual cost.

(iii) In a case in which the Internal Revenue Service finds it appropriate to furnish the records to be released to a private contractor for copying, the person making the request for such records will be charged the actual cost of duplication charged by the private contractor.

(iv) No fee will be charged where the person making the request furnishes the supplies and equipment and makes the copies at the government location.

(5) *Printed material.* Unpriced printed material which is available at the location where requested and which does not require duplication in order that copies may be furnished, will be provided at the rate of \$.25 for each twenty-five pages or any fraction thereof. Forms and instructions which may be available in the reading rooms for distribution are not subject to this price. Certain relevant government publications which will be placed on the shelves of the reading rooms and similar public inspection facilities will not be sold at these locations. However, copies of pages of these publications may be duplicated on the premises and a fee for such services will be charged in accordance with paragraph (f) (4) of this section. A person desiring to purchase the complete publication, for example, an Internal Revenue Bulletin, should contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(6) *Agreement to pay.* In order to protect the requester from unexpected fees, all requests for records shall state the agreement of the requester (pursuant to paragraph (c) (3) (viii) of this section) to pay the fees determined in accordance with this paragraph or state the amount which the requester has set as an acceptable upper limit he is willing to pay to cover such fees. When such fees are estimated by the Internal Revenue Service to exceed that limit, or when the requester has failed to state a limit and the costs are estimated to exceed \$50 and the Internal Revenue Service has not then determined to waive or reduce

the fees, a notice will be sent to the requester. This notice will:

(i) Inform the requester of the estimated costs;

(ii) Extend an offer to the requester to confer with Internal Revenue Service personnel in an attempt to reformulate the request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet the needs of the requester;

(iii) Ask that the requester enter into a contract for the payment of actual costs determined in accordance with this subparagraph, which contract may provide for prepayment of the estimated costs in whole or in part; and

(iv) Inform the requester that the running of the time period, within which the Internal Revenue Service is obliged to make a determination on the request, has been tolled pending a reformulation of the request or the receipt of advance payment or an agreement from the requester to bear the estimated costs.

(7) *Form of payment.* Payment shall be made by check or money order, payable to the order of the Treasury of the United States or the Internal Revenue Service.

(g) *Responsible officials and their addresses.* For purposes of this section, the Internal Revenue Service officials responsible for the control of records are the following officials, in the case of records under their jurisdiction: the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), Regional Commissioners, District Directors, Service Center Directors, the Director of the Office of International Operations, the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Data Center. In the case of records of the National Office not under the jurisdiction of one of the officials referred to in the preceding sentence (including records of the National Office of the Chief Counsel), the Chief of the Disclosure Staff is the responsible official. Records of a Regional Counsel's Office shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Regional Commissioner, but records of district offices and service centers shall not be so deemed. The addresses of these officials are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address

Chief, Disclosure Staff
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service

Freedom of Information Request
c/o Ben Franklin Station
P.O. Box 388
Washington, D.C. 20044

Walk-in address

1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mailing address

Assistant Commissioner (Inspection)
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service

Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20224

Walk-in address

Same as mailing address

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Mailing address
 Director, Office of International Operations
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 1325 K Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20225

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

Mailing address
 Director, IRS Data Center
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Internal Revenue Service
 Freedom of Information Request
 1300 John C. Lodge Fwy.
 Detroit, Michigan 48226

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

**NORTH ATLANTIC REGION
 REGIONAL OFFICE**

Mailing address
 Regional Commissioner, North Atlantic
 Region
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 80 Church Street
 New York, New York 10007

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

ALBANY DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Albany District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 Leo W. O'Brien Federal Office Building
 Clinton Avenue & North Pearl Street
 Albany, New York 12207

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

AUGUSTA DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Augusta District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 68 Sewall Street
 Augusta, Maine 04330

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BOSTON DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Boston District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
 Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BROOKLYN DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Brooklyn District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 35 Tillary Street
 Brooklyn, New York 11201

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Buffalo District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 111 West Huron Street
 Buffalo, New York 14202

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BURLINGTON DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Burlington District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 11 Elwood Avenue
 Burlington, Vermont 05401

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

HARTFORD DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Hartford District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 450 Main Street
 Hartford, Connecticut 06103

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

MANHATTAN DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Manhattan District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 120 Church Street
 New York, New York 10007

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

FORTSMOUTH DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Portsmouth District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 Federal Building
 80 Daniel Street
 Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Providence District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 130 Broadway
 Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

ANDOVER SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
 Director, Andover Service Center
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 310 Lowell Street
 Andover, Massachusetts 01812

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BROOKHAVEN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
 Director, Brookhaven Service Center
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 1040 Waverly Avenue
 Holtsville, New York 11742

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

**MID-ATLANTIC REGION
 REGIONAL OFFICE**

Mailing address
 Regional Commissioner, Mid-Atlantic Region
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 2 Penn Center Plaza
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

BALTIMORE DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Baltimore District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 1018
 Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Walk-in address
 Federal Office Building
 31 Hopkins Plaza
 Baltimore, Maryland

NEWARK DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Newark District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 270
 Newark, New Jersey 07101

Walk-in address
 Federal Building
 970 Broad Street
 Newark, New Jersey

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Philadelphia District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 12836
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108

Walk-in address
 5th Floor, Federal Office Building
 600 Arch Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

Mailing address
 Director, Pittsburgh District Office
 Internal Revenue Service
 Attn: Disclosure Officer
 Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 2488
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

Walk-in address
 Federal Building
 1000 Liberty Avenue
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

RICHMOND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Richmond District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 10067
Richmond, Virginia 23240

Walk-in address
Federal Building
400 North Eighth Street
Richmond, Virginia

WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Wilmington District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1205
Wilmington, Delaware 19899

Walk-in address
Second Floor
844 King Street
Wilmington, Delaware

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 69
Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania 19020

Walk-in address
11601 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**SOUTHEAST REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE**

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Southeast Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 926
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Mailing address
275 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Atlanta District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 737
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Walk-in address
275 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Birmingham District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
Attn: Disclosure Officer
P.O. Box 715
Birmingham, Alabama 35201

Walk-in address
2121 Eighth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Columbia District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer

Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 407
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
901 Sumter Street
Columbia, South Carolina

GREENSBORO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Greensboro District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 20541
Greensboro, North Carolina 27402

Walk-in address
Federal Building
320 Federal Place
Greensboro, North Carolina

JACKSON DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Jackson District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 370
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Walk-in address
301 Building
301 North Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Jacksonville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 35010
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida

NASHVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Nashville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1107
Nashville, Tennessee 37202

Walk-in address
U.S. Courthouse
801 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

ATLANTA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Atlanta Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
4800 Buford Highway
Chamblee, Georgia 30341

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

MEMPHIS SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Memphis Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
3131 Democrat Road, Stop 16A
Memphis, Tennessee 38110

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

**MIDWEST REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE**

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Midwest Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
One North Wacker Drive
10th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

ABERDEEN DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Aberdeen District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 370
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

Walk-in address
Federal Building
1154 Fourth Avenue, S.E.
Aberdeen, South Dakota

CHICAGO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Chicago District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 782
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Walk-in address
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

DES MOINES DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Des Moines District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 327
Des Moines, Iowa 50302

Walk-in address
Federal Building
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, Iowa

FARGO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Fargo District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 508
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Walk-in address
653 Second Avenue, North
Fargo, North Dakota

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Milwaukee District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1187
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Walk-in address
Federal Building & Courthouse
517 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OMAHA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Omaha District Office

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

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Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1052
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
15th & Dodge Streets
Omaha, Nebraska

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, St. Louis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1548
St. Louis, Missouri 63188

Walk-in address
U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri

ST. PAUL DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, St. Paul District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 3556
St. Paul, Minnesota 55165

Walk-in address
316 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Springfield District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 5053
Springfield, Illinois 62705

Walk-in address
325 W. Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois

KANSAS CITY SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Kansas City Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 5321
Kansas City, Missouri 64131

Walk-in address
2306 E. Bannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri

CENTRAL REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Central Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Federal Office Building
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 476
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cleveland District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 39182
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

DETROIT DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Detroit District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 84
Detroit, Michigan 48224

Walk-in address
(Through May 7, 1976) Federal Building, 231
W. Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan.
(After May 7, 1976) Federal Office Building,
477 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Indianapolis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 44242
Indianapolis, Indiana 46244

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
575 N. Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Louisville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1735
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

Walk-in address
Third Floor, Post Office Building
Seventh and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Parkersburg District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
425 Juliana Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer, Stop 54
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 267
Covington, Kentucky 41012

Walk-in address
Cincinnati Service Center
200 West Fourth Street
Covington, Kentucky

SOUTHWEST REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Southwest Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 5781
Dallas, Texas 75222

Walk-in address
7839 Churchill Way
Dallas, Texas

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Albuquerque District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1967
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Walk-in address
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

AUSTIN DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Austin District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1448
Austin, Texas 78767

Walk-in address
309 East Eighth Street
Austin, Texas

CHEYENNE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cheyenne District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1829
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Walk-in address
21st & Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming

DALLAS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Dallas District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

DENVER DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Denver District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1378
Denver, Colorado 80201

Walk-in address
1050 17th Street
Denver, Colorado

LITTLE ROCK

Mailing address
Director, Little Rock District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 3778
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

Walk-in address
700 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, New Orleans District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 30350
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

Walk-in address
600 South Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Oklahoma City District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 68
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101

Walk-in address
200 N.W. 4th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

WICHITA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Wichita District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 400
Wichita, Kansas 67201

Walk-in address
412 South Main Street
Wichita, Kansas

AUSTIN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Austin Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 934
Austin, Texas 78767

Walk-in address
3651 S. Interregional Highway
Austin, Texas

WESTERN REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Western Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
625 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

ANCHORAGE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Anchorage District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1500
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Walk-in address
310 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska

BOISE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Boise District Office
Internal Revenue Service

Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 041
550 West Fort Street
Boise, Idaho 83724

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

HELENA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Helena District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Federal Building, Second Floor West
Helena, Montana 59601

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

HONOLULU DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Honolulu District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 2810
Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

Walk-in address
235 Merchant Street
Honolulu, Hawaii

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Los Angeles District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 231
Los Angeles, California 90053

Walk-in address
300 N. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California

PHOENIX DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Phoenix District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 2350
Phoenix, Arizona 85002

Walk-in address
Federal Building
230 N. 1st Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

PORTLAND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Portland District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 4185
Portland, Oregon 97208

Walk-in address
1220 S.W. 3rd Avenue
Portland, Oregon

RENO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Reno District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 4100
Reno, Nevada 89505

Walk-in address
Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Reno, Nevada

SALT LAKE CITY DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Salt Lake City District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 2069
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Walk-in address
465 South 400 East
Salt Lake City, Utah

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, San Francisco District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102

Walk-in address
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California

SEATTLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Seattle District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

FRESNO SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Fresno Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Stop 890
P.O. Box 12886
Fresno, California 93779

Walk-in address
6046 E. Butler Avenue
Fresno, California

OGDEN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Ogden Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 9948
Ogden, Utah 84409

Walk-in address
1160 West 1200 South Street
Ogden, Utah

DONALD C. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc.76-14193 Filed 5-13-76; 8:45 am]

MM-5-7M

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36020
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

FEB 21 1978

Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

Gentlemen:

An examination of your organization is being considered to determine whether it is organized and operated as provided by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and to determine if it receives income from any activity which may be subject to income tax as provided by Section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code.

To determine whether an examination is warranted, we are requesting for our review, the following preliminary data from your books and records:

- 1) A copy of your organizational documents - articles of incorporation, articles of association, by-laws, or any other written instrument by which your organization was created.
- 2) A copy of your most recent consolidated financial statement including a balance sheet and a statement of revenue and expenses.
- 3) Copies of payroll tax returns, Forms 941 and 940 filed for the year 1977.
- 4) Copies of application for license or permit to operate a commercial activity of any kind in any city, county, or state.

Your cooperation in mailing this data to the address shown above within the next ten days will be appreciated.

MM-5-8a

-2-

Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ

Please be advised that if an examination is deemed necessary, you will be so notified in writing and such examination will be conducted within the purview of Section 7605(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Regulations thereunder.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Albeck

District Director

MM-5-86

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Rev. James W. Jones Jr.
c/o Garry, Dreyfus, et al
1256 Market Street at Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102

Department of the Treasury

450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Person to Contact: T. R. Davis

Telephone Number: (415) 556-7467

Refer Reply to: A:D:TRD

Date: MAR 2 1978

Re: Request for Access to Internal
Revenue Service Records

Dear Rev. Jones:

This refers to your undated letters addressed to the Director, Disclosure Division and the Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs), which were transferred to this office, and to our interim reply.

Although your letter is headed "Privacy Act Request" it also cites the Freedom of Information Act. Unfortunately, it does not qualify as a valid request under either of the Acts. Our records are normally limited to Federal income tax returns and related documents pertaining to the income tax liability of the taxpayer. Income tax case files are specifically exempt under the Privacy Act. Your letter requests copies of all files this agency has indexed under your name or which contain your name. This is a very broad request since you do not indicate the type of documents sought, the years involved, or where they might be located. Under the Treasury Regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act there are certain requirements to be met for a valid request, one of which is that the records must be reasonably described. In addition, requests for Federal income tax case files should be directed to the District Director who has jurisdiction over the area from which they were filed.

As a service to you, however, we have checked the microfilm records currently available to this office. Federal income tax returns and related information would be indexed under your name and social security number and we found a listing of returns for eight taxable years filed under the name and social security number furnished (James W. Jones - SSN 303-32-5942). The microfilm record indicates they were filed jointly with Marceline M. Jones.

There has been no audit action to date on these income tax returns. A search of our Intelligence Division's files disclosed an index card under your name indicating receipt of an information item in 1972; however no investigative action was taken. The information item, which is believed to have been a newspaper article, cannot be located and we regret our inability to furnish it.

MM-5-9a

Rev. James W. Jones Jr.

Although furnishing an individual with information and/or copies of records from his or her personal Federal income tax case file would not be considered as a benefit to the general public, the cost of the search conducted in this instance is within the limit we are authorized to waive. Therefore, no charge is being made.

We hope the above information is helpful.

Very Truly yours,

Fred Bolding
Fred Bolding
Disclosure Officer

MM-5-96

thought it would take careful consideration in coming days to determine. Said stipen in itself is not payroll, but there is close attention paid to such things by IRS because there is habitual abuse of the kind of grant. Said we would have to specify the purpose for the stipend. Determined by how long it was in effect, what other means of livelihood the person had, how often paid etc. Said the minutes could be amended to make sure the nature of the grant is clarified on Hill's behalf.

2. ALBERT KAHN: Planning to get a message to Jim, appreciated the condolences. Said he was only in pain one day, tha it was Brian and his wife who suffered. Experience aw a whole was "interesting and exciting." Dick should write Brian, this is my opinion. Said the doctor gave him a mistaken diagnosis and he went 8 hours into the coronary before the doctor would recognize what it was, said Brian saved his life by bringing in a coronary specialist.

In his opinion, the Press Democrat article by Bob Klose was very strong in our favor. Anyone who reads it comes away with the impression that Mr. Katsaris has no case. He is going to write th e ~~XX~~ PD and congratulate them for objectivity, and for going to the source to get the other side of the picture (Maria's).

In regards to Tass, said if they do it, it will go all over the world. Kahn will write New Times, too. Very enthusiastic and supportive. It seems we have gotten a clean bill of health from the people who ~~xxx~~ count, because as I recall previously he was loathe to commite himself in pen and paper on our behalf to these same news agencies.

3. GENE STARBECKER: We walksd square into the CIA. This is ~~XXXXXX~~ Tom's and Vera's any my opinion. He talked to us in gusingly sumpathetic terms, put together a very attractive film package -- everything, including perdiem which could be cut pending the filmmakers staying free on the project, transportation, insurance and a guaranteed finished product to please us for \$85,000. Could be boiled down to about \$70,00 with per diem and other trappings culled out. Also includes some distribution.

But the reason we are so thoroughly ~~xxxxxx~~ suspicious of him is the amount of HOMEWORK he had done. He kept saying things like "his people out here told him about the press we had gotten." "A friend of his, a young woman, gives all her money in the form of her paycheck to the church she belongs to ...do we do it like that?" Knew about the "concerned relatives" and so-called cases overseas of children being held. We instantly denied this shit. He always played our part, but was ~~gaxxxx~~ attempting to gather information all the while. To top it off, (see attached resume) he has done films for the USAID, US Information Agency, Marine Corps and Air Force, State Department etc. etc. How dare they think we are so dumb? Also, he just happened to be in San Francisco (he is from Silver Spring Maryland), and called here several times to reach me and persisted until we met. At the end of the talk, he said to be sure to tell Jim that he had lived in Indianapolis when he was there, knew of him, and had directed the tv station WFBM, including the ~~xx~~ first interracial program on TV. Also, that he wrote for the Indianapolis Times, a black paper. What a stupidly blatant play for credibility. He was ~~subtle~~ subtle about some things and insultingly ~~obvious~~ obvious about others.

MM-5-106

REPORTS
JEAN
THURSDAY, MARCH 16

SC
LAT

(I HAVE NOT DONE REPORTS REGULARLY, SO THESE ARE RECOLLECTIONS FROM OVER THE PAST WEEK OR SO...)

1. IRS -- MARSHALL SCHWARTZ (Man Down South) of Karno, Rudnick and Fisher, cost \$90,00/hr. Agreed with Bentzman that the source was either random compliance or harassment. He said that as a tax-exempt organization we do fall in the purview of IRS code and therefore these are proper documents for the IRS to be asking for. However, they are only proper to be requested if there is a proper purpose for the request. Harassment is, of course, not a proper purpose. Said that it sounds to him like an infomration leak, which is a common source of such inquiries. The questions asked indicate that two things are being liiked into: 1) church function and 2) unrelated business income. Schwarts recommends that we write a letter requesting of them the reason why we were selected for audit. We can say we are willing to comply, but that we have good reason to believe that there may not be a proper purpose for their audit. Another choice we have is to ignore the request. The IRS would not drop the matter, but pursue us with, probably, a subpoena.

TOS

RESIST
MAIN POINT
yes but
pending the
lawsuit
IT STAYS
2

If the IRS feels they have reason to assume that (after we challenge them and request proper purpose for their audit) ~~that~~ we will use the time to abscond with funds they think we have due in taxes (for unrelated business income) they can file a Jeopardy Assessment against us. Thus, they could freeze our assets on basis of the fact that they have knowledge (it would have to be from an informer) that we do in fact have substantial earnings from Unrelated Bus. Income. They could freeze our assets to protect their interest in the money in taxes they think we owe them. This action they could actually do at any time. We really have no assurance, even though we are filing for FOIA and doing other staying tactics to put this off, that the IRS will not file a Jeopardy Assessment. (I understand, though, that if they do make a J.A., we can protest and go to court and get a stay on their J.A. This is all very complicated and Chaikin should assess this as I am not 100% sure on every detail.)

I agree

He recommends that we write a letter saying that because of the background of harassment, of the all-too-co-incidental nature of governmental probes and harassments of our church over the past year, that we question the legitimacy of their audit and DO NOT COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST.

IRS next step would be to make an Administrative Summons. If we still wish to decline turning the documents over, we have to make an appearance at the hearing (with counsel) and state the reasons we are withholding our records -- harassment.

RESIST

Next, they have to come back with a court summons. Thei whole process could take years. We should continue asking for stays on basis of the fact that we are investigating the validity of the Treasury Depratment audit on us.

Again, the problem with this is the IRS' authority to demand a Jeopardy Assessment.

He was concerned about the status of our case homes, because they are what he called debt financed income, the ones that have mortgages, and are therefore classified as unrelated business income.

MM-5-11 a RESULT
2

IRS CONTINUED

W
T

The one part of their request which he finds suspicious (i.e. privileged information) (the request itself may not be legitimate on their part) is the payroll information. This could only be requested for reason of wanting to get the names of the membership, key persons. Re. Unrelated Bus. Income, he also said that anything on which we took out permits from City and County to do business would constitute UBI.

Did we
as a
Church?
Unrelated?

Re. potential for attachment by Stoen et al, he said he would have to review the by-laws and articles of incorporation. He wants to know how our directors change, because it would depend on what the rules say. He said if TOS could gain enough support and if the rules were in his favor, then he could do it. He could file suit to protect the church property because of some violation of the by-laws and corporate rules. All he would need is one standing church member to file a deposition saying that P.T. is operating in violation of its by-laws and file with the AG. Said the AG could then come in and put a hold on the assets until it were settled. He would like to see the by-laws for this reason, and said we should "clean up our act" if there are currently any infractions, such as no annual meeting etc. Said we MUST keep good corporate records and follow the laws to the T.

Basically, the first part of his assessment agrees with what Bentzman told us. Except B. seems to think that the information may be privileged as a church and he is interested in looking into unlawful search and seizure (4th and 5th Amendments) for that reason. This other guy did not thing S and S was an issue/ No response from Bentzman yet because he is in trial all week and has not had time to research it. I think he will be conscientious. He pointed out all the books and codes to June and me and showed us how to research them. He wants to "give them hell for this..." We have a meeting Saturday. The letter which he wrote asking for more time runs out April 3.

Scientology
last.

June will go over the Garry's tonight and copy off relevant pages of the IRS code for your information. Attached is Bentzman's ~~re~~ preliminary opinion. bi

MM-5-11 6

IRS

3. BENTZMAN cannot give us any answers without "calling friends," it seems. When he can't reach these Friends, he fails to have answers for us on basis of his own research. These are some tidbits he gave us Friday:

1. Regarding the source, even if it is from TOS, the informer is protected by the IRS. We said what about attorney-client privilege. ~~he didn't know, so said he would have to ask Barry about that.~~

2. Said the closer you look at the letter, the more you tear it apart. It was signed by the District Director. But demands for audit under 7605 (c) have to come from the regional director. Therefore, this is only a request, and not an audit, and is a fishing expedition hoping we will be gullible and comply. It says, if an audit were "deemed necessary," it would be subject to the code 7605 (c). But what rule and reg are they inquiring about our g books with this letter, then? They cannot demand what they ask for under these provisions and at this level.

Also, there are no identifying signals on the letter. No case number or file number, so it is either bogus or they have not really initiated anything ~~xxx~~ on us yet to have established a file number.

Since they cannot ask for unrelated business income under this provision, the only thing they can legitimately ask for at this level, (as I understand him) is what we are doing that constitute us as a church. He is going to challenge that as an improper request. That has been explained in previous reports. Said he is going to write a letter saying their requests are invalid. Said we will still have to deal with them, but they will have to come back in another way at a later time.

We asked about political functions, how far did we have to be involved in "political" activities and what defines "political." He said he will ask or research it, as usual. Tim showed him our political stuff -- about all we had was Mary Warren's book, and a few posters. We ought to think about the Forum, probably.

MM-5-11c

Jean

We saw Bentaman today:

1. He had no information on corporations and taxes because his friend had not called him back, plans to have lunch with him next week and find out then.

He is peddling the insurance fund

2. Re Willits: He called Peters for us, we were not there as he called once when we were there and Peters was out. He talked to Tim later on the phone and described the conversation he had with Peters: Peters is sending him a copy of the contract and lease that we made with him; Peters told him we are in violation of some local permit law, Bentzman was not familiar with it and said it sounded like a water permit, Bentzman volunteered that we would pay \$500 next week, and that we plan to sell.

FU Bentzman recommends that we sell the tanks, and pay for whatever costs of excavation and refilling holes out of the escrow, paying off the \$1500 rent at the same time. He looked at the insurance policy, which gives an estimated value of \$24,000 - and recommends that we look for a buyer. The insurance policy value is that amount which we insured it for; I have no idea what actual value can be placed on the oil tanks nor what we originally paid for them. Tim remembers that John Harris made the deal when we got them.

I talked to Claire on the phone this morning before we saw Bentzman - she said that Peters was offering to take the load off our hands for ~~the~~ \$500 if we would pay the \$1500 rent.

Clancy and I think that we should have Rob Tarver go over there and measure the oil in the tanks with a dip stick of some sort to see if we've got any oil anyway; Peters may have been siphoning it off and that may have been the reason he never billed us. Bentzman agreed with our idea that Peters might have been using the oil and never telling us. That is a criminal offense but obviously we don't want to press charges and in that location we'd never get justice anyway. And we'd pay through the nose for legal fees.

Maybe we can offer this piece to Kalman, once we find out how much it's worth.

I will tell Mildred on the radio that Bentzman recommends we peddle the tanks.

MM-5-11d *Jane* *Needs on [unclear]*

Report of Individual
Income Tax Audit Changes

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Name of Taxpayer

Samuel M. Anderson

Social Security Number Year Form Examining District

437-09-2867 75 1040 94

Name and Title of Person With Whom Audit Changes Were Discussed

Date of Report

Filing Status

In Reply Refer To:

11-3-77 Sing. JB 2519

Income and Deduction Amounts Adjusted

Explanation No. (See attached)	Item Changed	Amount shown on return or as previously adjusted	Corrected amount of Income and Deduction	IRS Ref. No.	Adjustment Increase or (Decrease)
1.	<i>Contributions</i>	2203.00	0		2203.00
1.	<i>Employer's Bus. Expense</i>	1,624.00	0		1624.00
2.	<i>Medical</i>	261.79	213.07		48.72
3.	<i>Remaining item deduc.</i>	858.27	0		858.27

A. Adjustment in Income - Increase or (Decrease) - (See explanation of adjustments attached)	4733.99
B. Total Income or taxable income reported or as previously adjusted	4780.01
C. Corrected total Income or taxable Income	9514.00
D. Tax computed with exemptions	1392.00
E. Tax Surcharge	-0-
F. Tax Credits (Retirement income, investment, foreign, or other allowable credits) (If adjusted, see explanation attached)	30.00
G. Self-employment tax, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit (If adjusted, see explanation attached)	-0-
H. Corrected Tax (Line D plus line E plus line G less line F)	1362.00
I. Tax shown on return or as previously adjusted	666.30
J. Statutory Deficiency (Increase in tax before credits, line H less line I)	695.70
K. Overassessment (Decrease in tax before credits, line I less line H)	
L. Net prepayment credits, excess FICA, RRTA, nonhighway gasoline tax credit, regulated investment company undistributed capital gain credit, previous assessments, refunds, and credits (If adjusted, see schedule attached)	666.30
M. Additional Tax (Line H less line L)	695.70
N. Overpayment (Line L less line H)	
O. Penalties, if any (See explanation attached)	

Although this report is subject to review, you may consider it as your written notice that your case is closed if you are not notified of an exception to these findings within 30 days after a signed copy of this report or a signed waiver, Form 870-1, is received by the District Director. If you agree, please sign one copy and return it in the enclosed return envelope. Keep the other copy with your records.

Consent to Assessment and Collection - I do not wish to exercise my appeal rights with the Internal Revenue Service or to contest in the United States Tax Court the findings in this report; therefore, I give my consent to either:

- (1) the immediate assessment and collection of the Additional Tax shown on line M, plus any interest due on this tax, and also any Penalties shown on line O, or
- (2) the Overpayment shown on line N, plus any interest and adjusted by any Penalties shown on line O.

Your signature

Date

Spouse's signature, if a joint return was filed

Date

MM-5-12a

FORM 1902-E (REV. 2-

Form 886-A FEBRUARY 1969	EXPLANATION OF ITEMS	SCHEDULE NO. OR EXHIBIT
NAME OF TAXPAYER <i>Samuel H. Aronson</i>		YEAR/PERIOD ENDED 1975

1. We have disallowed the amount shown on your return because you have not answered our previous letter requesting supporting information. To be allowed a deduction, expense, exemption, credit, or other tax benefit, it must be established that all requirements of the law have been met. If you will furnish the necessary information, we will reconsider the proposed adjustment.

2. Only the amount of medical expense that exceeds a certain percentage of your adjusted gross income is deductible. Since your adjusted gross income has been changed, we have adjusted your medical expense deduction as shown in the accompanying computation:

AGI	\$95.14	348.49 (Line 7, Sch. A)
	.03	- 285.42 (3%)
\$	285.42	63.07
		+ 150.00 (Chgs.)
\$		213.07

3. We have computed your tax using a Tax Table because it results in a smaller tax to you.

MM-5-126

1977 — ANNUAL REPORT OF EARNINGS 1977

This report is required by section 203(h) of the Social Security Act. Failure to report may result in a loss of benefits.

Name and Address

ROSE D SHARON
% MISSION VILLAGE
PO BOX 893
GEORGETOWN GUYANA
SOUTH AMERICA 894

PRE-FIX QQ	TYPE OF ACTION ARP	CLAIM NUMBER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 185-44-3527A
----------------------	------------------------------	---

BENEFICIARY NAME (last, first)
ROSE D SHARON

YEAR
77

1. EMPLOYMENT

a. Were you an employee in 1977? Yes No
(If "Yes," answer b and c.
If "No," go to item 2.)

b. Show total amount of wages (before payroll deductions) earned January 1 through December 31, 1977. **5**
(If you were age 72 last year, show only the amount earned before the month in which you were 72)

c. Place an "X" in each block for each month you did NOT earn more than \$250 (and go to item 2).

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

2. SELF-EMPLOYMENT

a. Were you self-employed in 1977? Yes No
(If "Yes," answer b, c, and d.
If "No," go to item 3.)

b. Show total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment. If loss, show "L" after amount. \$

c. Type of occupation

Domestic

d. For each month you believe you did not perform substantial services in self-employment (see page 3), show the number of hours you worked (and go to item 3).

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

3. ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS FOR 1978

a. Do you expect any earnings in 1978? (If "Yes," answer b) Yes No

b. How much do you expect your total earnings to be in 1978? \$
If you will be age 65 or over before 1/2/79 and your total earnings will be over \$4,000, answer c. If you are under age 65 throughout 1978 and your total earnings will be over \$3,240, answer c.

c. Show first month in 1978 in which you earned wages of over \$334 (if age 65) or \$270 (if under age 65) or performed substantial services in self-employment. If no month, show "None."

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN - OFFICER USE ONLY

TOTALS OF 1b & 2b

TOTAL EARNINGS TE	WAGES W S B	SELF-EMPLOYMENT B - BOTH
-----------------------------	----------------	-----------------------------

OMIT CENTS CIRCLE ONE

NON-SERVICE MONTHS
NS

IF BOTH WAGES AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT ARE INVOLVED, ENTER ONLY MONTHS CHECKED IN BOTH 1c & 2d.

LATE REP MANDATORY AFTER 4/15
LR N - NO PENALTY
P - POSSIBLE PENALTY

ITEM 3b
CURRENT YEAR ESTIMATE
CE OMIT CENTS

ITEM 3c
1ST SERV MO
WK CANNOT BE FUTURE MONTH

REFUND
RF INCLUDE CENTS

DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

NOTICE: Whoever makes a false statement in connection with this report is liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

SIGN HERE

DATE TELEPHONE NUMBER

MM-5-13

REMOVE STUB AT THIS PERFORM BEFORE MAILING

September 25, 1970

Internal Revenue Service Center
1160 West 1200 South
Ogden, Utah 84405

RE: James W. & Marceline M. Jones
Rt. 1, Box 402J
Redwood, Valley, 95470

Gentlemen:

The attached billing from your office to the above named taxpayer has been forwarded to us for answering.

We do not believe that the taxpayers are liable for a penalty on their estimated tax payments for the year 1969 because the estimated tax payments were computed as follows:

	<u>YEAR 1968</u>	<u>YEAR 1969</u>
	<u>PER RETURN</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>
Income tax before surcharge	\$5,294.88	\$5,294.88
Tax surcharge 1968 rate	397.12	
Tax surcharge 1969 rate		529.49
Total	<u>5,692.00</u>	<u>5,824.37</u>
Less income tax withheld	976.99	976.99
Balance subject to estimated tax		<u>4,847.38</u>
Amount used for estimated tax		\$5,000.00

The above estimate of \$5,000.00 was timely paid on each installment date. There was no change on number of exemptions.

In view of the above explanation, we feel that the billing for penalty should be cancelled.

Sincerely,

R. V. Knudsen
Crook, Moore & Knudsen

RVK:th
cc: ✓ James W. Jones

MM-5-14

C
O
P
Y

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36020
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

► Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Person to Contact:
Tak Fukuchi
Telephone Number:
(415) 556-1585
Refer Reply to:
EP/EO:EO-1
Date: APR 13 1978

. Gentlemen:

This letter is in regards to our letter of February 21, 1978, wherein we requested your cooperation in submitting for our review, within ten days, certain data from your books and records. To date, we have had no response from you.

For your information, we repeat the data requested in our original letter of February 21, 1978.

- 1) A copy of your organization documents - Articles of Incorporation, Articles of Association, by-laws, or any other written instrument by which your organization was created.
- 2) A copy of your most recent consolidated financial statement including a balance sheet and a statement of revenue and expenses.
- 3) Copies of payroll tax returns, Form 941 and 940 filed for the year 1977.
- 4) Copies of application for license or permit to operate a commercial activity of any kind in any city, county, or state.

The data should be mailed or delivered to the address shown above.

MM-5-15

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Attn: Jean F. Brown

Department of the Treasury

P.O. Box 391, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053

Person to Contact:

J.W. Brannan
Telephone Number:
(213) 688-4181

Refer Reply to:

400:DO:JWB

Date:
FEB 1978

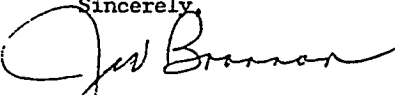
Dear Ms. Brown:

This letter is in response to your request concerning Internal Revenue Service files which may contain information relating to Pastor James Jones.

Please be advised that we have checked the indices of the Los Angeles District Intelligence Gathering and Retrieval System along with our Audit, Collection and Exempt Organization files. These indices failed to disclose any record of Pastor James Jones.

Because this name is so common, if more specific data is furnished, such as, social security number, and address/addresses used for the years we must search, we might be able to provide further data upon reapplication.

Sincerely,



J.W. BRANNAN
District Disclosure Officer
Los Angeles District

MM-5-16

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

Person to Contact: R. W. LINEHAN

Telephone Number: (202) 964-4027

Apostolic Corporation
P. O. Box 15156

San Francisco, California 94115 Refer Reply to: E:EO:T:R:1-2

Date: APR 18 1977

Dear Applicant:

This is in reference to attorney Janet L. Evans' letter of March 24, 1977, in which she protested our determination letter dated March 4, 1977, that held you are not exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Careful consideration has been given to the statements contained in Miss Evans' protest letter. However, no new or additional information was presented which would afford a basis for departure from the conclusions reached in our determination letter of March 4, 1977. Miss Evans stated on April 12, 1977, in a telephone conversation, that you did not desire a conference in this office.

Accordingly, our determination of March 4, 1977, is considered to be correct, and it is affirmed. We are advising the District Director, San Francisco, who is your key District Director for exempt organization matters, of this action.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. Coleman

E. D. Coleman
Chief, Exempt Organizations
Technical Branch

MM-5-17

STARK, STEWART, SIMON & SPARROWE

EDGAR B. STEWART
FRANKLIN C. STARK
CARL E. SIMON, JR.
JOHN F. WELLS
NED ROBINSON
D. DOUGLAS DAVIES
DONALD L. EDGAR
RICHARD H. RAHL
ROBERT C. FIELD
GEORGE F. DUNKER, JR.
ALFRED N. GERTHENIAN
MERRILL J. SCHWARTZ
WM. BARRY DALAMUTH
RICHARD B. BEAUCHESNE
THOMAS R. DUFFY
JANET L. EVANS
D. BARRATT IRWIN
LISE A. PEARLMAN
BERNARD N. WOLF

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FINANCIAL CENTER BUILDING
405 FOURTEENTH STREET
FRANKLIN AT FOURTEENTH
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
TELEPHONE (415) 834-2200

HERBERT L. BREED (1876-1967)

BESTOR ROBINSON
NATHAN G. GRAY
STANLEY E. SPARROWE
JOHN F. BANKER
OF COUNSEL

April 15, 1977

Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20224

Attention Mr. Jankowitz

Re: Apostolic Corporation, E:EO:T:R:l-2

Dear Mr. Jankowitz:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of April 12, 1977, to the effect that the above-named corporation withdraws its request for a conference with the national office regarding its exempt status under IRC Section 501(d).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

STARK, STEWART, SIMON & SPARROWE

By

Janet L. Evans

Janet L. Evans

JLE/bb

cc: Apostolic Corporation ✓

MM-5-18

George Brokaw
District Director
Department of the Treasury
555 Battery Street, Room 320
San Francisco, CA

Dear Mr. Brokaw:

I have been the recipient of some rather odd and disturbing information which, however, is quite reliable. I have been told that a man using the name D. Conn has been representing himself as with the Treasury department, and has been contacting various people, on the pretext of doing a departmental investigation of different Christian churches. At times he actually claims to be representing the Treasury department, on other occasions he states that he is "conning" your office into carrying out some kind of vendetta against these churches. He says he will see to it that people from your office contact different citizens in this community, to encourage them to co-operate with his plans. I am going to speak to the Christian churches he has been maligning, but I thought your office should know about this person because this kind of behavior is outrageous.

Sincerely,

John Davidson

P.S. Many of us who are active public and church leaders in the community know of the integrity of these Christian churches and cannot believe you would lend yourself or your office to this kind of harassment. Thus I thought it best to inform you of it immediately.

MM-5-19

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Regional
Commissioner

Western Region

525 Market St., San Francisco, Ca. 94105

People's Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, CA 94115

Person to Contact: Pete White

Telephone Number 556-3765

Refer Reply to: PRP

Date: June 20, 1977

Attn: Michael Prokes,
Assistant Pastor

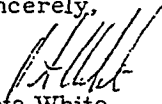
Dear Reverend Prokes:

This is in response to inquiries this office has received concerning possible investigation of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ by the Internal Revenue Service.

At this time the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ is not the subject of an IRS investigation.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at 556-3765.

Sincerely,


Pete White
Problem Resolution Officer

MM-5-20



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA



TREASURY LETTER

JUN 27 1977

REFER TO

ADM-3:C

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Post Office Box 15157
San Francisco, California
94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Your letter dated April 20, 1977, refers to a letter written previously by a representative of the Peoples Temple to several governmental agencies indicating officials of the Peoples Temple were under some type of official "scrutiny". You have asked us to clarify what you term to be a "fishing expedition".

Although this office is unaware of such a letter being directed to this agency, we did receive a copy of a letter from Mr. Michael J. Prokes, addressed to the Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. The letter mentions no activity or incidents involving the United States Customs Service.

We are unaware of any activity by Customs officials in this Region of the Customs Service which would be in the nature of a "fishing expedition" as discussed in your letter.

The Customs Service does have broad responsibility for enforcing many laws and regulations concerning the entry of merchandise and other items into this country, as well as the exportation of many items. Necessarily encompassed within this responsibility is the requirement to investigate any suspected violations of those laws.

I trust that this clarifies any concern that you might have with the functions of the Customs Service. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,


Robert N. Battard
Regional Commissioner

REPLY TO: REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SUITE 1000, 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105

MM-5-21

Marshall Schwartz *L.A. TAX ATTORNEY*

I thought the visit was very informative. Though he was rather cold when it came to any feeling for what we stand for, he seems to know his business very well. He kept the conversation strictly on a business level. He was not to interested in other incidents of harassment other than the ones that involved the government in one way or another. However he seemed to be impressed by those. Enough so that he thought we had enough grounds to present a case of harassment in rebuttal to the IRS. He said that the demands presented by the IRS were legitimate requests providing they had a legitimate reason for asking. That could be random selection, or through information from an informant, or even investigation stemming from the press accusations. He said we could disregard the notice, and they would probably move to get an administrative sanction to demand the documents from us. At that point we would have to present our reasons for refusing to surrender them, if we still chose to do so. He said that we could possibly surrender them under protest, thus reserving our rights to protest any future demands. He said he would have to research that point though. I believe that Bentzman said otherwise. That if we did not protest now

MM-5-22 a

W

we would surrender all such rights. Anyway his recommendation was not to give them anything, but to tell them we had nothing against a legitimate audit but that we had reason to believe that this was just another incident of harassment such as we have experienced before. Therefore we are filing under FOIA to get all pertinent information on the reasons for this investigation. He said that this manoeuvre would not necessarily stop them from taking further action. They could still move to get administrative sanction to demand the documents, and then take it to court if we refused. He said the situation could be tied up for years in the courts. The only real problem being that if they felt they had due cause to believe we were going to take off with funds that might be due them through taxes on unrelated business income they could put a freeze on our assets. He did not say how much of our assets or exactly what restrictions would be put on our continuing operations, such as offerings or paying bills. He said this could happen anytime they felt they had valid reason to do it.

Rick

Some other points were that he said our leases on the rest homes constituted to a degree unrelated business income, especially if we held a mortgage on the property. He suggested that we follow all our by-laws to the letter in order to prevent a take-over from Stoen and a group of traitors. He did not want to make any real judgements on that issue until he read the by-laws himself. We did say it was possible for a situation to come about where we could be charged with not following through with the by-laws of the organization and have a suit filed against us that would tie up our assets.

MM-5-226
10

AT
E.C.

Jean Brown

Re Bentzman -

I. P.T.

Re the IRS letter requesting documents -
question #1 has no relation to unrelated income question,
documents requested would not prove one way or another
whether church was making unrelated income...

Risks → He thinks that Washington office is being fed info by
someone, otherwise wouldnt be involved

IRS can't examine church books unless secretary or organization
of IRS believes we are engaged in unrelated business *

They've got to justify their reasons for examinang, because
church records are privileged. We have a right to
know their grounds.

No examination of religious accounts should be made other
than to determine extent necessary to determine amount
of taxes if we were operating as a church.
only if they have reason to investigate

He doesnt think it pays to cooperate; why make it easy?
say no to everything, drag it out, make them prove why they're
inquiring.

look up cases: 520 F.2d 818 (Scientology case) search & seizure
CCH Vol 8 , regs 511, 501(c)(3)

Amend
E.C.
Pets - foreclose

Vernell - find out what kind of pension, how long has she collected on
it, did she and employer both contribute to it, get copy of plan,
Bentzman will write on her behalf if necessary.

MM-5-23

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-3131

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE

Billing through March 31, 1978

Re: Taxes and real estate, etc.

Balance forward	\$ 37.50
Payment - March 24, 1978	<u>37.50</u>
Balance Due	<u>\$ 37.50</u>

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Service</u>
3/12	1.00	Meeting
3/20	2.00	Research on audit, telephone to D.C., meeting
3/24	1.00	Research on audit, meeting, telephone to D.C.
3/30	1.00	Research, San Francisco IRS, telephone to D.C.

5.00 TOTAL HOURS

5.00 hours at \$75.00/hr. = \$375.00

AMOUNT DUE \$375.00

MM-5-24

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95857

April 27, 1978

In reply refer to
340:102:bg:vmb

PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Subject : CERTIFICATE OF RELIEF FROM SUSPENSION OR FORFEITURE

Corporate Name : PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE DICIPLES OF CHRIST
Corporate Number: 500544
Effective Date : April 13, 1978

This corporation has been relieved of suspension or forfeiture and is now
in good standing with the Franchise Tax Board.

Collection Section
Telephone (916) 355-0520

MM-5-25



fact sheet

Department of the Treasury / United States Customs Service / Washington, D.C. 20229

TECS is the acronym for the *Treasury Enforcement Communications System*. This system links telecommunication terminals located in law enforcement facilities of the Department of the Treasury throughout the United States and a computer center located in San Diego, California.

TECS users include the U.S. Customs Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, IRS Inspection Service, IRS Intelligence Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and INTERPOL, Washington.

TECS provides to the Treasury law enforcement community:

- A computer-based index to files of common interest to Treasury enforcement agencies.
- On-line access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Immediate message-switching capability point-to-point and broadcast among Headquarters and Treasury enforcement field levels.
- An interface with the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) which provides:
 - a) An administrative message-switching capability between TECS and the enforcement agencies in the fifty states.
 - b) Vehicle registration inquiries.
 - c) Driver's license inquiries.

Currently the network consists of more than 600 terminals located at land-border crossings along the Canadian and Mexican borders, key ports of entry at seaports and international airports, field offices of the Customs Office of Investigations, as well as offices of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, IRS Inspection Service, and IRS Intelligence Division.

These terminals have immediate access to records in the TECS data base containing information from U.S. Customs and other Treasury enforcement and investigative files. These records contain information on individuals, businesses, vehicles, aircraft and vessels. The TECS terminals can also access NCIC records on wanted persons, vehicles, license plates, articles, guns, securities, boats and criminal history records.

The TECS host computer is a Burroughs 7700 located at the U.S. Customs Service Law Enforcement Systems Division at San Diego, California. The TECS System is operational 24 hours a day, everyday.

During calendar year 75 through the on-line access to the NCIC, Customs officers intercepted and turned over 643 felony fugitives to state, local and other federal enforcement agencies.

US Customs Svc.
OFFICE OF REGULATIONS & RULINGS
ENTRY PROCEDURE & PENALTIES DIV.

000

133

Published by Public Information Division Tel: 202/964-5286 October 1975
1301 CONSTITUTION AVE. N.W.

WASH. D.C.

2022

MM-5-26

Internal Revenue Service

Regional
Commissioner

Western Region

People's Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, CA 94115

Attn: Michael Prokes,
Assistant Pastor

Department of the Treasury

525 Market St., San Francisco, Ca. 94105

Person to Contact: Pete White

Telephone Number 556-3765

Refer Reply to: PRP

Date: June 20, 1977

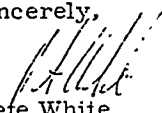
Dear Reverend Prokes:

This is in response to inquiries this office has received concerning possible investigation of the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ by the Internal Revenue Service.

At this time the People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ is not the subject of an IRS investigation.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at 556-3765.

Sincerely,


Pete White
Problem Resolution Officer

MM-5 - 27

117
HT

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

(415) 864-3131

March 3, 1978

District Director, IRS
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36020
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: People's Temple of the Disciples of Christ

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 21, 1978 was received on
March 2 and brought to my attention on March 3, 1978.

Attached is Form 2848, Power of Attorney, in my name.

I will look into your request and respond as soon as
possible. However, due to the amount of work on my
calendar, I will need 30 days to respond.

Yours truly,

Marshall R. Bentzman
Marshall R. Bentzman

Attachment
cc: People's Temple
mrb/mv

MM-5-28

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, DC 20224

Ms. Laurie Efrein
Peoples Temple
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Person to Contact: Ms. J. Krause
Telephone Number: (202) 566-3310

Refer Reply to: E:EO:O:P

Date: MAY 15 1978

Dear Ms. Efrein:


Your April 27, 1978, letter concerning Peoples Temple has been referred to this office for reply. You are concerned that the Internal Revenue Service has not responded to inquiries from members of the Temple.

We can assure you that the Service seeks to administer the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code equitably and efficiently. The Service does maintain an examination program to review the activities of tax-exempt organizations. The purpose of this program is to ensure continuing compliance with the provisions of the tax laws.

Correspondence concerning Peoples Temple has been referred to the San Francisco District Director because the matter is under the jurisdiction of that office. The district office will evaluate the material and take the actions it deems appropriate.

We hope this information will be helpful to you. We appreciate your interest and concern in this matter.

Sincerely,



J. Burdette, Chief
Exempt Organizations
Operations Branch

MM-5-29

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC 20224

Date: MAY 5 1977 In reply refer to:
E:EO:O:P



▷ Reverend Michael J. Prokes
Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Reverend Prokes:

Your Communication Dated: April 17, 1977
In re: Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ

Thank you for your recent communication.

The information you need is in the office of the Director at
the address shown below. To give you better service, we have sent
your communication to him and asked that he reply directly to you.

If you have any further questions about this matter, that
office will be glad to help you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Bardette
for J. Bardette, Chief
Exempt Organizations
Operations Branch

Internal Revenue Service
620 Folsom Street
3rd Floor
San Francisco, California 94107
Attn: Chief, EP/EO Division

MM-5-30

Address any reply to:

US Treasury Department

Intelligence Division
P. O. Box 36050
San Francisco, CA 94102
District Director

Internal Revenue Service

Date 5 MAY 1977

In reply refer to
I:WCL



Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Before we responded to your letter dated April 20, 1977, regarding any investigative action by the Internal Revenue Service concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a delegation from the Peoples Temple visited our office. The delegation was lead by Mr. Michael J. Prokes. Mr. Prokes spoke with Group Manager Paul H. Wall of our office.

It is my understanding that Reverend Prokes raised the same questions that are expressed in your letter. Group Manager Wall explained to the delegation the rules and regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act. Subsequently, Group Manager Wall wrote to Reverend Prokes outlining the Freedom of Information Act procedures.

If you do not have convenient access to the material regarding the Freedom of Information Act procedures which was sent to Reverend Prokes, please advise, and I will send you the same material.

Very truly yours,

William C. LaFollett

William C. LaFollett
Assistant Chief, Intelligence Division

³⁶
MM-5-31

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

620 Folsom St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94107

Person to Contact:

Telephone Number:

Refer Reply to: EO:1

Date: JUN 10 1977

Mr. Michael J. Prokes
Associate Minister
Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Sir:

Reference your letter of May 20, 1977, to Mr. Stan Long.

This office is not conducting an examination of your organization at this time.

If an examination is conducted in the future, it will be carried out under procedures that are in effect at that time.

It is recommended that if your organization is contacted by someone claiming to represent the Treasury Department that you ask them for Treasury Department credentials. All Internal Revenue Service employees are issued pocket commissions which will identify them as Treasury Department employees.

Sincerely,


ACTING Chief, EP/EO Division

MM-5-32

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC 20224

Date: AUG 7 1973 | In reply refer to: CP:A:E:P



▷ Ms. Rheaviana Beam
224 Laws Avenue
Ukiah, California 95482

Dear Ms. Beam:

Your July 25 letter to the Commissioner with a copy to the Assistant Commissioner (Compliance) has been referred to me for reply. Here, in Washington, we are unaware of any complaint by Lester Kinsolving about your church, Peoples Temple Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). In any event, he would have no official basis for saying that the Service had agreed to audit your church at his insistence as you reported in your letter. We notify the organization or individual involved in an audit, not unrelated members of the public.

For your general information, Section 7605(c) of the Internal Revenue Code requires high-level approval of and places limitations on examinations of churches. Delegation Order No. 137, effective June 27, 1973, authorizes the Assistant Commissioner (Compliance) or the appropriate Regional Commissioner to approve an examination of the books of account and religious activities of a church or convention or association of churches. An examination must be limited to determining if an organization is indeed a church or a convention or association of churches and whether it is subject to unrelated business income tax as a result of carrying on a trade or business unrelated to its religious and charitable purposes.

We can understand your deep concern for your church and minister. We are sending an informational copy of your letter to our Western Regional Office.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Yates

T. J. Yates, Acting Chief
Exempt Organizations
Examination Branch

MM-5-33

ASK KITCHEN ABOUT GREEN VEGETABLES TOMDRROW
MONA* TELL AVA ABOUT SUZANNE
KEITH NEWSOME **TALK TO RUBY JCHNSON

MM-5-34

Never cooperate,
says ex-IRS agent

United Press International
MEMPHIS—B. C. Clifton, a
Memphis tax lawyer and former
fraud investigator has some advice
for Americans who find them-
selves being questioned by the
IRS: "Never cooperate."
Clifton said most taxpayers
have little to worry about because
the IRS is selective in its prosecu-
tions of tax fraud charges. "IRS
only takes those cases it considers
good for prosecution," he said.
But, for those who are greeted
by an IRS investigator, Clifton
said, the worst mistake is to be
cooperative, hoping the investiga-
tor will go easy on you.

6. DEPT of JUSTICE

DEPT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

DSD:RFJ:kif
DJ 144-11-0

JUL 31 1978

Mr. L. J. Johnston
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Johnston:

President Carter has referred your letter concerning alleged actions being taken by Timothy Stoen against Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple to this office for reply.

We have given careful consideration to the information you have furnished. The circumstances you describe, however, do not warrant action by this Department. Accordingly, we are unable to assist you.

Sincerely,

Drew S. Days, III
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: *Richard F. Johnston*
Richard F. Johnston
Attorney
Criminal Section

MM-6-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

DSD:BJB:kif
DJ 144-11-0

JUL 31 1978

Ms. Pamela G. Moton
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Moton:

This is in reply to your correspondence dated March 14, 1978, concerning government attempts to interfere with the Peoples Temple of Disciples of Christ. Please excuse the delay of this response.

We have carefully considered all of the information supplied by you. There does not, however, appear to be any evidence of a violation of any federal criminal civil rights statute. Accordingly, the Department of Justice can take no action.

Sincerely,

Drew S. Days, III
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: *Bruce J. Berger*
Bruce J. Berger
Attorney
Criminal Section

MM-6-2

Phone 415 931-9107

EUGENE CHAIKIN, Attorney-at-Law
Post Office Box 15156 San Francisco, California 94115

July 29, 1976

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

In re: Phillip Blakey

Dear Sir:

I have known Phillip Blakey since early in 1972 during the time that he was resident in the United States. I had offered both Mr. and Mrs. Blakey to assure funds for his support in this country if he were unable to find work. Fortunately during that period time he did not have need for my help.

He has been out of the country working on an agricultural mission since the spring of 1974.

This is to advise you that should he again desire to return to the United States, I am writing to be financially responsible for his support for the duration of his stay.

Very truly yours,


EUGENE CHAIKIN

EC:bam

MM-6-3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 6, 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
Post Office Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Following receipt of your communication on April 26th, a careful review of the central files at both FBI Headquarters and our San Francisco Office failed to disclose that we now have, or that we have ever had, any investigative interest in the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Decker, Jr.
Assistant Director
Records Management Division



MM-6-4



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

MAY 09 1977

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

This is in response to your letter dated April 20, 1977, received in this office April 25, 1977, requesting information in ATF files concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

A search of our electronic record system and a physical search of our file records reveals no file or other information of any kind concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Tosny
Assistant to the Director
(Disclosure)

MM-6-5

Address any reply to

Intelligence Division
P. O. Box 36050
San Francisco, CA 94102

Internal Revenue Service

5 MAY 1977

By ref. letter to

I:WCL



Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Before we responded to your letter dated April 20, 1977, regarding any investigative action by the Internal Revenue Service concerning the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ, a delegation from the Peoples Temple visited our office. The delegation was lead by Mr. Michael J. Prokes. Mr. Prokes spoke with Group Manager Paul H. Wall of our office.

It is my understanding that Reverend Prokes raised the same questions that are expressed in your letter. Group Manager Wall explained to the delegation the rules and regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act. Subsequently, Group Manager Wall wrote to Reverend Prokes outlining the Freedom of Information Act procedures.

If you do not have convenient access to the material regarding the Freedom of Information Act procedures which was sent to Reverend Prokes, please advise, and I will send you the same material.

Very truly yours,

William C. LaFollett

William C. LaFollett
Assistant Chief, Intelligence Division

MM-6-6

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
San Francisco, California 94102

Address any reply to

Intelligence Division
P. O. Box 36050
San Francisco, CA 94102

Internal Revenue Service

5 MAY 1977 I-WCL



Mr. Michael J. Prokes
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Reverend Prokes:

The copy of your letter dated April 17, 1977, addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been referred to me for reply.

I understand that you and a delegation from the Peoples Temple visited our office on April 25, 1977 and discussed the questions raised in your letter with Group Manager Paul H. Wall of this office. I also understand that Group Manager Wall explained the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act to you, and later mailed you additional information regarding the Freedom of Information Act.

If, after your discussion with Group Manager Wall, you still desire additional information, any information that is releasable to authorized representatives of the Peoples Temple, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, will be released, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Very truly yours,

William C. LaFollett

William C. LaFollett
Assistant Chief, Intelligence Division

MM-6-7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

APR 27 1977

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

MCB: SLSablowsky: dkd
5-11-0

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
English Instructor
Santa Rosa Junior College
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

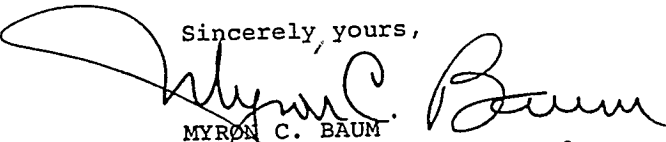
Dear Mr. Tropp:

Your letter of April 20, 1977, addressed to the Tax Division concerning an alleged "fishing expedition" by the Government against your church has been received by this office.

The primary functions of the Department of Justice are to enforce Federal laws and furnish legal counsel for the Government. The Tax Division, in particular, acts as the attorney for the Internal Revenue Service before all courts except the Tax Court. Tax matters involving the investigation of taxpayers for violations of the Federal tax laws, whether civil or criminal, are initiated by the Internal Revenue Service and do not generally become the responsibility of the Tax Division until a particular case is referred to us by the Internal Revenue Service.

Accordingly, we are forwarding your letter to the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue for an appropriate reply.

Sincerely yours,


MYRON C. BAUM
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Tax Division

cc: William E. Williams
Acting Commissioner, IRS

MM-6-8



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

DSD:ERA:MKM
144-11-0

June 21, 1978

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Tropp:

This is in reply to your recent correspondence. We apologize for the delay of this response.

We have carefully considered the information you furnished. The circumstances you describe do not indicate a violation of a federal statute. Therefore, we have no authority to take any action on this matter.

Since you believe your rights have been violated, you may wish to retain a private attorney. However, if you lack the necessary funds, you may wish to contact the nearest Office of the Public Defender or the nearest legal aid office, to determine what remedies, if any, are available to you.

Sincerely,

Drew S. Days III
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: *E. R. Aikens III*

E. R. Aikens III
Civil Rights Division

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MM-6-10a

Dear Jim:

I did not turn in a write-up on my 8 years with the former friend since it seemed too hot to handle..

yet.. am obliged to pass it by you to be sure...

I am perhaps one of the few persons in the world who has seen a License to Kill signed by the attorney general of the United States.. Ramsay Clark was the one who signed it --as he was in office at the time the situation was started..

It was the largest counterfeit case in the history of the United States, and somewhere in my effects I have a news clipping naming Dennis as the government agent in the case.. there were world-wide implications on it.. When Dennis would not go along with what the government wanted him to do, they put him in prison on a trumped up case..

His original attorney was Melvin Belli who told him what somebody was going to be killed and asked Dennis to fire him.. which Dennis did --and no one seeks Melvin Belli in the middle of a trial.. his attorney then was the man who was killed in the car "accident" with Jane Mansfield --the attorney was whitewashing the government; her children were miraculously unharmed--Dennis said because they were put in the car seated after the accident was deliberately caused by the CIA.. the attorney's briefcase with Dennis records in it disappeared from the scene of the accident, the FBI office was rifled within a week and "many" files stolen --including Dennis files, and the law clerk was the dying victim of hit-run accident within 10 days after the attorney's death..

I listened more than once to the dialing to the "inner sanctum" of the Justice Dept in Washington DC.. and could tell of the redheaded man who does or did run it--with sufficient description that a person going there could identify him.. I don't know his name.. Dennis was afraid I'd slip and my life would be forfeit.. Though in fact they tried on many occasions to kill me too.. Cars are one of their favorite methods..

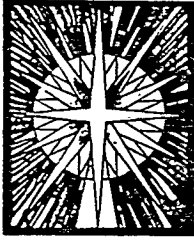
U. S. Paper, U. S. Plates, U. S. numbering machine --sufficient to make several hundred billion dollars never got found after the expose.. They had even printed a new currency in case the thing got out of control.. rebanks as they were called..

The head of the Justice Dept was the person who took the payoffs.. Dennis paid them quite a few thousand.. It was \$1000 a day after sentencing to stay on the street..and it can be arranged.. If he had done the jobs they wanted him to do, he could have stayed out of prison.. The Justice Dept, FBI, Secret Service, and CIA all split the take.. the redhead is the collector of the funds.. and distributor.. When Johnson was in office, Dennis said he shared in the take..not all Presidents do, it seems.

When the government's case came to trial they had to let Dennis come out of prison to testify --nor would he testify unless he was released..and had the papers signed. There were 70 men on trial and he was the sole government witness; the case was tried in Florida..Dade County.. he said it was the worst jail in the nation.. He sent 40 men to prison; the other 30 were Italians and the mafia had protected him several times from death in prison. They sent a couple of people in with him for protection--and except for the trip from Terminal Island to Danbury Connecticut, he fared pretty well.. that trip took 3 months and he was heavily drugged and they tried to crack him --then I didn't hear from him I sent wires to every Federal Prison in the

7. PRESIDENT

7.
PRESIDENT



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty

and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,

When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,
And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?

"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these..
...Ye have done it unto me"

Matthew 25:35-40

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in urgent haste, on issues critical to the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project, "Jonestown," in Guyana, South America, founded by the Rev. Jim Jones and some 1500 vanguard members of his church. The Project recently gave a warm welcome to leading officials in our State Department, including American Ambassador Richard McCoy, who came to see the work firsthand and have been most helpful. Officials from the Guyanese government, the U.S. and all over the world come to the Project constantly, and have penned glowing entries into the guest book. The most recent visitor, Chairman of the Board of the Guyana Livestock Corporation and a world traveller, called it the best model community he's ever seen, purest in its fellowship and remarkable in productivity—no crime, excellent sanitation, superb medical care, educational and recreational facilities. As the enclosed information details for you, Jonestown is an exceptional community in every respect, cast into a setting of great natural beauty and peace.

Yet for the past year, we have been subject to disruption so persistent and extreme it would try the patience of Job: A Black mayor speaking in our church was subjected to electronic surveillance by members of the armed services, whose proof-positive identities and powerful origin we obtained. Our crates were broken into by U.S. Customs, who refused to explain why. Our Social Security checks for disabled and elderly members in Guyana were withheld, and we have documentation of how this purposeful obstruction came about. An Indian leader was threatened with blackmail if he refused to join those lying on Jim Jones, which he exposed to the press and made a sworn affidavit. The media was whipped into a frenzy against Peoples Temple by hostile "ex-members", which attack we later proved was coordinated by a man with a 75-page criminal record, and also connected with Interpol. The "ex-members" themselves have a long verified history of advocating terrorism and every kind of immoral, devious act. These are only highlights. Agencies and departments large and small, from D.A.s' offices to federal probes have been activated in mad-dog efforts to destroy us.

The instigator of this most recent wave of harrassments is Timothy O. Stoen. He is trying to wrest Rev. Jones' six-year-old son, John, away from him through his own false claim to paternity, and has vowed publicly that he will stop at nothing to achieve that end. The custody matter is under the jurisdiction of the Guyanese courts, where his estranged wife, the child's mother, authorized the child to be taken, and where Stoen himself abandoned the child several months back. Yet Stoen has pressured numerous State Department officials to breach international protocol and intervene in the case on his behalf. He has been soliciting endorsements from members of Congress also, and has embarked on a massive campaign to discredit the entire Project. We are

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appalled to see a small child used as a pawn in these efforts, and the custody issue grotesquely manipulated to damage not only the individuals involved, but the Project, ours and Guyana's national policies, the integrity of members of Congress, and your own Administration's efforts to improve our relations in that area of the hemisphere.

We have already been pushed far enough, not to mention the unethical pressures exerted on those in official capacity. Now, as Tim Stoen threatened he would instigate, the IRS has notified us that they are looking into the church's fiscal affairs. This is the last straw. I believe you will understand through the course of this letter why we felt we were left no option but to bring our distress to the immediate attention of our President, members of Congress, and the State Department, and why it will be of concern to our nation's leaders.

Before we presume any further on your time, Mr. President, we wish to also state adamantly that we can prove all that is about to be said. We have documents, affidavits, letters, articles, every type of proof; and our members stand ready and willing to verify their personal testimonies with lie detector tests. Ours is not an appetite for vengeance, but for justice. We are sure to lodge no claims without proof; and our most urgent desire at this time is simply to be allowed to build in peace.

THE BACKGROUND OF THE CUSTODY CASE

Tim Stoen is not the father of John Victor, as his own attached affidavit reveals. He personally witnessed the child's abandonment by his natural mother, Grace Stoen, and the child's subsequent trauma, some two years back, when she ran off with another man and thousands of dollars Jim Jones had set aside for his son's future education. When she returned months later, and demanded to see John, she flung the child back into Jim's arms saying "Take him - he's yours!", in the presence of numerous witnesses. Jim suffered days of physical symptoms so severe in the wake of that incident, many around him feared he could die of heart failure from the shock of witnessing such gross cruelty against his son: Tim Stoen also was fully aware of this. Yet even in recent months, after she had openly made her hostility known, Rev. Jones provided her with a round-trip airlines ticket to visit John at her convenience, in deference to her maternal interest, knowing her long history of threats to destroy the group as a whole. She cashed the ticket in for her own use.

Tim Stoen left John in Guyana in the Spring of '77, insisting to everyone there that the child should remain there with his natural dad, who had reared him from an early age. He was in no way there for the sake of John in any case, as this couple has portrayed, since they had both given their absolute word, as well as signed papers, and showed no personal interest in John whatsoever. Jim and Marceline Jones are devoted to John; he is deeply attached to them. He is happy and healthy where he is, which your Office should feel free to come and assess personally, but he is traumatized at the thought of Grace and Tim Stoen. Grace inflicted cruel and inhuman conditions on him, which he remembers vividly and can be asked about.

Tim Stoen was always very open about the true paternity of John, and adamant that he be reared by his dad, Jim Jones. Yet he and Grace Stoen are presently suing for joint custody of the child in a Guyanese court.

The Peoples Temple large and vocal membership, both here and in Guyana, are incensed and sickened by this turn of events, and determined that no conscientious effort shall be spared to keep this dearly-loved and excellently cared for child exactly where he is: with his father and his very loving mother figure in Marceline Jones. It was because of Tim Stoen's personal need that Rev. Jones consented to his request, which is described in Mr. Stoen's own affidavit (attached). It was not his proudest achievement by any means, but Jim is deeply devoted to his son John now that the child is here. Needless to say, of paramount importance now is simply the protection of the child, which is a moral issue with the many thousands of Peoples Temple members. They know the backgrounds of both Tim and Grace Stoen; and they see that it would be cruel, inhuman, intolerable for this happy, well-adjusted child to be removed.

Indeed, Jim Jones, although he has many thousands of loyal members in the United States, is unable to return at this time; as court orders have been issued here, although even on purely legal grounds the case is in Guyana since the child was abandoned in Guyana. Yet such are the connections of the Stoens, that no sooner had a leading columnist broken the news that John Victor is really Jim Jones' child, the Stoens WITHIN 24 HOURS had "reunited" (Grace had been pursuing a divorce) and had been AWARDED "joint custody"! How the wheels of justice appear to turn for some.

Yet one of the most recent lies to reach our ears, direct from a Guyanese Inspector, was that Tim Stoen told him that John was not even living with Jim Jones in Guyana; that Jim was using this just as an "excuse"; that the custody of John was not the real reason Jim Jones wouldn't return to the United States. Two of our members, Mr. Beam and Ms. Wilkerson, can personally verify that these lies were being spread. The truth is: John lives right in the Jones' household; his custody IS the real reason Jim Jones has not returned. Yet, the implication that there were other underlying reasons for Jim's decision to stay in Guyana was given to instigate the present probe by the IRS!

TIM STOEN

Mr. President, this would seem to make no rational sense; there are other undisclosed pressures being brought to bear on this situation. Tim Stoen wasn't just a passing member of Peoples Temple: he was its legal counsel, and prided himself on being a "model member" for ten years. As recently as August 23, 1977 (Ukiah Daily Journal article attached), he was quoted as saying, "I have always made known my esteem for Jim Jones." His sudden unaccountable 180° turn now, with no further contact with Jim Jones, Peoples Temple or its members, from the August 23rd statement to present, is absolutely suspect. Yet we do know that during that time he was threatened by certain individuals with prosecution which was already underway for some law he allegedly violated; since his sudden turn, that prosecution has been withheld.

Another fact is evident: Mr. and Mrs. Stoen are being paid by unethical means. Neither is employed yet they travel all over, stay at the most expensive hotels, and retain highly-paid attorneys. Tim Stoen hasn't worked in a whole year, yet somehow has resources to set up residence in Manhattan (he claims); plus law offices in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. He just told a local paper in this area that he and Grace are funded by working and "loans". He does not reveal the source of said "loans", if this is the case at all. It hardly seems likely, considering rent costs alone in cities thousands of miles apart.

It is a hard experience for us to see Mr. Stoen acting this way. Life has brought us many painful discoveries. We do not hesitate to say we came from a posture that was far more utopian than the one we now take. We have never made any requirement of anyone for their political leanings, much the same way we have always been willing to assist people in need regardless of their political or ideological belief. We were perhaps too accepting of where people were coming from, because obviously we were deceived. But we have always believed that human potential can be oriented for good, and have achieved remarkable results, as you can see from the enclosed materials. Where we have erred has been on the side of utopian idealism.

Now we have found our way: we believe in lighting candles rather than cursing the darkness. But our hardest lessons have come from ones like Tim Stoen, for whose recent complete turnabout we have only one possible explanation: the disruption he and other "ex-members" are causing was either "bought" or was intended all along.

Tim Stoen always claimed to be "further to the left than Huey Newton". But many things about him, such as his deviant personal patterns, we only learned of at a later time, through the direct testimony of his wife (see attached). We now also know of the graphic diagrams drawn up by Stoen himself, of how he intended to step over individuals to become President. Members have come forward who were

approached by Stoen, who have brought to light the horrendous recommendations he would make, such as suggesting that we do away with a troublesome reporter. This man was a conservative, who had publicly embarrassed Stoen, and Stoen had a personal grudge against him. Tim Stoen had stated in near hysteria that he could not stand to be so embarrassed and he had to "get the guy". At that time, Tim Stoen advocated the use of poison being administered to this man through the use of a poison dart and researched this methodology. This all came out later. The person who brought this to light will gladly take a lie detector test on the matter. We challenge Mr. Stoen to do the same.

Such ideas were invariably rejected, but unfortunately not thought meant to be taken seriously at the time (that was never our way), so not brought to the forefront of scrutiny. But now we have learned about other aspects of Mr. Stoen's background, detailed in the attached article on his trip to East Berlin, showing him to be staunchly against every political idea he tried to inculcate in us. We are not objecting to the stance made by Tim Stoen, but he told us he had never been to such a place. And when he came to us, he presented himself as of the left, not of the right. He was always pushing for violence. The puzzle can now be put together, and it seems clear that he was deceptive and provoking from the start. And strange though it must seem, been able to win support and friendship over the years from people of even very conservative orientation, as our foremost focus has consistently been human service, not political propagandizing of any type. We have found decent people in every camp - liberal, moderate, conservative - and in fact when we faced attacks, some of the most conservative people rose to our defense, seeing what was really behind all this. It is the sheer unscrupulousness, the inhumanity, the destructive purposes - in someone of ANY political orientation - that appalls us in Tim Stoen.

It is horrendous to now see Trotskyites and their lies being dignified! Ironically, we had just succeeded in ridding our fellowship of the last of them, but they were obviously not content to just leave. Tim Stoen's disappointment on departure was that we were not violent enough! Life teaches us many difficult things.

CHALLENGE TO THE TERRORISTS

We challenge Tim Stoen and other would-be detractors to take lie detector tests about their recommendations of violence which were intended to lead people astray! We challenge him to do this about diagrams he drew up to step over others to reach the Presidency! It is destructive ones like Stoen who have brought pain to us and who will ultimately - if they are allowed to continue with their present destructive activities - bring pain to our country.

Our people in turn will take lie detector tests or truth serum to prove who is right and who is wrong. Thousands upon thousands of people are willing to do this, to verify what we stand for in terms of peace, non-partisanship and nonviolence. The 1500 people at the Project, not to mention the thousands in the U.S., who are devoted along with Rev. Jones to a path of peace and human service, would be upset beyond measure if ruthless individuals who tried to detour us on a violent course in previous days were to now harm the brightest hope of our lives.

The vast majority of our members come from deprived circumstances and the bitterness of inner city life; and countless young people who have been rehabilitated from lives of crime, violence, and militant views have found in Peoples Temple for the first time an accommodation to the system and a desire to work through it for change. Encouraging constructive direction out of their disillusionment in life has not always been easy. Tim Stoen and these others would have made our people the "pawns" of their terrorist schemes, but their orientation was simply unacceptable to us. They were always wanting to do grandiose things, to tear things down rather than work for constructive development and peaceful social change. We would never go along with them, even when we were less aware. Now they seem bent on provoking a continuing "war" - one we absolutely do not want.

Others have approached us too, Mr. President, even since Tim Stoen left, "underground" groups

from all areas of the world. They claimed they would help us if only we would give the United States a bad name in the Third World by claiming bad treatment of Blacks. We have consistently and resolutely refused such approaches, Mr. President, and shall continue to do so. This is entirely contrary to our purposes.

Indeed, we welcome you to verify every aspect of our relating to the Guyanese and all the many Third World visitors we have had through the Project on that point. Countless witnesses over our amateur ham radio network, can verify that we have been called "sell out socialists" because we have adamantly taken our stand to build relations rather than destroy them, and remain pacifist throughout. And we are afraid of no one in this regard: we are simply determined to do what is right. We openly praise the United States here. We had gone through harassments and persecutions in the U.S., so intense that at times death had seemed preferable—bombs planted, assassination attempts, arson, children harassed, animals mutilated—yet not once have we mentioned it to the Guyanese. We praise the U.S. in thousands of ham radio contacts and shall continue to do so. You can check the sincerity of our Pastor's voice over the waves. Our course is certain; it is peaceful; we affirm our good intentions by honest, constructive work every single day.

We have confidence in our country, for you in government to stand by Americans who are a credit to the nation. And if indeed our trusts and expectations were to be shattered, if our Pastor had misjudged the fairness of the U.S., then we could readily stand with the earlier patriot, Patrick Henry, and say, "Give us liberty or give us death." We've come through too much not to stand! Our children have a future; our young people have happy, constructive lives; our seniors will spend their last years in peace. Whatever lies have been told, Mr. President, there would be no justice in hurting us. All we want is for these monstrous provocations and harassments and persecutions to cease, and for you and our government to aid in stopping these destructive elements from bringing pain to us all—the U.S., Guyana, defenseless children, or anything else that appears to be getting in their way.

CONSPIRACY

For this is hardly just a couple of individuals involved in these attempts, nor are their efforts solely directed at us. We have mountains of evidence to prove that this is a conspiracy: planned, coordinated, orchestrated and designed to implicate the media, governmental agencies, and numerous individuals who have had no involvement with Peoples Temple at all, but are simply designated to destroy it. Nor has it been confined to just hurting us. You can easily see the damage that would be wrought on the credibility of members of Congress who have been enlisted to support Mr. Stoen's "paternity claim"; the compromise intended of the State Department, were they to intervene. Tim Stoen has also admitted lying to Guyanese officials, and stated he would hurt U.S. - Guyana relations. He has just broadcast in the press the ludicrous lie that Jim Jones has the Guyanese government "very much in his hands" — the reason offered being that he, Tim Stoen, was not granted an instant audience with the Deputy Prime Minister of Guyana! No one, not Jim Jones, no one has the right to barge into Dr. Reid's office and demand to be seen! It is the equivalent of demanding an instant audience with Vice President Mondale here in the United States. It's insulting to the Guyanese. It's the "Ugly American" all over again. Yet ploys like this are being manipulated to turn public and governmental sentiment against Jim Jones and Guyana simultaneously. The damage intended, Mr. President, is widespread and reckless, violating legal, Constitutional, human rights, and international protocol.

When we discovered proof-positive evidence that Interpol had been responsible for planning and orchestrating the attacks against Peoples Temple in the media, we found that this "bad press" was also circulated internationally. Rev. Jim Jones was said to have instigated a certain riot in Guyana, years back. Anyone can check Rev. Jones' passport—he wasn't even there!! We have proof that large sums of money are being given to Tim Stoen

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and numerous others - even the most radical elements in Guyana - to harrass us. Offers have even been made to harrass us through means other than the legal system.

Therefore, we shall present to you, members of Congress and the State Department, an outline of the personalities, tactics, and methods involved in the conspiracy against Peoples Temple. We have nothing to hide, and everything to gain by the exposure. Our people are at the end of their rope with tolerance. We never asked for "international incidents", such as have been whipped up in the custody case; and we implore governmental assistance to put a halt to terrorists and blackmailers, liars, thieves and paid agents who are out to destroy people whose accomplishments we feel confident you will want to protect and promote, Mr. President, when you have the full range of facts.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

When a Black Mayor came to speak at the Temple a year back, we discovered two men spying outside the building with electronic devices. They fled when approached by one of our members, but she got their license number. Their identity was traced through their rented car to proof-positive identification of two electronics communications experts in the employ of the armed services. A public relations firm was hired for a year and a half to manipulate the press to malign us. Much has come out of the fact that we made our protests of the surveillance known to several Congressmen and that we have absolutely documented evidence in the matter! Several sympathetic persons in government, and our law enforcement officials aided us in this protest. We wrote directly to the powerful legislator, from many states away, thousands of miles away, under whose jurisdiction these men fell, and got no more than the cover-up that he would never check on what these men do on their own time, off hours, or weekends! No one travels thousands of miles away on a specific, verified spying mission on their off hours! We feel it is our duty to bring this to your attention, and let you know how it relates to our situation.

BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT

Just a few months after that—but just prior to when Tim Stoen left Guyana, and subsequently "quit" the church—an Indian leader was approached by one Standard Oil employee, claiming to be working with agents from the Treasury Department, and also with several "ex-members", specifically giving the name of Grace Stoen. He said if the leader would only join those trying to discredit Jim Jones, he would be rewarded by having his legal difficulties resolved, which in his case is a life-and-death matter. He was also told that if he did not cooperate, it would go badly for him.

This courageous Native American refused the blackmail and bribery attempt, and later exposed the man publicly who had approached him. His sworn affidavit specifically implicates Grace Stoen. In fact, the man who made this attempt told him outright that John Victor is the son of Jim Jones! It is obvious that the people working in the conspiracy all know this. At that time, it was not publicized, the Indian leader never even suspecting, yet this was thrown up to him as "proof" that Jim Jones would be discredited, which in turn would reflect badly on the leader's legal troubles, his having been associated with Jim Jones by accepting money from our church to meet a family crisis. (The entire amount was later repaid.) Of course later, when Tim Stoen was "secured" for the conspiracy, this all changed.

It was also revealed later, in the local press, that the man who made the blackmail attempt is a long-time close friend of the "ex-members" Mertles (aka Jeanne and Al Mills), who had been investigating the Peoples Temple for seven years, dating from when the Mertles first became members, as he himself admitted!

MEDIA ATTACKS

It was no surprise, then, to see Elmer and Deanna Mertle, Grace Stoen and the man she ran off with, plus several individuals known to openly promote terrorist activities, all appearing together as "indignant ex-members of Peoples Temple" with a "corroborated story" in the wave of media attacks in the summer of 1977. Their lies were subsequently picked up and dignified in the major dailies here,

with no proof of their statements, no statement of the Temple included, a host of faceless accusers, innuendoes, and lurid scenarios we could not even begin to recognize. The original magazine to run the story praised the following "ex-members" for having the "courage to step forth": Grace Stoen who, as well as her husband Tim, had stolen money from the church, not to mention John's college trust fund; the Mertles, who from every indication joined the Temple in the first place with the express intent of "doing us in", who also stole money from the church; numerous young people who had tried to advocate a course of violence.

It takes no researcher to see where the truth lies, only common sense. In fact, every group will have liars. That this group has so few, when there is so much inducement—money, publicity—can give every thinking person reason to stand back and take notice. People must be receiving far more that they really value, than even a high-finance conspiracy can provide for them.

CRIMINALS AT THE HELM

Last fall, a story broke in the local press which shed a good deal of light on these media attacks. Joseph A. Mazor, a man with a 75-page criminal record for various bogus checks and fraud charges in several states, was discovered to be the coordinator of the attacks. Somehow Mr. Mazor managed to obtain a state investigator's license after being released from prison in 1976. Yet a confidential 16-page report of the California Adult Authority on this individual, written in 1970 states of Mazor: "He is a smooth 'con man' with an insatiable desire to get ahead. He is bright, well-educated, and so well-versed in the law that he had five attorneys in the Pomona area convinced that he had a law degree. It is felt that the subject is a menace to the community."

Mazor admits to being employed to investigate Peoples Temple from November 1976 on, but refuses to say who pays him. He also says he is currently employed by "several ex-members, including Elmer and Deanna Mertle." His function is not only to investigate, this paper learned, but he has also been responsible for coordinating the press campaign through the use of one of the largest, most expensive public relations firms in San Francisco: Lowry, Russom and Leeper. An executive from the firm confirmed working with Mazor "on the Peoples Temple project, showing him how to handle the media." Other sources from the firm stated that the executive was specifically sending out letters to selected journalists, offering them—through Mazor—"exclusive material of an incriminating nature against Peoples Temple." The campaign is known to have resulted in at least one article in a major news daily charging fraud, complete with a lawsuit!

We know that these conspirators decided on using the media to try and convict the Temple only when legal legitimate channels were determined to be ineffective, due to lack of evidence! It is equally remarkable that people bringing these kinds of "suits"—like the Mertles, and the Williams—knowing we are honest and law-abiding people, threw up threats of this kind of suit to us earlier; they vowed to trump this up for PR purposes!

Now we see this also coordinated with other false accusations brought to IRS to whip up an investigation against Peoples Temple. **THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT TIM STOEN THREATENED HE WOULD HAVE DONE.**

Our government is being used, Mr. President. We have never believed or said that this is a conspiracy of people in politics, but rather that agencies in government are being used. We have no option but to appeal to your Office to put a stop to this. When criminals are calling the shots, against some 1,500 citizens who are steadily at work to build good-will between nations, this is horrendous and intolerable.

Ask the IRS to have them produce their lying witnesses! They have simply filed the harassment suits for publicity value which Stoen bragged he would have done!

We ourselves took the initiative of checking with IRS, under the Freedom of Information Act, when we learned of Stoen's threats. We asked if they had issue with us, which of course they did not—we have always been very careful, and meticulously honest. Now we have suddenly received a notice of investigation. We can provide further convincing documentation on the use of agencies;

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we also know of, aside from Joseph Mazor's long criminal record, his connection with Interpol. And indeed, some of the attacks coordinated internationally look remarkably similar to what we have seen here in San Francisco. Even with no further documentation at all, the parallels would be blatant.

U.S. CUSTOMS SEIZES TEMPLE CARGO

In August, 1977, seven agents of the U.S. Customs Dept. broke into crates of supplies being shipped by the Temple to our Agricultural Mission in Guyana, South America. The Customs agents refused to give any explanation or probable cause for this sudden search and interruption of our shipment. When our attorney, Charles Garry, demanded an explanation of the U.S. Customs Dept., they replied they were "exempt from disclosure" and refused to give any answers.

The freight forwarders in the city where this occurred also stated that these were not local Customs agents—they were definitely from another part of the country.

Only later we learned that the real reason the crates were broken open was that lies had been fed to some people in Guyana from Interpol; one lie had to do with guns, the other with drugs. Even when we were not as moderate as we are now, Mr. President, they knew we were opposed to those things in all forms. See for yourself the many pages of commendations accorded our group for extensive drug rehabilitation and for model cooperation with law enforcement agencies over many, many years.

Again we reiterate our contention that our government is being used. We never blamed the Customs Dept. for instigating this, nor do we object to having every large box gone through: that should be proof of our integrity.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS WITHHELD

Moreover, we were disinclined to raise any kind of issue over the extreme distress of having our senior and disabled members in Guyana cut off from their Social Security—for months! We had the evidence right in our hands—a Postal Service memo instructing this be done. One prominent Black journalist printed in his paper that what rightfully belonged to people was being held back; this was only one of many papers friendly to us, but we did not press this to any open forum. We quietly and appropriately protested, through letters, telegrams, and our Congressional representative, and the situation was duly remedied.

YET THIS CONTINUES. EVERY DEPARTMENT, BIG AND SMALL, HAS COME DOWN ON US. MANY TIMES THEY APOLOGIZED AFTER WE WERE CLEARED OF ALL THE ALLEGATIONS, IN FACT SOME APOLOGIZED FOR HAVING TO DO IT AT ALL.

WHY HAS THE PEOPLES TEMPLE BEEN ATTACKED AT ALL?

We feel frank words of explanation are in order. We are not, and never have been guilty of the horrendous accusations launched against us. But we are fully aware of the vulnerability of our position over the years. We were always controversial but highly principled. We knew that with the decision to stand for often unpopular causes, came the enormous responsibility of being honest, of being hard-working, humanitarian and good. We were always concerned that our children didn't cut classes and were high achievers (as a local High School principal would be glad to affirm); we've absolutely not tolerated drugs or violence; we've gone the extra mile again and again to prove that at heart we are, and always were humanitarians. Jim Jones saw massive urban deterioration and decay, violence, drugs, and crime with no easy solutions. We felt in great need of concepts around which people could rally and unify. But we never found any substitute for massive practical reformation of thousands of individual lives—meeting specific needs, recognizing and fostering individual talents, providing a community where people could live productive and fulfilling lives. We've worked at being humanitarian, Mr. President—as an organization, as individuals, as our highest priority. We've been written into the Congressional Record twice, and our Pastor honored as one of the 100 most outstanding clergymen in America by Religion in American Life. The facts speak for

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themselves.

No one ever affirming to the left could possibly achieve such a wide-ranging base of support as we have—it's a contradiction in terms! People seem to want to victimize us over what we called ourselves—but the evidence is staggering (especially in Guyana) of what we are. Maybe the San Francisco Bay Guardian article sums it up best: "Jim Jones has made his share of enemies for his political stands, but no one accuses him of being a hypocrite." You can assess for yourself that no one but a person of the highest integrity and dedication to human concerns could possibly take thousands of people who would have lashed out violently at the system and given them a reason to be constructive. Our detractors, with their terrorist, and also atheistic backgrounds (atheism being their privilege, but leaving little room to piously downgrade people who have lived Christian principles), would try to promote the very kinds of social disruption we have had enormous effectiveness in stopping. What we are doing is to the advantage of the system! And perhaps the crux of our urgent appeal to you and our Congressional and diplomatic representatives lies in the fact that you now have the evidence to determine this all for yourselves and to not allow us to be hounded forever for our philosophical errors of the past. We have gone through great philosophical transitions; we have reached a healthy balance that is creating healthy, happy, well-adjusted and productive lives. Communities like Jonestown help America. And it is Jim Jones' faith, imparted to his people, that America will come to see this. Then this harassment would have no platform and it would cease. The most enormous fulfillment of our lives is simply to build in peace.

In fact, "labels" have lost their importance to us now, we have the reality of what we seek. We have certainly seen enough people ruthlessly manipulate "labels" to suit their own devious ends rather than to serve legitimate human needs and concerns. And we have found a phenomenally fulfilling cooperative lifestyle in Guyana—we couldn't begin to "label" it if we tried!

We've also learned a lot of realism in the process, too, and frankly see America and her great strengths more clearly now from afar! We believe in working for American solutions to American problems, just as Guyana must work for solutions to Guyanese problems, or the Soviet Union for solutions for her own people. We have come to see the realities of life, and we are non-partisan and non-aligned in our outlook. Now our only interest is to help the United States and Guyana move forward peacefully in our grassroots democratic setting, where not only our own people's needs are abundantly met, but we can reach out to others in very absorbing and fulfilling ways.

WHAT WE ARE ACCOMPLISHING

This environment is pristine: no violence, no crime, no anti-social behavior, none. Not one family uses corporal punishment at all, we don't believe in it—that's as factual as can be. Leadership is through example, without any coercion at all. We have found a way to motivate people through rewards, a most attractive situation which more and more people are having the opportunity to see first-hand. Our perspective is self-evident; we live it in our everyday lives.

Jim Jones himself has been doing agricultural work for nine months, not even going to the port nearest the Project, that's how tired he is of politics. But the United States should appreciate Guyana as it is, a struggling nation still very young, in a third world situation where it is not always easy to show goodwill to the U.S. But there is a positive feeling throughout Guyana now towards the U.S., to such a degree that some stupidly refer to us being with CIA because of our helping to enhance goodwill between two peoples, by our very successful humanitarian service!! (Stoen has even threatened to intentionally destroy this positive feeling in Guyana towards the U.S. and to provoke a rift in U.S.-Guyanese relations.) Fortunately though, we have had sufficient peace in Guyana to date to concentrate on building, and that we have done at a remarkable pace. We have found peace, and our community is thoroughly happy.

We have every reason to assert that the Jonestown Project is a model achievement of which America and her leaders, you, our President, our Congress and our State Department can be justly proud. It can be easily verified with both U.S. and Guyana officials and other government leaders as to what kind of program it is and how we are enhancing relations between the

MM-7-1i

U.S. and Guyana, our only purpose now. Ours is an exemplary American project which the Guyanese government wants and supports! This is no "remote jungle outpost", but rather a heavily-trafficked model community, through which the Guyanese government brings visiting foreign dignitaries with distinct pride.

We are a people with much faith in you and in our government, a fact we make widely known. But we also need to make known to you and all our nation's leaders, that it is a faith that was not easily won, and the strain we have to endure in seeing it jeopardized is great. Singlehandedly, the Peoples Temple under the guidance of Jim Jones, has taken hundreds of disaffected youth off the streets—drug addicts, criminal types, the hard-core unemployed—and made clean, decent, productive lives possible for them. The Project itself was begun as an alternative lifestyle for those who couldn't "make it", to give the disadvantaged a new start—with no government funding or grants, only grass-roots efforts, with a lot of good American know-how and technology—pioneers in a new world. And it is good we did find this solution, because now the "moderates" of our group, some 20,000 of them, dispersed throughout the United States, are working for peace, whereas 1500 who might not have been able to are now doing very well in this accepting, nurturing environment, instead of draining literally millions of the taxpayer's money to support them. No SSI, no Medi-Cal, no Medicare (we have our own insurance), no welfare goes out to any of those who benefit from our overseas program. Nor do the U.S. taxpayers have to compensate for the crime, destruction of property, and institutionalization of many of these young dissidents. From what we have seen in the cultural transition, from what the youth now in Guyana have told us they were involved in or would have gotten forced into in their home environments, untold millions have been saved. Here the youth do not feel the contrast reflected on T.V. which they, faced with unemployment and no opportunity to learn the work ethic, whether black or white, see as unobtainable. Their feelings about the U.S. have changed now that they have the opportunity to be out in nature in an ideal climate, moderated by trade winds, where there is abundant wild life, fishing, swimming, soccer, basketball courts and teams and all kinds of musical opportunities in singing and dancing. With a constructive life to lead, alienation has been overcome.

Of course, we've always been interested in specifically Black concerns as well, with a large interracial congregation, and the completely interracial character of Guyana itself has fostered a good reorientation of self-image for so many there. Our young people in Jonestown, even those who previously had some of the worst anti-social patterns, now report being happier and more productive than they ever dreamed possible. Now the Project has burgeoned out into a remarkable cooperative, where poverty and chronic ill-health, slums and unemployment—all the earmarks of urban deterioration—are fading memories for people who were largely veterans of the inner cities here.

How wrong it would be for America to allow this dream-come-true to be destroyed! Where would these people go, what would they do if their faith, now remarkably restored, were again to be dashed to the ground? People who cannot make adjustments to the grueling conditions of city life have the right to launch out and be pioneers in a new world—and beyond any doubt, to the credit of America! This could be a model for other troubled and alienated people. Every person on the Project plus the many, many visitors who have been through it, will attest to what is happening there. We could provide hundreds, thousands of letters. You yourself, Mr. President, or any member of Congress, are welcome to go through the Project personally. We would be glad to be scrutinized. We had not solicited the press when we were under attack; we had been warned by people of every orientation—liberal, moderate, conservative—not to trust the press. But now, we even expect a delegation of major news media to be coming through, and we look forward to introducing them to this beautiful way of life—the peaceful path of humanitarian service which is what, at the heart of it, we always wanted to achieve. For we have been able to bring great benefits to this whole area—food, medical assistance, and even training in all kinds of academic subjects. We are teaching the mathematics of crop difficulties, what an acre can produce and what it will cost, how to use chemistry to break down the soil, physics, biology. Many of our young people once left to wander the streets, are now becoming avid agronomists.

MM-7-1j

Now we want to, and are able to compensate for the times we did not know our way. We have gone through a great transition. We appreciate the U.S. much better from abroad—one can see its great strengths. We have found, in the peace and happiness of Jonestown, the honest work, the decent human relations and shared concerns, the capacity to use democratic participatory government to build entire industries (we have several in the making), that there is no "label" on human dignity and the wealth of human potential that can be motivated for good. We will always be humanitarian pacifists, working within society. Rev. Jones has been at the Project for nine months now, and does not envy those of you who are in the realm of politics; you have such a tremendous responsibility to bear! And we have the good and wholesome feeling there that we have had great success in saving and transforming lost lives; that people who felt they could not participate before or make a difference now have the pride of being a credit to their country! It means more than any of us can say, and the thought of its being destroyed is too devastating to contemplate.

We are at work building ties that can be depended on for the United States, which anyone can bear out. We have broadcasts twice a week in Georgetown, where we praise the United States. In just the last few weeks, we have made well over 2,000 contacts through our ham radio system operating in Guyana, promoting goodwill and understanding to many wonderful Americans in every part of the country, as well as other areas of the world. All kinds of medical consultations have taken place (see attached flyer with news articles) between our doctor and medical staff in Jonestown and doctors in the U.S. via amateur radio. The lives of several people brought to us from neighboring communities have been saved. We have also discovered a marked understanding—almost universally so—of the need for non-intervention, mutual co-existence, and aid to our neighbors to the South, which has been most encouraging; and we are proud to strengthen the efforts of your own Administration towards this area of the world, and facilitate them. Rev. Jim Jones has personally spearheaded this new project, with great energy and persistence. He and the people on the Project have been gratified to find that a humanitarian role is genuinely appreciated in this world where there is a great need to transcend national, political, racial and religious barriers, which can sometimes obfuscate the greater goals of meeting massive, practical needs and promoting peace.

OUR APPEAL TO OUR GOVERNMENT

In recent weeks, Tim Stoen has embarked on a pilgrimage through the Congressional offices of Washington, enlisting support on the custody case based on fallacious claims of paternity, and lies about our leader and the Project. Several members of Congress—many of them good, conscientious men we don't doubt—have been persuaded to sign a recommendation for Mr. Stoen, advocating his interest. We doubt they would have ever signed their name to such a document if they had been aware of the facts. And we entreat every one of these individuals to renege the "endorsement" that was unscrupulously gleaned from them at the risk of compromising themselves, for now they have reason to know that neither their own interests, their country's, nor the interests of impartial justice will be served by their name being lent to such ill-motivated efforts. In fact, we urge these, and all our other Congresspersons, to support non-intervention in Guyanese affairs—the stated policy of the U.S. State Department.

As for the IRS, perhaps they thought of Peoples Temple as some kind of threat. But you can see for yourself their sources, and determine where the truth lies. Please—in the name of decency—ask this agency to change its course! All that has been done is to get people to believe in society and that will be undone if this continues. Our people had been so alienated. All they can see in this is a set-up, a "classic scenario": first muddy our name, then try and force one minority leader to sell another out, whip up attacks in the press, and then: by the time you reach "the classic ending", the frame-ups, the "kill", no one even cares. And they think that the press has already done its job, so on-one will care about the frame-ups. It is up to responsible aware government to prove differently, and we are looking to the integrity we have seen in you to bear this out. For our own part, we stand prepared to back up all our contentions under any objective and fair scrutiny. We are tired of this mindless and groundless harassment! Jim Jones has done all he can do—he has

MM-7-1K

remarkably restored the faith of people who were absolutely broken, many of whom would have been bent on destruction. He has rid our movement thoroughly of terrorist elements who, because they could not use us as a frontline to tear up this nation have now turned around to destroy us. He assures our people constantly, this is not our government doing this. He has said himself that he felt there was a wave of change, that agencies such as IRS were no longer used to harass groups or individuals in spite of Jack Anderson's recent column to the contrary. He continues to believe that this is NOT a conspiracy of persons in politics, but of people *instigating* action by political agencies. He reiterates again and again on thousands of radio contacts the great strides being made by your Administration, loyally upholding you in the highest fashion.

We could go on and on. We have spent no money except to build—a program which is the most significant kind of grassroots like between two people. Tim Stoen has spent thousands and solely to tear down—our work, Guyanese—American relations, hope for little children. We are peace-loving people, made so by decent, productive work and the enormous inspiration of our humanitarian leader. Now they would even threaten his health—he cannot endure much more of this, it is too much for one to bear alone. He feels too deeply for the safety and security of everyone; and it could literally kill him to see his child dragged away to be “raised” by terrorists and sadists; or to see his people thrown back into the counter-productive and destructive modes of life it took years to rehabilitate them from. Where in heaven's name would this organization be without the constant moderation and direction of Jim Jones? Yet many believe by this point that this is exactly what Tim Stoen and the others are out to do—destroy and kill the person who has given many the only hope they have ever known! We need to keep our people's faith alive and the program going. These threats, harassment—when we are doing so much good—are getting to be more than they can endure.

We implore you to investigate these sources yourself and determine the conspiracy behind it. Investigate the Project. We are a credit to both America and Guyana. We are in a unique position to cement relations between two peoples, and we are avid and positive towards that end. We are a practical model and can make THE significant difference.

The impending IRS investigation, deliberately provoked by false charges and lies as Tim Stoen had threatened, will totally alienate our membership. How much can people be expected to take?
WE URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR HELP.

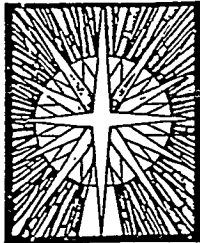
Thank you, Mr. President, for your patience and your time. We feel confident that these concerns are being delivered into the most competent hands.

Respectfully yours,

L. J. Johnston
L. J. Johnston

cc: All Members of Congress
Members of the U.S. State Dept.

MM-7-1L



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

**Jim Jones,
Pastor**

February 9, 1978

P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA. 94115

*"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in;
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me;
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.*

*"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,*

*When saw'nt thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty.*

*When saw'nt thee a stranger
And took thee in?
Or naked, and clothed thee*

*Or when saw'nt thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?*

*"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...Ye have done it unto me"*

Matthew 25:35-40

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

I am writing in reference to the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project in the North West District of Guyana, established by the Reverend Jim Jones of the Peoples Temple Christian Church based in San Francisco. The project is now winning acclaim not only from the Guyanese, but many visiting foreign delegations, whom the Guyanese government has given our community the honor to host. Recently we were glad to welcome Mr. Frank Tumminia to the site, who is the official in charge of the Guyana Desk at our own U.S. State Department. He was most cordial and positive, and we welcomed him to return at a later time.

We are able to maintain close communication with our Guyanese work through our ham radio network, operation number WB6MID/8R3 and WB6MNH/8R1. If you have any expertise in this field, you may have found that radio operators can make wonderful ambassadors, having access to frequencies all over the globe. Even in our initial radio work, we were able to make many friendly contacts by chance, and to be of assistance to others, such as relaying requests for medical assistance that we picked up on our radio.

Recently, we decided to start using our radio capacity (using the Guyana station) in the most constructive way possible, to strengthen U.S.-Guyanese relations, and to convey our support for the Carter Administration Caribbean policies all across the United States. We have found the response to your and Ambassador Andrew Young's initiatives most encouraging; and have also found a marked understanding of the need for non-intervention, mutual co-existence, and aid to our neighbors to the South.

Reverend Jim Jones has spearheaded this new effort with great energy and persistence. He and others have been putting in many long hours making radio contact with many wonderful Americans from every area of the United States. We are proud to do our part to support your Administration while also strengthening ties within our hemisphere even from many thousands of miles away.

The following list of 195 radio operators' identification numbers is only a partial list of contacts we have made recently. We expect 700 more identification numbers to be forthcoming in the near future, which we will also forward to you:

WA3VQE
WA2ZJT
VE2MR

K29IH
WOEWC
K2JVK

WA7DBY
VE2MRS
W3BRQ

MM-7-2a

K3VIA
W2CBV
WB3SLH
WB3PEP
W1IRV
K3VAA
WB3KKB
WB3YBE
WB3VOU
WD3JRS
HOAFC/W1
W3YFR
K3FWR
WOGFH
K3HGU
W3MJY
W1ZWB
WOGUC
WA3TLI
WA2SLM
KOSA
W3TWW
WA3DUD
K4PO
WB3NMA
W1PV
K4IJX
K4BZM
W4HEZ
W1CGH
WAOWXS
N4KK
WA1LRA
WA3NTM
WA4RWO
KOER/3
W0VWL
K4FUV
WA1JSG
K3HGX
WB3BNH
WB1QEU
W4PG
WD7EIQ
WB3YZC
WB1QEQ
K0WJB
WA6UWE
W1ZOI
ZS2OK
K0BUU/3
K3IRB
WA4WZI
K1BOG
WB2LK/HR2

WD3DYV
K1HZ
K3CXY
WB6BGP
KORLB
WOTRU
W3BQY
WD3BDR
W1AJY
N2KK
WD3DQZ
KOLRB
W2WTD
WAOMDS
W3DFU
WD3BPP
WA3SOY
WB3ZJN
WD3CPL
K1BDK
WB3IPD
WD4HOD
K3KEX
W0JNV
WA3BIW
W4MUG
N4UN
KOGSK
WBOETS
WB1HPP
W0ABJ
WD4GHD
WBOEWC
WB3YTK
K3HLD
W4FW
W1UBU
WB1KCN
WB2IXG
WB3JSO
K4SR
WA1OHH
WB4PIP
WA2FXJ
WA3LBN
WD4HDV
W4SEH/2
WA3NDY
K1CMB
WB3TEB
W1POQ
WA3TTK
WOMMY
WA3RNP
Z4BLK

W6YEM
WB2ESQ
WA3VUW
W0YG
WD3DXH
WB3UOU
K4JM
WA3MDQ
WOGWA
WA1NBM
K3VX
K3YZR
K2SW
K3CGV
N2LR
W3HTG
N3BP
WD3CPM
K3QVK
KORX
K4GUU
WB3PRM
WA3EAV
WA1BDO
K9DZY
WB4LSH
W4WG
K4MWG
WD4HLJ
W2YI
WB0CJK
WA0VTW
W1IML
K3SLJ
WB0CQO
WA3WQH
K1ZCD
WA3MNU
K1DXJ
K4JA
WB4TAP
WA1UAA
WD7EIO
WA4PTJ
WA2BSA/1
WB2IKP
WB2ABS
WIFH
WB1ROV
WB2CQG
VE5JA
WB0MJY
WA3PKQ
WA2MLZ
WA3ONS

MM-7-26

WBORAO
K3IZE
WD3NZJ
WB4NCM
WD3ECJ
WD3ACH
WA3GGK

WAOSJT
WA3ONS
WOSH
WD3LEA
WD3BUJ
K3SE
WB3YFD

WD3MQZ
WD3DVZ
WA3SJF
WB3BNH
WB8UBD
WD3GSE

Again, we want to express to you the firm support of the Peoples Temple for your Administration's forward-looking policies in relation to Guyana and her neighbors. We will forward a continuation of this listing to you shortly.

Respectfully yours,

Laurie Efrein

Ms. Laurie Efrein,
Corresponding Secretary

cc: Vice-President Walter Mondale
Mrs. Rosalynn Carter
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator S.I. Hayakawa
Senator John Sparkman
Rep. Phillip Burton
Rep. John Burton
Rep. Don Edwards
Rep. Leo Ryan
Rep. Parren Mitchell
Rep. Ron Dellums
Rep. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke
Rep. Gus Yatron
Rep. Don Clausen
Senator Paul Sarbanes
Mr. Gene Friedman
Mr. Robert Mantel
Assistant Secretary of State Terrence Todman
Mr. Theodore D. Heavner
Mr. Frank Tumminia
Lieutenant Governor of California Mervyn M. Dymally

MM-7-2c



REV. JIM JONES
OF PEOPLES TEMPLE
MET AND DINED WITH
MRS. JIMMY CARTER
to gain support for the
Fresno Bee Four, CBS
Newsman Daniel Shorr,
and Newsmen's First
Amendment Rights.

**SUPPORT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
AND THE RIGHT OF NEWSMEN TO KEEP
THEIR SOURCES CONFIDENTIAL
AS SET FORTH IN CALIFORNIA'S SHIELD LAW**

MM-7-3

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 12, 1977

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your letter. I enjoyed being with you during the campaign — and do hope you can meet Ruth soon.

Your comments about Cuba are helpful. I hope your suggestion can be acted on in the near future.

Sincerely,
Rosalynn Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE



Reverend Jim Jones
Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ
P. O. Box 15374
San Francisco, California 94115

MM-7-4

Mike P: Another PR letter, unfortunately I cannot find the second
page, hopefully you have a copy of ther already in Gtown.
Perhaps again it could be exerpted and sent to the ministers. c1

MM-7-5a



P.O. Box 2488 Lamp Station
Chicago, Illinois 60690

San Francisco Equal Rights Council
2990 22nd Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94110
415-285-0660

May 4, 1978

Mr. President Carter
White House
Washington 20500

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Percy Edmund
San Francisco, Ca

Santiago Araya
Albuquerque, N.M.

Antonio Oregan
San Juan, Tex

Pauline Maynes
Worcester, Mass

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Equal Rights Council to bring to your attention a matter that has been bothering us for a long time, and that is the attacks on the Peoples Temple and in particular on Reverend Jim Jones.

Even though we are not members of the Temple, we can see the amount of good that this organization has done. Peoples Temple and Reverend Jim Jones has done for poor people and minorities in particular what this government should be doing, and that is to fight to guarantee justice, peace and equality for all people. The Temple has not only fought for this but also has provided hope and guidance and actual results for all of us because, as I have said before, although we are not members we have seen and enjoyed the fruits of their work in the different communities that are represented here in San Francisco.

We ask of you to stop the type of Mcarthysm that is going on against Peoples Temple. Their mail is being checked, the social security checks are not being dealt with correctly, and who is the government using as their key witness but Tim Stone, a person with a very questionable reputation.

The Equal Rights Council believes in equal rights for all and will fight tooth and nail to guarantee this and for that matter we will stand by any leader, and/or organization, that is

Supported by the

International Peoples Appeal
163 Madison Detroit, Michigan 48226

MM-7-56

Mike P: use for PR support letter

I do not know about the statement about the first adequate medical care in their region --I think that would alienate any govt. officials, but maybe parts of the letter could be exerpted.

cl

MM-7-64



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaiseacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

Na Fianna Eireann
150 Trumbull St.
San Francisco, Ca. 94112
May 1, 1978

Mr. James Carter
President of The United States
1900 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of The Irish Boy and Girl Scouts and members of the Irish community of San Francisco, I want to bring to light the serious nature of the recent smear campaign on The People's Temple and its pastor, Rev Jim Jones.

The work of People's Temple became important in San Francisco several years ago. The Temple initiated several service projects that were successful and very important to the community. They started a day care center that has developed into a real educational experience, especially important to minority children. They have run meal programs for hungry children and drug education projects. Many young people have been saved from a life of crime and addiction through the good work of People's Temple.

The issue of the harassment of People's Temple has taken an international importance with the establishment of the Temple's Agricultural Mission in Guyana. Through their work at the Project, Temple members are performing a valuable good-will mission in South America, and are supporting this country's policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The people of Guyana and visitors from all over the world have been very impressed by the achievements of the People's Temple Agricultural Mission. They see these Americans from the depths of California's decaying neighborhoods, the poor, the under-educated, the minorities, working together to carve a community out of the jungle.

Furthermore, they have developed many services for other residents of Guyana. They are providing the first adequate medical care in their region. They have engaged in road building, and through their radio have introduced invaluable communication connections in the area. The Project is held in the highest regard by the government of Guyana and is a fine example of co-operation between citizens of our two countries.

MM-7-6b



NA FIANNA ÉIREANN

Gluaiseacht Gasóglach agus Banóglach Náisiunta na hÉireann

The People's Temple has in the past taken a strong stand in support of such people as the leader of The American Indian Movement, Denis Banks, and the educator, Yvonne Golden. They mobilized several thousand people to demonstrate in support of the constitutional rights of three journalists jailed in Fresno for refusal to disclose their news sources.

Undoubtedly because of their progressive stand on these and similar issues they have made enemies. Recently there has been a pattern of harassment and interference with the work of the Temple that could only be instigated by powerful persons. They have come under electronic surveillance by employees of the armed services. Their friends have withstood blackmail and bribery attempts in efforts to discredit the Temple. The United States Customs has seized Temple cargo headed for Guyana. Now the IRS and The FCC are both threatening investigations. The FCC has even re-opened a minor complaint that was settled some time ago.

Throughout this time the media, especially the San Francisco, daily papers, has poured out a constant stream of abuse. In suppose? "exposes" of People's Temple they have printed stories with distorted facts and outrageous allegations.

Since the media has repeatedly refused to print retractions or corrections of these smear stories, or even give equal time to People's Temple to present their side of the story, I'm speaking for the concerned citizens of San Francisco in asking you to organize a complete investigation and put a stop to this co-ordinated attack on a religious organization that is performing such good work in both domestic and international service.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Malone
Secretary

MM-7-6c

February 28, 1978

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to commend to you highly the work of Reverend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple. I first became acquainted with Jim Jones when he and his church came out early on behalf of my defense when I was in prison on charges for which I was later vindicated. This was at great risk to himself and his church, because my cause was not a popular one in church circles at that time. But I found on later personal contact with him, and to this day, that he is an ardent spokesman for justice who will speak out whenever he sees individuals or groups unjustly harassed or persecuted, whatever their race, background, or political persuasion. He is a humanitarian in the broadest sense of the word, who renders assistance often at great personal sacrifice, never concerned about what people think of his actions, but only that he is following the right course. He is a great champion of the poor and oppressed of our country, who has been able to organize and mobilize people to struggle for the racial equality and social justice which is our only insurance of freedom in the days to come.

You cannot realize how fortunate you are to have Rev. Jones spearhead an agricultural project in the Third World. He communicates with great sensitivity to Third World peoples, and his commitment to alleviating human suffering can hardly be matched. I am certain his intentions are of the best, and he will be a potent influence for good in strengthening America's relationship with that area of the hemisphere.

I understand efforts are underway to influence Congressmen to exert pressure on the State Department to intervene in a court matter under local Guyanese jurisdiction. This would be a foolhardy move, both from the standpoint of the best interests of the United States, and would surely antagonize the Guyanese, who are very competent to handle the matter, and the many thousands of Peoples Temple members and supporters here in the United States who are prepared to stand by Rev. Jones.

I urge you to give this matter your utmost consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Angela Y. Davis
Angela Y. Davis

MM-7-7



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D C. 20520

February 24, 1978

The Reverend Jim Jones
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Jones:

On behalf of President Carter, I want to thank you for taking the trouble to let him have your views on U.S. - Guyana relations. The President is very pleased to have the contributions of as many persons as possible in the formulation of our foreign policy.

While it is impossible for President Carter to respond personally to all of the correspondence he receives regarding American foreign policy, every communication is carefully read and noted, and the contents are reported to the Secretary of State and to other Department officials as well.

With our thanks again,

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

MM-7-8

Letter to Carter Will Get You Quickest Response From Govt. Agencies

If you have a problem with the federal government, go straight to the top instead of fooling around with agency bureaucrats — a letter to the President gets special attention and a quick response.

The ENQUIRER learned that any letter addressed to President Jimmy Carter, which the White House determines requires action or response by a federal agency, is given VIP treatment by the bureaucrats.

We wrote eight letters to Presi-

dent Carter, each asking a typical question or posing a common problem that could be answered or solved by a federal agency.

We received replies to six out of eight letters. Most were answered within a month, and one agency called within nine days after the letter was sent.

We then contacted the agencies that

This is good to know, if it's really true.

St. Dept.

MM-7-9

were involved in responding to our letters and found that in all cases the agencies give much higher priority to any mail referred to them by the White House.

"A White House-referred letter does have priority. It will be answered first," said Verne Jervis, an official with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Leo Parent, an official with the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), agreed: "Take your problems right to the top, and you will get prompt action from the agency involved."

Echoed Al Rayford, a Veterans Administration spokesman: "We try to handle as expeditiously as possible mail from the White House — to get it answered as quickly as possible."

Dona Wolf, director of the Executive Secretariat at the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), admitted that letters without White House or other high-level type of priority "play second fiddle" and "may have a problem in terms of getting a response."

One letter we sent read: "Dear President Carter, I have read there are a great many programs to help young people get the money to attend college, but I don't know which of those programs might apply to me and where to get information about them. Can you help me?"

The reply we received contained a lengthy, helpful answer, and enclosed was a booklet explaining various student financial aid programs as well as an application form.

The two letters we sent that didn't get a response should have been referred to the Social Security Administration and to HUD.

Both agencies said they were at a loss to explain what had happened to the letters.

Landon Kite, director of White House correspondence, said the White House receives some 40,000 letters a week. About 20 to 25 percent are forwarded to a federal agency for action, he said.

"The President has asked that his mail be answered within nine business days from the day it gets to the agency," Kite said.

To make sure the agency responds to the letter, Kite said, the White House later calls some of the people who have written to the President and asks them if they received a responsive reply from the agency to which their letter was referred.

"We give a report to the President (on the agency's performance) about once every six months," Kite added. "And that generates some interest, as you can imagine."

— WILLIAM BARNHILL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

Dear Ms. Henderson:

President Carter has asked me to thank you for your encouraging message.

Your thoughtfulness, your goodwill and your prayers are deeply appreciated. He asks that you include not only him, but all the members of the Administration in your daily prayers.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,



Landon Kite
Staff Assistant

Ms. Laura Henderson
Apartment 102
1310 Turk
San Francisco, California 94115

MM-7-10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1978

Dear Ms. Moton:

This is to acknowledge your recent letter to President Carter. We regret that the President cannot reply personally because of the vast volume of mail.

The President has asked the Federal departments and agencies to reply on his behalf in those instances where they have special expertise or special authority under the law.

Accordingly, we are forwarding your correspondence to officials in the Department of Justice, asking that they respond to your concern. You may expect to hear from them in the near future.

Thank you for sharing your thoughts with us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Landon Kite
Staff Assistant

Ms. Pamela G. Moton
Peoples Temple
Post Office Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

MM-7-11

REVISION OF TERI'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER:

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
XXXX

President Jimmy Carter
Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
White House
Washington, D.C. USA

SPECIAL DELIVERY
URGENT!

RE: ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE LIVES OF 1000 PEOPLE IN GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am writing to you to ask your intervention in a conspiracy that has pledged itself to destroy the lives of some 1000+ persons (American citizens) living on a church-sponsored agricultural mission in the interior jungle in Guyana.

Although no-one has ever admitted that such a conspiracy in fact exists, it is not new that highly organized, concerted efforts to persecute minorities of various kinds have been carried out throughout American history without prior consent of awareness of your Office.

The conspiracy I refer to is being orchestrated in the United States.

The ~~sequence~~ of events that I am about to lay before you is a... nightmarish. You may be tempted to believe that I am reacting with paranoia or undue alarm. But when your children wake up at night, screaming, paralyzed with fear of assassins' bullets that have been fired into our jungle community more than once, you cannot long remain silent. We wonder: what element of people could be so insensitive as to want to torment and cruelly harass even little children, to say nothing of the over 300 elderly people, quite a few in their 80's, 90's and two over 100. Yet this has persisted.

Regardless of the number of people we have written about our situation, we ~~have heard~~ only silence in response to our letters. And we cannot help but wonder if this silence come from an apathy of disbelief -- or design. Therefore, as a last resort, I have felt to write to you.

I was there when assassins bullets grazed the back of Jim Jones' head.

I was there, in San Francisco, when our large church headquarters and community center was burned down on three different occasions.

I was there when calls came into the church, cleverly disguised as voices of members of our staff, saying they were committing suicide. And we all searched desperately, worried sick, only to find the persons in question going about their business.

I was there when a former member for eight years, Timothy Stoen (who we have evidence of being an agent provocateur and who is spearheading current efforts against us) suggested to some of our young people that they devise a plan to poison the entire city of Washington, D.C. through the water system.

Though we are committed to social change, Mr. Stoen entirely misjudged and underestimated our commitment to pacifism and our loyalty to the United States.

We have learned much from the painful, tragic deaths of civil

MM-7-12a

ambiguities
rights leaders who were the victims of violence, as well as the Kennedys, that you cannot trust anyone who counsels such a course, even if the cause is just. Ends do not justify means.

The extent of the conspiracy is mind-boggling: everything from psychological warfare, to arson, murder, assassination attempts on Jim Jones, frame-ups, paid-off public relations outfits hired to do nothing more than sabotage us, bribery and blackmail attempts (of even such well-known people as American INdian leader Dennis Banks), impersonation of voices, constant threatening phone calls, various acts bordering on terrorism (firing shots into our properties), planting explosives in our church and on our vehicles, government agencies cutting off our checks for senior members (only corrected when we asked for your direct assistance); the IRS asking for an audit of us (as a religious organization, we see this as nothing more than a clear breach of First Amendment rights).

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in a concentrated effort to destroy Peoples Temple. WE FAIL TO UNDERSTAND WHY THIS IS BEING DONE. The intention is obvious: complete and total destruction of one of the most progressive humanitarian church organizations in the United States, dedicated to justice, equality, and civil rights, relief of all forms of oppression; a creed and practice we pursue in accordance with Scriptural injunction.

Rev. Jim Jones has been very impressed with your stands in foreign affairs, especially, and he realizes that the positions you have taken could well mean an attempt on your own life at some point...and he appreciates your commitment to risk your life for your beliefs in this violent age.

I am writing because I am hopeful that you can do something to stop the conspiracy against us before it is too late, and something happens down here that would turn us into another My Lai, here in South America.

We are not so 'polly-annish' as to think that we are not an easy target --- miles from nowhere in the middle of the jungle --- for any number of 'dirty tricks.' We are pacifists, with a firm belief in practical humanitarianism (which is why we have come here to serve and spread good will), in the Acts of the Apostles, and a commitment to the many ghetto youths who have come to build with us here because they wanted an alternative to lives of crime, drugs, and violence. Here they have found a purpose, a future: helping a struggling third world country, able to see the tangible results of their work. If we were all to die tomorrow, it would have been worth it, and there would be no regrets. We don't believe in any one ideology as a 'panacea,' so we are not ideologues. Rev. Jim Jones has been called many things, as you well know and understand, but the truth is that his whole life has been directed towards helping people, promoting good will among men and nations. And in trying to help in what small way he and his church can to produce food in the tropics which may, in time, lead towards a partial answer to the global challenge of feeding ~~the~~ people.

It is a hard, tedious job for Jim Jones: to try to organize 1000 inner-city people in the middle of a jungle, to be self-sufficient. But it is being done. He watches out for the slightest

MM-7-126

(to Jimmy Carter, from TB)

problem, taking as his responsibility any mistakes that may be made in the process of daily work and planning, It is a horrendous burden to know that you are faced with the safety and well-being of a thousand people, many of them children and senior citizens, knowing full well that there is a vicious attack coming from the outside -- as if survival alone isn't a difficult enough task in the middle of a jungle! He has to guard against arson, massive poisoning and contamination of our livestock (what about our children?), repeated kidnap threats an his children and others, It makes life almost like a waking nightmare, living in a constant state of apprehension.

My uncle, James Agee, wrote the following passage in his book Let Us Now Praise Famous Men, and every time I read it, I think of Jim Jones, and the burden he is carrying, fighting for survival of all these people:

"...and small wonder in what dry agony of despair a mother may fasten her talons and her vampire mouth upon the soul of her struggling son and drain him empty, light as a locust shell: and wonder only that an age that has borne its children and must lose them, and has lost them, and lost life, can bear further living, but so it is."

With each day the attacks upon Peoples Temple widen. We have written a book on the conspiracy, portraying in some 100 pages of documented evidence of the heinous attacks and lies on Peoples Temple. We will send you a copy of it also, even though the book needs to be updated almost daily. It is in enough hands in the United States now, so that, no matter what happens, there will be someone left to pass the story on.

Mr. President: as the daughter of a US Naval Officer and also as a professional journalist I have heard and seen enough to know that the President is not always aware of the atrocities that have gone on in various parts of the world. Having lived several years in Japan during some critical stages in Southeast Asia, I know for a fact that there is a vast difference between official American rhetoric, and the reality of various situations. I firmly believe that somewhere communications concerning some sorts of activities are shielded from your office, and if they are not successful, the attempt is made, in any case.

As I said earlier, I am writing to you as a last resort, in hope that you can stop this before it is too late. We will, of course, hold out as long as we can, and carry on our humanitarian work, trying to build good will between the United States and Guyana and the Caribbean. We have already had much success and official recognition for our work in this area. But it is heart-breaking to us to see this kind of maliciousness done to a man who has dedicated his life to helping people, to see him continually harassed. This very week, a new attack has come in the form of an IRS audit: three weeks ago it came from HEW.

WHEN WILL THIS STOP///so that we can be left in peace, to work to build good relations.

If you heard Rev. Jones on the amateur radio nightly you would
~~know~~

MM-7-12c

know what I am talking about. After working all day in the fields he comes in and begins making contact with ham radio operators all over the world, telling them of the good relations that you are building among nations, praising your foreign policy. Have someone listen in, and you will see it to be a fact. Even some he has talked with who were cynical at first have been actually won over by his talking and the sincerity and conviction he has spoken with.

If there is any way that you can get to the bottom of these attacks, we implore your help. Perhaps someone on your staff could be officially assigned to keep in touch with us, a person whom we could make reliable, direct contact with, who could help us to alert responsible officials who can put a stop to activities that attempt to use various levels of bureaucracy, as well as other means, to wear us down, to harass us unmercifully. Perhaps such an arrangement can be worked out through Mrs. Carter's staff. She has met Rev. Jones and is aware personally of his work.

The lives of a thousand people may well depend upon it.

And they, Mr. President, are depending on you

MM-7-12d

February 17, 1978

President Carter
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter;

I am Dennis Banks, leader of the American Indian Movement. I am writing out of concern for my good friend, Jim Jones, who has been a loyal and tireless friend to the Indian people, and to all oppressed minorities in the United States. I understand his work in Guyana, as well as his small son, John, are being threatened by some very ugly methods. As a champion of justice through thick and thin, there is no one who could deserve such treatment less than Jim Jones.

I first met Rev. Jones when my wife, Ka-Mook was imprisoned in Kansas, on false charges that were later dropped. At that time, we were penniless and her bail was \$20,000. She had had our baby in jail, with the baby immediately removed from her and she was never given the proper medical attention that she needed. Jim Jones learned of our plight, and I was invited to come to the Peoples Temple church along with several of my associates from AIM. The same night I came, Jim Jones raised the money for Ka-Mook's bail from members of his congregation. I couldn't believe that these people, many or most of whom were from poor backgrounds themselves, were making this kind of sacrifice for me. But I learned later that Jim Jones himself has made this kind of sacrifice again and again over the years, and it was just his way, and the way of his people, to extend their help to the farthest limit when an injustice was involved.

Later I witnessed Jim Jones made the object of the same kind of false accusations, and I was approached myself by a man, David Conn, who said he was working with Treasury Department agents, and said he could give me help avoiding extradition (to a certain death in South Dakota jails) if I would only join the people who were lying on Jim Jones. He also implied that things would go badly for me if I did not agree, and it was clear to me that he was trying blackmail. I refused to go along with this scheme, and later exposed the man publicly for what he had done. This same man told me that one of the people he was working with was Grace Stoen, the mother of Jim Jones' child.

I did not know the background of John's situation at the time, but trusted in the integrity of a man I had seen do so much for me and so many others with no thought of reward or praise. Now that I know the true background of the situation, and how Grace Stoen rejected and abandoned her own son, I can well understand how she was working with these agents to try and destroy Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple plus anyone else who got in her way, because I have fifteen children, Mr. President, and this woman didn't care whether I lived or died, whether my children had a father or not, or whether my people were left without a leader. As you may know, it is also common for Indian children to be

MM-7-13a

forced from their natural homes and put in foster homes when one parent is gone, so my devoted wife has the burden of not only my own future, but the future of all the Banks children as well.

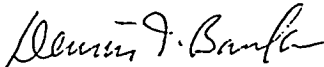
One more thing I want to add is that the Peoples Temple are very wonderful people. They work together, and build programs to help children, youth, and senior citizens. They extend friendship and assistance to whomever needs help, and never ask anything in return. Now they are working in Guyana, and saving the lives of Amerindian babies who would have died of malnutrition and gastroenteritis. It takes a very sick and cold-hearted person to turn against people like that.

I am sure that Jim Jones and his people are the best thing that could happen to Guyana. And Jim Jones being the kind of person he is, I'm sure he will also be making many Guyanese friends for the United States. It would be a terrible tragedy if anything happened that would hurt his son, John who has a wonderful future there. For him to go back to Grace Stoen, who doesn't even want him except to use him to hurt others, would be like having no future at all. It can't even be considered.

I stand behind Jim Jones keeping his son, and the unethical and vicious actions of Grace and Timothy Stoen being stopped. I urge you to do the same, President Carter. Anyone who carries moral authority as you do, cannot fail to see where justice lies.

I also urge you to further a policy towards Guyana that is humane and generous, because we all need to work together more closely in this hemisphere and help developing nations build a good life for their people. The Guyanese are people who were under colonial rule until a few years ago, and they need and deserve whatever aid America can give to them.

Sincerely,



Dennis J. Banks

MM-7-136

EXCERPT OF LETTER FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"Your Church and community endeavors are fine examples of what can be done when dedicated and committed citizens join together to help each other, their community and their country."

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant to the
President of the United States

EXCERPTS OF LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES SENATORS

"I deeply appreciate the encouragement I have received from you and other members of the People's Christian Church. Your concern with good health care is a tribute to your congregation and to your Pastor, Reverend James Jones."

Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman
Senate Health Subcommittee

"I certainly wish to commend you and the members of your church for your outstanding humanitarian activities."

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Senate Committee on Judiciary

"The work of Reverend Jones and his congregation is testimony to the positive and truly Christian approach to dealing with the myriad problems confronting our society today."

Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate

"You are truly practicing Christians in the finest sense. Keep up the good work."

Senator Mike Gravel
Congress of the United States

MM-7-14

8. STATE DEPT.

8
STATE DEPT

Mrs. Lenora Perkin
Georgetown
January 24, 1978

Ambassador John Burke
Embassy of the United States of America
31 Main Street
Comingsburg, Georgetown

Dear Ambassador Burke;

I am writing to you because I want to express my hope you won't be partisan in the Stoen case. Your statement about the paper signed by Tim Stoen that it didn't prove Jim Jones was the real father gave us some concern. You will see by the enclosed paper that John Stoen's birthdate is mentioned on the form so Tim Stoen certainly knew who the real father is. Doesn't the word of 1000 people mean anything to you on this matter. If you are fair, their word will count for something.

Also, in terms of blood tests, we challenge Tim Stoen to take a blood test as that would prove who the real father is. Tim Stoen could not possibly pass all the tests for paternity and one look at John Stoen's pictures would show who the father is. It pains us that you would not see the obviousness of it, in terms of physical resemblance.

We deeply want to work with you. We have been victims of a conspiracy that even government officials have clearly confirmed is being brought against us. Because of this, there is a great need of trust right now to overcome alienation that is in our community.

We are hoping that you take into consideration the things that I have mentioned in this letter as John Stoen's welfare is at stake. Grace and Tim Stoen abandoned John. Tim left John in Jonestown to go to the United States; Grace left John when she had an affair and didn't bother to even visit him. Now their interest in John could only be because they are being paid or pressured to use John as a tool to harass the group. This child will not be used as a pawn; we will not allow that. We have witnesses that they are using the child as a means of harassment trying to provoke us to action even if it means our death and the child's death. Some who the Stoens thought were their friends told us this. It is a tragedy that they are harassing a group that has succeeded in being a working democratic and cooperative interracial community. The Stoens very well may be paid to do this because they have no visible means of support yet stayed in the best of hotels and could afford to jet over here to Guyana.

Tim Stoen in the past made headlines out of a visit he took to East Berlin. He was arrested and thrown out and then told in the United States his

MM-8-1a

Send all party list in. for Maria or Carolyn only
Order larger Quantity of Broiler Starter

Answer Coffee -

Considering Pigs - ~~Commence~~ all the info right
away from these ^{men} Percy Conroy - ~~Put~~ Mr. Husband
- Lives in McKenzie. Find out what they
put in the feed & what are the proportions.

~~with price out~~

Price of cheese we need 25 cases find out
price.

at Harry's co-ordinates



MM-8-16

criticism of East Berlin. He didn't have to be ashamed of this. to us that he did it and always gave the image of being a radical. We do not feel that it is in the interest of either Guyana or the United States for him to cause this kind of strain between two countries that are trying to have good relations. We obviously have a lot to lose if there is conflict between the countries because we are building an extensive community and members are visiting from the United States and some are relocating here, but he has ambitions to get ahead and will exploit others to do so. We would like to be free to develop our program without this constant harassment from people who have no interest in their children until coincidentally they all get together and get funds to persevere in bothering even adult and married young men like the Olivers and then leave a paper to be signed so they can get an inheritance that was left to the young men.

All we ask is that the American Embassy and Consul remain neutral so that 1000 Americans are as equally considered as two Americans who have no permanent interest in Guyana and who only create difficulties for all involved. John Stoen entered Guyana legally and with full permission. August of 1977 Tim Stoen praised Jim Jones in an article in a US paper as being a great leader and then all of a sudden a month later he made 180° turn. He must have been paid off to do such a thing, as Tim has asserted that Grace is a poor mother and he did not want John with her.

Tim Stoen states in the enclosed paper that he tried but was unable to father a child. He would not be a fit father for John. In Grace's own handwriting is a note in which she requests counselling for Tim because of his compulsive pattern of transvestitism. She was worried how it would affect John. We were contacted by four different people in Guyana (Guyanese friends) who told us that Tim Stoen was spending his time in Georgetown this time with a black prostitute and this disturbed our Guyanese friends because they felt he was exploiting her. His pretense of reconciling with Grace is thus obvious.

John went through a very cruel rejection from Grace in the first place. She threw him in Jim Jones' arms and said to him, before witnesses both inside and outside the church, "I don't want him. Take him, he's yours." Since the lies came out in the newspapers it seems that some people are hesitant to accept the truth when we have all the evidence in the world on our side. We would rather die than destroy this child. Anyone would rather die than see a child like John and a child like Dina Griffith destroyed. For the sake of good relations between the United States and Guyana, you should talk to the child for yourself. He would tell you the torturous things that she did; how she had sexual intercourse with that man, Smitty, in John's presence and she locked him in the garage. He always tells these stories over and over again because he endured such horrible traumas. Jim Jones refused to marry her which he frankly said, for the sake of everyone, he wishes he had as it would have been much less pain for everyone except himself. She was purposely cruel to John every chance she had.

Many of our friends both here and there say it does no good to talk to you, because you have made up your mind and do not want to be confused with the facts--claiming that Bishop Jones is a devotee of President Carter. However, if you will let us work with you, Bishop Jones wants to work in any way possible with this new era of detente and good will. If we had any utopianism in us, this harassment has sure made realists out of us. Our only wish is to be of some help to Guyana and be good representatives of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Lenora Perkins

MM-8-1c

JEAN BROWN;

THE REST OF THIS FORM MUST
BE FILLED OUT BY EMPLOYER
AND MAILED DIRECTLY TO
THE CONSULATE. They
wouldn't accept the Valley
Entreprises letter because
it didn't give weekly wage.

MM-8-2a

OF-

ENCLOSURE 2

Return completed form to:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT TO ALIEN

AMERICAN EMBASSY
GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

INSTRUCTIONS: Please fill out this form by typewriter or in legible block letters in ink. Please answer all questions. If there is insufficient room on the form, answer on a separate sheet of paper, using the same numbers as on the form. Sign the form before a notary public and return it directly to the consular officer named above.

1. NAME OF ALIEN
 Family name (in capital letters) First name Middle Name Maiden name
 BLAKEY, GEORGE Philip

2. PRESENT ADDRESS OF ALIEN
 Number and Street City or town State or Province ZIP Code Country
 JONESTOWN, PORT KAITUMA, NORTH WEST REGION, GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA

3. NAME OF EMPLOYER (Full name of organization) 4. TELEPHONE (Area code & number)
 VALLEY ENTERPRISES

5. ADDRESS
 Number and Street City Country State ZIP Code
 8461 EAST ROAD, REDWOOD VALLEY, CALIF. 95470 U.S.A.

6. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS OR ACTIVITY 7. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (if under ten)

8. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OFFERED TO THE ALIEN

9. TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK ALIEN TO BE EMPLOYED 10. TOTAL WEEKS PER YEAR 11. RATE OF PAY \$ per _____

12. The alien named in No.1 above has been fully informed of the details of employment by letter or contract.
 YES ___ NO ___

I swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this offer of employment signed by me, and the statements herein are true and correct.

Signature of Employer/Agent

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this day of 19

My commission expires-----

NOTE: The above information is requested in connection with Section 212(a) (15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The information will be used by U. S. consular officers in determining whether an offer of employment to an intended immigrant is sufficient to guarantee that the alien will not become a public charge. If acceptable, the information will be enclosed with the alien's immigrant visa, and may be subject to further inspection by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when the alien is admitted for lawful residence. There is no penalty for failure to file this form, but failure to file may prevent the alien from receiving an immigrant visa to the United States. WARNING: To knowingly furnish any false information in the preparation of this form is a felony punishable by \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment, or both. (18 USC 1001)

MM-8-26



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D C. 20520

Mr. Richard D. Tropp
P.O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 20 concerning the custody of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Stoen.

I asked that the problem you described in your letter be investigated and that a report be made to me. I have been advised that the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown expressed its interest in this case to Guyanese authorities and that this action was taken solely to make known our desire that the custody dispute be adjudicated fairly and impartially. The Embassy has not taken sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans and the Embassy has not exerted any pressure on the Guyanese Government to rule on this question in favor of one side or another.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not in any way directed to the matter of the case which is presently before the courts.

I trust this information will help you to better understand the role that the U.S. Embassy has played in this case. If you have any further

MM-8-3a

questions please feel free to call Ms. Elizabeth Powers in SCA/SCS, on 632-9461.

Sincerely,

Terence A. Todman
Assistant Secretary
for Inter-American Affairs

MM-8-36

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 20 concerning the custody of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Stoen.

I asked that the issue you described in your letter be investigated and that a report be made to me. I have been advised that the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, at the request of Timothy Stoen's parents, expressed its interest in this case to Guyanese authorities solely to explain our hope that the custody dispute be adjudicated fairly and impartially. The Embassy has not taken sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans, and the Embassy has exerted no pressure on the Guyanese Government to rule on this question in favor of one side or another.

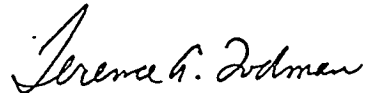
The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad can expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not in any way directed to the substance of the case which is presently before the courts.

Mr. Richard D. Tropp,
P. O. Box 15157,
San Francisco, California 94115.

MM-8-4a

I trust this information will help you to understand more fully the role that the U.S. Embassy has played in this case. If you have any further questions, please feel free to call Ms. Elizabeth Powers in the State Department's Office of Special Consular Services on 632-9461.

Sincerely,



Terence A. Todman
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

MM-8-46



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 25, 1977

Reverend Jim Jones
1859 Geary Blvd.
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Reverend Jones:

Your message to the President has been referred to the Bureau of Personnel in the Department of State for reply. You will be hearing from them in the near future. Should you have further questions, you may wish to be in touch with them directly. They may be reached at (202) 632-9404 in Room 7333, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

We very much appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

MM-8-56

IN RESPONSE TO A LETTER THAT YOU
ASKED TO BE WRITTEN FROM YOU TO THE
PRESIDENT ALMOST THREE MONTHS AGO--
I DON'T REMEMBER MUCH OF THE CONTENT
OTHER THAN IT HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH
THE TUPPER CASE. MM-8-SA



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

FEB 14 1978

February 10, 1978

Dear Mr. Burton:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 19 on behalf of Ms. June B. Crym concerning the custody of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Stoen.

All the parties to the case, currently in the courts in Guyana, are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization which also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side or the other.

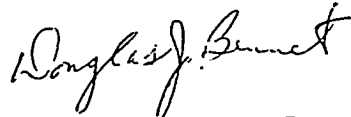
We have noted Ms. Crym's comments about the activities of Mr. Stoen while he was visiting Guyana recently. The Department is unaware of any illegal activities being undertaken by Mr. Stoen during his visit to Guyana.

The Honorable
Phillip Burton,
House of Representatives.

MM-8-6a

I trust this information will assist you in replying to your constituent's letter. If you have any further questions you may direct them to Frank Tumminia, Officer-in-Charge of Guyana, ARA/CAR, Room 3242 or phone (202) 632-3449.

Sincerely,



Douglas J. Bennet, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned.

MM-8-66



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 20, 1978

Ms. Vivian Anderson
1435 Alvarado Terrace
Los Angeles, California 90006

Dear Ms. Anderson:

On behalf of Secretary Vance, I want to thank you for your communication concerning the custody case of John Victor Stoen, which is currently in the courts in Guyana.

All the parties to this case are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization that also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side or the other.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services that any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Guyana and, indeed, have not been interpreted as such.

MM-8-7a

While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese Government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Sincerely,



William D. Blair, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

MM-8-76

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1978

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 20 concerning the custody of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Stoen.

I asked that the issue you described in your letter be investigated and that a report be made to me. I have been advised that the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, at the request of Timothy Stoen's parents, expressed its interest in this case to Guyanese authorities solely to explain our hope that the custody dispute be adjudicated fairly and impartially. The Embassy has not taken sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans, and the Embassy has exerted no pressure on the Guyanese Government to rule on this question in favor of one side or another.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal protective services which any American citizen abroad can expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not in any way directed to the substance of the case which is presently before the courts.

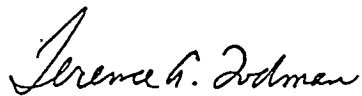
Mr. Richard D. Tropp,
P. O. Box 15157,
San Francisco, California 94115.

MM-8-8~

-2-

I trust this information will help you to understand more fully the role that the U.S. Embassy has played in this case. If you have any further questions, please feel free to call Ms. Elizabeth Powers in the State Department's Office of Special Consular Services on 632-9461.

Sincerely,



Terence A. Todman
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

MM-8-86

(2)

SUMMARIZING NOTES

Incidentally, ^{they} I forgot to mention that Paula spoke to her boyfriend ~~on~~ the international telephone wires ^{through} Embassy telephone. He called her just after arriving at work, which was around 5 p.m. Washington time. When she asked why he was so late for work, he replied that he was entertaining a friend of his, Dennis Weathers, visiting from Guyana. She said their conversation centered around his comments about his abilities as a diplomat and he conveyed to her the results of the ~~visit~~ ^{which} visit of Philip Habib, Undersecretary of State, were more verbal than tangible, but ~~getting~~ ^{getting} some tangible. We had no means of verifying the telephone call, but I thought we should inform you. He told her he was getting a transceiver to talk to her on the radio. Paula, who is a licensed amateur radio operator, informed him that it was illegal to talk over the amateur radio stations unless you are ^a licensed operator. He said, "We can find a special frequency and talk." Having mentioned to Paula his right to diplomatic immunity before when he was talking about using a concealed gun in the Washington ghetto if he had to. She thinks perhaps he is using ^{his diplomatic immunity too frequently} ~~this~~ as "a place in the hole." However, she will set up a time and take his calls and inform you of their content if you wish her to.

MM-8-9a

23-7-77

Dear Dr. Reid,

I first wanted to convey my thanks for getting back to me this afternoon on the phone. I was sorry to have to disturb you.

I wanted to inform you of the nature of the enquiry this afternoon from radio Demerara. Radio Demerara was very friendly to our secretary ~~from~~ but said they had some questions conveyed by ^{one publication (which is very respectable)} the reactionary press in the states. The types of questions asked were: "Is our project guarded?" and "What sort of things do we do on the agricultural project?" ^{and which is of course}

I suppose Mr. Harry Harwood, editor of the newsroom will comply with their requests. However, it would be ^{a good} suggestion that all media that indicate their support of the government should not cooperate with those types of questions, because they can always be CIA or other intelligence gathering agencies. There is a great deal of news coming out now that the Copley Press, a large ^{USA} media magnate, has worked consistently with the CIA. We would not presume to direct Mr. Harwood in his efforts, but I ~~presume~~ ^{hope} ~~assume~~ ~~that~~ they know the hazards of relaying immediately any kinds of questions that such U.S. based media would entertain.

MM-8-96

If you have any suggestions as to how we can reduce the costs of long distance telephone calls to the United States, they would be greatly appreciated. In these times close coordination with our state-side work is essential. We try in every way to conserve on expenditures by using our radio, but at times the bands simply are not clear enough to talk, or the information is such that it cannot be conveyed by radio.

One of our young women here is an American trained pilot. She desires very much to complete her flight training here. We are ~~quite~~ ^{not} ~~ignorant~~ ^{informed} as to the requirements and possibilities of doing this here and would be grateful for anyone you could refer us to in this regard.

Thank you again for your time and your ~~our~~ extreme helpfulness on so many matters. We only hope we can return the cooperation in some small way.

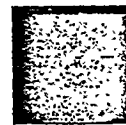
MM-8-9C

It was a State Department official in South America that told another radio reporter.....we are going to keep them in confidence from now on. A state ~~in~~ department reporter serving in South America and his signal was just about the same as ours, which meant it must be your Georgetown office. This is making for very bad alienation. We are writing of our alienation to the government so they know where we are at. We were living along here quite peacefully until all of a sudden this new stuff started. We never had any difficulty with McCoy for weeks and weeks. He knew how to talk to us. He knew our lingo and he understood us. Even though he is a conservative and this man seems to be more liberal. As a human being, McCoy seemed to handle us with ~~xxxx~~ understanding. We want the assurance of the State ~~XXXX~~ Department, of what they gave us in the first place, that no one had to come out and check on anyone for one year. A once yearly check. And that is what we want them to stand by.

We ask you kind assistance because we are getting tired of this and ^{members} we are going to start suing. These people are telling all these things. ^{There are} ~~we~~ have affidavits of things that have been told by the U.S. Embassy

871 [--Tell Sharon to go back to the people who said that the embassy people said things and tape them]

MM-8-10a



I AM A LITTLE WORRIED BECAUSE SOME OF THEM ARE ALREADY
ENDORSED AND BECAUSE WE WILL HAVE NO WAY TO PROVE WE SENT THEM
BACK IF THEY ARE RIPPED OFF IN THE MAILS.

LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU,

I REMAIN,

JAMES
4/11/78



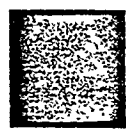
questioned. He is a married man and his wife is here with him. Farris ⁽²⁾
is his name. It seems like harassment when they take people off in
a corner and offer them a plane ticket. To ^{the group} that is harassment.
Each time, they have told us but it is still harassment.

The people don't want to bring the state dept, into any ~~suit~~ suit. *However, there is*
~~is~~ a major ~~suit~~ ~~suit~~ against members of the conspiracy., because
some of them stepped forward. There are agencies of government involved

The people do not want to have sue you too.

--also, we have been informed here, with reliability, that a high gov-
ernment official with the ~~state department~~ ~~wanted~~ ~~us~~ ~~kicked~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~ ~~Guyana~~
state department, that the ~~us~~ U.S. government wanted us kicked out of
Guyana. We have known this for weeks, and we continue to go on about
our ~~business~~ business living from one day to the next. How do you think
it feels ~~like~~ living from one day to the next. Where there is ~~some~~
smoke, there is some fire. You can count on ~~it~~ it.

MM-8-106



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF VISA APPLICANTS

1. You are advised that you must have a medical examination as part of your application for a visa to enter the United States.

2. You may select an examining physician from the following panel:

Dr. S. Bettencourt-Gomes
Mercy Hospital
Kingston, Georgetown

Dr. R.S. Hanoman-Singh
9 Lamaha Street
Georgetown

Dr. Frank Williams
265 Thomas Street
Georgetown

~~Dr. F.A. Ramlall
4 Main Street
New Amsterdam, Berbice~~

Dr. Enid Denbow
294 Church and Oronoque
Streets, Georgetown

~~Dr. Hughley H. Hanoman
216 Lamaha Streets, between
Camp and Waterloo Streets
Georgetown~~

Davis Memorial Hospital
12 D'Urban Street
Lodge Village

3. You must present this notice and the enclosed copy or copies of Form FS-398 "Medical Examination of visa Applicants", and your passport to the examining physician, radiologist and laboratory technician for identification purposes. Prospective nonimmigrants are issued one medical examination unless given a Form FS-398 (or Forms FS-398) by a member of the staff of the Embassy and requested to undergo such medical examination.

4. In addition to the regular physical examination, the following will be observed.

All persons 15 years of age and over will be given a chest X-ray examination.

All persons of age 15 years and over will be given a serologic test for syphilis.

MM-8-11a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF VISA APPLICANTS		PLACE	
		DATE OF EXAMINATION	
At the request of the American Consul at	CITY	COUNTRY	
I certify that on the above date I examined	NAME	AGE	SEX
	WHO BEARS PASSPORT NO.	ISSUED BY	ON
I examined specifically for evidence of any of the following conditions: CLASS A: DANGEROUS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES: Chancroid Gonorrhea Granuloma inguinale Leprosy, infectious Lymphogranuloma venereum Syphilis, infectious stage Tuberculosis, active MENTAL CONDITIONS: Mental retardation (mental deficiency) Insanity Previous occurrence of one or more attacks of insanity Psychopathic personality Sexual deviation Mental defect Narcotic drug addiction Chronic alcoholism (See proviso, sec. 34.7, USPHS Regs.) CLASS B: Physical Defect, Disease, or Disability Serious in Degree or Permanent in Nature Amounting to a Substantial Departure from Normal Physical Well-Being. CLASS C: Minor Conditions.			
(CHECK NUMBER (1) BELOW OR COMPLETE NUMBER (2)) My examination, including the X-ray and other reports below, revealed: <input type="checkbox"/> (1) No defect, disease, or disability. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Defect, disease, or disability, or previous occurrence of one or more attacks of insanity, as follows (give class - A, B, or C - diagnosis, and pertinent details*):			
Chest X-ray report _____			
_____ from Dr. _____			
Blood serological report _____ from Dr. _____			
Other special report(s) (when needed) _____			
MM-8-116 from Dr. _____			
SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL TECHNICAL ADVISOR		TITLE	DATE OF FINAL REPORT



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

November 3, 1976

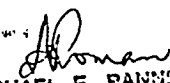
Mr. Philip Blakey
C/O Mrs. Paula Adams
121 3rd Street
Alberttown

Sir/Madam:

It is requested that you call at this Embassy at your convenience. You may call any weekday Monday through Friday from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

~~Please have in your possession when you appear the following:~~

Very truly yours,


MICHAEL E. RANNER
VICE CONSUL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MM-8-12

Miss Khan
at Plova Cinema

Apply for permit in name of owner

habits in health certificate

How long?
Age?
Food?
Alcohol?
\$11.00 for 3 months

① Check about animals being quarantined at J. H. S.

① Silbs @ Humphreys
② 5 hp motor for the pumps

② C.A.O. Mr. Cheaney
get a letter for duty-free on linen generator model HRW-6
letter to G.N.C.

③ 100 cartons canned milk (EI man as first go in idon)

④ F.W. Milling Co. for peanut butter 10 good ones (no cracks) 25 lbs tubs
cider vinegar 10 cartons



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

June 17, 1976

Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Clausen:

I write in response to your letter of June 8, 1976 concerning the application for a returning resident's visa for Mr. Phillip Blakely. Your assistance was requested by your constituent Mrs. Jean F. Brown.

Mr. Blakely will need to present only police clearances for the period of his permanent residence in the United States and his subsequent residence abroad. In addition he should supply a statement of his employment in the United States or evidence that adequate financial resources will be available for his support. Once we have these documents we will be able to process Mr. Blakely's returning resident's visa application to a conclusion.

If I can be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Wade H.B. Matthews
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

MM - 8 - 13

U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

This letter is to advise you that recently I have made application for citizenship in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. I wish to inform you that it is not my intention, by making this application, to renounce my U. S. citizenship. On the contrary, it is my intention to retain my U. S. citizenship, and to return to the United States at some future time. I am merely taking advantage of certain provisions of the laws of Guyana which would permit dual citizenship because I believe that it is in my best personal interest to do so.

Very truly yours,

Tommy Johnson

cc: Mr. Richard McCoy
U. S. Consul
Georgetown, Guyana,
South America

MM-8-14



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington D.C. 20520

FEB 13 1976

February 11, 1976

Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Thank you for your letter of January 22
requesting information for Jean F. Brown about
the visa case of Phillip Blakey.

In view of your interest and so that you will
have a report as quickly as possible, we
have asked the American consul at Georgetown
to look into the case and to reply directly
to you.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

MM-8-15

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION

MM-8-16 11/2/78

Sherou,

Here is the text of
Congressman Ryan's message
to Bishop Jones as
sent us by the Congressman.
I'll let you know
if we get any further
details when next I
talk to Dick McCoy
in Washington.
Dick Duff



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Georgetown, Guyana

June 12, 1978

Mr. James R. Randolph
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Randolph:

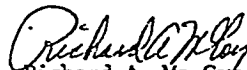
The Embassy has received a substantial number of inquiries, similar to your letter of May 27, 1978, concerning the People's Temple community in Northwest Guyana. The volume of this correspondence is such that we cannot, unfortunately, reply individually to all inquiries without detracting from the level of Consular Services which we provide to American citizens resident in and visiting Guyana, and to the citizens of Guyana.

The Consular Section of the Embassy provides a full range of services as provided for by United States statutes and regulations to all Americans in Guyana and citizens of the host country. These services are precisely the same as those provided by United States Embassies and Consulates throughout the world, and include issuance of passports, visas, notarial services, registration of births, marriages, and deaths of Americans residing abroad, handling of welfare/whereabouts inquiries and appropriate assistance as provided by regulation to destitute Americans or Americans in other kinds of difficulties, etc. Such services are of course available to all American citizens without distinction.

We hope that this information will clarify for you the role of the United States Embassy and its Consular Section.

Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,


Richard A. McCoy
American Consul

MM-8-17



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

HRH
F. T. ...

PA - Correspondence Unit

Feb. 28, 1978

CA/SCS - Welfare/Whereabouts Unit

The People's Temple

Attached are three information sheets for use in dealing with correspondence on the People's Temple. Information sheets numbers one and three were cleared by CA, Deputy Assistant Secretary Hennemeyer and Assistant Secretary Watson while information sheet number two was cleared by ARA Special Assistant and Human Rights Officer George Lister.

We trust that these sheets will be useful to you in answering the many queries which have been received on these questions. We do not expect any real change in the case for at least three months so the sheets should be valid for that time.

MM-8-18

CA:EAPowers:gjl:wp

PS Form 3811, Apr. 1977

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

● SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one).
 Show to whom and date delivered.....\$
 Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....\$
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY
 Show to whom and date delivered.....\$
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
 Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.\$
 (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: *Grus R. Vance*
Sec. of State
Office of Secretary
1200 State Building
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. | CERTIFIED NO. | INSURED NO.
 | 116505 | |

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE Address Addressee or Agent
PA/PC/CHD

4. DATE OF DELIVERY
2/14/78

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE OF: CLERICAL ERROR

Received Dec. 19th, 1977
 Delivered 2/14/78

MM-8-19



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 24, 1978

The Reverend Jim Jones
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Jones:

On behalf of President Carter, I want to thank you for taking the trouble to let him have your views on U.S. - Guyana relations. The President is very pleased to have the contributions of as many persons as possible in the formulation of our foreign policy.

While it is impossible for President Carter to respond personally to all of the correspondence he receives regarding American foreign policy, every communication is carefully read and noted, and the contents are reported to the Secretary of State and to other Department officials as well.

With our thanks again,

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

MM-8-20



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 16, 1978

Ms. Laurie Efrein
Corresponding Secretary
Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Efrein:

On behalf of Secretary Vance, I want to acknowledge receipt of your petition concerning the custody case involving Mr. Jim Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Timothy O. Stoen. We appreciate hearing the views of concerned Americans. Submissions such as yours are carefully reviewed by responsible Department of State officers.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

*This is the earlier petition
— not the recent one.*

MM-8-21

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
CLAIBORNE PELL, R I.
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. DAK.
DICK CLARK, IOWA
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
RICHARD (DICK) STONE, FLA.
PAUL T. SARBANES, MD.
MURIEL HUMPHREY, MINN.

CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.
CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, MICH.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.

NORVILL JONES, CHIEF OF STAFF
ABNER E. KENDRICK, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 28, 1978

Dear Friend:

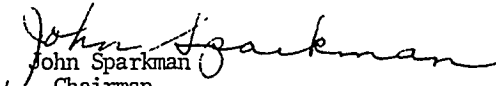
Thank you for your letter concerning assistance to Guyana. Guyana is experiencing serious economic difficulty due to circumstances beyond its control. The bad weather in that country in 1976 and 1977 contributed to the falling prices of sugar which is one of the two main exports of Guyana; bauxite is the other.

In view of the seriousness of the situation and President Carter's intentions to improve relations with the Caribbean countries, the possibility of aid is being considered. The Administration has requested \$10.1 million in economic assistance to Guyana. The Congress will continue to assess the needs of Guyana within the overall needs of the Caribbean region.

I regret having to resort to a form letter, but the mail on this subject has been so voluminous that I find it impossible to provide an individual response.

Thank you for your interest in this matter. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,


John Sparkman
Chairman

MM-8-22

Telegram from Maria Kataris
to: Dick McCoy, American Embassy

My father recently contacted me about meeting me here in Georgetown. I am
24 ~~years~~ old and have been living on an agricultural project near Point Kaituna
for a few months. I told my father I do not wish to see him as my past history
with him has been very traumatic. I am very happy and am about to get married
to a young doctor. My father has threatened to cause trouble if I don't see
him. I want you to know that I am here entirely on my own free will and am very
happy. Meeting my dad always causes me ^{to have to relive} very painful past experiences which I do not
wish to do. A handwritten letter from me will be coming to you tomorrow.

130
7.8²

8 28
48 78
10 50
31.24

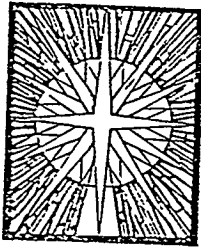
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1080
988

1.2



MM-8-23



PEOPLES
TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

St. Dept.

May 11, 1978

"For I was an hungered
and ye gave me meat:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me in:
Naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me:
I was in prison,
and ye came unto me.

"Then shall the righteous
Answer him, saying,

When saw we thee an hungered
And fed thee?
Or thirsty,

And gave thee drink?
When saw we thee a stranger
And took thee in?

Or naked, and clothed thee?
Or when saw we thee sick?
Or in prison,
And came unto thee?

"Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these...
...ye have done it unto me"

Matthew 25:35-40

Hon. Cyrus Vance
Secretary of State
Main State Building
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Vance:

Yesterday Timothy Stoen organized a demonstration at the Federal Building in San Francisco. He involved a handful of people who claimed they had relatives overseas in Jonestown, Guyana, who were being held there against their will. Many of the participants in fact had no relatives overseas, as they claimed. The small group made allegations that Jonestown is a concentration camp. They carried posters saying that you, as Secretary of State, Mr. Burnham as Prime Minister of Guyana, and Mr. McCoy as U.S. Ambassador, were all complicit in holding their relatives "captive." They made their ridiculously false charges in front of the media, and the charges were carried across the Bay Area on several TV channels.

Several yards away, nearly a thousand members and supporters of Peoples Temple also made a demonstration. We had learned of Mr. Stoen's intentions beforehand and wanted to be sure that both sides of the story received media attention. Among the thousand supporters were hundreds of people whose mothers, fathers, sons and daughters are in Guyana at the Temple project and who are extremely happy that their relatives are there. Many have visited loved ones; all have received regular and cordial mail; and all were extremely supportive of Rev. Jones' work to build a model community and build better relations between the U.S. and the Caribbean. It is not surprising to us, however, that only the negating side received press coverage. The criticisms of Mr. Stoen against yourself and other government officials were carried in the news as highlights; the good works of the Temple and its mass of supporters were underplayed completely.

MM-8-24

To say Farewell



The Ambassador of the United States of America

and Mrs. Max Vance Krebs

request the pleasure of the company of

Mrs. Adams

at a Reception

on Thursday, June 10, 1976

at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

Casual Umama Yana

(Receipts only)

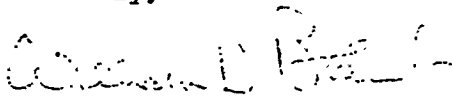
P.S.V.P.
62687

MM-8-25 Kingston

While we in the Department of State sympathize very much with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen in their efforts to regain custody of their son, regrettably there is little we can do to be of assistance. Neither the Department of State nor the courts of the State of California have the authority to enforce a U.S. court decision concerning the custody of John Victor as long as he is physically located outside of the United States. Child custody orders issued in the United States are normally not accepted for enforcement in another country on the basis of comity. While any American custody decision might be given evidentiary weight in the Guyanese proceeding, by no means will it be binding on that court.

Since the initiation of the custody suit in Georgetown, the Department of State and our Embassy in Guyana have been in close contact with the Stoens and their attorneys, both American and Guyanese. The Embassy has attended all court proceedings, when permitted to attend, and has assisted the Stoens in gaining access to Guyanese Government officials. The Embassy has regularly had conversations with the opposing attorneys and has spoken with Mr. Jim Jones, the head of the People's Temple. As Mr. Jones is also an American citizen and entitled to the same rights and protection as Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, the Embassy has been careful to avoid prejudicing the outcome of the dispute. It is the Embassy's responsibility to seek to ensure that the judicial outcome of the dispute results from a fair and impartial determination of the merits of the case, and all of our efforts are so directed.

Sincerely,


William D. Blair, Jr.
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

MM-8-26



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

INFORMATION SHEET NUMBER 3

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE IN GENERAL

As part of the traditional and internationally sanctioned protection services, officers of the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, periodically visit the People's Agricultural Temple located at Jonestown, Guyana. These officers have been free to move about the grounds and speak privately to any individuals, including persons who were believed by their family and friends to be held there against their will. It is the opinion of these officers, reinforced by conversations with local officials who deal with the People's Temple, that it is improbable anyone is being held in bondage. In general, the people appear healthy, adequately fed and housed and satisfied with their lives on what is a large farm. Many do hard, physical labor but there is no evidence of persons being forced to work beyond their capacity or against their will.

Should you have a specific individual about whom you want information, please provide the name of the person and the person's date and place of birth to the Office of Special Consular Services, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. During the next visit to the People's Temple by an officer of the American Embassy, that officer will attempt to speak privately with the individual in question, convey your concern and report to you.

MM-8-27

MM



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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MM-8-28

10/1

INFORMATION SHEET NUMBER 2

ALLEGATIONS OF EMBASSY OR USG
INTERFERENCE

All the parties to the custody case of John Victor Stoen, currently in the courts in Guyana, are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization which also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side of the other.

The inquiries made by the American Embassy on behalf of the child's parents were normal ~~px~~ protective services which any American citizen abroad could expect to receive from his government. The inquiries were not attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Guyana and, indeed, have not been interpreted as such.

MM-8-29



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 20, 1978

Mrs. Carolyn Walls
1030 Foothill Boulevard, Apt. 4
Oakland, California 94606

Dear Mrs. Walls:

On behalf of Secretary Vance, I want to thank you for your communication concerning the custody case of John Victor Stoen, which is currently in the courts in Guyana.

All the parties to this case are American citizens. The parents of the child are on one side and the People's Temple, a California religious organization that also operates in Guyana, on the other.

Our Ambassador and his staff in Guyana have taken an interest in the case, but have emphasized that the interest of the United States is confined to assuring that the matter is fairly and impartially adjudicated in the courts strictly on its merits and without outside interference from any quarter. Consistent with this position, the Embassy has avoided taking any sides in what is essentially a civil dispute between two groups of Americans. Nor has any pressure been brought by the Embassy on the Government of Guyana or its courts, which have yet to rule on the matter, in favor of one side or the other.

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MM-8-30

APR 21 1978



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D. C. 20520

April 18, 1978

The Honorable
Mervyn M. Dymally
Lieutenant Governor
State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Merv:

Attached are copies of the pertinent outgoing correspondence concerning the Stoen case in Guyana. I can't add anything to this other than to emphasize that the matter is in the hands of the Guyanan courts.

The prospect of launching the Committee's work program is exciting and one I am looking forward to getting started on. With the vision and commitment of Bob West and yourself we are bound to succeed.

I have lined up several board members including Representative Dante Fascell, former Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Bill Rogers, Gus Rimple, Secretary of Commerce for the Virgin Islands (a recommendation of Ambassador Todman), Dr. Berkeley Burrell, President of the National Business League, and Harry Geyelin, President of the Council of the Americas (Advisory Board). I am also well along in putting together the prospectus. This should be to you and Bob in draft by the end of this week.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter B. Johnson".

Peter B. Johnson

Attachments:
As stated.

cc: Dr. Robert V. West, Jr.

APR 21 1978

MM-8-31



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D C 20520

H. R. H. H. H.
F. T. H. H. H.

PA - Correspondence Unit

Feb. 28, 1978

CA/SCS - Welfare/Whereabouts Unit

The People's Temple

Attached are three information sheets for use in dealing with correspondence on the People's Temple. Information sheets numbers one and three were cleared by CA, Deputy Assistant Secretary Hennemeyer and Assistant Secretary Watson while information sheet number two was cleared by ARA Special Assistant and Human Rights Officer George Lister.

We trust that these sheets will be useful to you in answering the many queries which have been received on these questions. We do not expect any real change in the case for at least three months so the sheets should be valid for that time.

MM-8-32

CA:EAPowers:gjl:wp

OF-

ENCLOSURE 2

Return completed form to:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT TO ALIEN

AMERICAN EMBASSY
GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

INSTRUCTIONS: Please fill out this form by typewriter or in legible block letters in ink. Please answer all questions. If there is insufficient room on the form, answer on a separate sheet of paper, using the same numbers as on the form. Sign the form before a notary public and return it directly to the consular officer named above.

1. NAME OF ALIEN
Family name (in capital letters) First name Middle Name Maiden name
BLAKEY, GEORGE Philip
2. PRESENT ADDRESS OF ALIEN
Number and Street City or town State or Province ZIP Code Country
JONESTOWN, PORT KAITUMA, NORTH WEST REGION, GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA
3. NAME OF EMPLOYER (Full name of organization) 4. TELEPHONE (Area code & number)
VALLEY ENTERPRISES
5. ADDRESS
Number and Street City Country State ZIP Code
8461 EAST ROAD, REDWOOD VALLEY CALIF. 95470 U.S.A.
6. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS OR ACTIVITY 7. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (if under ten)
8. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OFFERED TO THE ALIEN
9. TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK ALIEN TO BE EMPLOYED 10. TOTAL WEEKS PER YEAR 11. RATE OF PAY \$ per _____
12. The alien named in No.1 above has been fully informed of the details of employment by letter or contract.
YES ___ NO ___

I swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this offer of employment signed by me, and the statements herein are true and correct.

Signature of Employer/Agent

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

My commission expires-----

NOTE: The above information is requested in connection with Section 212(a) (15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The information will be used by U. S. consular officers in determining whether an offer of employment to an intended immigrant is sufficient to guarantee that the alien will not become a public charge. If acceptable, the information will be enclosed with the alien's immigrant visa, and may be subject to further inspection by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when the alien is admitted for lawful residence. There is no penalty for failure to file this form, but failure to file may prevent the alien from receiving an immigrant visa to the United States. WARNING: To knowingly furnish any false information in the preparation of this form is a felony punishable by \$10,000 fine or five years imprisonment, or both. (18 USC 1001)

MM-8-33

--Blackmon is a member of the State Dept. we wish to praise highly. (1)

he said what a lovely place for seniors to retire this was, and they are not forgotten like in industrial societies. He said it with tears in his eyes. But he is gone now, ~~we don't have him anymore.~~ ^{there is no one of his}

Mitzi
State
Dept.

~~we don't have him anymore.~~
understanding any more.

9--one day when we had a very crucial emergency, and a person had to leave the country, Ellice refused to sign a paper for them so that they could leave to take patients to Caracus. They patients are still there now with one of our registered nurses and she had to go on without her affidavit as it was too late. With our experience with him,

~~we want~~ visits ^{should} to be confined to the legal requirement of once a year.

~~we~~ do not appreciate his tactics and his attitude. He is condensending.

~~and~~ You know ~~we~~ never criticized ~~him~~ and never objected to his handling of us. ^{McCoy was} ~~we~~ ^{was never objected to} ~~are~~ ^{are enough.} ~~enough.~~ That is all the law requires. ~~we~~ ^{The people} don't even want to see his face.

Even with whatever faults McCoy may have had, there is a difference between them like night and day.

MM-8-34

--You ought to send a man like Blackmon who knows how to appreciate goods things like children being free from smog, gangs, ghetto ~~like~~ life, violence, and into a community where they can build. We have comprehensive ~~community~~ school and he didn't even bother to look at ~~us~~ at our school ~~with~~ (McCoy). Blackmon was interested in everything. Only he inquired. All the rest of it is just perfunctory. This superficial business of taking our people off ~~xxxxxx~~ aside. Our people are irate about it and they do not want to be taken aside any more. Our people have voted that they do not want to be taken aside anymore., they have lost that much faith. One man has been called out three times to be



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

AKHUM
F TCHUM

PA - Correspondence Unit

Feb. 28, 1978

CA/SCS - Welfare/Whereabouts Unit

The People's Temple

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MM-8-35

CA:EAPowers:gjl:wp

JIF's COPY

Sent Sept. 28, 1977

Cost 34.00 dollars

TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON DC STATE DEPARTMENT

From Maria Katsaris

I am a member of Peoples Temple Agricultural Project at Port Kaituma.

I am extremely happy here, am engaged to be married to one of our young doctors.

I am in the same project as Miss Looman, whom you inquired about in the past.

My father, Steve Katsaris, is upset that I am living in Guyana in an interracial community as he is a known racist and supporter of the Greek Military junta.

Because of the teachings of my church, I have tried to be cordial to him, and told him that he could come down to visit me with some other guests who are coming down in December, including several church people and the California Superintendent of the Methodist Churches who is coming down to visit his two children. But my father got insulting and mentioned taking court action to get me away from here, and his behaviour brought back some painful experiences from my childhood. I am 23 years of age, and I will NOT see my father.

MM-8-36