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F. DAVID CONN and THE
U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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PROLOGUE

The events contained herein are all verifiable. They have caused us to believe that Peoples Temple is the object of individuals and/or agencies whose single intent is to disrupt and systematically destroy our work and programs, and our pastor, Jim Jones. The scope of their attacks is from our local programs in San Francisco to our agricultural project in Guyana, South America. Attempts to destroy us have been most unsuccessful, but we believe the actions of people we know to be involved are immoral in a country that claims to grant and protect freedom of religious and political expression, within its bounds.

This is by no means the full story of hate and harassment Peoples Temple has experienced: the destruction of our church building by arson; the threats on our Pastor's life and the lives of his family; the numerous other abuses that would take too long to tell. What follows are selected events which have taken place over the past few months and which we believe constitute evidence of an organized effort to tear down our work. We also believe that the collusion we have discovered here is only the "tip of the iceberg." It possibly involves the highest levels of government and the military.

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PART I

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO

DAVID CONN AND THE

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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WITH DAVID CONN SAYING THAT GRACE STOEN HAD BEEN
VISITED BY TREASURY AGENTS

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INTRODUCTION

What follows is background information gathered from various sources on Mr. David Conn. Mr. Conn's name comes up repeatedly in these pages. Our first recollection of him was seven years ago when he attended Peoples Temple Christian Church. He did not like the services and did not return thereafter.

However, in recent months Mr. Conn has made himself known again. He approached Dennis Banks and asked him to sign a statement against the Temple. (Mr. Banks notified us immediately of Mr. Conn's visit.) We have heard him and his wife Donna talk about having "high priority numbers" with the Treasury Department. We have evidence that he has contacted various ones who have left the church membership and asked them for information about us. He was seen sitting in the background of a recent press conference held with people who have come out against the Temple. He has called in his name and telephone number to a local radio station as a source of information on Peoples Temple for anyone wishing to contact him.

We believe that David Conn has been conducting an investigation on Peoples Temple for some six or seven years.

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We have reason to believe, also, that he is conducting a concerted campaign to destroy our organization. We believe he is being sponsored in this campaign. We do not know for a fact who is sponsoring him, but from the things that we have heard and seen, we do surmise he is in some way connected with the Treasury Department. We submit the following papers to document conversations and activities which we feel constitute an investigation of Peoples Temple and our pastor, Jim Jones, by David Conn working as an agent of or somehow in collusion with the U.S. Department of Treasury.

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CHAPTER ONE

Peoples Temple received a call from Dennis Banks and Leighman Brightman saying that two people were coming over to Brightman's house that night with " some information " they claimed to have about Peoples Temple. Banks and Brightman invited the church to send some of our members to their house to listen to this meeting. They said they would notify us when the people had arrived.

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We received the arranged notice from Mr. Brightman and several church members went over to his house. They stayed outside on the sidewalk and on the driveway until a young Native American came out of the house and got into a car. One of the Temple members photographed him at the time. Immediately thereafter Mr. Brightman came out of the house and stated that no pictures were to be taken. He then invited the group of Temple members to come up on the property and listen in on the conversations going on with Mr. Conn from a position he directed them to under an open window. The group did as he instructed, but found it difficult to have more than two people stand by the window without risking exposure. So one of the persons stayed under the window to take notes and the others took turns listening in.

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When Mr. Conn and his Native American associate had both left Brightman's home, two of the Temple members went into the home at Mr. Brightman's invitation. Present were Dennis

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(Banks, Leighman Brightman, two or three other young Native Americans, and the two Temple members. One of the young Native Americans had been taking notes during the previous conversations. Banks and Brightman also had taken notes throughout the meeting with Conn. (These notes are included as exhibits herein.)

Brightman said he had been contacted several months before by this same young Native American man who had accompanied Conn that night. At that time he had asked to set up a meeting with Conn and Banks regarding Jim Jones, but Brightman had refused saying that he had appreciated what Jim Jones had done for him earlier in Ukiah.

It was this same person who had set up the meeting that actually did take place that night. The man had contacted Brightman's wife and Brightman had returned his call. At that time Brightman had agreed to set up the meeting with Conn and it was scheduled for a future date. The man had called back, however, saying that the meeting would have to be sooner and asked for it that night.

Brightman said, and it was confirmed by those who had been listening outdoors, that the young Native American man did not know all the things about Peoples Temple that were discussed that night. Brightman concluded the man was being used by Conn as a means of gaining access to himself and Dennis Banks.

(Brightman's neighbors observed the people who were listening under the window. They said later they could see clearly what was going on from the windows bordering on his property.)

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CHAPTER TWO

INFORMATION GATHERED FROM UNDER CONNS' HOUSE

Dennis Banks, leader of the American Indian Movement, showed his notes and information on David Conn to Peoples Temple members. Members then checked out Conn's address and found it to be 2314 Damuth, Oakland, California. To discover the identity of this man David Conn, we gained entrance to his house through an open garage door and smaller trap door that led to the area beneath the house. We went under the house a total of five times. From there we could distinctly hear conversations of Donna Conn, her ex-husband David Conn, and Donna's daughter Susan. Sounds in the house were so audible to us that we could hear even a deep sigh. The hearing was augmented by the fact that the house's central heating system provided a natural sound duct from all parts of the house to a central opening under the house.

On the first occasion, we went under the house at approximately 10:30 PM sometime in early May, 1977. Entry under the house had followed upon a planned phone call to the Conns which was intended to provoke conversation related to Peoples Temple; it was our objective to flush out the alleged information Mr. Conn claimed to have and to determine in what capacity he was acting. The conversation going on as we came within earshot related to international politics,

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"monolithic communism," the Korean situation -- all from a radical right-wing point of view. The intended phone call came within two or three minutes, and Donna Conn received it. She became extremely agitated and began talking in a near hysterical voice. The caller claimed to be a free-lance reporter who had heard Conn's number quoted and wanted information regarding Peoples Temple. Donna Conn became alarmed when the caller would not leave a return address or telephone number. She was not convinced this was a reporter at all; She and David, who was visiting there at the time, speculated as to who it might really have been.

At this point, Donna asked David and his friend, someone by the name of Larry, to leave the house. She told David to park his car down the block and not in front of her house in the future. She said he was followed there. Evidently she felt that the phone call was a result of David's being there. She told him that several unrelated and unexplained incidents had occurred recently. Her water hose had been left running "for two hours," her "car was messed up," her gas had been turned off, and she said this was the third such anonymous phone call she had received. She associated David's presence in her home with these incidents, apparently because she knew of some "investigatory" work he was involved in. She asked him to take precautions next time he came and to call an agent for help. His response was, "What can he do about it?" David left shortly thereafter.

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When David and Larry left, they drove around the block twice and were followed by one of our members who was watching from the street. David came back into the house to tell Donna she was right, he had been followed there. Then he left again and drove off.

When David was gone, Donna called her daughter on the phone and told her to come home immediately. She told Susan to have her boyfriend walk her to the door when they arrived. She then began calling a series of friends, perhaps five calls in all. The first person she contacted was named Ann. She explained to Ann that certain strange things had been happening to her, the same things she had described to David earlier, and about the phone calls she had received. Part of her conversation was that she had a "high priority number" that she could call and, with no questions asked, she could get people there with guns in five minutes. Her exact words were, "They have guns and everything." In response to whatever comment Ann made at that point, Donna answered, "No, it's higher than that," referring to the high priority number.

After she talked to Ann, Donna called a person named Bruce, whom we later heard her refer to jokingly as "Bruce Alexander." She told him she was just letting him know there could be a problem and he should be ready to leave immediately, if she should call back.

Next she called another friend, no name ascertained, to

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whom she mentioned that "Bruce didn't know very much."

Details that were remembered in subsequent, random fashion from further phone calls were: "The number is known now, but I am afraid to change it because then they will know there is no man in the house. I have gone to great lengths to show there is a man in the house." She said she had been thinking for a long time her phone was tapped.

A half-hour later she called Ann back and told her to talk to Susan and convince her to stay the week-end at Ann's house, since she did not want to leave Susan alone in the house, especially since the last phone call.

Then we overheard an argument between Donna and Susan and heard Donna scream, "They will get you, trying to get to your dad!"

A half-hour later Bruce showed up. Donna tried to get Susan to go to into the other room so that Donna could talk to Bruce. Susan was watching a TV show and refused to go. All three watched the show together. It involved civil rights and black people, apparently, because Donna and Bruce made racist remarks throughout the movie. At one point Donna said, "I wish Larry were here, he would crack up." The story line, as best we could discern it, was about a black lawyer from the North who went to the South and experienced severe oppression there.

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Bruce went in to take a bath when the movie ended. Donna went into the bathroom and began talking about Peoples Temple

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in general terms to Bruce. She had something she wanted to show him, and at first she could not find it. She was afraid she might have thrown it out, because she said, "I am afraid to have it on me. " Then we heard the words, "Treasury Agent..." Laughter. "Treasury Agent..." Again laughter. Then, "I am official, too. I have the secret code. A secret number ..." Bruce replied, "How much does Sue know about this?" Donna replied: "Enough to be scared to death...But not that much...But enough to know not to go to the authorities. And that's just where we want it."

At this point, almost 3:00 AM, Bruce asks Donna to tell him more about all this. Donna refuses to discuss it further saying that it would take hours to explain it all. "I don't know all the pieces myself," she said. "David is more informed than I am and one of my sources has clammed up. The way I understand it works, if I am not involved, I shouldn't be bothered. " Then she went further and said, "David didn't do anything wrong, but he was involved in the investigation." Then she suggested they talk about it Friday or Saturday. Donna continued to express anxiety about the phone calls, and Bruce made the statement, "Haven't you read enough books to know what is going on? Haven't you read...(inaudible)... blackmail?"

In the bedroom she made the statement, "A nice man from the Company... The Company is the CIA..." They went to bed and after an interval of small talk, Donna asked Bruce, "Have you ever heard of Jim Jones?" He replied with something in-

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audible, and she said, "Never mind." She went on to say, "Isn't there something we can do?...It is private property... Police.."(This part to the end is very inaudible.)

On a subsequent occasion, we went under the house at approximately 9:30 PM and heard Donna talking to her friend Ann, who was also in the house. They were discussing David's involvement in surreptitious activities about which Donna was confessing extreme curiosity. She told Ann that she was "Extremely curious about David's connections. For example, I am just dying to know who was on the other end of that phone call." Donna called David on the phone and pumped him for information, especially regarding Peoples Temple and what he knew about other radical organizations. She tape recorded that conversation and played it back for Ann to listen to, and both gloated over Donna's considerable skill at getting information out of David. We could understand quite a bit of the tape replay.

In the course of the tape, we heard David describe Temple history from the time Jim Jones was Human Rights Commissioner in Indianapolis, and his exodus to California. David quoted old articles that appeared several years ago in the press authored by Lester Kinsolving. He named the journalist and the newspaper, the Indianapolis Star. He brought Donna up-to-date in general terms of our settlement in Redwood Valley and the relocation and growth in San Francisco. During the course of the conversation, Donna asked questions about "Mert" and "Larry Tupper" and particularly about Mert's involvement in Temple activities. She was curious about his role as the

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church photographer and about Larry Tupper's court case for the custody of his children. Donna also asked David about Deanna Mertle's role in the Temple and "what they had on her?" David's response was inaudible, but Donna's reply was, "Oh, that's gross!"

Donna and Ann spent some time congratulating themselves for being able to "work David like a pump." Donna raised the question of Jim's self-proclaimed socialist posture: "Why can he get away with openly calling himself a communist in his public meetings?" Ann explained that "When you proclaim yourself a member of a minority organization such as the Panthers or the AIM, then you are suspect and can no longer walk the streets safely. But, if you proclaim yourself to be a communist, you can do just about anything you want...."

A third visit produced no information, probably because the daughter had friends in the house. The phone call provoked no comment from Donna. Even though her daughter asked questions about the call, Donna passed the call off lightly.

In a subsequent visit, David and Susan were home alone. There were no conversations pertinent to Peoples Temple except one thing. Immediately after the phone call, Susan said to David, "What are they bothering us for?" She made the remark, "I wish they would sink them to the bottom of the ocean." David went into the bathroom and called out from there to Susan: "What do you think we ought to do about it, Susan? Call the police or something?" She replied, "What good would

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that do?" His query to her was in a testing tone of voice, obviously staged and intending to sound her out on her guard against alerting the authorities.

At one point Susan asked David why Peoples Temple was harassing them like this. He replied to her that the Temple was running scared. They knew the articles on them were about to break, and now with John Barbagelata's initiative coming up... (at this point his voice dropped off). Susan, at some point in the conversation, remarked to David that the garbage was missing. He said, "Susan, are you sure the garbage is missing?" She said, "Yes, it was half full and I went out the next morning and it was all gone."

On one occasion we heard Donna ask how Peoples Temple had gotten the number of the house, and then she said something about how the number must have come off of a letter that she had written to Van Amberg. She surmised Van Amberg must have told Peoples Temple. She also talked about the tape of the last call that she said Peoples Temple had made to their house. She said the caller had threatened to burn the place down, and that she had taped the call. She said she had sent the tape to the lab, and wanted whoever it was she was talking to to hear it sometime.

Our entrances under the Conns' house ended with this last episode.

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CHAPTER TWO
(abridged)

SOME STATEMENTS THAT DAVID AND CONNA CONN HAVE MADE

- talk about international politics, monolithic communism, the Korean situation - - all from a radical right wing point of view.
- Donna tells David and his friend, someone named Larry, to leave their house. She told David to park his car down the block and not in front of the house in the future. She said that he was followed there. Donna talked about how her water hose had been left running for two hours, her car was messed up, her gas had been turned off, and she said that she had received three anonymous phone calls.
- Donna asked David to call an agent for help and he says what can they do?.
- Donna talks to a person named Ann. Donna tells Ann that she has a high priority number and that all she would have to do is make one call and people could be there with guns in five minutes.
- Donna calls Bruce and asks him to be ready to come over and help her.
- Donna calls someone else and says that "Bruce doesn't know very much".
- Donna says " The phone number is known now, but I am afraid to change it because then they will know that there is no man in the house. I have gone to great lengths to show that there is a man in the house."
- Donna asks Ann to ask Susan to stay with her for the weekend because Donna doesn't want Susan to be alone in the house ,especially since the last phone call.
- Donna says to Susan " They will get you, trying to get your Dad."
- Donna says to Bruce " I am afraid to have it on me....Treasury Agent....(laughter)....Treasury Agent..... I am official too... I have a secret code and a secret number.." "How much does

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Susan know about this" says Bruce. . Donna replies " Enough to be scared to death....but not that much....but enough to know not to go to the authorities. And that is just where we want it."

-Donna says about Peoples Temple: " I don't know all the pieces myself, David is more informed than I am and one of my sources has clammed up."

-Donna says" The way I understand it, If I am not involved I shouldn't be bothered..... David didn't do anything wrong, but he was involved in the investigation."Bruce says " Haven't you read enough books to know what is going on.....haven't you read.....blackmail."

-Donna says " A nice man from the Company...The company is the CIA "

-Donna says " Have you heard about Jim Jones.....never mind.... isn't there something we can do?.....It is private property....police/..."

-Donna tells Ann that she is extremely curious about Davids connections.

"I am just dying to find out who was on the other end of that phone call." Donna tells Ann that she pumps David for information.

Donna calls David to "pump" him about Peoples Temple and other radical organizations. She tape recorded the conversation and played it back for Ann to listen to. The tape played back revealed that David gave a rundown of the History of Peoples Temple. It was detailed. The tape mentions Larry Tupper and a court case over his children and also Mert and Deanna Mertle. Ann asks what "they have on Deanna" and Donna replies and Ann says "Oh, thats grosse".

-Susan tells her dad that she wishes Peoples Temple would be sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

-Susan tells her dad that the garbage is missing.

-Donna mentions that Peoples Temple must have been given the Conn's number by Van Amberg.

-Donna talks about a tape they have that has been "sent to the lab"

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C H A P T E R T H R E E

Treasury Department: Response to Peoples Temple Inquiry about David Conn and other apparent Treasury Department representatives' probes with regard to Peoples Temple.

After hearing that David Conn was in some way connected with the Treasury Department, Mr. Prokes wrote to that Department asking them what the facts were about any investigation that might involve Peoples Temple. The letters included here are the responses to our inquiries. Both Mr. Tropp and Mr. Prokes wrote letters of inquiry. Responses came from the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department, and U.S. Customs Service.

In April, 1977, Rev. James Purifoy, a former member of Peoples Temple, reached Jim Jones by telephone in Guyana. He was calling because he had received a call from a person who said he worked for the Treasury Department and wanted to know anything Mr. Purifoy could remember about Jim Jones and Peoples Temple. Rev. Purifoy did not talk to the agent other than to say that he had nothing to say. Mr. Purifoy's address, as we last knew it, is 35 E. Santa Ana St., Fresno, California. His phone number is 227-8068. Following the

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letters included herein, is an affidavit of Sandra Bradshaw and Tom Adams, members of Peoples Temple who were present at Rev. Purifoy's home when he made the call to Jim Jones. They verify the fact that Rev. Purifoy did indeed call Jim Jones in Guyana and relate to him the account of his call from the Treasury Department agent.

(It might also be noted here that in the notes which Dennis Banks took during the meeting with David Conn, there is mention that "Grace (Stoen) had been visited by the Treasury agents.")

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State of California
City and County of San Francisco

SS:

Affidavit of
BETTY CARROLL

I, Betty Carroll, being duly sworn to declare that:

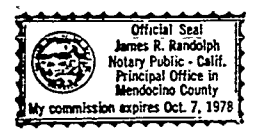
I lived with Elmer and Deanna Mertle in Redwood Valley, California, when both they and I were members of Peoples Temple Christian Church. One afternoon a man came to the house who claimed to be a long-standing friend of Elmer Mertle's. The two of them went out to the bridge which leads to the house and talked for a long time.

Recently, I saw a man by the name of David Conn interviewed on Channel 2 by reporter Jim Clancey. I recognized the man, David Conn, as the same man who had come to the house to talk to Elmer Mertle while I was staying with them.

Betty J. Carroll

Signed before me this 23rd day of September, 1977.

James R. Randolph
Notary Public
City and County of San Francisco



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~~X-4-b-22~~ JMS



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)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.



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

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Mr. Michael J. Prokes
Associate Minister
Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Department of the Treasury

620 Folsom St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94107

Person to Contact:

Telephone Number:

Refer Reply to: EO:1

Date: JUN 10 1977

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

X-4-b-25

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

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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. 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

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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:

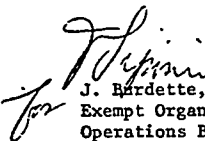
Your Communication Dated: April 17, 1977
In re: Peoples Temple of the Disciples
of Christ

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, Chief
Exempt Organizations
Operations Branch

Internal Revenue Service
620 Folsom Street
3rd Floor
San Francisco, California 94107
Attn: Chief, EP/EO Division

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue
Service Center

Western Region
Fresno, California

P.O. Box 12866, Fresno, Calif. 93779

Person to Contact: Richard Zanarini

Telephone Number: (209) 488-6524

Refer Reply to: A:DO Disclosure

Date: May 16, 1977

Eugene Chaikin, Attorney-
at-Law
P.O. Box 15156
San Francisco, CA 94115


Re: Timothy O. Stoen, Past Chairman of the
Board of Peoples Temple Christian Church

Dear Mr. Chaikin:

We received your Freedom of Information Act request, dated May 7, 1977. Recently, we discovered that you have a similar request pending in the San Francisco District Office; therefore, we are forwarding this request to be associated and handled in conjunction with their case.

Any further questions or additional requests should be directed to the San Francisco District Disclosure Officer. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Richard Zanarini
Disclosure Officer

X-4b-29

Internal Revenue Service

Internal Revenue
Service Center

Western Region
Fresno, California

Department of the Treasury

P.O. Box 12866, Fresno, Calif. 93779

Person to Contact: **Richard Zanarini**

Telephone Number: **(209) 488-6524**

Refer Reply to: **A:DO Disclosure**

Date: **May 16, 1977**

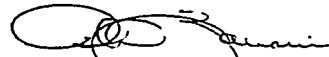
Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
Attn: **Jean F. Brown,**
Asst. Secretary
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear Ms. Brown:

We received your Freedom of Information Act request, dated May 7, 1977, regarding the Peoples Temple Christian Church. Recently, we discovered that you have a similar request pending in the San Francisco District Office; therefore, we are forwarding this request to be associated and handled in conjunction with their case.

Any further questions or additional requests should be directed to the San Francisco District Disclosure Officer. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Richard Zanarini
Disclosure Officer

X-4-b-30

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.

x-4-b-31

(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.

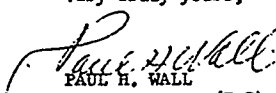
I would suggest that a separate request be made for each individual or organization. If a separate request is made for Reverend Jones, he should be identified by Social Security Number and sign his own request.

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

P. O. Box 36050

Peoples Temple Christian Church
1859 Geary Boulevard
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Attention: Michael J. Prokes
Associate Minister

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:

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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.

X-4-b-33

(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

X-1-b-34

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

X-4-b-35

for records and state that the Commissioner or his delegate is to make the appropriate 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.

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

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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 long) 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 386, 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 12895, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.
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: 276 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

MIDWEST REGION

Mailing address: Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605.
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 90946, 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.**—(i) *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. 652(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 this section, 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

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, where the requester 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.

(b) *Administrative appeal.* The requester may submit an administrative appeal to the Commissioner at any time within 85 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 b. 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 on 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 part

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.

(1) *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 court may authorize 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-CIS, 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 in 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 § 501.701. 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 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 § 301.6104-1, 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(4) of this chapter and section 10 of Rev. Proc. 64-44 (C.B. 1964-2, 574, 575).

(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.

(f) *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

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 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.

(8) *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

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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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
 90 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
 W. O'Brien Federal Office Building
 Anton 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
 88 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

PORTSMOUTH 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 01815
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
 1060 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
 3 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 12336
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Walk-in address
 8th 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 15220
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 10057
 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 1208
 Wilmington, Delaware 19899

Walk-in address
 Second Floor
 84 E 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
 21601 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
 375 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
 375 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
 820 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
 2131 Democrat Road, Stop 18A
 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 60606

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
 1184 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 60600

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 808
 Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Walk-in address
 633 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

RULES AND REGULATIONS

19945

Internal Revenue Service
Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 1083
 Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
 16th & 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
 1414 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 3558
 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
Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 5053
 Springfield, Illinois 62705

Walk-in address
 225 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 6321
 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
 650 Main Street
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Walk-in address
 Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
 P.O. Box 478
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
 350 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 99182
 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
 675 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 1755
 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 207
 Covington, Kentucky 41012

Walk-in address
Cincinnati Service Center
 300 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 6781
 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 1907
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Walk-in address
 617 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
 300 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
 1080 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

x-4-b-44

19946

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 70190
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 66
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
2661 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
825 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94108
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
810 E 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
850 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
336 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
800 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
445 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
460 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California

SEATTLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Seattle District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
918 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 12856
Fresno, California 93779
Walk-in address
5045 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 9848
Ogden, Utah 84400
Walk-in address
1160 West 1200 South Street
Ogden, Utah

DONALD C. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 78-14183 Filed 5-13-78; 8:45 am]

X-4-b-45

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue
Service Center

Western Region
Fresno, California

P.O. Box 12866, Fresno, Calif. 93779

Person to Contact: **Richard Zanarini**

Telephone Number: **(209) 488-6524**

Refer Reply to: **A:DO Disclosure**

Date: **May 16, 1977**

**Eugene Chaikin, Attorney-
at-Law
P.O. Box 15156
San Francisco, CA 94115**

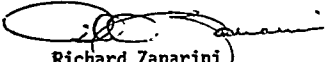
**Re: James W. Jones, Pastor of
Peoples Temple Christian Church**

Dear Mr. Chaikin:

We received your Freedom of Information Act request, dated May 7, 1977. Recently, we discovered that you have a similar request pending in the San Francisco District Office; therefore, we are forwarding this request to be associated and handled in conjunction with their case.

Any further questions or additional requests should be directed to the San Francisco District Disclosure Officer. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


**Richard Zanarini
Disclosure Officer**

x-4-b-46

6)

CHAPTER FOUR

6

Included in this section are documents relating to the meeting that took place when Dennis Banks and Leighman Brightman were visited by David Conn. The documents include affidavits from both Mr. Banks and Mr. Brightman; copies of the notes they took during the meeting and submitted to Peoples Temple; and, finally, newspaper articles from the San Francisco Examiner and Peoples Forum documenting the continuing support Dennis Banks has received from Jim Jones and Peoples Temple.

6)

x-4-b-47

DECLARATION OF DENNIS BANKS

I, Dennis Banks, ~~████████████████████~~, declare that I am a citizen of the United States, and that I am 44 years old.

Several months ago, in May 1977, my friend ~~Seigman~~ ^{Lehman} Brightman was contacted on the phone by a man named George Coker. He wanted Lee to set up a meeting between myself and a man named David Conn, concerning the question of my extradition to South Dakota. Naturally I was concerned about this when I was notified of the call. In the next couple of days there were other calls. Lee called David Conn and asked him for some more information about my extradition. Conn told Lee that he wanted to talk to me about Peoples Temple and Jim Jones.

Lee asked Conn what Jim Jones had to do with my extradition. Conn wouldn't tell him. He said it was strictly confidential and that he would only talk about it with him and me personally.

So Lee set up a meeting between myself and David Conn at Lee's house in El Cerrito, for that night.

At the meeting, Conn showed up with a folder of papers. He read notes from the papers. I noticed the paper was stationery from the Standard Oil Company of California. Conn said that he was working with the U.S. Treasury Department, with an IRS agent, and with two men from the San Francisco Police Department. He told me the first name of the Treasury agent, ^(ST/M) he was working with. But Conn did not talk about my extradition problem. He read material that was disparaging to Jim Jones. He went on for some time. Finally I interrupted Conn. I asked him what all this stuff about Jim Jones had to do with my extradition. Conn asked me, "Well, you took money from the church, didn't you?" He said that my association with Peoples Temple could reflect very badly on my extradition. He then asked me to make a

X-4-b-48

public denunciation of Jim Jones. He assured me that if I made such a denunciation, the rulings on my extradition would go in my favor. I asked him why a statement against Jim Jones could help my extradition.

Conn said that such a statement would be a determining factor with people like the Governor and other government agencies making decisions about my extradition. He said that if I came out with a statement against Jim Jones that a decision against my extradition could well be forthcoming.

Conn was obviously making a deal with me, and I was being blackmailed. Conn let me know that besides working with Treasury agents and other government agents, that he was already working with ex-members of Peoples Temple, such as Grace Stoen, and that he had people who would talk against Jim Jones. He said that the Treasury agents had already talked with Grace Stoen.

Conn pressed hard for me to meet with a U. S. Treasury Department agent alone that very night.

Conn also said -- and he was very emphatic about this -- THAT HE IN NO WAY WANTED THIS INFORMATION REVEALED FOR FEAR THAT IT WOULD "BLOW THEIR COVER" AND RUIN ANY POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN ME AND THE TREASURY AGENT.

I was further pressured to meet with the agent from the Treasury Department. The deal was to meet with the agent and to prepare a public statement against Jim Jones in return for some kind of immunity against my being extradited. I refused to talk with any Treasury agent without my attorney, Dennis Roberts. Conn insisted that I had to do it alone.

At this point, Leighman Brightman asked Conn to leave the house.

x-4-b-49

The next night I was called at D.Q. University by Conn. Conn told me that it was very urgent that I meet with the Treasury agent that very night, alone. I said to Conn that I had already told him I wouldn't meet with the Treasury agent without my attorney.

These agents all knew that I had a lot hanging over me. Besides the extradition (which to me is certainly a life and death matter), I also had a case in Federal Court in which the Treasury Department was involved. I have often made it clear that if I am extradited to South Dakota, that is like a sentence of death, because I am certain that I will be killed there.

So this was definitely a deal that I was being offered. Because it was not just a matter of Conn indicating that it would go well with me if I co-operated, but the implication was that if I didn't co-operate, it would go badly for me. This was to me a threat, and obvious blackmail.

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that all of the foregoing is true and correct, executed this 6 day of September, 1977 at Davis California

(Signed)

Dennis J. Banks
DENNIS BANKS

X-4-b-50

George Coker
Have - ~~the~~ Conn - investigating 6 years on
Standard at - 525-716 - DENIA 530-00
Gonos

Two ways - Conn -
best than now -

A. Brainwashing & and publicity

B. Manipulator

Psychology -

1. Public nets
2. Organizational nets

(Planning Commission -)

Plan the strategy

Is level of conspiracy

125-150 people

Intelligence gathering operation
Telephone network

Presno 4 - Bunkers

access to the Commission
High level Federal people
to get to the

8-10 people - inner circle
went to Jones - contact
with other countries - provide
Bank accounts - proof

300,000
B.A. ^{seen} Jones
Account

(Jones wants a massive complex)
Captures the people

say the right things -
"phony challenge" -

George Coker 575-7760 DENNA 530-00
Have - Conn - investigating weapons
Included

Two ways - common -
West than now -

- A. Brainwashing & and publicity
- B. Manipulator
- Physiological -
 1. Public setup
 2. Organizational sets

(Planning Commission -)

Plan the strategy
- IInd level of conspiracy
125-150 people
intelligence gathering apparatus
telephone network.

Presno 40 - Budapest -
high level Federal people
access to the Commission
to get to the

8-10 people - inner core
meet to Jones - contact
with other countries - private
Bank accounts - proof

300000
Proof BA - Jones
Private account

(Jones - wants a massive complex,
capture the people)

Buy the right things -
"phony intelligence" -

(A)
C

Leave
Tape recording ^{Home} linking with
Manson

Night Hand Body Guard - "Killer" ^{Don't ask}
Chris Lewis 6' 4" ^{teaching}

Linked with 11 other killings

Jones

4 years ago - sex relation
with his former case
apparent secretary
that calls in the room
recently jealous of other men
have sex with her in room

Compromise people to mail their
time stores: beane loam Thelma

talked with ^{Greene} Stoen's wife - about this
Jones - sets up the scene -
Stoen - ^{Greene} Jones has had relation with
people (staff) came
in and caught them in the
act - thereby compromising
Stoen -

Greene will
do this

mail fraud is
escaped by having other
signatures - (white) women

Jones never begins anything
Jones never

1 with Board

one young girl beat about
75 times with Board

+ Jones then directs the beatings
controls the length of Beats

+ Ordering Games - Kids - little kids
matched with Big Kids - Jones
is delighted with the match

* Person on Staff is Planning
Commission of Child Molester
involved with 10 year old

1-3 naves on hand steadily
punishment for the man Beat 50 times
all beatings are done in front
of Commission - Buttocks
then the man was brought before
Planning Commission
Beat the Man's penis until
a bloody pulp

- 50 - 100 times - asses are like flapping

- Jones has Guards - guns - at the camp (when)
controls
the Beatings

Women had to go to
the restroom - Jones would
let her - made her defecate in
front of The Commission - Humiliate
the women

one case
Jones claims as we was only
Heterosexual in the group
Homosexual
Lesbians 'Gays'

Beat this fellow by having oral
sex with a woman
one woman questioned this practice
and was immediately told to report
the woman — man refused and Jones
demanded the man have oral sex
the 2nd woman who was on her period

Children
Halter approach - training
to reform on children - Father Jones
Blue Eyed Monster -
Electrical conduits -
children → Have to exhibit love -
if their isn't done then they have
to go before the planning committee
that's why the public is fooled

Father Gatty Herrett \$2,000 to
Catherine Herrett invited 2-3
people - (staff) to Herrett Home -
that evening (typed) on the
table in the snacker and lunch

Tim Stoen been in on Electronic
Surveillance

talks with people and encourages other
people to talk about "Heavy" things

Prof may not come from the mess
because of fear from retaliation

~~James~~
Mike Prokes (Media man)

Clearance with Treason Dept - "SIM"
SF PD approved the informant

Venezuela -

2 hundred people
Cecilia (didn't know who
they were going)

Murphy - Brown
1-2 Carter aides - Jerry Brown
Vice Pres. Mondale

100 minutes of the year - manipulated
in heavy rotation drafted Brown project

disciples of Christ - North Cal - Rev -
Earl Erton

Pat Brennan will testify that she
had sex with Erton when she
was under age

(S) How can he get away with this??

inner group:

low level safe - files of documents

- People sign statements or copies of what they have done - successful acts and turning them over to Father Jones - Jones then has their loyalty - pledged to them

Girl Family [former member -

People are scared to tell of their Jones

love game [of Blessing Pictures and sell the Pictures) 1,000 a day.

Brainwashing techniques

"Keep them tired"

Keep the people in a constant state of fatigue - then the confessions start - then after they realize ~~it~~ what they have done its too late they

turn over their houses - cars

People who leave change their names - But Jones' intelligence finds them

one family was ripped off (who left) after one hour of [unclear]

Jones once kicked a young kid in
the groin -

One time grabbed a kid on the
throat -

one woman had to spit on the
Bible -

Boon game -

retarded kid is knocked
out - cast is put on giving
the illusion that the leg is broken
- then before the congregation the
cast is taken off and he is
walked to runway, walks, etc -

Current list

Jones Whinnie Social worker
Patty Cartmel wife for work
Mike Cartmel - attorney (intelligible)
Wray Buford wife when born

Maria Patterson #1 Convent

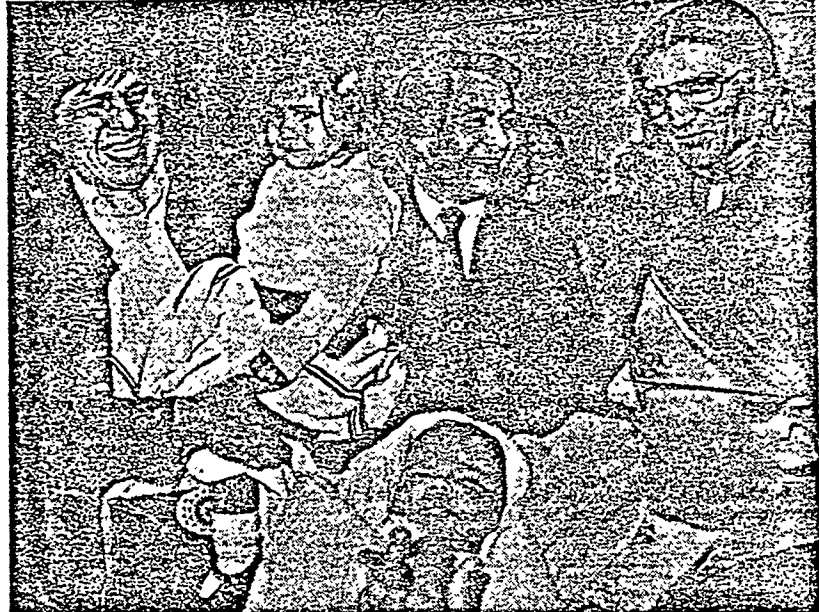
Charlie Tacket Juanna

Jack Beam & Assoc. Minister

DAVE CONN WHITE male 50-55 yrs.
165 lbs. Gray Hair

DRIVES VW HATCHBACK ^{Dec} 946-JTZ ALBANY

x-A-b-60



A family reunited: From l., Dennis Banks, daughter Tasina, Rev. Jim Jones, Leigh Brightman who harbored Banks; foreground, Ka-mook and baby Iron Door Woman
Examiner Photo by Bob Bryant

Indian leader regains his family

By James Schermerhorn

American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks stood for a long moment before the Disciples of Christ Church. In his arms was his 4-month-old daughter he had not seen until his family arrived by plane last night.

His wife, Ka-mook, freed on bail from a federal charge, in Oregon with \$20,000 of the church's money, stood beside him. In her arms was an older daughter, 18-month-old Tasina.

When he finally found words, Banks said softly, "A week ago my wife was behind an iron door, my children were in Oklahoma. You in your love, have moved the iron

door."

The Rev. Jim Jones, pastor of the Peoples Temple here, led more than 4000 men and women in the crowded church in singing, "We Shall Overcome."

Then in his strong voice, Jones affirmed his congregation's support of Banks and declared, "We shall not settle for anything less than his liberty!"

At the moment that seems difficult to achieve.

Banks is wanted in South Dakota, where he was convicted last July of possessing arms in a riot and assault with a dangerous weapon "without intent to kill."

In the trial, defense witnesses said they would not testify because they were threatened by the prosecutor, the state's attorney general, and in mid-trial, Banks' counsel withdrew for the same reason, leaving him to defend himself alone. His appeal for a mistrial was denied.

He and his wife also face charges of possessing destructive devices in Oregon.

Extradition to South Dakota, he declares, will mean his certain death, and he has appealed to Gov. Brown to deny extradition.

Jones said he asked the church board and congregation last week to take the action.

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PEOPLES FORUM

Vol. 1, No. 1

A Community News Service

April 1976



Dennis Banks and wife, Ka-mook with Rev. Jim Jones at family reunion.

BANKS RALLY - SAT.

With placards and banners calling for "No Extradition" and "Drop the Charges," thousands will join together this Saturday on behalf of Dennis Banks, leader and co-founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM). They will protest what they see as another tragic chapter in a long history of persecution of Native Americans by the U.S. Government and its agencies. Participants will assemble at 11 AM at 25th and Harrison. The march will proceed to the Civic Center Plaza for a 1 PM rally at the State Building, where Banks himself will be speaking. Lehman Brightman, leading Native American educator and the man who gave Banks sanctuary in California, will also address the rally. Other speakers will include Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales; William Kunstler, and John Trudell. Over one half million signatures have been collected on petitions asking Governor Jerry Brown to deny extradition to South Dakota.

Banks is wanted in South Dakota on a controversial conviction for possession of arms in a riot "without intent to kill." According to the *San Francisco Examiner*, defense witnesses reported that they had been threatened by the prosecutor, Attorney General William Janklow. Receiving similar threats, Banks' own attorney also quit the case in mid-trial, leaving him to defend himself. The appeal for a mistrial was denied.

Banks' bitter plight has been compounded by the treatment of his wife,

Ka-mook, in an Oregon prison, where until recently she was being held. Ka-mook birthed a baby girl while in jail and named the child "Iron Door Woman." Immediately after birth the infant was separated from her mother by prison officials.

Touched by this mother's plight and moved to action by reports that she was in ill-health and receiving inadequate medical attention, the multi-racial congregation of Rev. Jones' church came to Ka-mook's rescue. They raised the necessary \$20,000.00 bail to secure her release. Banks thanked Rev. Jones and the more than 2,500 people who were on hand for his reunion with Ka-mook. In a voice choked with emotion, he said, "A week ago my wife was behind an iron door, my children were in Oklahoma. You, in your love, have moved the iron door."

Attention remains focused, however, on Banks extradition. Recently, several groups have become aware of the dangers that await Banks upon his return to South Dakota. Attorney General Janklow, in an affidavit filed by Banks' former attorney, stated that the solution to Indian militancy was a bullet through Banks' head, reported the *New York Times*. Banks quoted South Dakota prison authorities as saying that his life expectancy would be but 20 minutes if he were returned. It is agreed that racist elements within and without the criminal justice system there have vowed

(cont'd. pg.3)

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BANKS...

to kill him. Two other AIM leaders have met violent deaths in recent years. Neither case has been solved.

- BANKS ENDORSED -

Subsequently, Banks has been endorsed by other Bay Area groups: The League of Latin American Citizens, The Western Addition Project Area Committee, the Mission Youth Project, the Real Alternatives Program, the Bay Area Urban League, Delancey Street Foundation, and the Mexican American Political Association.

Dennis Banks and his supporters are anxious to see the extradition request refused and the charges dropped. "For the first time in this country's history, non-Indians need to stand in support of Indian people's rights," says Banks. If you would like to help, contact the Banks/Brightman Defense Coalition, 7787 Earl Court, El Cerrito, California, with your donations of funds or time.

5,000 At Banks Rally

Last Saturday, April 3, despite the cold and rainy weather, 5000 enthusiastic supporters of Dennis Banks gathered in San Francisco's Civic Center park to show their support and solidarity for the Indian leader. Banks, who is fighting extradition to South Dakota, (stemming from the Custer, South Dakota riots) addressed the throng. Also speaking were William Kunstler, former Chicago Seven defense attorney; Lehman Brightman, President of United Native Americans and the man who was sheltering Banks at the time of his arrest; and Jim Jones, founder-leader of the Peoples Temple Christian Church, who came to the aid of Banks' wife Ka-mook with the \$20,000 needed to free her on bail.

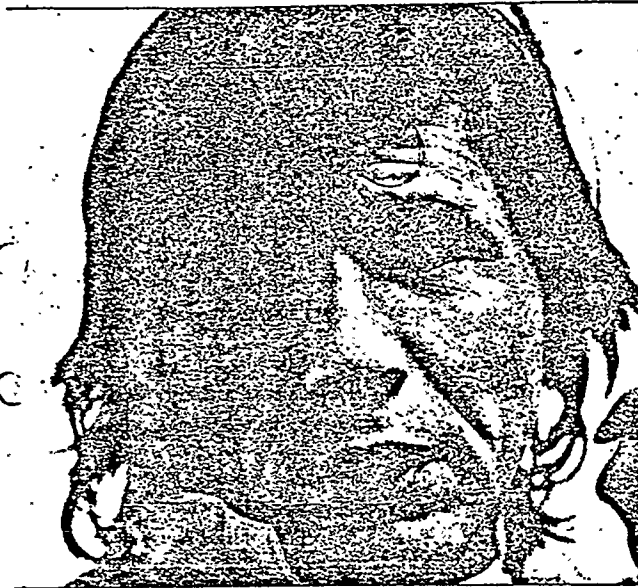
The following day Banks, his wife Ka-mook, attorneys Kunstler and Roberts, and other leaders of the Indian movement attended the second of three services at the San Francisco Peoples Temple where there were

about 4000 in attendance to hear Pastor Jim Jones speak. Also in attendance that day were Bishop Karl Irvin, President of the Christian Church of Northern California and Nevada; Assemblyman Willie Brown; District Attorney Joseph Freitas; Harvey Milk, community leader; Minister Mekki, Minister of Muhammeds Temple No. 26 here in San Francisco, and several Muslim leaders; Rev. Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Methodist Church who gave the benediction; and representatives of the press. During the service Jones and several ministers of other faiths presented firm support to Banks and his wife, while the thousands in attendance expressed their approval with sustained applause. (Peoples Temple has three large services on Sundays.)

Banks has stated, and it is generally agreed (as was shown in a San Francisco Examiner article), that extradition to South Dakota would mean death for the AIM leader.

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A Conspiracy Behind Peoples Temple Expose?



Indian leader Dennis Banks says he was asked to denounce Rev. Jim Jones.

by Art Silverman

Is the current two-month barrage of sensational charges levelled against San Francisco's Peoples Temple "an organized, orchestrated, premeditated government campaign to destroy a politically-progressive organization," as Temple attorney Charles Garry accuses?

Or is it "a spontaneous, courageous action by a group of former Temple members, who never came forward before because they were scared to death (of reprisals)," the explanation offered by Rosalie Muller Wright, senior editor of New West magazine, which first published and has since supported the accusations? There still aren't any definitive answers to those questions -- or to the specific allegations of fraud, deceit, real estate swindles and physical brutality raised in numerous media accounts since publication of the first of two New West articles in mid-July (see Barb, July 22).

But a number of unusual circumstances and coincidences can't help but raise the suspicion that there's more going on than first meets the eye. For example:

*A Barb investigation has revealed that one individual working behind the scenes to discredit Peoples Temple is a San Francisco private investigator, who somehow managed to obtain a state investigator's license after being released

from prison in 1976.

Joseph A. Mazor, the detective, has a lengthy criminal record including at least eight arrests in three states for various bogus check and fraud charges, six convictions, several jail and prison terms, and has been returned to confinement three times for violating probation and parole by committing new crimes.

A confidential, 16-page California Adult Authority report on Mazor, written in 1970, was recently obtained by the Barb. "(He) is a smooth 'con-man' with an insatiable desire to get ahead," concludes the report. "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 has admitted to the Barb that he was first employed to investigate the Peoples Temple in November 1976, eight months before publication of the first New West article. But he refuses to say who retained him.

"I'm not going to tell you that," said Mazor, though he did reveal that his employer was an outsider, and not a past or present member of Peoples Temple. Mazor said he is currently employed by "several" former Temple members, including Elmer and Deanna Mertle, the original sources for the New West ar-

ticles.

*Mazor apparently is not only investigating Peoples Temple, but also actively seeking publicity to discredit the organization.

To that end, the Barb has learned, Mazor hired one of the largest public relations firms in San Francisco and then asked them to coordinate a publicity campaign against the Temple and its minister, Reverend Jim Jones.

Bob Kenney, an account executive at Lowry, Russom and Leeper, confirmed for the Barb that he has been working for Mazor "on this (Peoples Temple) project, showing him how to handle the media." He referred further inquiries to Mazor himself, whose only comment on Kenney's role was, "I don't think that's any of your business."

Mazor did note that he originally hired the public relations firm to help him attract business from insurance companies, "and then the Peoples Temple matter just came up, and so naturally I turned to them for help."

But a source close to Lowry, Russom and Leeper told the Barb that Mazor came to the company "saying that he wanted to become San Francisco's next Hal Lipset (a famous investigator)," and that the Peoples Temple controversy "presented an excellent opportunity" to garner publicity.

According to this source, Kenney's work for Mazor included sending out letters to selected journalists, offering them --



Temple leader Rev. Jim Jones



Attorney Charles Garry

through Mazor -- exclusive material of an incriminating nature against Peoples Temple.

Kenny's campaign resulted in at least one article in the San Francisco Chronicle last month, concerning an alleged tape recording of a telephone conversation, in which Temple members supposedly discussed irregularities on the notary seal of a document transferring title of a member's home to the Temple. The allegations raised in that story are now also in dispute.

"In another strange twist to the Peoples Temple story, American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks charged recently that he was approached on March 23 by a man who identified himself "as working with the Treasury Department, with an Internal Revenue Service agent, and with two men from the San Francisco Police Department."

The man, who Banks and his associate Lehman Brightman identified as David Conn, then allegedly offered Banks help with his extradition problems in exchange for "a public denunciation" of Jim Jones. Banks is facing possible extradition from California to South Dakota.

Banks has long been a Peoples Temple supporter, and has attended Temple services three or four times. The Temple also made a loan of \$19,000 to bail Bank's wife out of prison last year. Her charges were subsequently dropped and the money was returned.

"Conn was obviously making a deal with me," Banks charged in a sworn affidavit presented at a press conference earlier this month. "I was being blackmailed.

"These agents all knew that I had a lot hanging over me. Besides the extradition, I also had a case in federal court in which the Treasury Department was involved. I have often made it clear that if I am extradited to South Dakota, that is like a sentence of death, because I am certain I will be killed there."

Banks also quoted Conn as saying that he has been investigating Peoples Temple for seven years, and was working with several ex-members, including Grace Stoen, who turned out to be another source for the New West articles.

When reached by the Barb this week, Conn admitted that he has been investigating Peoples Temple for seven years, but said that he had undertaken the project on his own, as a private matter, "because I became aware that this is one of the worst religious frauds being perpetrated. This man is ripping off the black people."

Conn also admitted that he sought out Dennis Banks and arranged a meeting, but his version of what transpired on March 23 was notably different.

"I wanted to talk to Banks because I respect the guy, and I was afraid that he was going to discredit himself through his association with Peoples Temple, without really knowing what they were about."

Conn, a surveyor employed by the Standard Oil Corporation, denies that he ever mentioned Banks' extradition or offered him any deals. He claims that he only mentioned the Treasury Department and other government agencies in passing, pointing out to Banks that they were conducting their own investigations of Reverend Jones and the Temple.

In fact, Conn said, it was he and Santa Rosa freelance journalist George Klineman who approached various police and governmental agencies last fall, offering them witnesses and documents with which to attack the Temple. No investigations were underway before that time.

Both George Klineman and David Conn, also have connections to the New West articles -- Klineman was credited with helping write the stories, while Conn was a secondary source and appeared at a New West-sponsored press conference held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel July 20 to help promote the articles.

In addition, Conn is a close personal

friend of the Mertles: the main sources for much anti-Temple publicity. By his own admission, Conn was investigating the Temple during all the years that his friends the Mertles were members.

It is also the Mertles who hired private eye Mazor and retained San Francisco attorney Daniel Deneberg to file a lawsuit against the Temple.

But nobody has been served with legal papers yet, and so for the moment there is still no way to get witnesses on the stand, under oath, to try to get at the truth about Peoples Temple once and for all.

Jim Jones is still in Guyana, where he has remained since before publication of the first anti-Temple articles on attorney Garry's orders. According to reports from Guyana, relayed by Garry, there have been two attempts on Jones' life in the last month, one staged by "three white people with guns" who came onto the Temple's 5000-acre mission.

The Dennis Banks press conference, held in Garry's downtown San Francisco office, marks the first time that Temple officials have made any comment about the various charges raised by New West and other media.

But they are still refusing to respond concretely to any particular accusations, on the grounds that they still don't know who is responsible for these attacks.

"We're going to keep our mouths shut," said attorney Garry, "until the dust settles and we get to the bottom of this. It looks like a conspiracy to me."

Are Investigators Trying To Destroy A Progressive Church?

CHAPTER FIVE

This information was obtained from Mrs. Rita Tupper. Mrs. Tupper knew the Conns and the Mertles before she came to Peoples Temple. Mrs. Tupper is now living in the interior of Guyana along with her children.

David and Donna Conn were friends of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tupper. They all went to the same church in Richmond, California: Barrett Avenue Christian Church. The Conns were also good friends of Elmer and Deanna Mertle. The Mertles and the Conns had lived together for some time. According to Rita Tupper, David Conn had sexual relations with Zoe Mertle (the former wife of Elmer Mertle). Also, according to Mrs. Tupper, Elmer Mertle had had sex with both David Conn's former wife, Iris Conn, and his present wife, Donna (Black) Conn. Elmer (Mert) Mertle and David Conn have also had oral sex with each other, as documented in Elmer's written statement to Jim Jones.

David Conn works for Standard Oil in Richmond, California, where he is employed as an operator in the lab. He worked with Elmer Mertle, who has since quit. Mr. Tupper also worked there as an operator for years. Mrs. Tupper believes, although she is not entirely sure, that David Conn worked at Standard Oil when they were on strike. If this were the case, it would have been against the union.

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EIMER MERTLE WRITES TO JIM JONES LISTING PEOPLE WHO HE HAS HAD
SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH. ON THIS LIST ARE IRIS CONN, DAVID CONN,
AND DONNA BLACK (NOW DONNA CONN).

Chairman Jim,

I put my penis in a
girl named "Cleda Rivera" age 13-14
I was nine or ten or eleven, I
had it in for about ten second
no orgasm - scared me "stiff".

1. girl in Paris France (forgot name)
2. Joe Mertle 1st wife
3. Iris Conn
4. Dave Conn - brief oral - didn't like.
5. Donna Black
6. Lu Lu - prostitute in Paris - ^{no feeling} - no sex or -
7. Joan? ^{maid} (Powers) ^{no orgasm}
8. Pat Clarke
9. Eleanor Chastaine
10. Lavana?
11. Deanna Mertle 2nd wife
12. Lady with 4 boob; forgot her name

Eimer Mertle

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CHAPTER SIX

The following are documents to show that the Treasury Department, or someone posing as a Treasury Department agent, has in fact contacted ex-members of Peoples Temple asking for information about the church and Rev. Jones.

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State of California
City and County of San Francisco)

ss. Affidavit of
Sandra Bradshaw

I, Sandra Bradshaw, being duly sworn, declare:

In April, 1977 Tom Adams and myself visited J.R. Pufifoy at his home in Fresno, California. While I was there J.R. Pufifoy stated that a Treasury agent had called him. J.R. said that this person who said that he was from the Treasury Department told J.R. that he knew that J.R. was an ex-member of Peoples Temple and that he wanted to know anything that J.R. Pufifoy could remember about the church. J.R. told the man that he had nothing to say about Peoples Temple.

Dated this August 27, 1977.

Sandra Bradshaw

Subscribed and sworn
to before me, a Notary Public
in and for the State of California

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State of California)
City and County of San Francisco)

ss.

Affidavit of
Tom Adams

I, Tom Adams, being duly sworn, declare:

In April, 1977, Sandy Bradshaw and myself visited James R. Purifoy at his home in Fresno, California. While I was there Mr. Purifoy said that he had been called by a man who said that he was from the Treasury Department. J.R. Purifoy said that he did not get the mans name but that he was sure that the man said that he was with the Treasury Department. J.R. told us that the man asked him to tell him everything that he could remember about Peoples Temple and that he knew that J.R. Purifoy used to be a member. J.R. told us that he told the man that he had nothing to say about Peoples Temple. J.R. Pufifoy also called Rev. Jim Jones who was in Georgetown Guyana that night and told Rev. Jones what had happened.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1977.

Tom Adams

Subscribed and sworn
to before me, a Notary Public
in and for the State of California

x-4-b-~~12~~⁷⁰ gms



PEOPLES TEMPLE AGRICULTURAL MISSION
P.O. Box 893, Georgetown, Guyana, South America

cc
August 9, 1978

RE: THE FBI AND JIM JONES

The following discussion of the intense interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the activities of one of the most progressive civil rights leaders in the United States (and a dedicated socialist) is by no means intended to be an indictment of the United States government or of the President, but rather another instance of the already well-known and highly-publicized excesses of the U.S. intelligence community, which has practically set itself up as a national and international policing agency to crush progressive, civil rights, and socialist leaders and organizations, even going so far as to finance and otherwise equip personnel to destabilize and overthrow leftist governments, as in Chile.

Jim Jones is only one of many who have worked for peace, social justice, and civil rights in the United States who have been monitored, harassed, and even persecuted by agencies within the intelligence community. Perhaps the most notable figure who was doubtlessly destroyed by this most vicious aspect of the U.S. intelligence establishment is Dr. Martin Luther King. The efforts against him have been exhaustively documented, as I am sure you are aware, in the revelations of the FBI's COINTELPRO operation, which also attempted to decimate the Socialist Workers Party in the USA. The U.S. Attorney-General has recently refused, in this latter situation, to turn over the files which are vital to litigation against the FBI and, in so acting, has risked a citation for contempt of court. We want to make it clear that the right wing excesses of the U.S. intelligence community do not necessarily reflect upon

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Re: The FBI and Jim Jones

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the government in general. For example, Rev. Jones met with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter at a dinner engagement some months before coming to Guyana, and she seemed favorably inclined to Rev. Jones' suggestion that the U.S. send medical supplies to Cuba, and wrote to him (letter enclosed) in a supportive vein. Our concern is about right-wing trends in the United States which can be detected within government agencies, and which have been widely discussed and remarked upon even in the major news media (i.e., Newsweek magazine). Not surprisingly, the FBI director himself, William Webster, recently admitted that he was a member of four racist organizations. Congress did not require him to drop his affiliations for confirmation of his post.

We wish to document here a few examples of evidence that the FBI has maintained an interest in Jim Jones for nearly thirty years, while at the same time officially denying that they have had any interest in him at all. When Jim Jones made application to see the contents of his FBI files in accordance with his privileges under the Freedom of Information Act, the FBI actually claimed that they kept no file on him. This astounding claim must be weighed against the evidence which follows.

During the 1950's, a current member of Peoples Temple, Mr. Charles Touchette (now farm manager at the Agricultural Project) was hostile toward Jim Jones because his entire family had decided to join Peoples Temple, a militantly civil rights and fully integrated organization. At the time Mr Touchette was anti-socialist and racist. He called the FBI to investigate us, speculating that Jim Jones was "in with the communists" (a catch-phrase in those days, now being revived in the neo-McCarthyite atmosphere in the United States). Mr. Touchette's report prompted investigators to interrogate members of Peoples Temple. One of these was an elderly woman who had been given a home by Jim Jones when she was unable to support herself, without even a Social Security check. She was queried extensively: 'Did Jim Jones

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Re: The FBI and Jim Jones

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buy you clothes? Did he buy you the hose you are wearing? Is Jim Jones a member of the NAACP? Is Jim Jones a communist? (We note that Mr. Touchette has for many years been a devoted member of Peoples Temple, and has renounced his former views, and is today a staunch integrationist. His total acceptance into Peoples Temple even after he tried to get the FBI to destroy Jim Jones is a reflection on the kind of character that Jim Jones has. The woman in question who was interrogated, Mrs. Muller, was in her 60's at the time and is now approaching 80, residing here in Guyana.)

Later, after Jim Jones moved from the Midwest (where the above incidents took place) to Ukiah, California in the mid-1960's, the Chief of Police of that town informed Jim Jones that the FBI had compiled a long list of his activities, in conjunction with local police anti-subversive units (called 'red squads' in those days). The Ukiah chief, though holding right-wing views, admired Jim Jones and his church members for their good citizenship, and his efforts to rehabilitate young people and care for the elderly, as well as his emphasis on law-abiding behavior. The chief, in addition, did not feel that the FBI should have any control over local police departments. This, we speculate, is what prompted him to disclose the above information to Jim Jones, which is at total variance with the denial of the FBI that any files have been kept on him. It is also probably the case that, although this police chief had become friendly to Peoples Temple, he would not be so disposed today, in view of the resurgence of racist and right-wing attitudes in US society.

Another important clue that we have come upon revealing FBI monitoring and activity to discredit and destroy Jim Jones, concerns a report from a Midwestern Journalist, Mrs. Caroline Pickering, to the effect that the FBI and San Francisco police conspired to instigate a series of smear-type stories about Jim Jones in 1972, using a racist journalist who has since been exposed as working for U.S. corporate interests in South Africa. The action against Jim Jones was prompted by the church

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donating a large sum to the defense of Angela Davis and other civil rights and black activists who were in no way socialists or Marxist-Leninists. (Note: Mrs. Pickering is currently married to a right-wing judge, and would probably not repeat this information to anyone representing us; the comment was made when she was talking with a person whom she thought shared her views. We have not been able, unfortunately, to locate the names of the FBI agent and police officials in our files, though a complaint was filed at the time.)

Another indication that the FBI has had an interest in Jim Jones happened in the mid-1960's when he applied for a visa to visit the Soviet Union as part of a projected trip to several European countries. Several weeks after making the visa application, Jim Jones was contacted by the FBI and searchingly interrogated as to why he wanted to visit the Soviet Union. (Jim Jones replied that he thought he had the right to travel as an American citizen). Even though this was long after the McCarthy Era, and many people were visiting the Soviet Union, the FBI insisted on questioning him. (Note: Jim Jones was unable to carry out his travel plans because of arrangements concerning moving with his family to California).

On yet another occasion, famous Washington columnist Drew Pearson, who had revealed much corruption in US foreign affairs, was planning to visit Jim Jones because of support and encouragement that he and members of Peoples Temple had consistently given to Pearson when he stuck his neck out to reveal various unsavory practices in the US government both at home and abroad. Pearson, who was to pass away soon after, had lost a major network radio broadcast and even was close to losing his nationally-syndicated column. Pearson was also at one time brutally attacked in a restaurant by none other than Senator Joe McCarthy. Pearson never got to visit Jim Jones, but he wanted him to know that "the FBI was after him" (Jones).

In the early 1950's, during the McCarthy period, Jim Jones went to see Paul Robeson, in Chicago. The FBI learned of this (and could have only learned of it through a telephone wire-tap)

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and subsequently interrogated Rev. Jones' mother for seven hours. Mrs. Jones knew that her son was a good person, but she was not at all aware of his socialist ideology and she thought that her son was 'crazy' to be involved with it -- a typical attitude of many people, even with progressive ideas, in that period of intense anti-communist propaganda and the climate of fear and intimidation that went along with it. Mrs. Jones absolutely refused to tell her interrogators anything. She was questioned at her place of employment where she was a shop stewardess in her union, and lost her position as a result. Later, Mrs. Jones became a devoted socialist and died here in Guyana, where she enjoyed the happiest months of her life.

The very recent series of concerted efforts that have been directed against the work of Jim Jones was perhaps touched off by an incident in late 1976, when a high-ranking military intelligence surveillance team was discovered spying on a Peoples Temple meeting in San Francisco, where the black mayor of Noyersville, Mississippi, Mrs. Unita Wright, was speaking about places she had visited. Our personnel checked the license plate of the car that the men had arrived in, and traced it through the District Attorney (after much probing and difficulty) to an Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi. Further investigation confirmed that they were receiving their instructions from a racist, reactionary U.S. Senator, John Stennis. The Air Force denied that these individuals were in our area at all. Congressmen who we asked to help in exploring this matter further could get nowhere. And a prominent editor in one of the major establishment newspapers in San Francisco told us that "this time you have gone too far." Nobody would touch the story, except for the president of the black press, a friend of Jim Jones who should be visiting here soon. It was only two days after this story was released to the press that (we later learned) a group of people who were conspiring to discredit Jim Jones began to co-ordinate their activities with the aid of a prominent public relations outfit. We would discover later that one of their tactics would be to use people who had left our organization to 'bait' the media with ridiculous stories about Peoples Temple. The people involved had both ultra-right backgrounds along with some

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Re: The FBI and Jim Jones

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who were part of an anarchist/Trotskyite group that advocated irresponsible activities and courses of violence in total contradiction with our beliefs. We now have good reason to believe that their insane, 'revolutionary' schemes were advanced as a provocative ruse, as has been done with other groups advocating social change.

There are other incidents. But the above highlights, we feel, amply illustrate that there has been a continuing effort on the part of the FBI to undermine, thwart, discredit, and ultimately destroy Jim Jones and Peoples Temple, an effort that is not at all inconsistent with the shameful activities that have been catalogued with respect to many groups and principled leaders who have been attempting to work for constructive social change in the United States. We also note that the CIA has similarly denied that any files are maintained on Jim Jones -- a curious statement in view of the fact that it has released material it has kept on several members of Peoples Temple.

At this point, we would like to bring up some related considerations that will help put the foregoing into a wider perspective.

As we have noted, the intense campaign to impugn the reputation of Jim Jones, smear his character, and sow discord about his work, is nothing new to the progressive community in the United States. Many leaders and organizations working for social change have been similarly victimized.

Community and civil rights activists who know of the work of Jim Jones and Peoples Temple intimately, have remained staunch supporters. These are people of all races and varying political persuasions. We cite just a few of the more notable examples:

--Mr. Robert Gnaizda, Director of Public Advocates, Inc., an important legal collective that has exposed much corruption in government, is a strong supporter. Mr. Gnaizda, incidentally, was a key aide to California Governor Edmund Brown, Jr.

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--California's Lieutenant Governor and former Congressman Mervyn Dymally has been a close friend. Mr. Dymally, a native West Indian, has visited the Agricultural Project, and has published a book through Peoples Temple documenting a national conspiracy to harass and ruin hundreds of black elected officials, himself included;

--Progressive California State Assemblyman Willie Brown;

--Dr. Carlton Goodlett, M.D. and Ph.D., President of the NNFA (which is the major black press association in the U.S.), who has publicly and repeatedly denounced the efforts against Jim Jones;

--Dr. Thomas Fleming, editor of the largest Afro-American newspaper in the San Francisco Bay Area;

--Jane Fonda, internationally-acclaimed actress;

--Angela Davis, rights activist;

--San Francisco Supervisor Harvey Milk;

--John Maher, nationally-known for his rehabilitation work with ex-convicts, and who currently has his own ABC-TV program. Maher has offered his assistance to Peoples Temple in locating a doctor to help get a local Guyanese child here in the North West Region a corneal transplant operation that will save his vision. Incidentally, Mr. Maher, in order to 'survive' in a climate prejudicial to the collective life-style of his prison-rehabilitation foundation, has had to moderate his views in public, something that Jim Jones refused to do, and which helps explain the kinds of attacks to which he has been subjected;

--Other local supporters, which include longtime civil rights activists Enola Maxwell and Yvonne Golden (Ms. Golden is President of the San Francisco Black Teachers Caucus); author Albert Kahn (whose works are among the most translated of any American writer); organizations such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the World Peace Council, and the NAACP; the head of the San Francisco Council of Churches; members of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, and many progressive clergymen.

All of these people, and many more, have been outraged by the despicable use of false witnesses to air monstrous lies about Peoples Temple. The entire catalogue of media-sponsored stratagems and bogus investigations are already well-known and have shocked many people. Those who have followed the campaign against our movement have concurred with our profound dissatisfaction that the U.S. Embassy here was unable to prevent a

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young woman from walking out of Guyana with several thousands of dollars she stole from elderly people here in our community, and who subsequently proceeded to cover her crime by shamelessly lying to the press about the nature of our community. There was nothing we could do about it. Our refutations were only marginally covered in a prejudiced media -- a typical pattern. We cannot afford, in addition, to become encumbered any further with legal actions which would require that we send witnesses back to the United States to testify.

We recommend, to put all of the foregoing into perspective, that you see the recent issue of Ebony magazine where extensive, quasi-genocidal efforts are exposed that seek to destroy all black elected officials. A similar expose also appeared in Senia magazine a few months ago in an article by Gary Warner, excerpted from a volume printed through Peoples Temple. The extensive list of targeted individuals includes Rep. Charles Diggs (founder of the Congressional Black Caucus), Senator Edward Brooke (the only black U.S. Senator since the Reconstruction Era), and moderate civil rights leader Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH (who at one time, it has been suggested, even gave information to the FBI, along with Roy Wilkins, about Dr. Martin Luther King).

All of this is nightmarish, and is producing a neo-Carthyite climate of fear in the United States that is stifling dissent and decimating any vestiges of forthright black leadership in the wake of successful right-wing efforts to cut back important programs for minority and poor people, and other key civil rights gains in many areas of U.S. society.

We are also alarmed and disturbed -- as is a large segment of the American public -- at the actions of President Carter in backing down from what had promised to be a progressive administration. We don't believe that Mr. Carter is a hypocrite. We can only speculate that there have been some enormous pressures brought to bear upon him, and that these are perhaps related to the selective assassinations of the 1960's of several progressive leaders (the

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conspiratorial nature of which is now being investigated and exposed, revealing high-level complicity).

The effect of this is quickly clarifying the rules America --and who in fact dictates the policies of government: a super-rich military/industrial complex, run by a corporate oligarchy. This kind of pressure has extended into all areas of government, especially the U.S. Congress, which has recommended courses of action (such as breaking relations with Cuba) that have even shocked State Department officials. Another disturbing sign was the frustration experienced by former Watergate Chief Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who was assigned to investigate U.S. Congress payoff-taking from KCIA go-betweens. Jaworski concluded that the investigation he was to carry out was really only designed to make it appear that the government was policing corruption in its ranks, because when he seriously began to get at the roots of the situation, he was rebuffed, and was himself investigated, and had to curtail his efforts. Similar things happened during the Church Committee investigations of the U.S. intelligence community.

We could cite much more evidence that points to the resurgence of a right-wing, fascist-like mentality so frightening that hundreds of people -- many of whom we do not even know -- who have expressed our work here are expressing a desire to join us. Many of these are people who express a sense of alienation and lack of personal fulfillment, bred by an advanced technological state that looks upon human beings, increasingly, as mere commodities, and which is losing touch with the needs of millions of people.

A final note in this vein that is particularly chilling: we know a young man in the US Air Force whose mother is residing here in our community. He tells her that people in the military have a joke about the neutron bomb. They call it the 'nigger bomb,' referring to its projected, special tactical use on black ghettos

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Re: The FBI and Jim Jones

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to wipe out the population while saving the property, adding that it will be sent to South Africa for the same purpose.

Our purpose in providing you with this information has not been, again, to cast aspersions on the United States, but to illustrate the kind of activity which has worked to undermine progressive movements. The reactionary and right-wing currents within U.S. society can work to undermine, additionally, our quest for international co-operation and peace. These issues have troubled millions of people of conscience in the United States, including many people in all areas of government.

Should you have any questions or reflections on the foregoing material, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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II. Air Force Surveillance
of Peoples Temple, 1970

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PART II

AIR FORCE SURVEILLANCE
OF PEOPLES TEMPLE UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF
SENATOR STENNIS

x-4c-1

I N T R O D U C T I O N

On November 7, 1976, Unita Blackwell Wright (the black woman mayor of Mayersville, Mississippi), spoke at our church in San Francisco. During the course of her speech, one of our members who was standing at the front door noticed two men who were obviously listening to her speech from the corridor between the Temple and the Meaders Cleaners building next door. When the same Temple member approached them, they quickly left the corridor and hurried down the sidewalk to their car. The Temple member took down the license plate number (412 PTK) and identified the vehicle as a two-door, brown Ford Granada. The license number checked out to be that of a car belonging to Budget Airport Association, 830 L Street, Sacramento, California. We checked to see who had rented the car and found it had been issued to Thomas Dawsey of Biloxi, Mississippi. The clerk at Budget Airport Association showed us the car rental documents from which we ascertained Mr. Dawsey's name and home address. Further research provided Dawsey's home phone number which we subsequently called. Members of his family braggingly told us of Mr. Dawsey's employment as an electronics expert in a governmental agency guided by Senator Stennis. We believe Mr. Dawsey's rank to be EMC-13.

x-A-c-2

We put all this information together in a letter to Mr. Stennis with copies to various Congresspersons. We also sent copies to the media. We protested, on basis of what we had found, this outright invasion of our privacy and registered our opposition to such harassment in case of its recurrence. We did receive some responses --- all sympathetic. Congressman Phillip Burton wrote to the Air Force asking for an explanation of this incident, and received the reply that they were unable to investigate the private matters which may have involved the Peoples Temple and Mr. Thomas Dawsey. Mr. Burton responded with yet another letter to the Air Force and received what was essentially the same non-committal reply. Our own letter to Senator Stennis was documented as received by his office through a return receipt. We have still received no reply from his office.

x-4-c-3

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x-a-c-a

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NUMBER 13

x-4-c-5

L I S T O F E X H I B I T S

EXHIBIT A: LETTER TO SENATOR STENNIS

This letter was sent to Senator Stennis and copies were sent to some fifty additional Senators and Congresspersons. Copies were also sent to the media. The letter gives a detailed description of the events that took place when Mrs. Unita Blackwell Wright spoke to our church congregation.

EXHIBIT B: RETURN RECEIPT

This is the return receipt which documents the fact that Senator Stennis received our letter.

EXHIBIT C: LETTER RECEIVED FROM CONGRESSMAN BURTON

In this letter from Congressman Phillip Burton, we are advised that he has contacted the Air Force in response to the information contained in the Stennis letter copy directed to him.

EXHIBIT D: COPY OF LETTER IN WHICH THE AIR FORCE RESPONDS TO CONGRESSMAN BURTON AND MR. BURTON'S COVER LETTER TO US
The Air Force responded to Congressman Phillip Burton's

X-4-c-6

inquiry, a copy of which Mr. Burton sent to us with the attached cover letter. The Air Force states:

* "We regret that we were, and still are, unable to investigate the private matters which may have involved the Peoples Temple and Mr. Thomas N. Dawsey."

* The letter also mentions that Mr. Dawsey's position at Kessler Air Force Base is that of electronic engineer and that his duties are to check interference between communications and electronics equipment.

EXHIBIT E: COPY OF CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON'S SECOND LETTER TO THE AIR FORCE AND COPY OF THEIR SECOND RESPONSE TO HIM

Congressman Burton was unsatisfied with the response he had received from the Air Force and sent a second request for information. In their reply, the Air Force states:

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

EXHIBIT F: LETTER RECEIVED FROM COLORADO CONGRESSWOMAN PATRICIA SCHROEDER

This letter was sent to us by Congresswoman Schroeder in response to the copy of the Stennis letter we had directed to her. In her reply to us she states:

* "Something does seem awry here."

x-4-c-7

EXHIBIT G: LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN PAUL MC CLOSKEY

Congressman Mc Closkey states that he has contacted Congressman Phillip Burton's office regarding the Stennis letter and has learned Mr. Burton is investigating the matter with the Air Force and, if necessary, with the CIA.

EXHIBIT H: LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN MORRIS UDALL

Congressman Udall acknowledges receipt of our Stennis letter.

EXHIBIT I: LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON

Congressman Harrington acknowledges receipt of our Stennis letter.

EXHIBIT J: PEOPLES FORUM, ARTICLE FROM VOLUMN 1, NUMBER 13

This article on the visit of Unita Blackwell Wright and related incidents was printed by Peoples Temple in our monthly newspaper, the Peoples Forum. The article documents the events relating to the men from Mississippi and their "dropping by" Peoples Temple.

X-4-C-8

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

X-4-c-^{9ms}19

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 erradicated 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

X-4-C-10

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

x-4-c-14

EXHIBIT B

U.S. FORM 3811, JUN. 1973

● 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..... 15¢
 Show to whom, date, & address of delivery.. 35¢
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
Show to whom and date delivered..... 65¢
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY:
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
anne m. faulk

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

WASHINGTON POSTMARK NOV 23 1976 CLERK'S INITIALS

★ GPO: 1975-O-568-047

X-4-c-15

PHILLIP BURTON
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2534 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE
430 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
PHONE: 415-354-4542

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

EXHIBIT C
CHAIRMAN
AND VICE CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC
STEERING AND POLICY COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE:
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 reponse from the Department of the Air Force.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Phill Burton
PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:tmn

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

X-4-C-16

PHILLIP BURTON
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

EXHIBIT D
DISTRICT OFFICE:
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE 336-4852

February 8, 1977

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

Dear Ms. Brown:

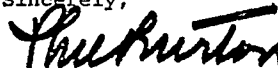
In reference to your letter regarding the activities of Mr. Tommy Dawsey, I am enclosing letters I received from the Department of the Air Force in response to my inquiries on this matter.

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

X4-C-17

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 18 1977

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 Reesler 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. H. [unclear] USAF
Chief of [unclear] Division
Office of [unclear] [unclear]

X-4-c-18

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 20 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

X-4-69

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 ~~XXXXX~~ 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. BURTON RECEIVED MAIL

PHILLIP BURTON
8TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

EXHIBIT E

DISTRICT OFFICE
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE: 556-4862

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.

x-4-c-21

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

ARMED SER.

POST OF.

SERVICE COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT F

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
Patricia Schroeder
Member of Congress

PS:le

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

X-4-C-22

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
276 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

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

DISTRICT OFFICE
285 GRANT AVENUE
PALM BEACH, CALIFORNIA 33406
(415) 325-7242

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.

PNMcC:Cc

MORRIS K. UDALL
2d DISTRICT OF ARIZONA



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
8TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

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

EXHIBIT I

(202) 225-9020

DISTRICT OFFICES:
POST OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS 01970
(617) 745-5200

POST OFFICE BUILDING
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS 01901
(617) 559-7105

December 1, 1976

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

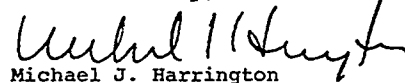
Dear Ms. Brown,

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

X-4-C-25

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

Phillip Burton
M. C.

Ms. Jean Brown
P. O. Box 15157
San Francisco, California 94115

X-44226

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



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEC 17 1975

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,

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

Attachment

Honorable Phillip Burton

House of Representatives



X-A-C-27

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

I look forward to your early reply to these questions.

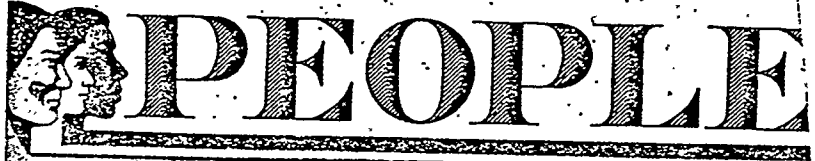
Sincerely,



PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:why

x4-c-28



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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& 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 extra 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.

Though it is illegal for U.S. citizenship to be granted to any member of the Iron Guard, this simply deny

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

telephone conversation was intercepted by the CIA. The trip to Russia in exchange for giving information. Oswald facted the Soviet Embassy by phone and asked for a free Washington Post recently. Oswald is said to have contacted Kennedy's assassination, was made public by the information on the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, which the CIA now admits knowing weeks before

WALD BEFORE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
CIA HAD CRITICAL INFORMATION ON OS-
a policeman say, "Now, he's good and dead."
police. 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 to kill police to carry out the plot with one objective

x-4-c
30

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER

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SAN JOSE 95113
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December 3, 1977

CHARLES R. GARRY
FRANKLIN DREYFUS
FRANCIS J. MCTERNAN
ALLAN BROTSKY
JAMES HERNDON
DAVID E. PESONEN
BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL
DONALD L. A. KERSON
COLLEEN G. MAAS

Senator John C. Stennis, Chairman
Senate Armed Services Committee
Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stennis,

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act as amended (5 U.S.C. §552).

I write to request a copy of all files your committee has indexed or maintained under my name, the name of the church of which I am member and President, Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ denomination, its Pastor, James W. Jones, or in any way referred to in the incident cited below, and all documents returnable by a search for documents under any of these names.

Specifically, I refer to an incident in November, 1976, in which Thomas Dawsey of Biloxi, Mississippi, put our San Francisco church under surveillance on the occasion of a speech given by Mayor Unita Blackwell Wright of Mayersville, Mississippi. Information gained by Senator Phillip Burton indicates that Mr. Dawsey is a Civil Service employee who was acting at the time under direction of your committee.

Attached are photocopies of correspondence related to this incident confirming his involvement.

As you know, the amended Act provides that if some parts of a file are exempt from release, "reasonably segregable" portions shall be provided. I therefore request that if you determine some portions of the requested information are exempt, you provide me immediately with a copy of the remainder of the file.

If you determine that some or all of the requested information is exempt from release, I would like to be advised, as is my right, as to which exemption(s) you believe covers the information which you are not releasing. If you determine that any of the information requested has been transmitted to another agency, committee or department, please indicate the date of transmittal, the repository of such information and the contents of it.

I am prepared to pay the costs specified in your regulations for locating the requested files and reproducing them. As you know, the amended Act permits you to reduce or waive the fees if it is "in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the public." I believe this request plainly fits that category

x-A-C-31

and ask that you waive any fees.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at the telephone number listed on the first page of this letter.

As provided for in the Amended Act, I will expect to receive a reply within 10 working days.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Stahl

Carol A. Stahl

State of California)

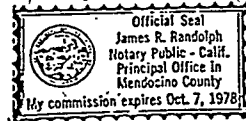
City and County of San Francisco)

ss.

On December 5, 1977, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Carol A. Stahl, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal.

James Randolph



III. Attempts to Disrupt
Peoples Temple in Guyana, S.A.

x4-d

PART III

SUSPICIOUS CALLS AND
INTRUSIONS INTO THE
AFFAIRS OF PEOPLES TEMPLE
IN GUYANA

x-4-d-1

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

- I. INTRODUCTION
 - BACKGROUND TO THE ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT THE
PROGRESS OF PEOPLES TEMPLE'S GUYANA PROJECT

- II. DISRUPTIVE INCIDENTS
 - A. JOSEPH MAZOR'S PHONE CALL TO THE GUYANESE
 AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

 - B. NEGATIVE PRESS ARTICLES SENT TO GUYANESE
 HEADS OF STATE

 - C. U.S. EMBASSY IN GUYANA RECEIVES A PHONE CALL
 FROM THE "ATTORNEY GENERAL"

 - D. INTRUDER ONTO THE PROJECT GROUNDS IN THE INTERIOR

x-4-d-2

I N T R O D U C T I O N

In the past few weeks there have been a number of provoking telephone calls, letters, and even an intruder trying to get information on our agricultural project in Guyana. These occurrences, as best we can ascertain, have been spurred by people in the United States who are hostile to the programs of Peoples Temple, whether in the States or abroad. We are working at this time to get documentation of each of these incidents mentioned herein. We believe the constitute attempts to disrupt the progress of the Peoples Temple project in Guyana by causing Guyanese officials to lose faith in our good intentions and sincerity of purpose.

X-4-d-3

R E L A T E D I N C I D E N T S

I. The Ambassador to the United States from Guyana (located in Washington, D.C.), was called by an "investigator" Joseph Mazor. Mr. Mazor claimed that Peoples Temple had abducted 20 children and that he had a plane standing-by and was ready to retrieve them. The Ambassador, Mr. Lawrence Mann, told Mr. Mazor that if he had any such problems, he should call the FBI, or whatever agency would be responsible for investigating such a matter. Mr. Mann then called the District Attorney in San Francisco and found that no charges had been made against the Temple. Mr. Mann then called the Temple to let us know what had happened.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Mann also mentioned that a Mr. Jim Cobb from California had called members of his staff complaining about our presence in Guyana. (Jim Cobb was formerly a member of Peoples Temple and has, in recent weeks, been very vocal against the Temple in the news media.)

II. The Head of State and the Office of the Prime Minister of Guyana both received packets of recent press clippings about Peoples Temple. Of course these clippings have been

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far less than complimentary about our program, and we do seriously question the motivation of whoever it was that sent them.

III. The United States Embassy in Guyana received a call from the "Attorney General." This call talked about Peoples Temple as having "abducted some twenty children." The Embassy called the Guyanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fred Wills. Mr. Wills in turn contacted members of Peoples Temple in Georgetown about the complaint of the "Attorney General." At this point we are checking to determine the veracity of these calls. We are inclined to disbelieve them, because they represent quite unorthodox behavior for an official agency and that someone other than legitimate governmental and law enforcement agencies are responsible for the calls to both the United States and Guyanese Embassies.

As it happened, the call to the United States Embassy did not serve to divide the Guyanese from us. Rather, the call was interpreted by Mr. Wills as an act "to intrude in the affairs of a sovereign nation..." Whoever made this call did the United States no service whatever.

IV. A Caucasian man came onto our project in the Guyanese interior on the eighth of August, 1977. He had been stopped by the police in Port Kaituma and had told them he knew

some of the people working in our project. When the man arrived on the project, he pointed out a child to one of the project workers and asked what the child was doing there. For the first few minutes this man feigned a Guyanese accent, although he did not maintain this accent throughout his stay. He said his name was Givaio, a Guyanese name. He told our people that he had a place to stay in Port Kaituma, so they took him there and dropped him off. As the members of our project were leaving Port Kaituma, they looked back and saw this man going down the river on a lumber boat. He has not been seen in Port Kaituma since.

While he was on our project he asked many pointed questions: How do we fund the project? How do we protect it? Do we have weapons? He also asked these questions of Guyanese Amer-indians he met along the roadside. He also asked how many people were coming, or something to that effect. One of our people noticed that it was odd that he had claimed to have walked the three-mile road from the nearest community to our project, and yet there was no trace of mud as would have normally collected on his shoes. It had just rained.

V. On Friday, August 26, 1977, our travel agent, Ms. Marsha Beebe, of Jackson Travel Service, received a phone call from someone named "Dave." Marsha said she did not catch the last name. She told us he wanted to know when the next time was scheduled for a group of people from Peoples Temple to

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leave for Guyana. She told the caller she did not have any reservations for Guyana. She asked him who had told him to call her, and he replied that the airlines had. She asked him who he was, and he answered, "Just a concerned party."

We consider calls to travel agents to find out scheduled flights for private parties, calls to Guyanese and United States Ambassadors, and other intrusions mentioned here to be nothing less than the work of people who are intent on trying to disrupt the alternative program in Guyana and the work of Peoples Temple here.

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III. Conspiracy: Use of
Media to Impugn Rev.
Jones and Peoples Temple

Kde

PART IV

THE NEW WEST "BREAK-IN"

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The New West magazine has alleged that members of Peoples Temple broke into their office Thursday night, June 16, 1977. They notified both the San Francisco Police Department and all the local media of the alleged event. The so-called break-in of their office was played up extensively in the print and electronic media. Peoples Temple found out about the allegations when a San Francisco Examiner reporter called the church asking for "our side of the story." We knew nothing of it, though for several days the media continued to cover the "break-in," insinuating that Peoples Temple members would be the only ones interested in acquiring documents the magazine was said to have filed on our church.

We called for an investigation by the police. Their report follows. It is clear from the report that the "break-in" in fact did not occur, and that if any tampering was done, it was done by one of the magazine's own employees. We seriously question who engineered this stunt and the entire media barrage that followed. This whole episode, we believe, was an attempt to impugn Peoples Temple, and it was done in a highly sophisticated, highly questionable manner.

X-4-e-2

SAN FRANCISCO

INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO CLEMENT DE AMICIS Deputy Chief of Investigations	DIST. BUR. DET. Property Crimes Division	DAY & DATE Wed 06/29/77
	SUBJECT: Attempted Burglary at New West Magazine Office, 325 Pacific	

Sir:

The following is the body of the supplementary report as it will appear when entered into the system. I have reviewed the investigation and conclusions arrived at by the members investigating and concur with them.

On Friday, 06/17/77, Mr. Tracy of the New West Magazine was notified by his secretary, Kathy Whelan, of the damaged window lock. Ms. Whelan said the window was down and the lock was in place although the slide bolt was broken when she first noticed it. When Officer Duffy of Central Station arrived, the window and lock were still in the same condition. Officer Duffy was told by Mr. Tracy that nothing was missing from the office. Mr. Tracy further stated that one or two of the folders in a file cabinet containing information on the Reverend Jim Jones appeared to be an inch or so higher than the rest of the folders. After inspecting the premises and interviewing Mr. Tracy, Officer Duffy concluded entry had not been made.

On Monday, 06/20/77, Inspector Evans of the Burglary Detail, responded to 325 Pacific and conducted the follow-up investigation. After inspecting the premises and interviewing the concerned persons, Inspector Evans also concluded that entry had not been made.

On Monday, 06/20/77, Inspector Michael Byrnes of the Crime Lab responded to 325 Pacific. The window lock had been removed and replaced with a new lock by that time. Because of the time lapse, physical condition of the building and the number of persons that had visited the scene, Inspector Byrnes was unable to determine if the pry marks on the window frame and sill were of recent origin. After being given a description of the position and condition of the window lock, Inspector Byrnes concluded that if entry had been made the lock would have had to be pieced together after the window was closed and the exit made through the front door. It would seem logical that if someone made entry and pieced

APPROVED BY		DATE
STAR	DATE	STAR

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SFPD - 6819 - 70

06/29/77

the lock together, they would also have made sure that any folders they touched would have been returned to the file cabinet exactly as found and not an "inch or so higher than the rest of the folders." No other files were disturbed.

The only useable physical evidence were palm prints and fingerprints located on the outside of the lower windowpane. A search of our files was started immediately. Meanwhile, fingerprints were requested of all the New West employees to determine if they had touched the window. On Friday, 06/24/77, Mr. Jon Carroll of the New West Magazine, responded to the Hall of Justice to be printed. His prints matched those found on the window. Mr. Carroll was interviewed by Inspector Evans and stated he had been working late on Monday, June 13, 1977, finishing an article for the magazine. He went to the men's room and locked himself out of the New West office. He then proceeded to the third floor and located Mr. Tom Cook, Sedway and Cook, who suggested he use the fire escape to get back into the office. According to both Mr. Cook and Mr. Carroll, Carroll went down the fire escape, found the window unlocked and let himself into the New West office. This accounts for Carroll's prints being on the window.

From the indentations on the window frame and sill, it is apparent that someone used a pry tool on the window but it cannot be determined how recently.

It is the conclusion of the investigating officer that because of the lack of physical evidence entry was not made to the New West office between 06/16/77, 1830 hours, and 6/17/77, 0900 hours.

The investigating officer recommends that the classification of this remain as an attempted burglary.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Mahoney
Captain John A. Mahoney
Commanding Officer
Property Crimes Division

x-4-e-4

Calls harass editor

New West is burglarized

New West magazine was burglarized last night and files on a story about the Rev. Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple were disturbed, editors of the magazine reported to police today.

Police were investigating the reported break-in.

It was also learned New West's Northern California editor, Rosalie Muller Wright, has moved her two children from their home to an undisclosed location after receiving intimidating phone calls about the story.

Wright and other New West editors were emphatic that the magazine will print the story, although publication has been delayed — for editorial reasons only — from next Monday until at least July 4.

"There is no way in the world we're not printing that story," Wright said. "If they think they can intimidate me, they're crazy."

She said that even if she could be scared off, other editors in the Rupert Murdoch publishing empire, which owns the Los Angeles-based magazine, would not be.

"Rupert Murdoch has millions and he's committed to a fair story," Wright said. "We're putting them on notice: It doesn't work."

Reached in New York City, Rev. Jones angrily denied that anyone connected with Peoples Temple was involved either in the reported burglary or the phone calls to Wright.

"Is someone trying to set up Peoples Temple?" he demanded. "What possible reason would a church have which has a reputation of doing nothing but good for people?"

He said when he heard of calls being made to the offices of New West he told his people to "quit calling, quit writing — it's only aggravating the situation."

"No one (from my organization) is calling Mrs. Wright's home, and I'm terribly sorry and chagrined if someone else is doing it," he continued.

"I've had threats on my life, too. This is a two-way street."

Jones suggested that there was a conspiracy aimed at his church that could account for the reported actions.

"Either a criminal element is upset with us because we're getting something done, or militants are trying to push people off the

—See Back Page, Col. 5

x-4-e-5

Magazine burglarized; calls harass editor

—From Page 1

brink in Peoples Temple that I have gotten out of a militant orientation and to work within the framework of society," he said.

Contributing editor Phil Tracy said a window in New West's second-floor office at 325 Pacific Ave. was forced open sometime after staff members left the office last night.

"Nothing was taken but files relating to the story on Peoples Temple were disturbed," Tracy said. "The file was in a certain order and the order was not the same when I came in this morning."

He said none of the other staffers had entered the unlocked file and no other files were disturbed.

Wright said she had received numerous phone calls in the past several days from persons refusing to identify themselves.

"Their whole game is more intimidation than threats," Wright said. "The first couple of calls were fishing expeditions. They were looking for me. Then when they figured out they had found me, I'd get the calls and they wouldn't say anything."

"Then the last two, they said, 'Don't do it.' I assume they meant not to publish the story. Now that's not a threat... It's more intimidation. That's their modus operandi."

The still-unpublished article by San Francisco Chronicle reporter Marshall Kilduff has been the focus of an intense and apparently well-orchestrated effort to convince

New West editors not to print it.

At first, the editors reported, the calls were low key and even informational. Coming from such persons as Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, Delancey Street founder John Maher and business magnate Cyril Magnin, the calls stressed the Rev. Jones' good works in the community.

Later, the calls and letters included demands that the article be canceled and made vague allusions to serious consequences if it wasn't.

Some of the calls also attacked writer Kilduff's personal integrity and professional credibility.

Among the letters was one from Jones' attorney, Fred Furth, setting down a list of conditions for an interview by Tracy with the charismatic church leader.

The conditions included that Jones be shown a final draft of the interview before publication — normally an unacceptable practice in the industry. New West editors refused and the interview was canceled.

Jones and his devoted following, reported at 9,000 in San Francisco and 20,000 statewide, have emerged a powerful political force in San Francisco.

Though church spokesmen deny that portrayal, Temple members have been extremely active in a variety of recent campaigns and Jones was named by Mayor Moscone as president of the Housing Authority after he threw his considerable weight behind Moscone in his bid for mayor.

x-4-e-6

Gain orders probe of New West burglary

Police Chief Charles Gain, acting on a request by Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones, has ordered a full investigation of a reported burglary at offices of New West magazine.

The Rev. Jones called Gain from New York late yesterday after New West reporter-writer Phil Tracy reported a break-in, in which Tracy presumed the target was a manuscript of a story about Jones and his Peoples Temple.

Jones angrily denied that anyone connected with his church had anything to do with the break-in or "intimidating" telephone calls received at home by Rosalie Wright, New West's Northern California editor.

Patrolman Michael Duffy, who made a preliminary investigation, said a New West office window apparently was jimmied open and a bolt broken.

The window was alongside a fire escape on the second story of a building at 225 Pacific Ave.

"As far as I could determine," Duffy said, "no entrance to the office was made. However, I can't say any entrance wasn't made."

Duffy said Tracy told him the office window

was partially open when he entered the room yesterday morning.

The officer went on to quote Tracy as saying he did not know if anything had been taken, but said a cabinet filing case seemed to have been "disturbed."

That filing case, according to Tracy, contained the unpublished manuscript of a story about Jones and the activities of Peoples Temple, written by Chronicle reporter Marshall Kliduff.

Why the intruder or intruders did not take the manuscript was a puzzling element in the case. Tracy, according to Duffy, said he thinks the intruders might have photographed it.

Editor Wright left home with her two children Thursday night after receiving another of a series of phone calls from someone who said: "Don't do it."

She said she presumed the caller meant New West should not publish the Jones-Peoples Temple article.

"We won't be intimidated," Wright said.

X-4-C-7

Break-In at Magazine

By George Drajer

The office of New West magazine at 325 Pacific avenue was burglarized during the night Thursday and, although nothing was taken, editors reported that a file involving People's Temple and the Rev. Jim Jones had been "disturbed."

Contributing editor Phil Tracy told officers it appeared to him that one of the files had been "jammed back in" the filing cabinet.

Tracy speculated that a story
Back Page Col. 5

Chronicle

☆☆☆

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1977

BURGLARY

From Page 1.

The magazine is preparing to publish by Chronicle reporter Marshall Chaff about People's Temple at 1559 Geary boulevard could have been taken out of the file and photographed.

Mike Prokes, associate minister of People's Temple, said the Temple had the office of Police Chief Charles Gain and asked for a thorough investigation of the incident.

"We'd like to know what's behind this because it's not us," Prokes said.

Reached last night, the Rev. Mr. Jones said People's Temple did not participate "in any such activity. Certainly People's Temple would have had not one thing to gain by this."

"Let us all take polygraph tests, voice prints," he added. "Myself, every minister, the membership would be most happy to take a test."

The Rev. Mr. Jones said that "if it (the burglary) was done, unquestionably there are some provocateurs who want to, I guess, stop genuine social reformers, to discredit our programs."

"How is it," Jones asked rhetorically, "that someone knows exactly where to go in the New West office to find papers that pertain to a particular church unless they have someone inside which we do not."

People's Temple, which claims a congregation of 20,000 statewide, has become known in recent years for its charitable donations to neighborhood, senior citizen and church groups.

Tracy said the New West office was closed at 7 p.m. Thursday and that when a secretary came to work at 9 a.m. yesterday she noticed that one of the second story windows had been opened.

Tracy arrived a few minutes later and called police. He said he immediately checked the files on the People's Temple article because this was the only sensitive story we're working on.

Tracy emphasized that he had no idea who could have disturbed the file, and he was not accusing anyone.

He said, however, there have been "controversy, contention and lots of phone calls" since it became known that the magazine, owned by Australian millionaire Rupert Murdoch, was planning to publish the story.

Tracy said the magazine had been receiving phone calls and letters since late May concerning the yet to be printed article about People's Temple.

At least 12 of the magazine's advertisers had called New West to say they had received phone calls complaining that "we were about to print a biased article about People's Temple and the Rev. Jones," Tracy said.

Police officer Michael Duffy, who made out the original police report under the heading of "attempted burglary and a suspicious occurrence," did not mention that the document allegedly disturbed in the New West files concerned the People's Temple or the Rev. Mr. Jones.

Subsequently, Chief Gain's office called Tracy and asked whether the disturbed files did in fact involve the Rev. Mr. Jones and the Temple. Tracy said they did.

Chief Gain later requested a copy of the police report and ordered a full investigation by the burglary detail.

x-t-e-8

Cops Dubious of Magazine Break-in

After inspecting the alleged crime scene and interviewing employees, San Francisco police investigators said yesterday they don't believe the office of New West magazine on Pacific Avenue was burglarized on the night of June 16.

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The file concerned a story that the magazine is preparing to publish by Chronicle reporter Marshall Kilduff about the Fillmore district church and its influential leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

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The report — which Mahoney said was based on a "thorough investigation of the crime scene" — concurred with an original police report of the incident by officer Michael Duffy, filed on the day after the break-in claims were made.

Duffy had reported that he found no evidence of entry into the office.

The investigation of the supposed break-in centered on a window that editor Tracy said had been forced open by the alleged intruder.

In investigating the window theory, police found that one of the magazine's writers, Jon Carroll, had locked himself out of the office a few days before when he left to go to the bathroom.

That was on June 13. Carroll's

fingerprints were the only ones police found on the window, according to Mahoney's report.

When Carroll was interviewed by police, he said he had climbed down the fire escape from the third floor and gotten back inside the office by opening an unlocked window and climbing through it.

The editors still claimed yesterday the identical method of entry was used by the alleged burglar. They said the sill and an old bolt-type lock showed evidence of pry marks, and that secretary Cathy Wayland found the window open when she came to work Friday morning.

Police interpreted the pry marks as the result, possibly, of someone having "tampered" with the window. The police noted certain marks of damage on the old lock on the window.

Following the purported burglary, a new lock was installed.

New West's Northern California editor, Rosalie Muller Wright, took exception yesterday to the police department's findings, saying:

"It was sloppy police work."

"I am not surprised the police did not find any evidence for a burglary that took place on Thursday night, because they didn't even take fingerprints until the following Monday. It's real sloppy police work. In fact, it's ludicrous," she said.

Mahoney said his investigators didn't send crime lab personnel to the scene until Monday because officer Duffy, in his original report, said he found not real evidence of a break-in.

A spokesperson for People's Temple, Harriet Tropp, said that since police concluded there was no break-in, "it is obvious that the fears of our members and many community leaders that People's Temple would be misrepresented in the forthcoming article are more than justified."

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MAGAZINE

From Page 1

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MEN and WOMEN by Calman



Case still open

Police say no break-in at New West

A reported break-in at the Pacific Avenue offices of New West magazine here remained classified by police today as "an attempted burglary."

The burglary attempt occurred on the night of June 16 and Inspector Gerard Evans, after conducting a follow-up investigation, reported:

"It is the conclusion of the investigating officer that, because of the lack of physical evidence, entry was not made to the New West office between 6:30 p.m. June 16 and 9 a.m. June 17."

Evans recommended "that the classification of this remain as an attempted burglary."

His report was submitted to Police Chief Charles Gain by Capt. John Mahoney, commanding officer of the property crimes division of the inspectors' bureau.

Gain, who had ordered the investigation at the request of Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones, made public a report on the investigation yesterday.

New West staffer Phil Tracy told Patrolman Michael Duffy of Central Station, who made the preliminary investigation, that folders containing material on Jones appeared to be an inch or so higher in the file cabinet than the other folders.

Presumably, according to Tracy, the Jones material was the objective of the reported break-in attempt.

Rosalie Wright, the magazine's Northern California editor, said an article on Jones will be published "in the near future."

On and since the night of the break-in attempt, she said, she has received several harassing phone calls, the last being late last Thursday night.

On that occasion, she said, her phone rang five times at three-minute intervals, with the caller each time hanging up without speaking.

Wright raised the question of why the premises weren't dusted for fingerprints until the Monday after the burglary report, but said she would have no further comment until the Jones article is published.

Temple staff member Harriet Tropp said that in view of the police finding that there was no evidence of an actual break-in "fears that the temple would be misrepresented in a forthcoming article are more than justified."

She added that "serious questions arise as to the motives of those who sought publicity for an incident which proved to be entirely without substantiation."

PART ~~SIX~~

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JONES AND THE TEMPLE MINISTRY

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INTRODUCTION

For months a frenzied, bizarre campaign has been carried on in the local press portraying Peoples Temple as a "cruel, exploitative organization." The accusations against the Temple and Jim Jones have been rehashed a hundred times. Those who have closely followed the attacks have recognized, in the words of one noted columnist, that there is "a lot of smoke, but no smoking gun." What has become evident, beyond the smokescreen of flimsy, unsubstantiated accusations that pose as "news", is a well-orchestrated and well-financed effort to destroy Peoples Temple.

This conspiracy has employed, in our experience, a tactic that was used extensively in the McCarthy period and that was borrowed from a man who brought it to a state of great refinement several decades ago: Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbles. According to Goebbles, the first step in destroying an individual or organization is to use the press to lay down a relentless, brutal barrage of bad publicity. The tactic is to create, through almost daily repetition of the "despicable

acts" or "crimes" of the person or group (usually in the form of unsubstantiated charges) a prejudicial climate of public disfavor, tearing down trust, reputation, sowing confusion. The flimsier the charges, the more they are rehashed: this is the special quality of McCarthyism. (Senator Eagleton, in speaking of the Lance Affair, called it "guilt by accumulation.")

Throughout, people are given to believe that they have been "used" or "tricked" or "really didn't know" what was "going on inside the Temple...behind those locked doors." The press becomes a kind of preliminary tribunal in which the target is accused, given the aura of guilt, tried and convicted in the court of "public opinion," as manipulated by the collaborators in the media who are pursuing the "investigation." Through the form of innuendo, faceless accusers, coerced testimony, distortions, and lies, a form of "judgement" is pronounced. The public has been treated to this travesty hundreds of times over the years.

Peoples Temple, perhaps the most progressive and active church congregation in the nation, is being attacked by reactionary forces using this tried-and-true methodology. The campaign is, as previous chapters have shown, sparked by agents and operatives in the government, along with the collaboration of several persons in the media. (An article in the October 20, 1977, Rolling Stone sheds more light on the

use of reporters as agents.)

This section will attempt to document, by use of a few of the articles that appeared in local and national press from late July up to the present, how extensively the print media has been used to unjustly accuse, try, and condemn Jim Jones and Peoples Temple. We are still looking into the connections with government agencies and funding from reactionary sources that these few reporters and their collaborators have.

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Inside Peoples Temple

By Marshall Kilduff and Phil Tracy

"... Jim Jones is one the state's most politically potent leaders. But who is he? And what's going on behind his church's locked doors? ..."

For Rosalynn Carter, it was the last stop in an early September campaign tour that had taken her over half of California, a state where her husband Jimmy was weak. So Rosalynn gamely encouraged the crowd of 750 that had gathered for the grand opening of the San Francisco Democratic party headquarters in a seedy downtown storefront. She smiled bravely despite the heat.

Mrs. Carter finished her little pep talk to mild applause. Several other Democratic bigwigs got polite receptions, too. Only one speaker aroused the crowd: he was the Reverend Jim Jones, the founding pastor of Peoples Temple, a small community church located in the city's Fillmore section. Jones spoke briefly and avoided endorsing Carter directly. But his words were met with what seemed like a wall-pounding outpour. A minute and a half later the cheers died down.

"It was embarrassing," said a rally organizer. "The wife of a guy who was going to the White House was shown up by somebody named Jones."

If Rosalynn Carter was surprised, she shouldn't have been. The crowd belonged to Jones. Some 600 of the 750 listeners were delivered in temple buses an hour and a half before the rally. The organizer, who had called Jones for help, remembered how gratified she'd felt when she first saw the Jones followers spilling off the buses. "You should have seen it—old ladies on crutches, whole families, little kids, blacks, whites. Made to order," said the organizer, who had correctly feared that without Jones Mrs. Carter might have faced a half-empty room.

"Then we noticed things like the bodyguards," she continued. "Jones had

San Francisco Chronicle Reporter Marshall Kilduff and New West contributing editor Phil Tracy were assisted by freelance newsmen George Kleinman.

his own security force [with him], and the Secret Service guys were having fits," she said. "They wanted to know who all these black guys were, standing outside with their arms folded."

The next morning more than 100 letters arrived. "They were really all the same," she said. "Thanks for the rally, and say that Jim Jones was so inspirational." Look, we never get mail, so we notice one letter, but 100?" She added, "They had to be mailed before the rally to arrive the next day."

But what surprised that organizer was really not that special. She just got a look at some of the methods Jim Jones has used to make himself one of the most politically potent religious leaders in the history of the state.

Jim Jones counts among his friends several of California's well-known public officials. San Francisco mayor George Moscone has made several visits to Jones's San Francisco temple, on Geary Street, as have the city's district attorney Joe Freitas and sheriff Richard Hongisto. And Governor Jerry Brown has visited at least once. Also, Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley has been a guest at Jones's Los Angeles temple. Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally went so far as to visit Jones's 27,000-acre agricultural station in Guyana, South America, and he pronounced himself impressed. What's more, when Walter Mondale came campaigning for the vice-presidency in San Francisco last fall, Jim Jones was one of the few people invited aboard his chartered jet for a private visit. Last December Jones was appointed to head the city's Housing Authority Commission.

The source of Jones's political clout is not very different from that of a politically astute executive puts it: "He connects with voters. During San Francisco's run-off election for mayor in December of 1975, some 150 temple

members walked precincts to get out the vote for George Moscone, who won by a slim 4,000 votes. "They're well-dressed, polite and they're all registered to vote," said one Moscone campaign official.

Can you win office in San Francisco without Jones? "In a tight race like the ones that George or Freitas or Hongisto had, forget it without Jones," said State Assemblyman Willie Brown, who describes himself as an admirer of Jones's.

Jones, who has several adopted children of differing racial backgrounds, is more than a political force. He and his church are noted for social and medical programs, which are centered in his three-story structure on Geary Street. Temple members support and staff a free diagnostic and outpatient clinic, a physical therapy facility, a drug program that claims to have rehabilitated some 300 addicts and a legal aid program for about 200 people a month. In addition, the temple's free dining hall is said to feed more indigents than the city's venerable St. Anthony's dining room. And temple spokesmen say that these services to the needy are financed internally, without a cent of government or foundation money.

Jones and his temple are also applauded for their ardent support of a free press. Last September, Jones and his followers participated in a widely publicized demonstration in support of the four Fresno newsmen who went to jail rather than reveal their confidential news sources. The temple also contributed \$4,400 to twelve California newspapers—including the San Francisco *Chronicle*—for use "in the defense of a free press," and once gave \$4,000 to the defense of Los Angeles *Times* reporter Bill Farr, who also went to jail for refusing to name a news source.

In addition, at Jones's direction the temple makes regular contributions to



The holy host: At a 1976 temple lunch, Reverend Jones sat between two friends, S.F. mayor Moscone (left) and Lieutenant Governor Dymally.

several community groups, including the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and Health Clinic, the NAACP, the ACLU and the farmworkers' union. When a local pet clinic was in trouble, Peoples Temple provided the money needed to keep it open. The temple has also set up a fund for the widows of slain policemen, and the congregation runs an escort service for senior citizens.

To many, the Reverend Jim Jones is the epitome of a selfless Christian.

The reverend was born James Thurman Jones, and grew up in the Indiana town of Lynn. While attending Butler University in Indianapolis, where he received his degree in education, Jones opened his first temple (in downtown Indianapolis). Although he had no formal training as a minister and was not affiliated with any church, his temple grew. It featured an active social program, including a "free" restaurant for the down-and-out. And the congregation was integrated, a courageous commitment in the years before Martin Luther King became a national figure—particularly in Indianapolis, once the site of the Ku Klux Klan's national office.

Then at around Christmas of 1961,

according to a former associate named Ross Case, Jones had a vision. He saw Indianapolis being consumed in a holocaust, presumably a nuclear explosion. Fortunately for him, *Esquire* had just run an article on the nine safest spots in the event of nuclear war, Eureka, California, was called the safest location; another safe area was Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Jones headed for Belo Horizonte, and Case went to Northern California.

Jones eventually returned and visited Case in Ukiah. Jones liked California, and twelve years ago this month, he and his wife Marceline incorporated Peoples Temple in California; Jones and some 100 faithful settled in Redwood Valley, a hamlet outside Ukiah.

Jones's congregation grew, and he soon became a political force in Mendocino County. In off-year elections, where the total vote was around 2,500, Jones could control 300 to 400 ballots, or nearly 16 percent of the vote. "I could show anybody the tallies by precinct and pick out the Jones vote," says Al Barbero, county supervisor from Redwood Valley.

Then, in 1970, Jones started holding services in San Francisco; one year later he bought the Geary Street temple. And later that same year, he expanded to Los

Angeles by taking over a synagogue on South Alvarado Street.

One success followed another, and his flock grew to an estimated 20,000. Jones's California mission seemed blessed.

Although Jones's name is well-known, especially among the politicians and the powerful, he remains surrounded by mystery. For example, his Peoples Temple has two sets of locked doors, guards patrolling the aisles during services and a policy of barring passersby from dropping by unannounced on Sunday mornings. His bimonthly newspaper, *Peoples Forum*, regularly exalts socialism, praises Huey Newton and Angela Davis and forecasts a government takeover by American Nazis. And though Jones is a white fundamentalist minister, his congregation is roughly 80 percent to 90 percent black.

How does Jones manage to appeal to so many kinds of people? Where does he get the money to operate his church's programs, or maintain his fleet of buses, or support his agricultural outpost in Guyana? Why does he surround himself with bodyguards—as many as fifteen at a time? And above all, what is going on behind the locked and guarded doors of Peoples Temple?

Ten Who Quit the Temple Speak Out

Beginning two months ago, when it became known that *New West* was researching an article on Peoples Temple, the magazine, its editors and advertisers were subjected to a bizarre letter-and-phone campaign. At its height, our editorial offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles were each receiving as many as 50 phone calls and 70 letters a day. The great majority of the letters and calls came from temple members and

supporters, as well as such prominent Californians as Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally, Delancey Street founder John Maher, San Francisco businessman Cyril Magnin, and savings and loan executive Anthony Frank. The messages were much the same: We hear *New West* is going to attack Jim Jones in print; don't do that. He's a good man who does good works.

The flood of calls and letters attracted

wide attention, which, in turn, prompted newsman Bill Barnes to report the campaign in the *San Francisco Examiner*. The *Examiner* also reported an unconfirmed break-in one week later at our San Francisco office.

After the Barnes article, we began getting phone calls from former temple members. At first, while insisting on anonymity, the callers volunteered "background" about Jim Jones's "cruel-

"... Peoples Temple members beat his sixteen-year-old daughter so badly, says Elmer Mertle, that 'her butt looked like hamburger' ..."

ty" to congregation members, in addition to making several other specific charges.

We told the callers that we were not interested in such anonymous whispers. But then a number of them, like Deanna and Elmer Mertle, called back and agreed to meet in person, to be photographed, and to tell their attributed stories for publication.

Based on what these people told us, life inside Peoples Temple was a mixture of Spartan regimentation, fear and self-imposed humiliation. As they told it, the Sunday services to which dignitaries were invited were orchestrated events. Actually, members were expected to attend services two, three, even four nights a week—with some sessions lasting until daybreak. Those members of the temple's governing council, called the Planning Commission, were often compelled to stay up all night and submit regularly to "catharsis"—an encounter process in which friends, even mates, would criticize the person who was "on the floor." In the last two years, we were told, these often humiliating sessions had begun to include physical beatings with a large wooden paddle, and boxing matches in which the person on the floor was occasionally knocked out by opponents selected by Jones himself. Also, during regularly scheduled "family meetings," attended by up to 1,000 of the most devoted followers, as many as 100 people were lined up to be paddled for such seemingly minor infractions as not being attentive enough during Jones's sermons. Church leaders also instructed certain members to write letters incriminating themselves in illegal and immoral acts that never happened. In addition, temple members were encouraged to turn over their money and property to the church and live communally in temple buildings; those who didn't ran the risk of being chastised severely during the catharsis sessions.

In all, we interviewed more than a dozen former temple members. Obviously they all had biases. (Grace Stoen, for example, has sued her husband, a temple member, for custody of their five-year-old son John. The child is reportedly in Guyana.) So we checked the verifiable facts of their accounts—the property transfers, the nursing and foster home records, political campaign contributions and other matters of public record. The details of their stories checked out.

One question, in particular, troubled us: Why did some of them remain mem-

bers long after they became disenchanted with Jones's methods and even fearful of him and his bodyguards? Their answers were the same—they feared reprisal and that their stories would not be believed.

The people we interviewed are real; their names are real. They all agreed to be tape-recorded and photographed while telling their side of the Jim Jones story.

Elmer and Deanna Mertle of Berkeley

After Elmer and Deanna Mertle joined the temple in Ukiah in Novem-



They beat his daughter badly, Elmer Mertle.

ber, 1969, he quit his job as a chemical technician for Standard Oil Company, sold the family's house in Hayward and moved up to Redwood Valley. Eventually five of the Mertle's children by previous marriages joined them there.

"When we first went up [to Redwood Valley], Jim Jones was a very compassionate person," says Deanna. "He taught us to be compassionate to old people, to be tender to the children."

But slowly the loving atmosphere gave way to cruelty and physical punishments. Elmer said, "The first forms of punishment were mental, where they would get up and totally disgrace and humiliate the person in front of the whole congregation. . . . Jim would then come over and put his arms around the person and say, 'I realize that you went through a lot, but it was for the cause. Father loves you and you're a stronger person now. I can trust you

more now that you've gone through this and accepted this discipline.'"

The physical punishment increased, too. Both the Mertles claim they received public spankings as early as 1972—but they were hit with a belt only "about three times." Eventually, they said, the belt was replaced by a paddle and then by a large board dubbed "the board of education," and the number of times adults and finally children were struck increased to 12, 25, 50 and even 100 times in a row. Temple nurses treated the injured.

At first, the Mertles rationalized the beatings. "The [punished] child or adult would always say, 'Thank you, Father,' and then Jim would point out the next week how much better they were. In our minds we rationalized. . . . that Jim must be doing the right thing because these people were testifying that the beatings had caused their life to make a reversal in the right direction."

Then one night the Mertles' daughter Linda was called up for discipline because she had hugged and kissed a woman friend she hadn't seen in a long time. The woman was reputed to be a lesbian. The Mertles stood among the congregation of 600 or 700 while their daughter, who was then sixteen, was hit on her buttocks 75 times. "She was beaten so severely," said Elmer, "that the kids said her butt looked like hamburger."

Linda, who is now eighteen, confirms that she was beaten: "I couldn't sit down for at least a week and a half."

The Mertles stayed in the church for more than a year after that public beating. "We had nothing out the outside to get started in," says Elmer. "We had given [the church] all our money. We had given all of our property. We had given up our jobs."

Today the Mertles live in Berkeley. According to an affidavit they signed last October in the presence of attorney Harriet Thayer, they changed their names legally to Al and Jeanne Mills because, at the church's instruction, "we had signed blank sheets of paper, which could be used for any imaginable purpose, signed power of attorney papers, and written many unusual and incriminating statements [about themselves], all of which were untrue."

Birdie Marable of Ukiah

"I never really thought he was God like he preached, but I thought he was a prophet," said Birdie Marable, a beautiful woman who was first attracted to Jones in

1968 because her husband had a liver ailment. She had hoped Jones might be the healer to save him.

On one of the trips to services in Redwood Valley, Marable noticed Jones's aides taking some children aside and asking, "What color house did my friend have, things like that," she says. "Then during the services, Jim called [one woman] out and told her the answers that the children had given as though no one had told him."

She became skeptical of Jones after that, and remained skeptical when her husband's health did not improve; the cancer "cures" Jones was performing seemed phony to her. Yet eventually she moved to Ukiah and ran a rest home for temple members at Jim's suggestion.

One summer she was talked into taking a three-week temple "vacation" through the South and East. "Everybody paid \$200 to go on the trip, but I told them I wasn't able to do so," she added.

The temple buses were loaded up in San Francisco, and more members were packed aboard in Los Angeles. "It was terrible. It was overcrowded. There were people sitting on the floor, in the luggage rack, and sometimes people [were] underneath in the compartment where they put the bags," she said. "I saw some things that really put me wise to everything," she added. "I saw how they treated the old people." The bathrooms were frequently stopped up. For food, sometimes a cold can of beans was opened and passed around.

"I decided to leave the church when I got back. I said when I get through telling people about this trip, ain't nobody going to want to go no more. [But] as soon as we arrived back, Jim said, '... don't say nothing.' She left the church in silence."

Wayne Pietila of Petaluma And Jim and Terri Cobb of San Francisco

Wayne Pietila and Jim Cobb guarded the cancers. "If anyone tried to touch them, we were supposed to eat the cancers or demolish the guy," said Cobb, who is six-feet, two-inches tall. Pietila was licensed by the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department to carry a concealed weapon; reportedly he was one of several Jones aides with such a permit.

It was during the Redwood Valley healing sessions in 1970, when nervous hope for relief from the pains of age spread among the congregation, that Cobb and Pietila would guard the cancers. Finally Jones would ask for someone who believed herself to be suffering from cancer. That was the signal for Cobb's sister, Terri, to slip into a side restroom and shoot out whoever might be

there. Then Jones's wife Marceline and a trembling excited old woman would disappear into the stall for a moment. Marceline would emerge holding a foul-smelling scrap of something cupped in a napkin—a cancer "passed." Marceline and the old woman would return to the main room to screams, applause, a thunder of music. Jim Jones had healed again.

But one time, Terri got a chance to look into the "cancer bag." "It was full of napkins and small bits of meat, individually wrapped. They looked like chicken gizzards. I was shocked."

Wayne Pietila recalled another healing incident. On the eve of a trip to Seattle in 1970 or 1971, as Jones was leaving his house, a shot cracked out and he fell. "There was blood all around and people [were] screaming and crying, just hysterical." Jones was lifted to his feet and helped to his house. A few minutes



They took her best watch: Laura Cornelious.

later, Jones walked out of the house with a clean shirt on. "He said he'd healed himself," Pietila said. "He used [the incident] for his preaching during the whole Seattle trip."

Micki Touchette of San Francisco

The Touchette family followed Jones to California in 1970. They lived in Stockton for a while, then moved up to Redwood Valley, where they bought a house and converted it into a home for emotionally disturbed boys.

During 1972 and 1973 Micki and other temple members were expected to travel to Los Angeles services every other weekend. One of her jobs was to count the money after offerings. Micki, a junior-college graduate, had the combination to the temple's Los Angeles safe. She says, "It was very simple to take in \$15,000 in a

weekend, and this was [four] years ago. [To encourage larger offerings, Jones] would say, 'We folks, we've only collected \$500 or \$700, and we would have [in reality] several thousand.'"

In addition to attending Wednesday night family meetings and weekend services, Micki also was part of letter-writing efforts directed by church officials. "We'd write various politicians throughout the state, throughout the country, in praise of something that they had done. I wrote Nixon, wrote Tunney; I remember writing the chief of the San Francisco Police Department," she said. Micki, who lived in temple houses apart from her parents, would often be handed a sheet listing the points she would have to include in the letter. "It would tell you how and what to say and you'd word it yourself." She says she also would regularly use aliases she made up.

When Micki left the church in 1973 along with seven other young people, including Terri and Jim Cobb and Wayne Pietila, none warned their parents or other relatives. "We felt that our parents, our families . . . would just fight us and try to make us stay." Furthermore, they were all frightened. "At one point we had been told that any college student who was going to leave the church would be killed . . . not by Jones, but by some of his followers." Both Terri and Cobb recall the statement being made—by Jones.

Walter Jones of San Francisco

When Walt Jones, who never believed in the church, followed his wife Carol to Redwood Valley in 1974, Jim Jones asked them to take over a home for emotionally disturbed boys. The home belonged to Charles and Joyce Touchette. Micki Touchette's parents, Walt says he was told that the Touchettes were in Guyana, and that the people who had replaced them, Rick and Carol Stahl, had done such a poor job that "the care home, at that time, was under surveillance of the authorities because of the poor conditions. Some of the boys had scabies due to the filth."

In 1974 and early 1975, before Walt and his wife were granted a license to run the home, county checks (of approximately \$325 to \$350 per month for each child) for the upkeep of the boys were made out to the Touchettes and cashed by a church member who had their power of attorney. "The checks," said Walt, "were turned over to someone in charge of all the funds [for the church's care homes] at the time. [The temple] allotted us what they felt were sufficient funds for the home and supplied us with foodstuffs and various articles of clothing." Jones says the food was mostly canned staples, and the clothes

“... Jones held a snake close to the terrified old woman. ‘Viola screamed,’ said a member. ‘And he still held that snake there’...”

were donations from other temple members. Walt is uncertain how much of the approximate total of \$2,000 a month of county funds earmarked for the upkeep of his boys actually ended up in his hands; his wife kept the books. But, he claimed, “it was very inadequate.”

After the Joneses were granted their own license in 1975, the checks from the Alameda County Probation Department (which placed the boys in the home) were made out to him and his wife. “But still the church requested that we turn over what remained of the funds,” says Walt Jones. “Approximately \$900 to \$1,000 [per month] were turned over to the church.” And he added, “I do remember that there were times when all of the checks were signed over to the church.”

Laura Cornelious of Oakland

Laura Cornelious was one of the privates in the Peoples Temple's army. She was in the temple about five years before leaving in 1975—just one of dozens of elderly black grandmothers who attend each meeting of the San Francisco Housing Authority Commission that Jim Jones chairs.

The first thing that bothered her was the constant requests for money. “After I was in some time,” she says, “it was made known to us that we were supposed to pay 25 percent of our earnings [the usual sum, according to practically all the former members that we interviewed]” It was called “the commitment.” For those who could not meet the commitment, she says, there were alternatives, like baking cakes to sell at Sunday services—or donating their jewelry. “He said that we didn't need the watches—my best watch,” she recalls sadly. “He said we didn't need homes—give the homes, furs, all of the best things you own.”

Some blacks gave out of fear—fear that they could end up in concentration camps. The money was needed, she was told, “to build up this other place [Guyana—the ‘promised land’], so we would have someplace to go whenever they [the fascists in this country] were going to destroy us like they did the Jews. [Jones said] that they would put [black people] in concentration camps, and that they would do us like the Jews... in the gas ovens.”

Laura Cornelious was also bothered by the frisking of temple members (but never dignitaries) before each service. “You even were asked to raise up on your

toes [to check] your shoes.”

The final straw, she says, came the night Jones brought a snake into the services. “Viola... she was up in age, in her eighties, and she was so afraid of snakes and he held the snake close to her [chest] and she just sat there and screamed. And he still held it there.”

Grace Stoen of San Francisco

Grace Stoen was a leader among the temple hierarchy, though she was never a true believer. Her husband Tim was the temple's top attorney, and one of its first prominent converts. Later, while still a church insider, he became an



They have her five-year-old boy: Grace Stoen.

assistant D.A. of Mendocino County, and then an assistant D.A. under San Francisco D.A. Joe Freitas. Tim resigned to go to Jones's Guyana retreat in April of this year.

Grace agreed to join the temple when she married Tim in 1970, and gradually she acquired enormous authority. She was head counselor, and at the Wednesday night family meetings, she would pass to Jones the names of the members to be disciplined.

She was also the record keeper for seven temple businesses. She paid out from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per month for the auto and bus garage bills and also doled out the slim temple wages. And she was one of several church notaries. She kept a notary book, a kind of log of documents that she officially witnessed—pages of entries including power-of-attorney statements, deeds of trust, guardianship papers, and so on,

signed by temple members and officials.

She recalled why Jones decided to aim for Los Angeles and San Francisco. “Jim would say, ‘If we stay here in the valley, we're wasted. We could make it to the big time in San Francisco.’”

And expanding to Los Angeles, Jones told his aides, “was worth \$15,000 to \$25,000 a weekend.”

During the expansion in 1972, members would pile into the buses at 5 p.m. on a Friday night in Redwood Valley, stop at the San Francisco temple for a meeting that might last until midnight and then drive through the night to arrive in Los Angeles Saturday in time for six-hour services. On Sunday, church would start at 11 a.m. and end at 5 p.m. Then, the Redwood Valley members would pile back on the buses for the long trip home; they would arrive by daybreak Monday.

Some of the inner circle, like Grace Stoen, rode on Jim's own bus, number seven. “The last two seats and the whole back seat were taken out and a door put across it,” she said. “Inside there was a refrigerator, a sink, a bed and a plate of steel in the back so nobody could ever shoot Jim. The money was kept back there in a compartment.” According to attendance slips she collected, the other 43-seat buses sometimes held 70 to 80 riders.

Jones's goal in San Francisco, Grace said, was to become a political force. His first move was to ingratiate himself with fellow liberal and leftist figures—D.A. Freitas, Sheriff Hongisto, Police Chief Charles Gain, Dennis Banks, Angela Davis.

Sometimes Jones nearly tripped up. Once, said Grace, when Freitas and his wife dropped in unexpectedly, temple aides quickly pulled them into a side room and sent word to Jones in the upstairs meeting hall. Just in time. The pastor was wrapped up in one of his “silly little things,” said Grace. “He was having everybody shout ‘Shit! Shit! Shit!’ to teach them not to be so hypocritical.” When Freitas was shown in, everyone just laughed at the puzzled district attorney. (D.A. Freitas confirms making an unexpected visit to the temple, but does not recall anyone using the word *shit*.)

Jones became impatient at the pace of his success. Eventually Mayor Moscone placed Jones on the Housing Authority Commission, and then intervened to assure him the chairmanship.

Strangely, as Jones's successes mounted, so did the pressures inside his

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“... ‘Jones would say that we could make it in the big time,’ says Grace Stoen. ‘Expanding to L.A. alone was worth \$15,000 a weekend’...”

temple. “We were going to more and more meetings,” said Stoen. “[And] if anyone was getting too much sleep—say, six hours a night—they were in trouble.” On one occasion, she said, a man was vomited and urinated on.

In July of 1976, after a three-week

temple bus trip, her morale was ebbing lower, her friends were muttering about her, and there were rumors that Jones was unhappy with a number of members. “I packed my things and left [without telling Jim]. I couldn’t trust him. He’d tell Jim.”

She drove to Lake Tahoe and spent the July Fourth weekend lying on a warm beach. She dug her toes in the sand, stretched her arms and tried to relax. “But every time I turned over, I looked around to see if any of the church members had tracked me down.”

Why Jim Jones Should Be Investigated

It is literally impossible to guess how much money and property people gave Jim Jones in the twelve years since he moved his Peoples Temple to California. Some, like Laura Cornelius, gave small things like watches or rings. Others, like Walt Jones, sold their homes and gave the proceeds to the temple.

According to nearly all the former temple members that we have spoken with, extensive, continuous pressure was put on members to deed their homes to the temple. Many complied. A brief reading of the records on file at the Mendocino County recorder’s office shows that some 30 pieces of property were transferred from individuals to the temple during the years 1968 to 1976. Nearly all these parcels were recorded as gifts.

Interestingly, several of the “gifts” were signed or recorded improperly. The deed to a piece of property signed by Grace and Timothy Stoen was notarized on June 20, 1976. Grace Stoen told *New West* that on that date, when she was supposed to be in Mendocino signing the deed before a temple notary, she and several hundred temple members were in New York City. Grace Stoen said she signed the deed under pressure from her husband, Tim, months before it was notarized. And similar irregularities appear on a deed the Mertles turned over to the temple. A thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the transfers of the properties is clearly required.

In the last few issues of *Peoples Forum*, the temple newspaper, there are several references to the claim that 130 disturbed or incorrigible youths were being sent to the temple’s Guyana mission. A church spokesman confirmed that these youngsters were released to the temple by “federal courts, state courts, probation departments” and other agencies. An article in the July issue of the temple newspaper on the Guyana mission’s youth program reports that, “In certain cases when a young person is testing the environment... physical discipline has

produced the necessary change.” The article goes on to describe a “wrestling match” that sounds all too similar to the “boxing matches” some former temple members described. If there is even the slightest chance of mistreatment of the 130 youths the temple claims to have under its guidance in Guyana, a complete investigation by both state and federal authorities would be required.

An investigation of the “care homes” run by the temple or temple members in Redwood Valley may also be in order. Both Walt Jones and Micki Touchette have stated that anywhere from \$800 to \$1,000 of the monthly funds provided by the state for the care of the six boys in the Touchette home were actually funneled to the temple. If those figures are accurate, as much as \$38,000 to \$48,000 may have been channeled into the church’s coffers during the four years the Touchette home was open. It is known that at least two other “care homes” for boys were run by the church or its members. In addition, at least six residential homes licensed by Mendocino County were owned or operated by the temple. They housed from six to fourteen senior citizens each, and the county provided upwards of \$325 per month per individual. An investigation should be launched immediately to determine if any of the money paid for the care of the elderly actually went to the temple.

Files at the Mendocino County recorder’s office show that the temple has sold off a number of its properties. The Redwood Valley temple itself is currently for sale for an estimated \$225,000. The Los Angeles temple is also for sale. The three Mendocino “care homes” that are still operating are up for sale. Several former temple members believe Jones and a few hundred of his closest followers may be planning to leave for Guyana no later than September of this year. The ex-members we interviewed had the ability to walk away from the temple once they found the courage to do it. Whether the church will permit

those who move to Guyana the option of ever leaving is questionable.

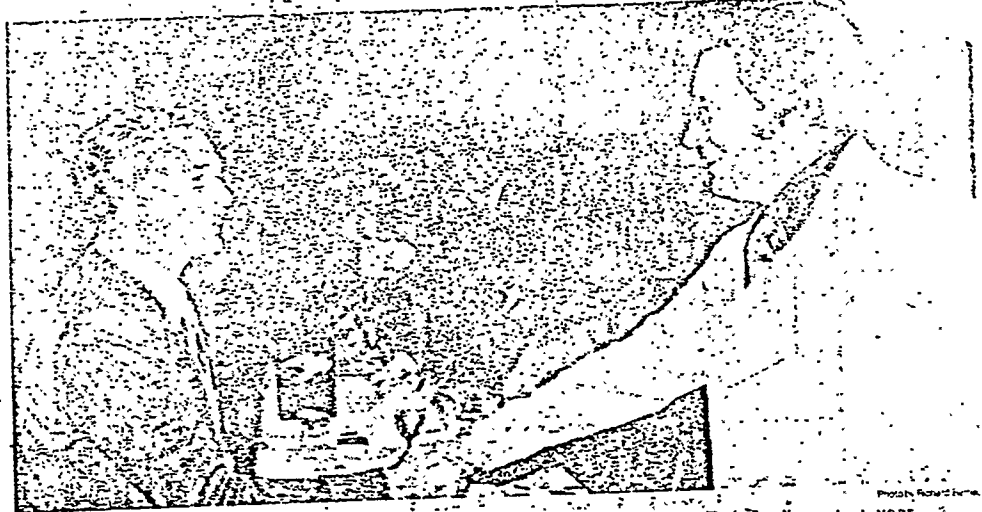
Jones has been in Guyana for the last three weeks and was unavailable to us as this magazine article went to press. In a phone interview, two spokesmen for the temple, Mike Prokes and Gene Chaikin, denied all of the allegations made by the former temple members we interviewed. Specifically, they denied any harassment, coercion or physical abuse of temple members. They denied that the church attempted to force members to donate their property or homes. They also denied that Jones faked healings. They confirmed that the temple’s churches and property in Redwood Valley and Los Angeles are for sale, but went on to deny that Jones’s closest followers are planning to relocate in Guyana any time soon.

Finally, something must be said about the numerous public officials and political figures who openly courted and befriended Jim Jones. While it appears that none of the public officials from Governor Brown on down knew about the inner world of Peoples Temple, they have left the impression that they used Jones to deliver votes at election time and never asked any questions. They never asked about the bodyguards. Never asked about the church’s locked doors. Never asked why Jones’s followers were so obsessively protective of him. And apparently, some never asked because they didn’t want to know.

The story of Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple is not over. In fact, it has only begun to be told. If there is any solace to be gained from the tale of exploitation and human foible told by the former temple members in these pages, it is that even such a power as Jim Jones cannot always contain his followers. Those who left had nowhere to go and every reason to fear pursuit. Yet they persevered. If Jones is ever to be stripped of his power, it will not be because of vendetta or persecution, but rather because of the courage of these people who stepped forward and spoke out.

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Rev. Jones: The power broker



The Rev. Jim Jones, right, gets a handshake from Mayor Moscone at a Peoples Temple dinner last year

The political maneuverings of a preacher man

By Nancy Dooley and Tim Reiterman

The phone rings at a Peoples Temple commune the night before an election. It's one of the Rev. Jim Jones' secretaries.

"Father loves you very much and there's a danger out tonight. Get a pencil and paper and take down these names."

The caller then tells the church member which candidates and initiatives to mark on his ballot.

This, according to former Peoples Temple members interviewed by the

Examiner, is one of the ways the controversial Jones made sure his followers voted as a bloc, which afforded him maximum political clout.

But the election eve telephone call was just the final step in a process apparently designed to control the votes of every temple member, both those living inside and outside temple communes.

Members also were required to participate in the political process through letter-writing campaigns, registering to vote and ringing doorbells for chosen candidates.

Jones, the charismatic faith healer who has won a political appointment in every city in which his church has been headquartered, is being investigated by several government agencies and has come under attack recently by former church members.

Amid sharp scrutiny of the temple and Jones' sometimes bizarre practices, the minister resigned last week as chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority.

Interviews with about two dozen

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Rev. Jones: The faith healer with political clout

—From Page 1

former temple members yielded a portrait of methodical attempts at political manipulation by a man whose church enjoys tax-exempt status.

His efforts won the attention and occasional church visits of such luminaries as Gov. Brown, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, Mayor Moscone, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, Dist. Atty. Joseph Freitas and Sheriff Richard Rodriguez.

Political maneuvering appeared to be a constant process both in election and nonelection years — and letter writing was the mainstay of the operation in a church that claims 20,000 members, though a former member puts the figure at 3,500.

Former members said there was a permanent letter writing staff of 10 to 20 persons, headed by Richard Tropp, now a professor at Santa Rosa Community College.

But they said virtually every church member was required to write numerous letters, sometimes more than 100 a week.

"We'd have letter writing every Wednesday night," said Ruth Kerns, a member of the church for four years. "If it was an important issue, we'd have a special letter writing night too. We'd spend about six hours.

"We'd each write hundreds of letters on one issue."

Jim Cobb, a 27-year-old who was in the church from 1967 to 1973, recalled. "When Nixon was going to name G. Harrold Carswell to the U.S. Supreme Court, I wrote a bunch of letters and so did the rest of the people in our dorm.

"They told us to use different pens, types of paper, different envelopes, to write small here and large there," added Cobb, who sometimes served as one of Jones' bodyguards. "We would look at telephone books and get a first name here and a last name there, to make up the false names."

Letter writers all got instructions on what tack to take in their letters. A Xeroxed list of sample comments would be provided as a guide.

For example, a list of 12 "sample letters against Senate Bill 1," a Nixon administration-supported revision of the U.S. criminal code, was distributed to temple members through Tropp in 1976, according to former member Gary Lambrev.

The list included one sample that said, "Please stop this insidious threat to our nation. How can we even debate about our precious constitutionally guaranteed rights?"

Another said in part, "If Senate Bill 1 was in effect three years ago, we'd still have the quasi-police state under Nixon. Are you really considering passing a bill that would be a perfect policy instrument for a demagogue or dictator?"

Instructions accompanying the sample letters told the authors to write to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and divided the senators into liberals, conservatives and moderates.

"You write your letter, have it cleared, and then write one to each of the 15 Senators above," the instructions said.

Kerns and Cobb said the letters were screened and if they didn't meet the approval of the letter-writing committee, were returned to the author for revisions. They were mailed in different post offices, sometimes in different cities, to apparently disguise their origin, former members said.

In addition to issue-oriented letters, the authors would also write to politicians, public officials, widows of slain law enforcement officers and new parents describing the good works of the temple and singing Jones' praises as a humanitarian.

"Everybody was involved, even those who were barely literate," said Lambrev. "If there was any opposition, such as an unfavorable article, everybody would be mobilized. In general, though, we were writing to anybody who might be of help in the future for a character witness — anybody from a judge in Missoula, Mont., to an ecologist.

"The goal was to get a congratulatory letter or telegram and to file it for future use."

Other members said those letters were filed in binders and were used to impress politicians and others who were not well acquainted with the temple and its programs.

When the Examiner sought official comment on the allegations and tried to reach Tropp, the temple said all calls on such matters were being referred to attorney Charles Garry, who also declined comment.

As another technique, the temple invited political notables to the temple.

They were taken on tours of the church clinic, legal aid project or dining facilities for the hungry, or they were invited to attend services and sometimes to address the congregation. Sometimes invitations involved a benefit dinner or breakfast for a worthy cause.

Elmer Nerite, the former official church photographer, said politicians often were photographed standing before the congregation or with Jones.

"If it was someone Jones wanted to compromise, he would have someone standing behind the podium and on cue they would raise clenched fists and I would take a picture," Nerite explained. "They would look like revolutionaries. He just wanted these pictures on

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Staged tours for politicians with church members as actors

—From Page 6

file if some politician ever turned against him."

There was no indication, however, that Jones ever used such photos against politicians.

Former members said the tours taken by politicians were largely staged with church members playing the part of actors. They said members were outfitted in specified clothes and told where to stand and what to say and do as the guests were shown supposedly-recycled heroin addicts, medical patients and children gorging at table.

Even services and meetings were staged for the benefit of visitors, and after the honored guest had departed, Jones frequently would deride him with wit and the congregation would roar with laughter, former members said.

In election years, political efforts were intensified.

A church's political activities are strictly limited by its tax-exempt status. According to Internal Revenue Service code 501C3, "no substantial part of the activities" of churches and other tax-free institutions can involve "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

The code also says these entities cannot "participate in or intervene (including the publishing or distributing of statements) in a political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

The IRS said no specific criteria outlined in the code define the extent of political activity that would cause revocation of tax-exempt status.

Despite such regulations, the temple in some cases has provided campaign workers who rang doorbells, distributed literature and stuffed envelopes.

Their efforts served President Carter, Mayor Moscone, Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson, Los Angeles Mayor Bradley, state Senate candidate Fred Furth, state Sen. Milton Marks, and the No on Propositions A and B campaigns, according to information from Marks and Assemblyman Willie Brown.

Former member Linda Mertle, 18, recalls working on the Furth campaign. "They told us before we went to school that we'd have to go to headquarters after school to make phone calls," she said. "We usually went about 12 at a time and went maybe six or seven times."

A Furth worker said the temple provided about 100 workers for get-out-the-vote efforts and between 200 and 300 people for benefits and other events.

Don Bradley, Moscone's campaign manager during his mayoral race, said the temple provided about 150 election-day workers to Moscone but said he wasn't aware of other campaign help.

Marks said that workers in his campaign against Robert Mendelsohn last year called on the temple for help the Saturday before the election. "We called up everybody we could think of," he said. "I think about eight people from Peoples Temple distributed some literature for me."

He said they also handed out leaflets two hours before the polls closed on election day.

Monetary contributions were rare. A check of financial records for more than a dozen campaigns last November did not turn up any contributions from temple members or the church.

A No on B statement showed that Richard Troy, a temple member, contributed \$500 on June 26, 1977. The Moscone Dinner Committee, set up to pay for inaugural and transitional government expenses and his state Senate campaign deficit, reported that Peoples Temple donated \$250 on June 18, 1976.

Don Bradley said a correction was filed June 10, 1977, after the temple complained that it hadn't made the contribution. He said the temple claimed an individual, Janet Schular, a member in June 1976 who has since dropped out of the church, had made the donation.

Bradley said the \$250 cashiers check, dated June 4, 1976, was for a \$100-a-plate Moscone dinner at the Hyatt Regency, but he said he was at a loss to explain the difference in amounts.

He said he didn't know how the name Peoples Temple got on the finances list but he speculated that someone from the temple might have brought it in for seating at a table with several temple members.

Former temple members said they were always told how to vote, sometimes by Jones himself. His technique was novel.

"Jones would say, 'We would probably vote for so-and-so' while he was shaking his head no," said one member who asked for anonymity.

Danny Pietila, a 22-year-old who was a member for seven years, confirmed that scenario and added, "Other times he'd put his thumbs up or down when he mentioned the name of a candidate."

Pietila, who was exercising his franchise for the first time in 1972, said temple members in Mendocino County were told to vote for Sen. George McGovern for president. "Jim said if Nixon got into office, he'd call a nuclear war," he said. "But the next thing you know, Nixon's president and there was no nuclear war."

Former members said the temple also provided mimeographed sheets directing the congregation to vote for the slate of candidates and issues Jones supported.

The final reminder came on election eve when temple secretaries contacted church members by phone and relayed the pastor's choices.

Church members were publicly chastised if they failed to register, and were required to turn in their ballot stubs as proof they cast their votes.

Whether the church's box of votes affected the

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What does Jones get out of providing political help? 'Power'

—From Page 7

elections is uncertain.

Interviews with a half-dozen state and local politicians produced no consensus on Jones and his temple's political clout.

Dynamally, who visited Jones' agricultural mission in the South American country of Guyana, refused to answer questions about Jones or about who paid for his trip.

"His relationship is private and religious and he won't discuss it," his press secretary said.

Mayor Moscone, who named Jones to the Housing Authority, was unavailable. "There's nothing to talk about," said press secretary, Corey Busch.

The question of how much of a check was made on Jones' background before his appointment is unanswered. However, Moscone told the Examiner last month. "I asked (Jones) to be on the Housing Authority because I thought it needed a person both sensitive and realistic. From everything I've seen, he's been a good chairman. He's kept peace and quiet over there and been responsible on important issues."

Willie Brown said he first met Jones in religious circles and learned of his work through Charles Turner, a former field deputy in his office. "He told me about a new movement that in his opinion took care of people. He told me I should get to know them, how they fed people and would hustle food."

Brown has visited the temple perhaps a dozen times, he said, sometimes by invitation and sometimes on his own. He said he never checked into any of Jones' claims about his projects, nor did he question the obvious presence of bodyguards during services. "I would just accept his word," Brown said. "I have no reason to doubt him."

Following published reports about Jones' activities, Brown said he called Michael Prokes, a temple higher-up, two or three times last week. "I thought friends ought to do." He attended last Sunday's service and spoke on Jones' behalf.

Brown, Freitas, Hongisto and Assemblyman Art Agnos all said



THE REV. JIM JONES
'A scapegoat'

Peoples Temple hasn't done any campaign work for them.

Freitas said he has visited the temple twice and met Jones after the 1975 election. "I didn't even know there was a Peoples Temple until after I was in this office," he said.

Hongisto said he did not know Jones until after he was reelected sheriff in 1975. He's been to the temple twice by invitation and has provided Jones with requested advice for combating crime and vandalism near the temple.

"He made an effort to be friendly but I did not see it as anything to go beyond that," Hongisto said. "When you hold office and meet people, you usually end up smiling, shaking hands, chatting pleasantly for a while and listening to what they have to say. That has been roughly the extent of our relationship."

Agnos said he's never met Jones and the temple provided no campaign workers or donations to him. "Last year," he said, "Jim Jones endorsed me indirectly through the Rev. Cecil Williams, but since that's a nonprofit church organization it couldn't be done publicly."

Agnos said the church has no more political clout than any other organized group and Hongisto suggested the notion that Jones has enormous political influence "verges on the preposterous."

Noting that he has observed only about 500 people at church services, Hongisto said, "I can't imagine anybody would be very deeply swayed by 500 votes in a race where the vote total is about

200,000 votes. It's just not the kind of thing that is politically potent."

Brown, however, believes Jones has plenty of clout.

"Numbers of people give him clout," he said. "He is virtually able to produce physically more people than anybody I know."

Indeed, Jones' followers have doubled, tripled and sometimes quadrupled attendance at Housing Authority meetings. They have shown up at a school board meeting and at such events as hearings on the expansion of Hastings law school.

At a massive demonstration to support tenants of the International Hotel last January, the temple provided 2,000 of the 5,000 persons present.

The church has called the descriptions of its political activities "a gross misrepresentation of the facts."

In a recent issue of its newspaper, Peoples Forum, it stated: "We are striving for social justice, and a more equitable standard of living, the relief of want and misery. But we do not know of even one of our members who is seeking or plans to seek any political office."

The politicians interviewed by the Examiner said Jones had never asked them for favors. So what did he gain in return for providing bodies and political help?

"Power," explains a former member. "And he wanted to back the winner so he could get jobs."

But Jones has been a prime beneficiary of his political contacts.

In 1951, he was appointed the first director of the Indianapolis Human Rights Commission by Mayor Charles Boswell at an annual salary of \$7,000.

He served as foreman of the Mendocino County Grand Jury, was offered and rejected a post on the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, and was finally named to the Housing Authority by Moscone last October. With the mayor's backing, he became chairman.

At least three other temple members work at the agency. They are: Jean Brown, hired Aug. 10, 1976, and paid \$15,496 a year to head training programs, Vera Young, hired as a secretary Aug. 4, 1976, at \$9,256 a year, and Carol Ann Layton, hired as Brown's assistant on Sept. 7, 1976, at \$14,420 a year.

At least four other temple

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members also worked for Mendocino County. One was a sheriff's department dispatcher, two worked as juvenile hall counselors and one was a deputy probation officer.

Jones has been in Guyana for the past month, but the temple has officially denied all the allegations of former members. Attempts by

the Examiner to get responses to the charges were unsuccessful.

Despite the pastor's absence, nine well-known San Franciscans, including Brown and Agnos, this week lent their names to his defense in a statement issued by the temple.

The statement also described a

telephone message relayed from Jones to his congregation. "I know some of you are wanting to fight," he said, "but that's exactly what the system wants — they want to use us as sacrificial lambs, as a scapegoat."

"Don't fall into this trap by yielding to violence, no matter what kind of lies are told on us or how many."

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RELIGION

Temple Trouble

In the poor-black Fillmore district of San Francisco, the Rev. Jim Jones is revered as a good Samaritan with patrons in very high places. As pastor of the People's Temple, one of the largest interfaith churches in California, Jones not only claims God's power to heal the sick but also wields palpable clout among city and state political leaders. The governor, lieutenant governor, mayor, sheriff and district attorney have all visited the temple and, during the 1976 Presidential campaign, Jones himself shared a platform with Rosalynn Carter. Last December, the charismatic preacher who can muster black voters was named chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority Commission by Mayor George Moscone. But now Jones stands accused by 30 former temple members of building his power through fear, fraud, physical beatings, the appropriation of parishioners' property and possible misuse of government funds.

The accusations were published in two August issues of New West magazine, which called for an investigation of the temple's financial and disciplinary practices. Church representatives promptly denied the charges. But in a pair of surprise moves last week, Jones resigned from the Housing Authority and District Attorney Joseph Freitas announced that he would look into the accusations.

Colony: No one has yet filed a formal complaint against Jones, who temple officials said was unreachable at the church's 27,000-acre South American farm colony in Guyana. The city's most powerful politicians still seem solidly behind the controversial minister. Mayor Moscone has said he saw no evidence that Jones had broken any laws and, in a recent Sunday-morning sermon at the temple, black state Assemblyman Willie Brown labeled the attacks "a measure of [the church's] effectiveness."

Jones preaches a religious socialism that he himself, it appears, is the first to practice. His church, which claims 20,000 members statewide, sponsors a drug-rehabilitation program, a free restaurant and medical clinic and a legal-aid service. More radically, Jones encourages his flock to give up their private property and live in low-rent apartments leased by the church from the city. Jones and his wife live modestly above the temple, where they are raising a multiracial family of seven adopted children plus their own son. But his social activism also is expressed as politics, and on Election Day, the poor deliver for their leader. In two recent close races for

mayor and district attorney, Jones's regimented followers were considered important to the winners.

According to some former church members, however, Jones's power is based as much on fear and fraud as on faith. His services are often held behind locked doors, and even then Jones is protected by bodyguards. The breakaway parishioners described ritual beatings and humiliating group encounters held at all-night sessions. A former secretary to Jones reported that the preacher faked healings by displaying chicken guts as tissue he had miraculously removed from cancer patients. Others said they had been persuaded into deeding over their homes to the church

chette, 26, told how she and eleven other students slept in a crowded garage and were given a weekly dole of \$2 each as members of a temple commune. Touchette, who is white, said that Jones, who is part American Indian, told them "how ugly and horrible it was to be white," and "not to have sex because we were all latent homosexuals."

KKK: Laura Cornelius, 52, a black woman, said that Jones promised his followers a haven in Guyana when, as he predicted, Fascists took over the U.S. "He said they had a plan to exterminate blacks like they did the Jews," Cornelius recalled. She also described a ritual by temple members that dramatized a Ku Klux Klan lynching. "That's why people turned over all they had," she said. "He told us, the whites would take it."

Others reported threats against their lives if they dared talk to police and said



Jones (inset), Klan drama: 'That's why people turned over all they had'

and had been talked into giving the temple government funds they received for running foster-care homes.

When New West first considered investigating the People's Temple, the editors were barraged with pleas from politicians and businessmen to kill the story. When the editors persisted, some were harassed at home by anonymous callers. Meanwhile, other local newsmen reported similar coercion and only when word of the pressure campaign appeared in a local newspaper column did ex-members of the temple volunteer to tell of their experiences.

In separate interviews with NEWSWEEK, former followers of Jones corroborated the New West report. Micki Tou-

that they had been made to sign false confessions to crimes such as conspiracy against the government. "Jim always said he had an in with the police," said Deanna Myrtle, 36, "so we thought going to the police would be suicide."

Church officials have issued statements countering that some of the dissenters were terrorists and child molesters. Throughout the controversy, Jones has remained at the Guyana farm, which the church says it funds with \$150,000 annually. And some suspect that the Rev. Mr. Jones may be the first to take up permanent asylum in the Guyana haven.

—KENNETH L. WOODWARD with MARK WHITAKER and STEPHEN GAYLE of San Francisco

EDITORIALS

Inside The Peoples Temple 'Expose'

New West magazine, which is the most recent acquisition of the Australian newspaper tycoon, Rupert Murdoch, who has added the New York Post and the New York Village Voice to his first U.S. publication, the National Star, publishes in its issue of Aug. 1 "Inside Peoples Temple," by Marshall Kilduff and Phil Tracy. This is the long-awaited expose of Rev. Jim Jones, "one of the state's most politically potent leaders...." Marshall-Kilduff is a San Francisco Chronicle reporter, and Phil Tracy a New West contributing editor.

A review of this article reveals that Kilduff and Tracy have built their great expose on the basis of interviews with several former members of Peoples Temple who, over the past several years, have coalesced into the small yet articulate Former Members of the Peoples Temple congregation. This small band of former members seems to have been either disenchanting when their personal ambitions conflicted with the stated church programs, or individuals whose aggressive, illegal programs were rejected by the church membership and the church's leaders. Many of these disgruntled excommunicates have previously whispered their venom against Peoples Temple to all individual ears in the Western Addition that would pause long enough to listen. Several have even approached this newspaper with their stories and wild-eyed statements of misdeeds attributed to Jim Jones and his congregation. We have counseled these malcontents to seek redress of their alleged grievances against Peoples Temple and its leaders in a court of law. Moreover, whenever our investigators presented these statements to Jones and other leaders of the congregation, they have always made available for inventory church records dealing with these alleged misdeeds. Under probing, these allegations have been unsubstantiated by fact.

In the article by Kilduff and Tracy these malcontents, psychoneurotics, and, in some instances, provocateurs—probably establishment agents—have found willing ears and consummate skill to organize fragmented gossip into a cloak-and-dagger mosaic that portrays Jim Jones and Peoples Temple as a malevolent instrument destroying human personalities, robbing the poor, and engaged in a conspiracy against the established social and political order.

Word comes to us that the writers of this New West article did a two-hour taped interview with the Rev. Jim Jones, and nowhere in this lengthy tome did they use a word of it. Can it be that this article was written, "not to praise Caesar, but to bury Caesar"?

It is significant that Kilduff was unable to peddle his venom in the pages of his employer, the San Francisco Chronicle. If the rumors, half-truths, and mental variations of these former Peoples Temple members represent the best investigative reporting job that Kilduff and Tracy can do, then heaven help the fine art of investigative reporting! Moreover, if this "yellow" journalism is to be the forte of Rupert Murdoch in building his newly acquired U.S. journalism empire, this type of journalism-for-hire should clearly reveal to the U.S. public here in the West the plague that has descended upon us with Murdoch's recent ascent into the journalistic firmament.

Jim Jones and the Peoples Temples represent some of the most invigorating and challenging religious organizations to appear in California in recent years. Jones apparently is committed to the basic philosophy proclaimed to Christendom in Jesus of Nazareth's Sermon on the Mount. In attempting to use the moral force of Christianity in dealing with man-made problems that bedevil, haunt, and dehumanize the social order, Jones has created a cyclone where formerly the political leaders, economic scoundrels, and even impotent religious leaders have failed the very foundations of their ethics, and their leadership mantles have been rent, torn asunder, leaving these pompous pseudo-leaders naked and unclothed to be viewed as the hypocrites that they have been for decades.

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We have no intention of attempting to defend Rev. Jim Jones, the officers, and the members of the Peoples Temples. They are admirably equipped with keen legal minds, incisive economic advisors, dedicated and committed followers, to defend themselves.

However, we have been amazed at the tendency of political, social, and religious hangers-on to flee the Peoples Temple and Jones's establishment, once the venom of the New West article became the subject of treatment by all mass communications media—radio, television, and printed. In the 50-odd years of publication of the news embodied in the Reporter Publications, and the more than 30 years of active participation in the printing of a Black community newspaper by the present publisher, there has been no religious institution, to our knowledge, more dedicated to the use of the high moral, courageous commitments embodied in Christianity, which is a revolutionary religion, to carry out what has become the motto of the Reporter Publications: "Dedicated to the cause of the people—that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed."

We have from time to time investigated the complaints that persons have lodged against Peoples Temples. On the basis of repeated in-depth investigations, we say, as one with strong commitments to the role of religion in the lives of men: We have found no fault with Jim Jones's religious philosophy or the activities of the Peoples Temples. We believe in the rule of law! We support the nation's judicial cornerstone, that ours is a nation of laws and not of men! We believe that thieves, rogues, and liars who destroy and assail worthy individuals' or institutions' reputations should be brought before the bar of justice! If there are those who feel aggrieved, as indicated by their alleged statements of the interviewees in the New West article, we urge those persons to charge the institution and the man with crimes, and let them face the accused in a court of law!

We also remind the honored Fourth Estate, which probably includes radio and television as well as the press, that accused in the U.S.A. are assumed innocent until their guilt is proved in a court of law. We hasten to remind the mass communications media that a free press is one of the cornerstones of a democratic society, yet freedom of the press demands of all who operate under this mantle that a prerequisite safeguarding freedom is the corollary demand—that the press must be responsible.

The reputation of a man and of an institution is a most valued possession in a society of free people. It has been said by many, especially Adlai Stevenson, "The people are wise—wiser than the politicians think." This might be amended: "The people are wise—wiser than the press thinks."

An institution that feeds the poor, houses the homeless, rescues young and old from the wretchedness and despair of drug addiction, marshals the political potential of a people, and husbands the economic pittance of the poor masses into a powerful instrument for justice, freedom, and equality, while building a just and humane society, by its very nature will have many enemies hidden, lurking in the shadows of greed, ignorance, neurosis, and hallucinations. If such an institution becomes powerful, then it must expect its enemies to become powerful. While the New West article was intended to defame and to dismember and deter an increasing band of dedicated followers of Christian ethics, the great possibilities are there that the story will boomerang, and that which they seek to destroy out of this momentary irritation will become a potent antidote to the hopelessness and the despair that permeate the masses. Such an airing of relative choices posing the question of right and wrong, hope and despair, exploitation of the many by the few, and the very questioning nature of the political process itself, may become a rallying banner for those who heretofore have seen no institution or no man worthy of their support and admiration; these newly enlightened individuals might recognize: All of the problems disturbing a distraught humanity basically are man-made problems. Surely many good men and women of courage, steadfastness, and fundamental belief in the power of the organized masses will see in Jim Jones and Peoples Temple not a comet that momentarily lights up the darkness, but another reminder of the meanings of Edmund Burke's prophetic words, uttered before the birth of the nation 200 years ago: "All that is necessary for evil in the world to triumph is for enough good men to do nothing."

Carlton B. Goodlett, Ph.D., M.D.
Publisher

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Section Two

The New West article was held for publication until just two weeks before the August 2 District Elections of Supervisors, a new referendum in the City of San Francisco. A fierce political battle was waged between Supervisor John Barbagellata and other incumbent supervisors and Mayor George Moscone. The New West article portrayed Peoples Temple and Rev. Jones as "politically potent" and as "power brokers" in the City, and pictured Rev. Jones with Mayor Moscone and other dignitaries from both city and state levels. The release of the article was deliberately timed to discredit Mayor George Moscone; the Mayor had appointed Rev. Jones to a seat on the San Francisco Housing Commission. The politically conservative or reactionary ties of the authors of the New West article further reinforce the evidence that the press attacks have been well-planned and coordinated, well-financed, and highly questionable in their origins.

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Friday, July 22-28, 1977

Politics Behind New West Attack On Peoples Temple!

by Art Silverman

New West magazine's accusation of fraud, beatings and brainwashing at Peoples Temple is turning into a major political issue -- less than two weeks before the August 2 referendum when San Francisco voters will decide the fate of district elections and several elected officials.

By accident or design, the magazine has created a virtual piece of propaganda for Propositions A and B in the final days of a close and hotly-contested campaign.

Copies of the new issue hit the newsstands this Monday under a banner reading "Inside Politically Potent Peoples Temple." The story, written by New West Contributing Editor Phil Tracy and an *San Francisco Chronicle* reporter Marshall Kilduff, begins by describing the 20,000 member Temple's founder, Reverend Jim Jones, as "one of the state's most politically potent leaders," with close ties to Mayor Moscone, Sheriff Richard Hongisto and District Attorney Joseph Freitas. All three men will lose their offices if Proposition E is passed.

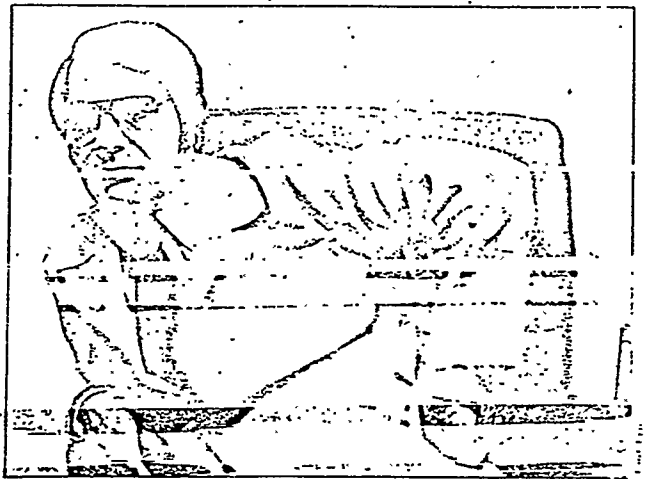
The writers also make passing mention of the Temple's active work for a variety of "self-liberal" causes, which include support for activists like American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and Angela Davis, the International Hotel, and the passage of district elections last year. District election of supervisors will be repeated by the passage of either Proposition A or E.

In case you haven't gotten the point, they even include a picture of Rev. Jones with Moscone and Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally at a Temple luncheon last year.

Having thus laid the groundwork, the reporters present interviews with 10 former members of Peoples Temple, who tell a story of corruption, fraud, humiliation, phony cancer cures, shady financial dealings and worse. Even allowing for rhetorical overkill and a few obvious axes to grind (one of the 10 is suing her husband, still a Temple member, for custody of their child), they raise a number of serious charges, including:

*Misuse of state money intended for the care of senior citizens in Temple-run homes.

*Sexual treatments by Rev. Jones against



Peoples Temple Reverend Jim Jones, a charismatic figure well known in the world of San Francisco politics, is under heavy fire following publication of a scathing article in New West magazine.

anyone who left the Temple.

*Members being forced to sign statements admitting to homosexuality or criminal activity, to be used against them if they later tried to criticize the Temple.

*Pressure on Temple members to turn over titles to their homes, plus furniture, savings and a fourth of their income.

*Severe paddlings of Temple members -- up to 100 strokes -- for infractions ranging from carrying an Afro comb to one woman embracing and kissing another.

*Phony "healing" and cancer cures intended to entice old people into giving more money in offerings.

"Everyone lives in fear," said ex-member Birdie Marable at a press conference Wednesday trying to explain why no one has ever made such charges before during the Temple's 12-year existence. "They think that Rev. Jones is God, that he has the power to make them drop dead."

Co-author Tracy, who convened the press conference at the Serrano-Palace

Hotel, said he had taken such an unusual step "to allow the media a chance to talk with these people."

But he also used the opportunity to voice his opinion that Peoples Temple ought to be investigated, and that Mayor Moscone "ought to issue a statement on the matter immediately," since he had appointed Rev. Jones to a seat on the city's Housing Commission Politics again.

Tracy, author of a recent New West hatchet job on the Mayor called "The Broken Promises of George Moscone," said in a Barb interview Tuesday that he realized the Peoples Temple story could provide ammunition for both Proposition A and B. "I'd be foolish not to mention that some people will use the story to attack the Mayor, the Sheriff and the district attorney," he said. "Ironically, the information we have indicates that none of them had any knowledge of what was going on inside the temple."

So, why not hit the story for its mere

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issue, until after the election, since it has been held up several times already? "The timing," says Tracy, "was determined by how fast we could proceed and still be cautious. We ran it as soon as we could. It had nothing to do with the timing of the election."

Peoples Temple has announced they will hold a news conference early next week to refute the New West charges, as they did in a press release Monday calling the article "politically motivated... a mass of distortion, exaggeration, lopsided characterizations, and outrageous lies which, together, amount to a travesty of the truth."

But Temple spokesperson Michael Prokes told the Barb Wednesday afternoon that he will not offer any point-by-point refutation of specific charges. "Why should we stoop to their level?" Prokes asked. "The truth will come out soon enough, and it will be seen that this is all a politically motivated thing."

The Temple has hired two prominent attorneys, Charles Garry and Fred Furth, to study the possibility of a libel suit.

The big question, of course, is whether the allegations against Peoples Temple are true. Don't ask me. Wednesday's press conference was impressive, despite New West's obvious attempt to put their magazine, and despite Phil Tracy's vendetta against the mavor. The 10 former members -- young, old, black, white -- seemed sincere and honest as they recounted their horror stories. And it must be admitted that Jim Jones is a strange breed, half socialist and half holy-roller fundamentalist. Clearly, there's more going on than meets the eye.

But it's too soon to reach any conclusions. As Michael Prokes told me "there's bound to be a few disgruntled people in any organization of this size, who have a distorted view of things because of some individual circumstances." And there is also a sufficient history of scurrilous attacks on movement groups that we ought to be suspicious when such things happen.

Peoples Temple has achieved a position of real power and influence in the community through years of hard work on behalf of poor, minority and other oppressed people. An attack like this should not be unexpected; what remains to be seen is whether it can stand closer scrutiny.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Upon Receipt

July 26, 1977

-San Francisco Mayor George R. Moscone today issued the following statement concerning recent allegations against the Rev. Jim Jones:

"I have read the recent well-publicized article concerning the Rev. Jim Jones and the People's Temple and find it to be a series of allegations with absolutely no hard evidence that the Rev. Jones has violated any laws, either local, state, or federal.

"I will not comment upon the alleged practices of the Temple, as it is not my habit to be a religious commentator. If anyone in San Francisco or anywhere, and that includes the authors of the article and political leaders who express concern about the matter, have any evidence that the Rev. Jones has broken the law, then it is his or her absolute obligation and duty to bring that to the attention of the appropriate law enforcement officials.

"The Mayor's Office does not and will not conduct any investigation into the Rev. Jones nor the People's Temple. We are not equipped nor inclined to conduct such investigations, and those who call for us to do so know that.

"Insofar as the Rev. Jones' appointment to the Housing Authority is concerned, let me say that I asked him to serve on that board because I believed he would work hard on behalf of the City and that he would be fair in dealing with the important matters which come before that body. He has done just that in his tenure on the Commission.

"Furthermore, he was confirmed for that post by the Board of Supervisors who had the absolute responsibility under the advise and

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and consent doctrine to satisfy themselves as to the Rev. Jones' ability to serve this City prior to their voting unanimous confirmation.

"I see no reason to take any action in the light of allegations which carry with them no proof that any laws have been broken."

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7-26-77

Mayor rejects demand to probe Rev. Jones

Board of Supervisors President Quentin Kopp has asked for an investigation into the Peoples Temple and its leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, but Mayor Moscone today declined to conduct one.

"We are not equipped nor inclined to conduct such investigations and those who call for us to do so know that," Moscone said.

At yesterday's supervisors meeting Kopp said, "I feel very uneasy. I wish the supervisors' Rules Committee could have available to it the information in the New West Article."

In the current issue of that magazine, an article on the temple contains allegations from former church members that they were physically punished by other members for disciplinary reasons, that phony incidents of "cures" were staged, and that the church received money to care for elder

persons and put most of the money into the church treasury.

Moscone said he had read the article and finds it "to be a series of allegations with absolutely no hard evidence that the Rev. Jones has violated any laws, either local, state or federal."

"I will not comment upon the alleged practices of the temple, as it is not my habit to be a religious commentator."

He said anyone with information that any laws have been broken by Jones has an obligation to report it to law enforcement officials.

Kopp asked yesterday that a letter be directed to Moscone because "it is incumbent on the mayor who has the legal responsibility (for appointing and removing commissioners) to make the necessary investigation."

EXHIBIT 7-26-77

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July 26, 1977

San Francisco, CA
Examiner
(Cir. 6xW, 150,698)

JUL 26 1977

Kopp wants a check on Rev. Jones

Board of Supervisors President Quentin Kopp has asked for an investigation into the Peoples Temple and its leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

"I feel very uneasy," Kopp said at yesterday's meeting of the supervisors. "I wish the supervisors' Rules Committee could have available to it the information in the New West article," he said, referring to an article in the current issue of that magazine.

The article contains allegations from former members of the Peoples Temple that they were physically punished by other church members for disciplinary reasons, that phony incidents of "cures" were staged, and that the church received money to care for senior citizens and put most of the money into the church treasury.

"I feel very uncomfortable with having participated in the confirmation of the Rev. Jones as a member of the Housing Authority without knowledge of the matters in this article," said Kopp. "There are some very serious allegations contained therein."

Kopp asked that a letter be directed to Mayor Moscone because "it is incumbent on the mayor who has the legal responsibility for appointing and removing commissioners to make the necessary investigation."

He also asked city controller John Farrell for a report on any funds that may have been paid to the Peoples Temple operations.

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AN EDITORIAL

Propositions A and B

If there is one thing certain about next Tuesday's special election in San Francisco, it is that last year's Proposition T — the so-called district election of supervisors — must not be allowed to stand.

Instead of district election of supervisors, a more apt title might be "special interest control of City government."

When the voters passed Proposition T last November, they did so for one important reason. Many voters had become frustrated with the near impossibility of defeating an incumbent supervisor at the polls.

It had little to do with Neighborhoods vs. Downtown, although some voters swallowed that line. Any objective analysis would show that the neighborhoods have fared well with the Board of Supervisors. There has been as much anti-business legislation as there have pro-business decisions.

The problem has not been a lack of representation for certain areas. If anything, the supervisors have been too responsive in trying to satisfy every little pressure group without first settling priorities on City needs in relation to resources. And no Board of Supervisors — whether elected by district or at large — will succeed unless it tackles the problem of priorities.

Thus if it were not for their frustration at being unable to defeat a particular incumbent, it is inconceivable the voters would give up their right to vote on all members of the board and choose to vote for only one supervisor every four years.

Meanwhile, the opportunities for mischief, corruption and pork barrel tradeoffs in Proposition T have become so obvious, we hardly need the examples of larger cities where ward politics have done their damage.

We already have the spectacle of certain power groups searching for candidates, not on the basis of qualifications, but on the basis of their ability to appeal to certain voting blocs within a district.

Last week's revelations by former members of Peoples Temple described the temple's ability to influence local elections by mustering hundreds of workers behind special causes and to control the votes of several thousand members.

There were the registration standards of two years ago involving several members of Delancey Street, combined with the avowed goal of Delancey Street's founder, John Maher, "to take over San Francisco in ten years, working within the system," as quoted by his biographer, Grover Sales.

Both Peoples Temple and Delancey Street were vigorous backers of Proposition T last year.

Then there is the ability of any mayor, under Proposition T, to insure himself against any override by the Board of Supervisors if he can succeed in getting elected as few as four supervisors he can control. The federal funds parceled out by the mayor's office offer tremendous opportunity to control certain districts.

Another problem of Proposition T is that the district boundaries were gerrymandered solely for the political benefit of its sponsors.

Instead of considering common interests of contiguous areas, we got a monstrosity such as District 7, which includes predominately black Hunter's Point, middle class Potrero Hill, senior citizens South of Market and the high-rise apartments Downtown.

The five districts covering the western half of the City all contain from 35,000 to 42,000 voters totaling 192,000. The six districts in the eastern half of the City range from less than 21,000 to 30,000 voters, totaling 156,000. One man, one vote?

The Progress abhors any measure that makes it so easy for special interests to gain control of City government — whether the special interests are radical or conservative, labor or business, or the mayor's office.

The Progress also abhors a system that allows a candidate to avoid presenting his credentials to the entire electorate and further does not even require a majority vote in his own district.

Proposition T then must be overturned. There are two alternatives on the ballot — Propositions A and B.

Proposition A simply would repeal Proposition T, however, it does nothing to relieve last year's vote frustration.

When it became apparent Proposition T would qualify for the ballot, the supervisors had the opportunity to present some real choices to the voters. They did nothing.

There is nothing in Proposition A, unfortunately, that will require the board to present any alternatives this November.

Proposition B, on the other hand, contains a number of benefits that have been obscured in the campaign haggling over personalities.

Proposition B requires supervisors to live in and be elected from individual districts, thereby giving all districts direct representation. It also answers last year's frustrations since each supervisor can be challenged directly at election if the voters are dissatisfied.

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It overcomes, however, the evils of Proposition T by requiring all supervisors to run citywide, thus restoring to the voters their voice on all supervisors and forcing those elected to consider the best interests of the entire City.

Proposition B also blunts the thrust of special interest groups by requiring all city officials, including the supervisors, to get a majority vote -- no more 30 per cent plurality winners.

This measure also provides some bonus benefits. The chief administrative officer is limited to a six - year term instead of lifetime tenure.

Accountability of the elected mayor is increased by making the terms of the major autonomous commissions who spend a major portion of the City budget coincide with the term of the mayor who appointed them.

The only real objection to Proposition B -- outside of some special interest groups -- is over the fact that it requires Mayor George Moscone, District Attorney Joseph Freitas and Sheriff Richard Hongisto to run for re-election this November.

Despite the fact that Proposition T cut short the terms of six current supervisors, the argument goes that these three officials, who were elected at the same time, shouldn't face the same fate. With all the confusion, turmoil and criticism of City government, a vote of confidence in November would clear the air and still much of the turmoil.

The Progress frankly thinks Moscone and Freitas would have no trouble with such a vote. As things stand now, The Progress probably would be inclined to endorse them. If successful, they would then have two years free in the knowledge they were serving the voters as they wish. Hongisto probably has reason to worry.

Proposition B is not a recall as some argue. It simply calls for a vote of confidence which the City sorely needs right now.

Each voter must give sincere thought to both these issues and decide -- without emotion -- what is best for themselves and for the future of this great City.

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Section Three

The New West "break-in" story has not been the only attempt to impugn Peoples Temple through media attacks. Included in this section are two press stories which insinuated wrongdoing and which both pushed for and eventually led to investigations. The first issue, picked up by Phil Tracy in New West and carried on by Marshall Kilduff in the San Francisco Chronicle, concerned a young man who was never a member of Peoples Temple and who was never more than remotely involved with church services or programs. He knew of the Temple because his family lived in the Ukiah area. Members knew him as a sensitive though troubled youth. He had received \$10,000 from an insurance policy after a serious motorcycle accident which he donated to the Temple ministry. In October, 1975, the young man committed suicide. Two years later, under the pressure from press agents who attempting to find something to "pin" on Peoples Temple, a second inquest was held in Los Angeles. Witnesses to the tragic event and medical examiners were summoned to court purely because of press agents' insistence. October 20, the coroner's jury upheld the death was by suicide. The "Strange Suicide" story was covered for the Chronicle by "Our Correspondent" from Los Angeles. The correspondent was Marshall Kilduff.

Another story given heightened media coverage in local papers was that Temple high school students "dominated" the school most of them attended. The articles were ludicrous,

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but nonetheless maligned the Temple in the public eye.
As with the other such trumped-up allegations, the rebuttal
statements were given low-key, low priority coverage.

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Toronto Star - Saturday
September 4/77

A prophet heads south with profit

By CHARLES O'LEA
Special to The Star

SAN FRANCISCO — Moving at night in small groups, nearly 1,000 people of all ages headed the west coast on a 6,000-mile trek by bus, car and plane for a jungle sanctuary in Guyana.

They acted under secret orders from Jim Jones, 45, a new white "prophet of God" who predicts a Fascist takeover of the United States followed by a nuclear holocaust.

Last week, when Jones was found to have joined the migration himself, thousands of the faithful from Los Angeles to Vancouver mourned the loss of their leader, not to mention millions of dollars in church funds.

Shock waves are also running through the California establishment. Politicians, bankers and businessmen who courted Jones' favor, praised his good works and benefitted from his formidable political clout, have gone to ground.

The handsome Jim Jones, who arrived from an obscure midwest mission 12 years ago, is no backwoods preacher, but a prominent local figure — foreman of a San Francisco grand jury, chairman of the housing commission, with aides who have also been heard into well paid public posts.

On San Francisco's Geary Street, the Jones headquarters is locked and barred. His "People's Temple" in Los Angeles and Redwood City are up for sale, together with juvenile care centres and blocks of apartments.

A handful of deserters back from Guyana suggest that the man who ruled their lives had little in common with the genial Jones who sat with the elite at city banquets.

Behind his temple doors, before a mainly black congregation, Jones claimed to be an amalgam of Christ resurrected and a "reborn Lenin." He claimed to cure cancer and palsy. He resurrected the dead — even himself. During one dramatic ceremony he appeared he had been shot by a hidden assassin. He was carried away, covered in blood, only to walk back a minute later all smiles, wearing a fresh, spotless shirt. The crowd went wild.

The members, mainly poor, often elderly, gave between a quarter and half of their income to the treasury. Many handed over jewelry, furs, silver, even their homes and life insurance.

Steady communes

Rebored of the worldly goods, they gathered in steady communes, exchanging their welfare cheques for 50 cents a week pocket money. Some rattled begging bowls or sold pictures of Jones on street corners. Others worked a fifteen day making quilts and bedspreads to be sold for the cause.

The congregations were used to build up Jones' power base. They voted as a block, rang doorbells and delivered leaflets. In some close election battles they backed candidates who knew better than to refuse the help of the man called "Emperor Jones."

Three years ago, Jones flew to Guyana on a prospecting trip. Don Phillips, one of a dozen trustees on the plane, said each of them carried \$17,000 to cash, and Jones deposited a \$200,000 cheque in Barclays Bank, Georgetown.

"The Rev. chose Guyana," said Phillips, "because the blacks there are English-speaking Christians and could be proselytised. He acquired several thousand acres of jungle to build Jonestown and buried money there."

None of this hoard has reached the men, women and children now working from dawn to dusk to clear land for crops. The few who have returned by "charismatic sessions" have been intensified. Slackers have their heads shaved or are denied food.

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X-A-C-33

Inquest in Death of Peoples Temple Man

Los Angeles

The circumstances surrounding the death of a 22-year-old man associated with the Peoples Temple will be investigated by the Los Angeles county coroner's office, it was learned yesterday.

An inquest will be held on October 20 at the request of the local district attorney's office to clear several questions raised by an initial coroner's report of the death of John William Head, who reportedly leaped to his death on Oct. 19, 1975.

The case of Head had been highlighted in a New West story dealing with the controversial church and its strong-willed leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

In the magazine story printed in August, Head was portrayed as an emotionally unstable person who had turned over \$10,000 in silver bullion to the church while he was living in Ukiah.

Head later moved to Los Angeles where he lived at a temple home, according to the magazine, and the night before his death he reportedly phoned a family neighbor in Ukiah to say he was upset with the church and was penniless.

After Head's body was found, a coroner's report indicated he had died from a leap from a three-story warehouse, but in a later notation in the same document, said he was a "jumper from a bridge."

In addition the report said there were no scars on Head's body though his family claims there was ample evidence of scars on the man's right leg left by some 300 stitches resulting from a motorcycle accident.

Head also left a blood-soaked note, but coroner's officials did not attempt to have a laboratory process the message in order to learn its wording.

"It may turn out to be a suicide after all, but we want to learn why all these things weren't done," said Richard Hecht, a deputy district attorney who heads the bureau of special operations.

Our Correspondent

x-4-e-34

Mysterious suicides may be linked to Peoples Temple

by STEVE HART

P.H. Bureau

UKIAH — A pair of mysterious suicides may be linked to Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple.

The Press Democrat has also learned about irregularities in records of property gifts to the church.

The Peoples Temple is being investigated by state and local authorities, following accusations of former church members.

Ex-followers told of beatings, phony "miracle" cures, sexual misconduct and financial swindles.

Rev. Jones, an influential political li-

gure, moved the church to San Francisco from its headquarters in Redwood Valley about a year ago.

The pastor, at the church's farm in South America, has not responded to charges by former members.

The latest accusations involve the 1970 suicide of Maxine Harpe, a Ukiah resident and the mother of three young children. Mrs. Harpe was found hanged in the garage of her home on Talmage Road in early April of that year.

Mrs. Harpe's cousin, Glennelle Marsh of Ukiah, said the Harpe home was later "ransacked" by members of the Peoples Temple.

"They'd gone through it," she told The Press Democrat.

Mrs. Marsh said the three Harpe children were placed in Temple foster homes following the suicide. Relatives objected, "but they had a hard time getting them out," Mrs. Marsh said.

The children are now living with their father.

At the time, the Peoples Temple denied that Mrs. Harpe was ever a member of the church, according to her cousin. But Mrs. Marsh said the woman had been deeply involved in the Temple. About three weeks before her death, Mrs. Marsh called her cousin "but she didn't want to see me because she was too busy in the church."

Mrs. Marsh said the woman seemed depressed.

Ex-Temple member Danny Pietila said Mrs. Harpe was indeed a follower of Rev. Jones. Pietila and several other former members recalled hearing Jones predict the Harpe suicide, two weeks before it happened.

"He said that she would probably commit suicide," Pietila remarked.

According to a 1972 newspaper report, Mrs. Harpe left a suicide note, which read, "Call Jim. It's very important. Not at home. Get here right away."

Former Jones followers said the house was ransacked to remove any belongings which would identify her with the Temple. Members were told not to attend Mrs. Harpe's funeral service, according to Temple dropouts.

Mrs. Harpe reportedly gave \$1,000 to the church two weeks before her death.

Glennelle Marsh said her cousin was not the kind of person who would commit suicide. "I don't know how she could do it. She loved those children so much. I wonder if she was driven into a depression."

Mendocino County District Attorney Duncan James has referred the case to the state Attorney General's office, following inquiries by reporters.

New West magazine has also raised questions about the death of John Head, a 22-year-old Ukiah who took his own life in 1975.

The magazine quotes Head's mother as saying that her son became friends with Tim Solen, former Mendocino County Deputy District Attorney and a top official of the People's Temple. According to New West, Head gave the Temple some \$10,000 he received as the result of an accident.

The young man, who suffered mental

(Continued on back page)

X-4-e-35

Santa Rosa, CA
 Press Democrat
 (Cir. D. 55,071)
 (Cir. Sun. 59,366)
 AUG 3 1977

0-1111

Suicides

(Continued from Page 1A)

problems, told his mother he planned to join the Temple in Los Angeles. About a month later, Head took his own life according to police reports.

New West called for an official probe of the Head suicide. The magazine said Head apparently called a neighbor the night before he died and said he was at the Temple "and nobody would bring him back and he had no money."

The Press Democrat has discovered irregularities in the records of property gifts to the church. Ex-followers claimed they were pressured to sign their homes over to the Peoples Temple. They said the property was often quickly resold to raise funds for Rev. Jones' projects.

Former member Elmer Mertle, who gave his home to the church, said he thought the property was being signed over to the Peoples Temple. But documents in the Mendocino County Recorder's office show that Mertle's house was transferred to a business partnership operated by top Temple officials.

The partnership, called Valley Enterprises, included Jones' wife Marceline, Stoen, and other church leaders. The property was later sold.

Records show months between the time church members signed the property transfers and the date of filing by the Peoples Temple.

Many of the documents were notarized by Stoen. But Mertle said he never appeared before Stoen, as sworn in the courthouse documents.

More than 30 homes and parcels were reported to have been signed over to the church. Viola Richardson, Mendocino County Clerk-Recorder, said she has no reason to probe the property transfers "as long as the documents are in order and the fees are paid."

The Temple is under investigation by the Mendocino County Social Services Department, however, following charges that public money to support youths and elderly people in Temple care homes is channeled into the church. Ex-members said care is substandard in the Temple homes, which are still operating in the Redwood Valley area.

Jones has also been accused of staging fake "healing" ceremonies and claiming to be God. Former members said they were beaten for such infractions as smoking, talking to outsiders or sleeping during Jones' all-day sermons.

Jones' attorney Charles Garry disputed the charges, and said the preacher will answer questions when he returns from Guyana. Garry said the Temple is considering a libel suit against New West.

x-4-e-36

San Francisco Chronicle 3
Fri., Oct. 21, 1977

Death by Suicide Finding Is Upheld

Los Angeles

The official description of death by suicide of a 22-year-old man associated with the Peoples Temple and its controversial leader Rev. Jim Jones was upheld by a coroner's jury in Los Angeles yesterday.

The jury had been called to consider several apparent discrepancies in the original report — by the coroner and police — on the death of John William Head, who leaped to his death on Oct. 19, 1975.

At the inquest, police and coroner's officials testified that a bloody scrap of paper was found in Head's pocket with the words "Peoples Temple," "Jones," and "John." But the officials said they could not decipher the rest of the message and declined to describe it as a suicide note.

In addition coroner's officials clarified the address where the body was found because the first report had listed two locations.

A coroner's spokeswoman also said that a long scar on Head's right leg was not mentioned in the first report because other means of identification were used.

The case of Head had been highlighted in a New West magazine article dealing with the church and its enigmatic leader.

Our Correspondent

x-t-e-37

Temple dominated city school

By E. Cahill Maloney

The San Francisco Unified School District provided the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple with that amount to its own temple high school.

Opportunity II High was used as an educational base for Temple affiliated young people during the 1976-77 school year.

Although the alternative high school has a long waiting list, more than 130 Temple teenagers were enrolled at the school at one time last September, counsellor teacher Ron Cabral said.

"Some sort of deal was arranged between school coordinator Yvonne Golden and the Rev. Jones," he said.

Eva Spackman, another opportunity teacher, confirmed that Opportunity II was the Temple school. "Eighty per cent of the kids who go to Opportunity are Temple kids," she said.

Enrollment figures could not be confirmed early this week since central office personnel didn't seem

aware of the arrangement.

Ms. Golden, who said she had read recent press reports about the temple, would not discuss the student make-up of her school with The Progress.

"We do have temple students at Opportunity," Ms. Golden said. "But, I think all information about the students should come directly from the district."

The school's area superintendent Lane DeLara did not know about the temple connection as of Monday. The principal of record -- Ben Ponsworth -- was on vacation and could not be reached for comment.

Teachers at opportunity didn't seem to feel it was unusual to deal with student problems through temple counselors in lieu of parents.

"Most of the teachers were delighted with this new type of student," Cabral said. "People actually showed up for classes."

Since Opportunity II was estab-

lished in 1971 attendance usually ran less than one-half of enrollment, Cabral explained.

If all 300 students carried on the rolls at the old building at 160 South Van Ness ever showed up, there would not have been any place to put them, he continued. It was assumed that the actual teaching load on any given day would be about half the enrollment.

Last year, temple kids dominated the school, enabling it to field a baseball team, improving achievement scores and swelling the ranks of "parent participation."

Teachers said temple youths stuck together, were sometimes pulled out of school for long trips and were "secretive" about the temple.

Cabral said a lot of them had been lying in Redwood Valley, Ukiah and Los Angeles before enrolling at Opportunity.

He identified temple member Tim Carter as the contact for any prob-

lems that arose in connection with students. "They seemed to be under control of church counselors," Cabral said.

He did not know the exact nature of the counseling arrangement, saying Ms. Golden "sort of wanted to take care of everything to do with the temple."

Ms. Spackman confirmed that any school problems were handled through counselors. She had not found that unusual, since RAMP, New Horizons and other youth groups often assign counselors to act as liaisons between the school and the home.

Temple youngsters were generally well behaved, Ms. Spackman said. By way of example she described a rare occasion when a purse was missing. Other temple students brought the issue to the school coordinator and insisted the culprit be reprimanded.

"Nothing was stolen from the purse and I wanted to discuss it as a private

(Continued on Page 10)

Temple dominated city school

(Continued from Page 1)

matter, but it was taken out of my hands," Ms. Spackman said.

The children were very aware of the Rev. Jones and when he appeared at parent meetings and such they would applaud enthusiastically, the teachers said.

Two of the Rev. Jones' own boys were pulled out of the school in April to travel abroad by Mrs. Marcelyn Jones.

"Losing Tim Jones was a real blow to our baseball team. He was a natural pitcher and an all-around American boy type. I had hated to see him go."

Buses picked the young people up after school and sometimes took them on trips, Cabral said, but no one ever wanted to talk about their travels in class.

"After a trip the kids didn't seem like they had a good time. It was kind of mysterious where they went or what they did," he noted.

Efforts to get youngsters to speak about their temple experience in class usually met with the response that one would have to come to service to find out about the temple.

Asked what it was about Jones that made them so devoted, one young woman said, "Jim saved me from prostitution and the evils of the world," according to Cabral. The other youngsters responded, right on.

Linda Mertle, an 18-year-old who had been a temple member until eight months ago, is one of Cabral's former students.

It was her reference to "the temple school" that prompted Progress in-

quiries into Opportunity. The temple itself is not registered as a high school.

This April Peoples Temple did file a private elementary school application with the school district under the title Christian Life School. The school address is 1059 Geary, the same as the temple's.

According to affidavit the school health and fire license are pending. School officers are listed as Lee Ingram of 217 Webster St., Sharon Annas of 1664 Page St., and Pat Grumet of 1662 Page St.

The Pate Street addresses are two of those identified by Linda Mertle as communal residences for small children.

Mertle and other former temple members said minors lived in the temple itself as well as in communal flats and apartments in the Fillmore area.

The State Department of Health Licensing division said it has been assured no children live on the temple premises. The Department of Social Services reports it has not licensed any Temple group homes.

Cabral, who visited the temple once in connection with an Opportunity II school newspaper project, said some students appeared to be living in military type dorms upstairs in the temple while others lived in houses nearby.

Cabral was searched before he entered the temple and was kept under close watch the whole time he was there, he said.

"A lot of their (students') folks seemed to be in Redwood Valley or

Los Angeles," Cabral said. "But the kids didn't seem like they were in any kind of bondage."

The temple youths all knew about Guyana and talked about it Cabral said. He knows of no youngster, other than Jones' own two boys, who was pulled out of school before the end of term to go to the temple's South American mission retreat.

Elmer Mertle, one-time temple photographer, said the Guyana mis-

sion is not the lush jungle paradise Jones describes to temple members.

"Nothing grows down there unless you plant it," Mertle said. The temple settlement consists of one building, sort of a large mountain cabin. What cleared land there is consists of thin soil, he said.

Pretty pictures showed the temple members were taken on a Guyana government agricultural research project, Mertle said.

X-4-c-39

1-3

RM
The Progress
August 3, 1977

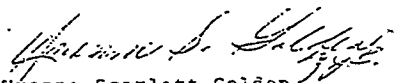
P R E S S S T A T E M E N T

The vendetta against Reverend Jim Jones is not a new story. History is replete with examples of the persecution of those who challenge the status quo. At one level, Reverend Jim Jones should feel a sense of pride in being immersed into the ocean of a most distinguished community of humanity --- where justice, and not expediency, is the good to be pursued; where the legitimate interest of the many, and not the whim of the few, is the mandate of the day; where truth, and not consistency, is the goal to be achieved, and where courage is one of the exacting prices for peace of mind.

No less a stalwart than Martin Luther King found his entry into the so-called political arena, by speaking out against the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war, invoked the absolute wrath of the well organized army of apologists for the status quo. Only the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and the apologists fail to see the compulsive relationship between the latest avalanche of inconsistencies, half truths, and outright lies against the Reverend Jim Jones and the upcoming elections in San Francisco.

We who support Reverend Jim Jones will continue to stand by him. We find solace in the eloquence of Thomas Paine:

"Tyranny like hell is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."


Myronne Scarlett Golden
Coordinator
Opportunity III Senior High School
San Francisco Unified School District
San Francisco, California

x-4-e-40

Temple Students Favoritism Denied

Students belonging to the controversial Peoples Temple were not given special admission treatment to Opportunity II High School although they did make up nearly a third of the enrollment, an official school department investigation concluded yesterday.

The special inquiry was touched off when reports in the press two weeks ago indicated a large number of high school students who were followers of the Rev. Jim Jones had enrolled at the experimental school last September.

Several teachers and counselors at Opportunity II estimated that 100 to 150 church students were admitted through a special arrangement with Yvonne S. Golden, the school's coordinator and registrar, who is an admirer of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

But John Cleveland, the district associate superintendent for instruction, said the three teachers who made the charges to newspapers later disavowed their statements.

"When we talked to them with an attorney in the room here, they told us they had been misquoted," Cleveland said.

Cleveland said there was no way to tell from enrollment documents whether a student was a member of the church.

But he said Golden told him the temple students numbered "about 80" out of the school's total enrollment of 300.

Cleveland said there was no waiting list when the students applied last September, and no other students were displaced by the large-scale arrival of the temple contingent.

"As far as I can tell, the main reason for the temple students attending Opportunity was the fact that Rev. Jones admired the way Yvonne Golden ran the school," Cleveland said.

Section Four

Other articles we have received point directly to a conspiracy behind the attacks on the Temple. The Toronto Star and the London Observer both carried a highly libelous article (included here) about Peoples Temple, Rev. Jones, and the mission in Guyana. The intensity of the articles is alarming enough, but the fact that they were printed in the two cities where the largest populations of Guyanese are located outside the country leads to one conclusion: a well-coordinated effort is being made to discredit and run interference with the Temple's Guyana project.

In the article carried in the Sebastapol Times, the identity of George Klineman, former Star editor and recent co-author with Kilduff and Tracy in the New West and subsequent articles, is revealed. We have learned that Mr. Klineman's connections are highly questionable. His involvement with the Ku Klux Klan and American Nazis was made imminently clear several years ago when he was one of the persons involved with the Nazi assault on Ms. Yvonne Golden, member of the San Francisco School Board and Black Teachers' Caucus. Mr. Klineman's further connections to the anti-Temple campaign are revealed in the Art Silverman article to the Berkeley Barb.

x-4-e-42

In his own investigation of our claims that a conspiracy lies behind the media attacks on the Temple, Art Silverman came up with some alarming evidence. In his article "A Conspiracy Behind Peoples Temple Expose?" Silverman revealed that Joseph Mazor (see Part V) was first employed to investigate the Temple in November, 1976, eight months before the publication of the first New West article. Mazor refused to say who had retained him. Mazor did say he is currently employed by "several" former Temple members, including Elmer and Deanna Mertle, the original sources for the New West article (see Part I).

Silverman also learned that Mazor hired one of the largest public relations firms in San Francisco and asked them to coordinate a publicity campaign against the Temple and Jim Jones. Bob Kenney, an account executive at Lowry, Russon and Leeper, confirmed that he has been working for Mazor "on this Peoples Temple project, showing him how to handle the media." Kenney's work for Mazor reportedly included sending out letters to selected journalists, offering them -- through Mazor -- exclusive material of an incriminating nature against Peoples Temple. Silverman also learned that David Conn and George Klineman (both of whom were involved with the writing of the New West article and the subsequent press conference), also approached various police and governmental agencies last fall, offering

x-4-e-43

them witnesses and documents with which to attack Peoples Temple.

A question of overriding importance must be raised: A high-powered public relations firm, attorneys, reporters, and a highly questionable private investigator have all been working on this "project" as early as November of last year. The only source named for the retention of their services has been Deanna and Elmer Mertle, who in turn accused the Temple of "taking all they had." WHO HAS CO-ORDINATED AND WHO HAS FINANCED THIS ELABORATELY ORCHESTRATED SMEAR CAMPAIGN?

x-4-e-44

S. I. [unclear], Cal.
Times
(Cir. W. 3, 259)

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1955

OPINION Ernest V. Joiner

• IF THE CMIA feels its lifestyle is threatened by timber harvesting, it should consider that its members moved into this particular area knowing full well that timber existed, and that it was marked for harvesting. If the thought of it was repugnant to them, they could have settled elsewhere. Their anguished activity is not unlike that of people who buy homes at the end of an active airport runway, then spend the next 10 years filing lawsuits to stop planes from landing. Those trees and those Chenoweths were on the scene years before most of the loud complainers ever thought of settling there.

• CMIA APPARENTLY doesn't care that its legal antics keep timber from the market, or that the Chenoweths' costs of defending one silly lawsuit after another is passed on to consumers in higher prices they pay for redwood. They probably haven't thought that property rights are essential, even to the "total environmentalists." For without property rights there are no individual or human rights. One goes with the other. They are inseparable. Show me a country where property rights are not respected and I'll show you a country where the people's freedoms are not respected.

• GEORGE KLINEMAN, San Francisco Chronicle reporter Marshall Kilduff and New West Magazine editor Phil Tracy have written a story that might shake the nation as much as did Watergate. In the Aug. 1 issue of New West Magazine the 3 newsmen have collaborated on an expose of "The Rev." Jim Jones, head of Peoples Temple, a religious outfit that operates in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mendocino County and Guyana, South America. Politically involved with Jones are such luminaries as San Francisco Mayor George Moscone, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally, Sheriff Richard Hongisto of San Francisco County, Gov. Jerry Brown, Vice-President Walter Mondale and even Rosalynn Carter, whose husband occupies the White House. If half this magazine story is true, the Rev. deserves a long term in the penitentiary for fraud; and his operation of Peoples Temple revealed as a front for brutality, sadism, slavery and political intrigue—all carried out in the holy name of religion—to establish Jones as a wealthy and political heavyweight in state and national affairs. I know that the writers of the article have received threats of violence from members of Peoples Temple. Their homes have been threatened with arson. I hope the media, most of which doubt

to print the article, will follow through until every phase of this "religious" operation is public knowledge. If the facts as published are true, neither Jones nor his host of high-placed political figures should escape punishment. Read the article. It will curdle your blood and turn your stomach.

• IT TOOK a lot of guts to research and write the New West article. Newsmen and reporters sometimes get killed for the type of reporting that exposes con men, thieves and frauds for what they are. George Klineman has come a long way since he was news editor of The TIMES. From a bashful start as an inoffensive reporter who was forever distressed when people became angry at his work, he is emerging as a tiger who does his homework and doesn't give a damn where the chips fall, or how hard, or upon whom. Around this office we're pretty proud of George.

• TAXPAYERS ARE becoming disenchanted with the public school system. Their children's ability to read and write diminishes in proportion to the increased money they are asked to pony up to solve the problem. Schools are, therefore, in trouble. People resist school taxes and school bond issues. They are turning to private schools where they figure their children have a better chance for education. With the public's disappointment and loss of faith in public education, it would appear that better public relations by schools might prolong education's grasp on the public purse. For example, Analy High School has a community service override tax of 5¢. Without disrupting essential services, it could be dropped to 4¢. This would mean a 1¢ reduction on the tax rate. Half the board wants to give the taxpayer a break by lowering the tax. The other half wants to stockpile the money for emergency use and for unforeseen expense. Dropping the 1¢ would certainly demonstrate that the board considers the taxpayers' plight. It would create the illusion that the school only spends what it needs—as opposed to the theory that it will spend every dime it can get. The latter theory is reinforced by Analy's decision to spend \$200 of the community service tax for shrubbery, hardly essential to either education or community service. I suggest the board should lower the tax. If it is needed next year, it could be reimposed more easily because the people could remember how the rate was lowered.

x-4-e-45

—Charles Garry

The Streetfighter Of The Courtroom Tells His Story



X-4-e-46

SPRILLY FACE
1977

by Art Silverman

Everyone who knows Charles Garry has a few good stories to tell. Like the time he had a police officer on the stand, and cross-examined him so fiercely that the cop lost his composure and drew a gun.

Or the time that Garry went into Berkeley Municipal Court to defend student activist Frank Bardacke on a minor misdemeanor charge. When the judge found out that Bardacke's lawyer was Charles Garry, he summoned the prosecutor to the bench for a hasty conference. The charges were dropped.

Afterwards, Garry learned what had happened. "I'm not feeling too well," the judge had told the prosecutor, "and I just can't take Garry this morning. Would you mind dismissing the case?"

These anecdotes from the long, colorful career of San Francisco attorney Charles Garry are drawn from his newly-published autobiography, *Streetfighter in the Courtroom* (written with Art Goldberg, published by E.P. Dutton). But as the author is quick to point out, for every easy acquittal there have been a dozen long, grueling trials, some ending in victory, others in defeat.

Garry is one of those attorneys whose work is almost a contradiction in terms -- a radical lawyer, whose goal is to use the law against itself, to help bring about fundamental social change by keeping activists out of prison.

As Garry himself puts it: "My role as a lawyer is to give legal first aid. Nothing more than that. No lawyer can change the basics; the people have to do that. The best I can say is that my clients, who are part of movements for social change, get the opportunity to continue their work with some sort of freedom. It would be callous to think that we (lawyers) do anything more than that."

The "clients" to which Garry refers amount to a near-history of the political upheavals of the last 25 years: the McCarthy hearings; the conspiracy case against demonstrators at the 1960 San Francisco appearance of the House Un-American Activities Committee; the trials of Black Panthers Huey Newton and Bobby Seale; the Chicago Eight Conspiracy trial; the murder trial of Inez Garcia, who killed a man who helped rape her; and the longest trial in California history, the case of the San Quentin Six.

Garry's career in the law goes much further than even the McCarthy hearings. He has been fighting pro-

gressive causes ever since his admission to the bar in 1938: first as a labor lawyer for the fledgling Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO); then in private practice, fighting the disenfranchisement of Japanese-Americans during World War II and beginning a lifelong battle against capital punishment.

For the last 20 years, the firm of Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Herndon and Pesonen has operated out of the same offices near Eighth and Market Streets in downtown San Francisco. Garry continues to hold down a heavy caseload, "though these days," he admits, "I only take cases of people I like personally or who are involved in political or social causes I believe in."

One of his current clients fits both those categories. Last month Garry was retained by the Reverend Jim Jones of Peoples Temple, the politically-active congregation that has come under extreme attack in recent weeks by the media and others (see Barb, July 27). Garry believes that the Temple is the victim of a premeditated campaign to destroy its political work, similar to the government's COINTELPRO attacks on other of his clients, like the Black Panthers. But more on that later.

The reason for all this reminiscing is the publication of *Streetfighter in the Courtroom*. To commemorate the occasion, the Barb recently paid an office visit to Garabed Hagop Robutlay Garabedian, alias Charles Garry.

The offices are large and unpretentious, like the man himself. Garry is powerfully-built, but despite his knock-down-and-drag-out courtroom reputation, in person he is gentle and unassuming, and looks far younger than his 68 years. This Garry attributes to a daily regimen of yoga exercises and standing on his head -- the posture in which he has awaited verdicts on several of his most important cases.

The walls are decorated with large photographs of Garry's most famous clients, and paintings of revolutionary heroes including Che and Mao.

The question of heroes is a relevant one, since two of Garry's more illustrious clients -- former Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver and anti-war leader Rennie Davis -- have recently done an about-face. Davis has gone from Guru Maharaji to selling insurance in Colorado, while Cleaver embraces Christianity and right-wing capitalism.

"Hero worshipping is a very dangerous thing," Garry responds to a question about Eldridge. "We make a mistake in tying ourselves to individuals, because it's the principles on which individuals

get together that's important.

"The pressures of being in the struggle in America -- anywhere really -- are so strong that many of us can't take it for too long a period. The contradictions in our society are too strong. If a leader is active for five years, or three years -- whatever their tenure is -- you've got to take what they did and contributed at the time and move on."

Garry sighs. "You can't hang your hat on people who have expired, and terminated their contribution. This system is completely capable of destroying an individual."

Garry's insistence on focusing on the political struggles and not individual personalities is reflected in his book as well. "I never set out to write an autobiography about myself as a person," he says in response to the most common criticism of *Streetfighter* -- that the book focuses too much on Garry the lawyer and too little on Garry the man. "There is enough of my life included to explain how I've come to play the role that I have. Anything more is irrelevant."

Despite Garry's sincere modesty, his has been a long, interesting life. Garabed Garabedian was born on St. Patrick's Day 1909 in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His parents came to the United States to escape the Turkish massacres that claimed several million Armenians around the turn of the century.

Charles' father Hagop, and his mother Varthoie Bananian, both worked in the factories and dreamed of owning a small farm. In 1914 they bought a 10-acre peach orchard and moved the family to Selma, California, but soon they went bankrupt and were forced to go back East. Charles returned to Selma alone in 1927, at age 18, and went to work in the canneries and as a semi-pro boxer. Later that year he brought the family back to California.

A succession of jobs led him into the cleaning and tailoring business in San Francisco, then to organizing cleaning workers for the CIO. In 1934, fulfilling a desire that began with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927, he entered law school night classes.

By that time he was already Charles Garry, having taken "an ethnically-neutral identity" to find work at the canneries, which wouldn't hire people with foreign-sounding names. In 1938 Garry graduated and became a member of the California bar.

In the 40 years since, he has steadfastly fought for the underdog through a World War, a Cold War, a Korean War and a Vietnam war. Somehow, in all that time, Charles Garry has never lost his

faith or the energy to continue. "I'm neither an optimist nor a pessimist," he explains, "because either extreme is unreal. A pessimist I could never be, or else I would have given up in the Fifties."

"You know, improvements have come, but they are slow and small. If it hadn't been for the Watergate exposures, I believe we'd be in a quasi-police state today."

"It's important to remember that dangers constantly surround and encompass us -- the most important thing we can do now is constantly struggle to prevent the erosion of our rights. Revolutionary change is not on the horizon; not in the United States at least, which is just too powerful. That's why I support survival programs. It's going to be a long fight here, for many years to come."

The importance of "survival programs" is one reason that Garry is so vocal in the defense of his new client, Peoples Temple: "They're trying to bring him (Rev. Jones) up for ridicule, bringing out little crappy, shitty things they say he did, completely ignoring the 50 or 100 essential (Temple) programs that are survival kits for the community."

As for the more serious charges of financial misdealings and coercion of Temple members, Garry insists that the Temple's silence on the matter should not be misconstrued.

"I've told them to keep their traps shut," says Garry. "I don't undersell the enemy. Before we do anything, we've got to know exactly who is behind this, what their motives are, how they are going to proceed."

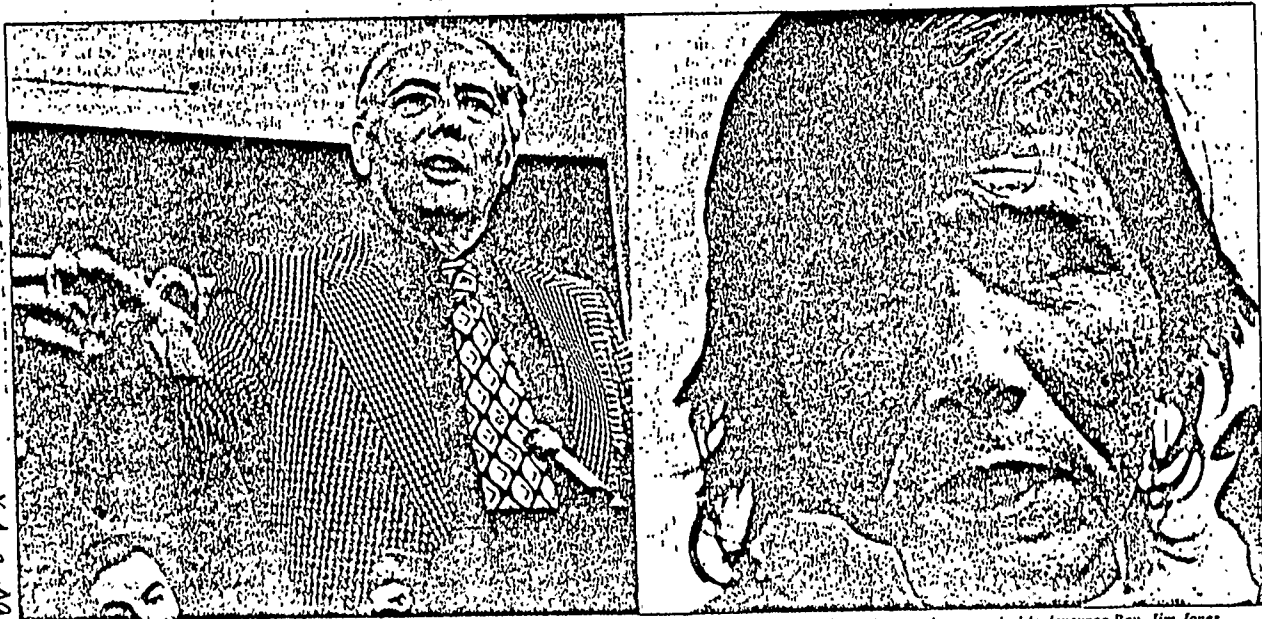
"It all smacks of the same tactics used by the FBI and CIA and other intelligence agencies, creating incidents, creating suspicions, feeding the media to discredit people involved in the struggle. They're just not going to let Jim Jones -- who espouses socialism strenuously, vocally and successfully, without any ifs and buts -- they're not going to let him continue."

"I know our silence so far makes it difficult for the Temple's friends. But if they are real friends, who understand the frameups and attacks that have always taken place, then they ought to have enough confidence to wait and see."

"I'm not saying that they're a paragon of virtue -- I'm too practical to make a statement like that. But no person should be held to answer for every little thing in their past. What's important is who they are now, and what they do."

On that note we left Charles Garry to return to his stack of phone messages and research files.

A Conspiracy Behind Peoples Temple Expose?



X-4-e-A9a

Attorney Charles Garry

Indian leader Dennis Banks says he was asked to denounce Rev. Jim Jones.

by Art Silverman

is the current two-month barrage of sensational charges levelled against San Francisco's Peoples Temple "an organized, orchestrated, premeditated campaign to destroy a politically-progressive organization," as Temple attorney Charles Garry accuses.

Or is it "a spontaneous, courageous action by a group of former Temple members, who never came forward before because they were scared to death (of reprisals)," the explanation offered by Rosalie Muller Wright, senior editor of New West magazine, which first published and has since supported the accusations?

There still aren't any definitive answers to those questions -- or to the specific allegations of fraud, deceit, real estate swindles and physical brutality raised in numerous media accounts since publication of the first of two New West articles in mid-July (see Barb, July 22).

But a number of unusual circumstances and coincidences can't help but raise the suspicion that there's more going on than first meets the eye. For example:

*A Barb investigation has revealed that one individual working behind the scenes to discredit Peoples Temple is a San Francisco private investigator, who somehow managed to obtain a state investigator's license after being released from prison in 1976.

Joseph A. Mazor, the detective, has a criminal record including at least 10 arrests in three states for various bogus check and fraud charges, six convictions, several jail and prison terms, and has been returned to confinement three times for violating probation and parole by committing new crimes.

A confidential, 16-page California Adult Authority report on Mazor, written in 1970, was recently obtained by the Barb. "(He) is a smooth 'con-man' with an insatiable desire to get ahead," concludes the report. "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 has admitted to the Barb that he was first employed to investigate the Peoples Temple in November 1976, eight months before publication of the first New West article. But he refuses to say who retained him.

"I'm not going to tell you that," said Mazor, though he did reveal that his employer was an outsider, and not a past or present member of Peoples Temple. Mazor said he is currently employed by "several" former Temple members, including Elmer and Deanna Mertle, the sources for the New West ar-

ticles.

*Mazor apparently is not only investigating Peoples Temple, but also actively seeking publicity to discredit the organization.

To that end, the Barb has learned, Mazor hired one of the largest public relations firms in San Francisco and then asked them to coordinate a publicity campaign against the Temple and its minister, Reverend Jim Jones.

Bob Kenney, an account executive at Lowry, Russom and Leeper, confirmed for the Barb that he has been working for Mazor "on this (Peoples Temple) project, showing him how to handle the media." He referred further inquiries to Mazor himself, whose only comment on Kenney's role was, "I don't think that's any of your business."

Mazor did note that he originally hired the public relations firm to help him attract business from insurance companies, "and then the Peoples Temple matter just came up, and so naturally I turned to them for help."

But a source close to Lowry, Russom and Leeper told the Barb that Mazor came to the company "saying that he wanted to become San Francisco's next Hal Lipset (a famous investigator)," and that the Peoples Temple controversy "presented an excellent opportunity" to garner publicity.

According to this source, Kenney's work for Mazor included sending out letters to selected journalists, offering them



Temple leader Rev. Jim Jones

through Mazor -- exclusive material of an incriminating nature against Peoples Temple.

Kenney's campaign resulted in at least one article in the San Francisco Chronicle last month, concerning an alleged tape recording of a telephone conversation, in which Temple members supposedly discussed irregularities on the notary seal of a document transferring title of a member's home to the Temple. The allegations raised in that story are now also in dispute.

*In another strange twist to the Peoples Temple story, American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks charged recently that he was approached on March 23 by a man who identified himself "as working with the Treasury Department, with an Internal Revenue Service agent, and with two men from the San Francisco Police Department."

The man, who Banks and his associate Lehman Brightman identified as David Conn, then allegedly offered Banks help with his extradition problems in exchange for "a public denunciation" of Jim Jones. Banks is facing possible extradition from California to South Dakota.

Banks has long been a Peoples Temple supporter, and has attended Temple services three or four times. The Temple also made a loan of \$19,000 to bail Bank's wife out of prison last year. Her charges were subsequently dropped and the money was returned.

"Conn was obviously making a deal with me," Banks charged in a sworn affidavit presented at a press conference earlier this month. "I was being blackmailed."

"These agents all knew that I had a lot hanging over me. Besides the extradition, I also had a case in federal court in which the Treasury Department was involved. I have often made it clear that if I am extradited to South Dakota, that is like a sentence of death, because I am certain I will be killed there."

Banks also quoted Conn as saying that he has been investigating Peoples Temple for seven years, and was working with several ex-members, including Grace Stoen, who turned out to be another source for the New West articles.

When reached by the Barb this week, Conn admitted that he has been investigating Peoples Temple for seven years, but said that he had undertaken the project on his own, as a private matter, "because I became aware that this is one of the worst religious frauds being perpetrated. This man is ripping off the black people."

Conn also admitted that he sought out Dennis Banks and arranged a meeting, but his version of what transpired on March 23 was notably different.

"I wanted to talk to Banks because I

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respect the guy, and I was afraid that he was going to discredit himself through his association with Peoples Temple, without really knowing what they were about."

Conn, a surveyor employed by the Standard Oil Corporation, denies that he ever mentioned Banks' extradition or offered him any deals. He claims that he only mentioned the Treasury Department and other government agencies in passing, pointing out to Banks that they were conducting their own investigations of Reverend Jones and the Temple.

In fact, Conn said, it was he and Santa Rosa freelance journalist George Klineman who approached various police and governmental agencies last fall, offering them witnesses and documents with which to attack the Temple. No investigations were underway before that time.

Both George Klineman and David Conn also have connections to the New West articles -- Klineman was credited with helping write the stories, while Conn was a secondary source and appeared at a New West-sponsored press conference held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel July 20 to help promote the articles.

In addition, Conn is a close personal friend of the Mertles; the main sources for much anti-Temple publicity. By his own admission, Conn was investigating the Temple during all the years that his friends the Mertles were members.

It is also the Mertles who hired private eye Mazon and retained San Francisco attorney Daniel Deneberg to file a lawsuit against the Temple.

But nobody has been served with legal papers yet, and so for the moment there is still no way to get witnesses on the stand, under oath, to try to get at the truth about Peoples Temple once and for all.

Jim Jones is still in Guyana, where he has remained since before publication of the first anti-Temple articles on attorney Garry's orders. According to reports from Guyana, relayed by Garry, there have been two attempts on Jones' life in the last month, one staged by "three white people with guns" who came onto the Temple's 5000-acre mission.

The Dennis Banks press conference, held in Garry's downtown San Francisco office, marks the first time that Temple officials have made any comment about the various charges raised by New West and other media.

But they are still refusing to respond concretely to any particular accusations, on the grounds that they still don't know who is responsible for these attacks.

"We're going to keep our mouths shut," said attorney Garry, "until the dust settles and we get to the bottom of this. It looks like a conspiracy to me."

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Government target of charge

Conspiracy to destroy Peoples Temple?

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Attorney Charles Garry, charging there is a government conspiracy to "destroy" the controversial Peoples Temple Church of San Francisco, said Thursday the Temple's pastor has been shot at twice in the past four days at the church's South American agricultural mission.

Garry revealed the attempted shootings at a news conference at which Indian leader Dennis Banks said a man claiming to be a government agent tried to "blackmail" him into denouncing the pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, in exchange for immunity against extradition to South Dakota.

Garry said two shots were fired at Jones earlier this week as three white men not associated with the Temple were leaving the agricultural mission located in Guyana and more shots were reportedly fired Thursday.

He said Jones, who resigned as head of the San Francisco Housing Authority Aug. 3, was not injured in either incident and the assailants escaped.

On Aug. 2, a \$1.1 million lawsuit was filed in San Francisco against Jones and the Peoples Temple by two former members of the church who claimed their property was taken. Some other former members have accused the church of physical and financial abuse.

Banks, a leader of the American Indian Movement who fled from South



REV. JIM JONES
Target of conspiracy?

Dakota after being convicted of assault during a 1973 courthouse demonstration in Custer, said he was approached in February or March by a man named David Conn, who wanted to discuss his extradition.

Banks, who acknowledged friendship with Jones and said the church once helped bail his wife out of a Kansas prison, said he met with Conn at the home of another Indian and admirer of Jones, Lehman "Lee" Brightman, in El Cerrito, near San Francisco.

In a sworn statement given to reporters, Banks said: "Conn said he was working with the U.S. Treasury Department, with an IRS agent and with two men from the San Francisco Police Department."

Banks, who said the church also provided food for the Indian community, charged that Conn "read material disparaging to Jim Jones ...

"He said that my association with Peoples Temple could reflect very badly on my extradition. He then asked me to make a public denunciation of Jim Jones. He assured me that if I made such a denunciation, the rulings on my extradition would go in my favor."

Banks said he felt "I was being blackmailed." He also said he was "pressured" to meet with a Treasury Department agent but did not.

"The deal was to meet with the agent and to prepare a public statement against Jim Jones in return for some kind of immunity against my being extradited," Banks said.

Garry said he had advised Jones to stay in Guyana "until I tell him to" come back and had told Temple members not to talk to reporters.

"I don't know what's lying in the weeds," Garry said. "Until I know of any criminal or civil charges that might be pending, I don't intend to have my clients popping off."

Attack on People's Temple hit

SAN FRANCISCO—Noted criminal attorney Charles Garry charged last week a conspiracy by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Treasury Dept. is being conducted to destroy the People's Temple as a viable community organization. Part of the evidence Garry cited was provided to him by American Indian leader Dennis Banks.

The People's Temple and its pastor, the Rev. Jim Jones, have been the objects in recent weeks of intense attacks by conservative forces with *The San Francisco Chronicle*, the morning daily paper, leading the assault.

Up to now, Garry, who is the People's Temple attorney, prevented any of the church's members from responding and has insisted that Rev. Jones remain at the Temple's mission in Guyana, South America.

BLACKMAIL

At the Sept. 8 press conference in his law offices Garry said, "We've come to the conclusion there is a conspiracy by the IRS and other governmental agencies to destroy the People's Temple as a viable community organization."

He said a Treasury Dept. informer and an IRS agent had been attempting to buy and bribe witnesses to denounce Rev. Jones and the People's Temple.

"I maintain everyone of those persons who made statements

(against the Temple) were coerced," said Garry.

Banks, who attended the press conference, said government officials had tried to coerce him into testifying against the People's Temple but he had refused to do so.

In a sworn affidavit distributed to the press Banks claimed he had been approached last spring by a man named David Conn, who represented himself as an informer for the Treasury Dept and that he was working with an IRS agent. He said that he could favorably influence Banks' extradition hearing if Banks would publicly denounce Jim Jones and the People's Temple.

CRITICISM

Banks is currently facing extradition hearings which would send him back to South Dakota on an assault charge. He says he faces certain death in South Dakota prisons if California Governor Edmund G. Brown, jr.

honors the request.

Banks said, "Conn was obviously making a deal with me, and I was being blackmailed. Conn let me know that besides working with Treasury agents and other government agents, that he was already working with ex-members of People's Temple, such as Grace Stoen, and that he had people who would talk against Jim Jones."

Stoen and several other ex-People's Temple members have severely criticized the mostly Black church and one couple has filed a suit to have some property returned to them.

Garry said repeatedly he did not know where the scheme against the People's Temple was leading and added he would not permit Jim Jones to return to the U.S. until he knew exactly what was going on.

Banks added that he would never denounce the People's Temple.

—J.D.

San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., Sept. 1, 1977



Pocketful of Notes

PRESSTUFF: Journalist Phil Tracy, who, along with the Chron's Marshall Kilduff, broke the Rev. Jim Jones-Peoples Temple story in New West magazine, was asked by a fellow newsman at the Press Club, "Hot story, but where's the smoking gun?" (hard evidence of wrongdoing). "The smoking gun," replied Tracy, "was Jones' resignation as chairman of the S.F. Housing Authority. That alone justified the entire article." Well, yes and no. Jones first tried to resign from the Authority in June, but Mayor Moscone, facing Prop. B and hoping to present a united front, talked him into staying. Jones wrote another letter of resignation on July 13, disclosing that Gov. Brown had offered him a spot on the State Bd. of Corrections (hey, that's news), "an area in which I have great interest." The Tracy-Kilduff piece, which apparently blasted the Rev. Jones all the way to South America, broke in the Aug. 1 issue of New West. So far, lots of smoke, but no gun.

★ ★ ★

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ERVIN M. DYWALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
107 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE 4007
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

(213) (20-2560

October 27, 1977

Honorable Forbes Burnham
Prime Minister
Georgetown, Guyana
South America

Dear Mr. Burnham:

I want to share with you a matter of great concern to me.

The concept of a politically motivated conspiracy directed against an individual or organization in an attempt to discredit and destroy one's effectiveness in the political and social arena should be utterly foreign to a democratic society. Unfortunately, however, such is not the case.

Having myself been the subject of an ungrounded attack by the media and other agencies, I have first hand experience as to how such campaigns against outspoken persons are launched and carried forward.

Recently, the Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, Lieutenant Governor George Brown, and I joined the National Association of Human Rights Workers to announce the publication of an exhaustive study of organized efforts in the United States to discredit black elected officials. In looking at the extensive body of data compiled after two years of careful research, the picture is unmistakably clear that conspiracies against black and third world people are very real and serve to blunt the effectiveness of any person trying to represent the interest of third world people.

One such person to whom the media and several agencies of government have deliberately and concertedly focussed their resources is one of the most committed activists and finest human beings I know-- Reverend Jim Jones. Reverend Jones is the leader of a multi-ethnic, multi-facted, many thousand member organization known as People's Temple. It is one of the most significant forces today in the area of human rights, social change and concrete service work.

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It is my belief that by the year 1980 the minority population in California alone will reach the 60% mark. People's Temple is a working solution to the problem that California can anticipate in the not so far distant future. People's Temple has managed to effectively organize minority and caucasians as well, into a viable, progressive force.

A noteworthy feature of the Temple's program is its compassionate emphasis on the needs of the ever growing senior population. This emphasis accurately reflects the shifting age curve of the future and meets that need with kindness not condescension.

Beyond that, Reverend Jones and People's Temple have helped every person who in recent years has been oppressed or jailed fundamentally because of his or her political beliefs. Jim has never been reticent to speak his beliefs in non-violent causes.

It is my confirmed opinion that this outspoken stance coupled with the undeniable size and effectiveness of his organization, has made him a target of the most gruelling and vicious conspiracy yet witnessed.

That which I know to be obvious, lies and frame-up, are presented to the public as thoroughly proven facts. Interestingly enough, the scurrilous nature of these lies were meted out to papers in those cities throughout the world which has the highest concentration of Caribbean and, in particular, Guyanese residents. By doing so, the organizers of this conspiracy hoped to have such information filter into Guyana where Reverend Jones has established a remarkable and highly successful model community which I personally have visited. I found that visit to be one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

One of the key figures in this cruel scenario is a man with a well documented criminal background who has been described by several correctional specialists as a "con man" with an insatiable desire for money and notoriety. Also involved is a high priced public relations firm whose job is to map out campaigns to discredit Reverend Jones and feed information prepackaged to a supposedly free and "objective" press.

It is clear to me that a phenomenal amount of money is being spent by this conspiracy in an attempt to destabilize the agricultural project in Guyana and to apparently, bring about the elimination of Reverend Jones.

Evidence currently being gathered points clearly to right wing forces of the first magnitude. One such force is known to have political affiliation with those remnants of the Nazis who continue

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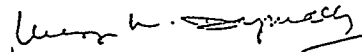
to permeate the fabric of American society to a degree that would shock people unfamiliar with the growing move to the radical right in the United States.

In fact, the last time I visited the San Francisco Headquarters of the People's Temple several weeks ago, a large Nazi rally was taking place in the nearby city of San Jose. It was covered extensively by all media. Klu Klux Klan chapters continue to grow and flourish in all parts of the United States. It is likely that the Panama Treaty will be defeated as a result of the well financed campaign against its passage. These are but a few examples to give you some idea of the current trend.

As a native of Trinidad, my bonds with the Caribbean are close and everlasting. I feel a certain responsibility to apprise you of my thoughts on Jim Jones and my interpretation of what I have seen of the attack on him and his organization in the past months. Jim is a deeply loyal and sensitive person and he is a man who stands by his word and by those who look to him for guidance and leadership. It is this kind of loyalty that makes him a man to be trusted. I know for a fact that he will stand by his commitment to Guyana just as firmly as he now stands by his commitment to any one of his children.

I look forward to future visits to Guyana and extend to you my warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,



MERVYN M. DYMALLY

MMD:yms

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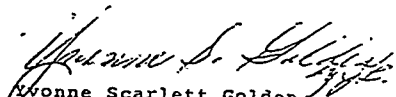
P R E S S S T A T E M E N T

The vendetta against Reverend Jim Jones is not a new story. History is replete with examples of the persecution of those who challenge the status quo. At one level, Reverend Jim Jones should feel a sense of pride in being immersed into the ocean of a most distinguished community of humanity --- where justice, and not expediency, is the good to be pursued; where the legitimate interest of the many, and not the whim of the few, is the mandate of the day; where truth, and not consistency, is the goal to be achieved, and where courage is one of the exacting prices for peace of mind.

No less a stalwart than Martin Luther King found his entry into the so-called political arena, by speaking out against the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war, invoked the absolute wrath of the well organized army of apologists for the status quo. Only the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and the apologists fail to see the compulsive relationship between the latest avalanche of inconsistencies, half truths, and outright lies against the Reverend Jim Jones and the upcoming elections in San Francisco.

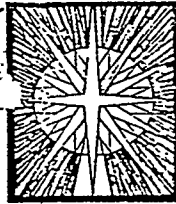
We who support Reverend Jim Jones will continue to stand by him. We find solace in the eloquence of Thomas Paine:

"Tyranny like hell is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."



Yvonne Scarlett Golden
Coordinator
Opportunity II Senior High School
San Francisco Unified School District
San Francisco, California

x-4c-56



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

November 16, 1977

Reg Murphy, Editor
The San Francisco Examiner
110 Fifth Street
San Francisco, CA. 94103

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Since July, 1977, with the onset of a rash of media attacks from a New West magazine article, the Peoples Temple has been subjected to a harassment campaign by some of the media which is almost unprecedented in its intensity and viciousness. The malicious, unsubstantiated charges have been proven to be the work of an orchestrated, well-organized and premeditated campaign to destroy a politically progressive church. We know McCarthyism when we see it, and we have no cause for shame. We are being attacked because of our egalitarian beliefs, because of our socialist lifestyle, and most of all because of the immense effectiveness Jim Jones and the Temple have had in championing human rights and social justice. We have helped practically every political prisoner in the United States, reached out to everyone who is oppressed, organized the poor and given them a voice. For the first time we have given some corporate power to the little man and that's an unforgiveable sin to the corporate elite. Thus, we have become the object of relentless pressure from some of the media and targeted by a government/media conspiracy for destruction.

As a congregation we are no strangers to persecution. Our church has been burned to the ground twice, our animals viciously maimed and killed, our senior members suffered

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*"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

prank calls night after night, and our very lives threatened with bombs under a bus, firebombs and attempted assassinations on our leader himself. Despite all this, and despite the outrageous charges of the press, we have remained thoroughly intact and more determined than ever to show both here and in Guyana that racial, social, and economic equality can and does work.

The attacks by some of the media have been low and sickening from the start. We who have championed a free press and supported the media in their hour of need, are tired and utterly sickened at what we feel to be an outrageous abuse of media responsibility. We have refused to believe that we could not get fair play from the press. But this latest article has all but convinced us that in your paper, at least, we will only be misrepresented and maligned. Peoples Temple, too, mourned the death of a good person in Bob Houston. He was a devoted member of our church who contributed his earnings because he believed in the work the Temple does. He was not a "yes man" but an articulate leader, a member of the Board of Directors, and respected. It is this very article that smears the memory of a good person and what he stood for.

Your "news" story bears only the slightest resemblance to truth. In your zeal to portray Peoples Temple in a bad light, you printed an outrageously biased article which offends those of us who knew Bob Houston well over the past seven years. For one thing, he worked two jobs from the time he was in college, several years before he had any association with the Temple. In fact, when he continued to do this years later, it was Rev. Jones who encouraged him to give up one of his jobs to reduce the strain upon him. It was Bob's desire to persist. The Houston grandchildren are another case in point. They have been writing their grandparents faithfully. The grandparents can visit the children, who are happily residing in Guyana with their mother's full approval, any time they please. That is a matter of record, a record of which the reporter was aware but chose not to print. Charles Garry, the Temple's attorney, talked with the reporter for a full hour, and Phyllis Houston, the children's mother, talked to him for for a half-hour about the fullness and security of life the children are leading in Guyana. A few short statements, lost amidst surrilous allegations, are all that found their way into print.

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When a ruthless conspiracy was exposed at the source of the media attacks against the Temple, the Examiner itself reported some of the details. Light was shed on some of the devious and unscrupulous individuals who engineered this travesty of truth that some of the media was attempting to pass off as fact. Friday, September 9th, the Examiner wrote: "Indian leader Dennis Banks produced an affidavit in which he claimed he was approached by a man named David Conn, who said he was working with government agencies, and who advised him to denounce Jim Jones in exchange for favorable consideration in his extradition troubles." Conn identified himself as working with the Treasury Department and the IRS. The Progress and the Berkeley Barb reported that Conn was identified as a close friend of Elmer and Deanna Mertle, the latter (aka Jeanie Mills) whom the Examiner felt free to quote as a source in the Houston article this weekend. The plot has evidently sucked in many. It is by no means a new tactic. Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro Boys, the Rosenbergs, Martin Luther King and numerous Black elected officials --the list goes on and on-- all have known what it is to be tried, convicted and hung in the "court of public opinion".

In Guyana, we have the new society which progressive leaders in this country have gone down for. We have equality, dignity, and renewed purpose. We have the best of food, housing, and education, and the most sophisticated medical clinic and doctor's care, and a challenging and productive job for everyone. No one handed it to us on a silver platter. We worked for it and our leader, especially, Jim Jones, has worked so hard day and night throughout the years that a small fraction of it could not be told. We have "the better life", a viable solution to economically and racially torn America, on our own land, for our own people. What Charles Garry and hundreds of officials from America and many nations who have visited the agricultural project have said is unequivocally true: It is paradise. It is a model to be emulated around the world.

If this good news were given as much attention and publicity in the press as the negation of our work has received, we wonder then who would win in the court of public opinion.

We deny all the distorted allegations, half-truths, innuendoes, and outright lies made against us. We, the undersigned, represent the members of Peoples Temple who demand that an apology is in order. If reason does not succeed, then we will begin litigation.

Signed,

S. L. Bradshaw
S.L. Bradshaw, member

Jim MacElvane
Jim MacElvane, member

Timothy Clancey
Timothy Clancey, member

Yvonne Golden
Yvonne Golden, supporter

Christina Vasquez
Christina Vasquez, Supporter

Section Five

This section includes more articles demonstrating the persistence with which media pushed state and local officials and agencies into investigating Peoples Temple. Mayor Moscone was pressured by Supervisor Quentin Kopp to conduct an investigation, and the press threw suspicion on Rev. Jones' record as Housing Authority Chairman. State Department of Health was prompted to look into the allegations; Elmer and Deanna Mertle (see Part I) filed suit in Superior Court accusing the Temple (which had fed, housed and supported their family for over six years) of "ending up with everything I had." Allegations of care home mismanagement and property "swindles" pushed San Francisco and Mendocino County District Attorney Offices to investigate. State level investigations were also activated.

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Jones quits housing board

Churchman sends message from Guyana

By Don Center
and Tim Reiterman

The Rev. Jim Jones, politically potent faith healer whose Peoples Temple is under intensifying investigation, has resigned as head of the San Francisco Housing Authority, the mayor's office, and church officials said today.

Jones, named to the authority last fall, dictated his resignation letter from the temple's agricultural mission in the South American country of Guyana, where he has been for several weeks. It was signed by an aide and sent to Mayor Moscone's office late yesterday.

In the letter, Jones said he was slipping down because his responsibilities to the mission left him with a "lack of time" for other work. Moscone's press secretary said the resignation was accepted.

The resignation comes at a time when several governmental agencies, including the San Francisco district attorney's office, are looking into the temple's financial affairs and allegations that congregation members were physically abused.

Jones was appointed to the Housing Authority last October and became chairman in February with the approval of Moscone. He was paid \$25 per meeting as a member of the agency, which has jurisdiction over all the City's low-income public housing projects.

At least three other temple members work at the agency. They are Jean Brown, hired Aug. 16, 1976 and paid \$15,496 a year to head training programs; Vera Young, hired as a secretary on Aug. 4, 1976 at \$9,256 a year, and Caroline Brown, hired as Brown's assistant Sept. 7, 1976 at \$14,420 a year.

Housing staffers said Brown's assistant secretary of the temple got her post at the request of Bernard Tenelbaum, the mayor's top aide.

Housing Authority executive director Walter Scott said Brown's performance was "outstanding" and that she worked "twice as hard" as most employees.

Housing Authority meetings changed dramatically when Jones came on the scene. The previously sparsely-attended meetings had overflow crowds, thanks to the busloads of temple members.

Jones usually was accompanied by temple lawyer Eugene Chaiken and several busy temple members who stationed themselves at strategic locations, apparently acting as body guards. Temple members frequently applauded Jones' remarks and during long meetings lunches were provided by the church.

Moscone refused last week to conduct an investigation of Jones, requested by Supervisor Quentin Kopp, who said he felt "uneasy" about allegations contained in recent published articles. Moscone dismissed a New West magazine article as "a series of allegations with absolutely no hard evidence that the Rev. Jones has violated any laws."

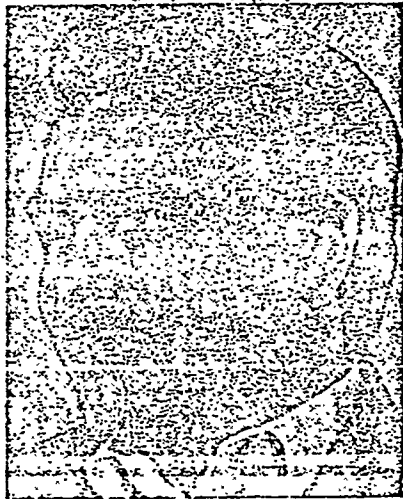
However, the district attorney's office later announced it was investigating the temple and was interviewing former temple members.

The state Department of Health also is looking into allegations of irregularities in the operation of care homes by temple members, and the Mendocino County Social Services Department, where the church once was headquartered, said it is investigating charges of misuse of tax money intended for the care of youths and the elderly.

"Our agency has the responsibility to monitor the temple, which we license and we continually do that," Dennis Denney, head of Mendocino social services, said today.

x-4-e-62

He cites
'a lack
of time'



The Rev.
Jim Jones

The department is reacting to press statements and has intensified our investigation into those alleged acts. We are working with the district attorney and all law enforcement agencies.

San Francisco Dist. Atty. Joseph Freitas said he ordered the review after reading the article on the Temple in New West magazine.

"I saw the story and while my analysis of the story was that allegations of possible criminal activity occurred all in Mendocino County, I felt since there is a large People's Temple congregation in San Francisco (chief of special prosecution) Bob Graham should determine if there's any need for a criminal investigation."

Freitas added there has been no evidence to date of criminal activities in San Francisco.

Graham told the Examiner that upwards of 30 former temple members and a couple of current members have been interviewed.

He confirmed that the district attorney's office was looking into allegations of beatings, improper transfers, and reports that children were illegally sent to South America.

He said most of the reported beatings involved adults who consented, but added his office was interested in children who may have been spanked or beaten.

In a related development, Schools Supt. Robert Allio said he has assigned a staff member to investigate the possibility that temple members were improperly admitted to Opportunity II High School last fall.

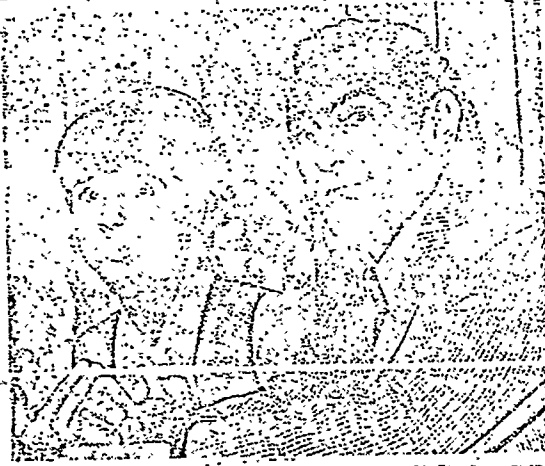
Ron Cabral, a teacher at the school, said between 80 and 100 of the school's 3rd pupils were temple members last year. Among the students were three of Jones' children, Jim Jr., and two boys named Tim Jones.

Opportunity II High School accepts pupils who often cannot adjust in The City's other high schools. If students were admitted without going through the normal procedures or if they were given precedence over students on a waiting list, the admissions may have been improper.

Cabral conceded it was unusual to have such a large number of pupils from one organization in the school.

Examiner 7-20-77

Examiner 7-20-77



EXAMINER PHOTO BY JOHN CALSON

Deanna and Eimer Mertle, who charged intimidation

S.F. Temple accused of home care offenses

The State Department of Health is looking into allegations of irregularities in the operation of care homes by members of San Francisco's Peoples Temple.

The allegations published in New West magazine have been denounced by the church as "massive distortion, exaggeration, logical characterization and outright lies."

Quoting former members of the Temple, the magazine said that the home operators turned over checks for the care of juveniles and older people to the Temple.

At a press conference today, two former members quoted in the New West article elaborated on their charges of intimidation by the church.

Eimer and Deanna Mertle of Berkeley said that they had signed

false admissions of misconduct, as well as hundreds of blank pieces of paper.

In another development, the Rev. Jim Jones, leader of Peoples Temple, was ordered yesterday to appear in court to answer questions about a 13-year-old girl whose mother wants her home.

Juvenile Court Judge Joseph Kennedy issued a writ of habeas corpus at the request of Lillian Rich Martin of Oakland, mother of Ernestine Ruth Glazier.

The mother said her daughter left home in December 1975 after joining the temple which, she alleged, had taken "possession and physical custody" of her.

She said she sought court aid because she fears her daughter will be taken to Guyana where Peoples Temple operates an agricultural mission.

x-4-e-64

Wed., Aug. 31, 1977 San Francisco Chronicle

\$1.1 Million Suit Against Rev. Jones

By Marshall Kilduff

A \$1.1 million lawsuit against the Peoples Temple and its beleaguered leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, was filed here yesterday by two former members who claimed their daughter was beaten and their property sold off.

The suit was filed in Superior Court by Joanne and Al Mills, who were members of the controversial church from 1970 to 1975.

The Millses and other former followers of Jones have charged that he ordered church members beaten, and bilked some out of their property and possessions.

Since the charges were made over a month ago, Jones has remained at his church's South American mission in Guyana, where several hundred church members are reportedly migrating.

In the lawsuit the Millses claim they were pressured into signing over property in Willits and Redwood Valley in Mendocino county and that these deed forms were improperly notarized. Another piece of the couple's property in Richmond ended up in the ownership of another church member, Andrew Silver, the suit alleged.

The couple has asked that the

Richmond property be returned and that the proceeds from the sale of their other two parcels — valued at about \$160,000 — be refunded.

They also requested equal sums of \$300,000 for punitive damages and mental anguish suffered by them and their daughter Linda Merile, who allegedly was beaten by a church disciplinarian.

Named along with Jones were his wife, Marceline Silver; church attorneys Eugene Chalkin and Timothy O. Stoen; Dale E. Parks and Ruby Carroll.

The suit was filed by attorney Daniel K. Deneberg.

x-4-e-65

DA Probing Rev. Jim Jones, Peoples Temple

The district attorney's office has begun an investigation into allegations made against the Rev. Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple.

Robert Graham, chief of the special prosecutions unit, said yesterday that "we're checking to see if there is any evidence that crimes have been committed in the city and county of San Francisco."

The length of the inquiry, he said, "depends on what we turn up."

Two weeks ago, New West magazine charged that members of the Temple lost people, that the Temple's cancer cures were faked, and that members were talked into turning over large sums of money to the Temple.

Board of Supervisors President Quentin Kopp subsequently asked Mayor George Moscone to initiate an inquiry, but the mayor refused, saying:

"I have read the recent well-published article concerning the Rev. Jim Jones and find it to be a series of allegations with absolutely no hard evidence that the Rev. Jones has violated any laws, either local, state or federal."

The mayor added that his office was "not equipped, nor inclined" to conduct such investigations and "those who call for us to do so know that."

Graham said there was no contradiction between the mayor's remarks and the district attorney's office decision to investigate.

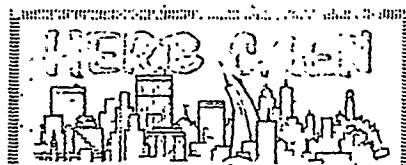
The new issue of the magazine, on sale today, repeats the previous article and raises the possibility of some tie between the Temple and the mysterious deaths of two persons connected with the Temple.

In Ukiah, meanwhile, where the Temple has another branch, Mendocino county social service department officials are investigating New West allegations that tax money intended for the care of the elderly or for maintenance of juvenile wards was misused. District Attorney Duncan James said that the social workers "are looking into the problem to determine if there was proper use" of public money.

No other investigation is planned in Mendocino county, the district attorney said.

San Francisco, Calif.
Chronicle
(Ch. D. 427,316)
(Ch. Tel. 225,875)

x-4-c-66



Bay Area Rapid Turkey

SCOOPS DU JOUR: Dist. Atty. Joe Freitas will announce shortly that his investigation into the sometimes bizarre affairs of Rev. Jim Jones and Peoples Temple has uncovered "no evidence of criminal activity" and that the matter is now "inactive." Other probes, some on the State level, are still sniffling about, however . . . As for rumors that Freitas' Consumer Fraud specialist, Ray Bonner, is being forced out by pressure from the business community, the D.A. says indignantly, "Absolutely not! Ray is going on leave to study Spanish in Mexico and then he'll be back on my staff. One of my most valuable people." Nevertheless, certain big firms, such as American Savings, hope Bonner drinks LOTS of Mexican water . . . Have a weird day: S.F. Actor Mark McIntire, the Kennedy lookalike who does a one-man show titled "JFK Lives," has a new backer — Jack Ruby! That would be retired Army Col. Jack Ruby of Palo Alto, a pilot who will fly McIntire to his various dates on college campuses, where the show is a big draw . . . Burnee-burnee: As for Supe (and ex-Police Chief) Al Nelder's coy hints that he may try for Mayor, Andrew Betancourt suggests he run in Novato, "home of the San Francisco Police Department." Drive carefully, Betancourt.

x-4-e-67

Section Six

Articles have persisted in accusing the Temple of abducting children and taking them away from their parents or guardians to Guyana. As Bob Graham of the San Francisco District Attorney's Office stated, however, "Every case referred to us for investigation had someone giving consent, parents or guardians."

Of those children mentioned in the attached articles, Ernestine Glazier was living in San Francisco in her grandmother's custody. The court had determined the mother unfit. The press, however, chose to champion Lanie Martin as a mother deprived of her daughter's custody by the Temple.

Larry Tupper Jr. is with his mother in Guyana. Mark Sly is with his father. Vincent Lopez, also cited by the press as a questionable custody case, was abandoned by his guardian and left on the Temple premises for months with no word or financial assist from the "anonymous" warden. Paul and Patricia Petit are with their mother in San Francisco.

x-4-e-68

Judge's Order to Peoples Temple Chief

By Michael Taylor

Superior Court Judge Joseph Kennedy yesterday ordered Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones to appear in court and explain the status of a 10-year-old temple member whose mother wants her back.

Kennedy issued a writ of habeas corpus at the request of Lane E. Martin, an Oakland woman who claims Peoples Temple has "possession and physical custody" of Ernestine Ruth Grazier.

The writ also ordered the girl's grandmother to appear in court.

The mother said her daughter left home in December, 1975, after joining the controversial religious group.

The mother said in her petition that she asked for court help because she fears Peoples Temple is trying to "take the child to South America where Jones has an agricultural mission."

Gene Chakin, a spokesman for the temple, said the child "was located this afternoon and is on the way to the Youth Guidance Center."

Officials at the center refused last night to confirm or deny that the girl was there.

The complex legal squabble began July 11, Martin said, when she found out that her daughter was staying with her maternal grandmother, Betty Dillard in San Francisco. Chakin confirmed that the child lives in that household.

Before that discovery, Martin said, "Even though I found out where she was staying, my mother moved her."

Martin said her mother asked her on July 11 to sign "some papers" which, she said, would have given the temple permission to take the child to South America. Martin subsequently filed her request with the court.

Reached at the temple, Dillard said, "Well, here I have to come home to meet."

Judge Kennedy said yesterday that if neither Jones nor Dillard show up at his 375 Woodside avenue court at 9 a.m. tomorrow, he would be compelled to issue warrants for their arrest.

As long as one of the two shows up to explain the situation, it is doubtful he would order the arrest of the other, the judge said.

Monterey, Ca.
Peninsula Herald
(Cir. ExW. 30,048)
(Cir. S. 30,124)
Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1828

Members Leave S.F. Commune

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Members of controversial People's Temple are leaving communes here in the wake of bad publicity, possibly bound for the church's South American agricultural mission, officials said Wednesday.

The San Francisco district attorney's office said large numbers of the congregation — possibly as many as 500 — have left the San Francisco Bay area after increased accounts in the media of alleged bizarre behavior behind the temple's closed doors.

Bob Graham, in charge of the investigation of the Rev. Jim Jones' temple, said the 500 figure is based on interviews with about 50 former members in the past few weeks and on checks of known temple communes.

"We believe an excess of 100 persons and maybe 400 to 500 persons have left," he said. "It is our understanding that a large number of people are gone."

Graham said that temple members apparently are being bused to various spots in the country, mainly in the East, before being flown to Guyana, where the temple says it operates an agricultural mission.

Children
"There is no indication at this time that any of the children are being taken there without consent," said Graham. "Every case referred to us for investigation had someone giving consent, parents or guardians."

According to published reports, the move to Guyana has been in Jones' plan for several years. Members have said in published accounts that Jones has called the church's 27,000-acre development "the Promised Land."

Former members say the plea accelerated after a recent article in New West magazine alleged the church controlled its members through beatings, phony faith healings and property transfers. That account quoted about a dozen self-proclaimed former church members.

25 Communes
Former members have said the church at its peak had as many as 25 communes in San Francisco. The district attorney's office said it was not certain of the number of communes but disclosed investigators found several communes empty and only one inhabited.

Graham said the investigation was continuing, but said no criminal actions have resulted so far from the allegations.

Section Seven

Included here are some articles which came out in defense of the Temple. There was actually a very large number of leaders from religious, political and community organizations who spoke out on behalf of Rev. Jones and Temple human service works in the community and abroad. However, very few of these statements, even when issued to all print and electronic media, were carried before the public. When Temple press releases or letters were published, they were largely abridged. Our only recourse for making our own side of the story known was through our own newspaper, the Peoples Forum.

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X-4-e-7a

Burstow, California
Desert Dispatch
(Cir. 5XW. 6,204)

AUG 10 1977

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1855

Guyana Commune A Startling Success

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (UPI) — About 100 followers of a self-styled San Francisco bishop started a multiracial agricultural commune three years ago in the jungles of this South American nation and according to all reports, they are surviving and prospering.

At Port Kaituma in

Guyana's North West District at the western end of the country about 100 persons — all U.S. citizens — have carved an agricultural project from hundreds of acres of land formerly occupied by forest.

The architect of the project is Bishop Jim Jones of the People's Temple of San Francisco who visited

the project recently to observe its progress and expressed satisfaction. The People's Temple was given land on lease by the Guyana Government, which has given every cooperation.

The project was started about three years ago and now the settlers of all races are living in 41 completed homes constructed mostly

by themselves. There is a plan to build another 100 houses during the next year.

Jones said his objective in Guyana is to join the government in helping to develop the country. He said he has invested over \$1 million in the project. Vegetable and fruit production has been abundant with trees and plants flourishing

in what was once virgin land. The farm supplies food for the workers, who are now self-sufficient, the community of Port Kaituma and Matthew's Ridge while the surplus is sent to the capital, Georgetown.

The problem of insect and pest control is also being tackled successfully.

Pastor a Charlatan to Some, a Philosopher to Wife

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1—No matter what others say, to his wife, Jim Jones is a Marxist social philosopher and pastor to whom "service to my fellow man is the highest service to God."

But in a flood of recent publicity, Mr. Jones has been pictured as a charlatan who victimizes those whose religious faith he captures, taking their property, physically abusing them and using them as pawns in his political power games.

Mr. Jones, 46 years old, resigned his appointive position as chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority after the criticism began. District attorneys in San Francisco and Mendocino Counties are checking allegations of irregularities in property transfers. The California Secretary of State's office is checking allegations that notaries public improperly endorsed some transfer documents.

These are the most serious charges made to date, although there have also been allegations of physical mistreatment, such as disciplinary paddlings, and the use of shoddy tricks to impress members of his congregation.

Former Members Quoted

The trouble for Mr. Jones and his 9,000-member church was made public two months ago in an article in New West magazine. The article quoted former members who told about their disaffection. Then both San Francisco dailies, The Chronicle and The Examiner, printed articles on the matter.

Throughout all this, Mr. Jones, a Butler University graduate and United Church of Christ minister for 25 years, has been unavailable. Marceline Jones, his wife of 28 years, said in an interview this week that he was at the church's agricultural mission, a 27,000-acre jungle tract on the northeast coast of South America at Guyana.

Beyond issuing blanket denials of wrongdoing, Mr. Jones has not discussed the charges, nor have members of his congregation.

A registered nurse, Mrs. Jones worked for 10 years for the California State Board of Health until resigning Aug. 1 for reasons, she said, of health and because of pressing duties at the temple. In the interview, she described her husband as a Marxist who holds religion's trappings to be useful chiefly for social and economic uplift.

"Jim has used religion to try to get some people out of the opiate of religion," she said. She quoted him as saying to her: "Marcie, I've got to destroy this paper idol," as he slammed down the Bible he held in his hand.

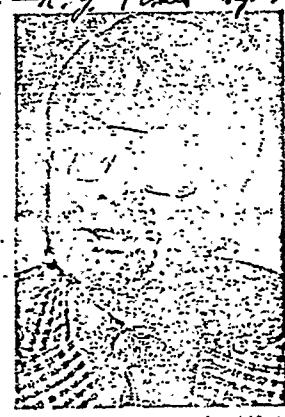
They were married in 1949, when he was 19 and she was 22. They have one natural son, Stephen Gandhi Jones, and seven adopted children who are black, Korean, Indian and Caucasian.

"I wanted to come to California because the multiracial nature of our family was a problem in Indiana," she said. "But we've had problems here, too."

With 120 followers, they moved in 1965 from Indianapolis to Ukiah, Calif. Five years ago they opened the church here in an old building in a black slum. The agricultural project opened four years ago.

In an interview a year ago, Mr. Jones said that his congregation was 40 percent Caucasian, 40 percent black and 20 percent a mixture of Oriental, Indian and Chicano. He is of Welsh and Indian extraction, and Mrs. Jones is Caucasian.

The congregation is activist. A year ago 1,200 members picketed the Fresno



Jim Jones

temple at election time and have appeared at temple meetings.

However, the record also shows that the pastor has sought to establish friendships and dialogue with other leaders, including officials of the John Birch Society who have also spoken at temple meetings.

One of Mr. Jones's techniques for gaining attention has been to make substantial contributions by checks to newspaper publishers, saying that the money was to support press freedom. In this way, he became known to the late Charles Theriot, publisher of The Chronicle, who sent the money to Sigma Delta Chi, a national journalism organization.

The pastor's aim, according to his wife, is to provide a communal life for all his members. "We live by the rule of from each according to his ability and to each according to his need," she said. Funds are pooled, she said, with medical care, dental care, housing and food, educational expenses and church expenses paid from the common purse.

The temple has educated a medical doctor who now is interning in Guyana, she said. A dentist educated by the temple is among the former members whose criticisms are the basis for some of the temple's unfavorable publicity, she said.

Mr. Jones's Marxist twist to religion came to him when he was about 21 years old, his wife said. She said that he told her then that "in order to bring people out of their superstition you have to give them a substitute." She recalled that he pointed out that Jesus told the rich man, "Sell what you have and give it to the poor."

Mrs. Jones was asked if she contributed her salary to the temple when she worked for the state. She did not.

"Jim and I have long felt that if they didn't assassinate him, they'd try to get him by law," she said. "I put my checks in a special fund so Jim could have the best legal counsel."

County Courthouse while four employees of The Fresno Bee were held in jail for refusing to identify their news sources.

Mr. Jones said then that the temple supported many causes to protect newspaper sources. He said of the Fresno pickets, "I can't stand to see our press crippled. Who else would take a stand? Our duty is to be here."

Mr. Jones's alleged political strength has been emphasized in the newspaper accounts of temple affairs. The published names have been mostly those of liberal Democrats such as Mayor George Moscone, who appointed Mr. Jones as chairman of the housing authority; Assemblyman Willie Brown, and Sheriff Richard Hongisto. All have been supported by the

Strong Support Shown For Peoples Temple

For the first time since Peoples Temple was attacked by New West magazine two issues ago, Rev. Jim Jones spoke to members of his congregation and supporters here by a telephone relay from Guyana, South America, during last Sunday's temple services.

"I know some of you are wanting to fight, but that's exactly what the system wants. It wants to use us as sacrificial lambs, as a scapegoat. Don't fall into this trap by yielding to violence, no matter what kind of lies are told on us or how many," Jones urged the several thousands listening.

"Peoples Temple has helped practically every political prisoner in the United States. We've reached out to everyone who is oppressed, and that's what is bothering them. We've organized poor people and given ourselves a voice. The system doesn't mind corporate power for the ruling elite, but for the first time we've given some corporate power to the little man, and that's an unfor-

givable sin. And that's the whole problem in a nutshell," Jones said.

Strong and impressive support was extended by a wide range of community groups and leaders to Rev. Jones and Peoples Temple in the wake of publicity prompted by the New West attack. Virtually all of the speakers at the church's Sunday service emphasized the theme of a political attack on Jim Jones and his ministry.

Assemblyman Willie Brown said the temple was being persecuted for being a symbol of equal rights and equal justice.

"When somebody like Jim Jones comes on the scene and talks about Angela Davis, for example, and the Black Panther Party having a right to function and survive, and when he constantly stresses the need for freedom of speech and equal justice under the law for all peoples, that absolutely scares the hell out of almost everybody occupying positions of power in the system.... I will be here when you are under

attack," Brown told the congregation, "because what you are about is what the whole system ought to be about!" Another assemblyman, Art Agnos, spoke up for the temple and its work. "I am proud to

stand with you," he said. "I have seen you wherever people have needed help. It is clear you are effective; people who are not effective don't get at-

tacked." Gay leaders Harvey Milk and Edward Wallace both voiced support. Wallace, the head of Gay Action, told the congregation, "Peoples Temple has sent shock waves through the gay community. Rev. Jones has set an example for everybody who believes in human rights. Great numbers of gay people are well aware of your stand, and we won't for-

get it." Civil rights activist Yvonne Golden, who heads Opportunity II High School, said she considered the attack on Peoples Temple an attack on herself because she and the temple stand for the same humanistic goals. "I have seen the kind of sharing and respect and dignity displayed every day in the many children you send to Opportunity II High School," Ms. Golden

said.

"Peoples Temple has been helping me for ten years," Human Rights Commissioner Enola Maxwell told the audience. She related how the temple helped many people who came to the Polera Hill neighborhood, by teaching them, getting them out of jail, and helping foreign students and others who came and got stranded.

Among others who attended the service were Rev. Cecil Williams, Human Rights Commissioner Sylvester Herring (of DeWaney Street), NAACP President Joe Hall, and San Francisco School Board member Peter Mezey. Such community groups as Prisoners Union, People Against Nuclear Power, and the International Hotel were also well represented.

x-4-e-74

Community Leaders Rally
Behind Peoples Temple

See Page 3

REV. JIM JONES

(Speaking publicly to members of his congregation and supporters via telephone relay from Guyana, South America).

"Peoples Temple has helped practically every political prisoner in the United States. We have reached out to everyone who is oppressed, and that's what is bothering them. We've organized poor people and given them a voice. The system doesn't mind corporate power for the ruling elite, but for the first time we've given some corporate power to the little man and that's an unforgivable sin. And that's the whole problem in a nutshell."



The following are a selection of excerpts from statements made in recent days by a wide variety of civic, community, and religious leaders in response to a sensationalistic smear campaign directed at Peoples Temple and its minister, Rev. Jim Jones.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things common and sold their possessions and goods; and parted them to all men, as every man had need."

Acts 2:44,45

Peoples Temple has built an economic and social structure patterned after the Christian ethical teachings of sharing; an apostolic, socialistic life that guarantees all members of the church family, the "household of the faith," an equal standard. Because we have taken literally the Acts of the Apostle where the disciples of Christ pooled their resources and had ALL THING, COMMON, the members of Peoples Temple enjoy an abundance of health and well-being. There is no exploitation; there is no poverty or want. On the contrary, we have found in sharing and living equally, a profound humanization reflected in the care and concern shown to every individual. The equalitaria lifestyle in Peoples Temple has developed in the membership compassion, courage, and liberation, as opposed to the visions of brutality, fear and oppression that lurk in the minds of those few former members who would only live for self.

The Temple is targeted for destruction because it represents a determined effort to deal with the most fundamental problem of our society: oppression of the poor. The charges made against us are an inevitable result of the success of the work the Temple is engaged in. We represent the power of ordinary people to come together and "do-for-self." We represent the antithesis of the profit-greed system of ruthless exploitation of the poor. We represent an answer that the real power-brokers do not want, because if it succeeds, they fear the power will be taken out of their hands and returned to the people.

X-4-C-75

Advertisement

MERVYN M. DYMALLY Lieutenant Governor:

"Not surprisingly, the metropolitan media have singled out Peoples Temple for scrutiny and criticism. This unusual attack on the Church is the cause of great concern and anguish among the friends of Peoples Temple. However, I am pleased to report that those of us who have looked at the great work of Rev. Jim Jones will continue to have strength in our commitment to him."



MICHAEL SNEDEKER

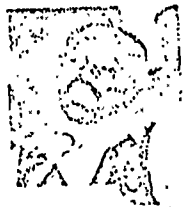
Attorney, Prisoners Union:

"I believe (Peoples Temple) is one of the most important organizations in California. It seems to me that their efforts to combine the material and the spiritual into real existence, to effectively recognize the humanity of all races and ages, to realize the capabilities of everybody, to take care of each other and to take responsibility for the world in which they live, follows the grain of what must be done to build a fully human world."

WILLIE L. BROWN, JR.

Calif. State Assembly:

"When somebody like Jim Jones comes on the scene and talks about Angela Davis, for example, and the Black Panther Party having a right to survive and function, and constantly stresses the need for freedom of speech and equal justice under the law for all people, that absolutely scares the hell out of most everybody occupying positions of power in the system.... I will be here when you are under attack, because what you are about is what the whole system ought to be about!"



CONNIE WILLIAMS

President, West Coast Caribbean Association:

"This church, for many years, has been a refuge for literally thousands of poor people, mainly black but consisting of all racial backgrounds in the country. Because Jim Jones has boldly defended the rights of the poor and oppressed in this racist society, he has suffered continuous harassment and persecution. It is not only difficult but dangerous, as you might well imagine, to stand for egalitarian principles in our society. This automatically results in attacks by reactionary forces. But Jim Jones has always remained undaunted...."

ART AGNOS

California State Assembly:

"I am proud to stand with you. I have seen you wherever people have needed help. It is clear you are effective; people who are not effective are not attacked."



X-4-e-76

B-11-11

STRONG COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR

JOSEPH E. HALL

President, San Francisco Branch, NAACP

"Rev. Jim Jones has been a friend to hundreds of youth in the city, and his church has rehabilitated many from drug use, helped young people out of legal difficulty and anti-social patterns, and brought out the finest potential in people who were held back due to the hardships and oppression of their lives. He has established tutorial and educational programs, opportunities for youth to receive free job training, and legal and medical services for the indigent. His church has taken in senior citizens cast aside by their relatives, and children abandoned by parents and unwanted by agencies. He has provided a wholesome environment where people are accepted and made to feel needed and productive regardless of race, sex, age or educational or religious background."



ENOLA MAXWELL

Commissioner of Human Rights

"The Peoples Temple has been helping me for 10 years. I was being investigated as a minister of the Olive Presbyterian Church, and it was the help, the letters of encouragement, and the donations from Peoples Temple that gave me the strength and the courage years ago to keep going. You've helped many people, who came to Portrero Hill, by feeding them, getting them out of jail, and even helping foreign students and others who came to us and got stranded. Thank you for all you've done."

DONNETER LANE

Executive Director, San Francisco Council of Churches

"It is a privilege that if we have the opportunity to express a word of concern for the Christian ministry of the Rev. Jim Jones."

"Throughout Christendom there have always been those who rejected those who would be followers of Christ. The Scriptures say: 'Feed the hungry - clothe the naked - heal the sick.' He has the spiritual gift of healing and provisions, provided for those seeking help."

"Rev. Jones has contributed spiritually to the San Francisco Council of Churches Board of Directors since becoming a member. His members have shown concern in the issues related to Council work. There is a true spiritual commitment and voluntarily rendered. Rev. Jim Jones' philosophy is a challenge to the citizens of San Francisco and especially to Christians who are not committed to the Christian doctrines."

X-4-e-77

JOAN A. BRANN

"I am a member of San Francisco's black community. Rev. Jones is being maligned by the press. This man is sincerely committed to the poor, the elderly, and to those whose spirits have been worn down by the vicissitudes of racism."



CHARLES BRIODY

Bay Area Ecumenical Committee of Concern for Chile

"I hope that you understand that the media attack on Rev. Jones is part of what appears to be a coordinated right wing propaganda offensive aimed at dividing working people that currently is sweeping our country and is characterized by a resurgence of the Nazi Party, Ku Klux Klan, anti-Semitic 'New Right' and racist organizing in a period of extreme economic crisis when such periods classically appear in many capitalist societies."

"Knowing of the internationally coordinated fascist plot which overthrew the government of Salvador Allende in Chile, I cannot but be sensitive to the totally contrived and subversive nature of the media smears against this exemplary man, Jim Jones."

YVONNE S. GOLDEN



Pres. Black Teacher's Caucus, said she considered the attack on Peoples Temple an attack on herself because she and the Temple stand for the same ideas. "I have seen the kind of sharing and respect and dignity displayed every day in the children that you send to Opportunity II High School..."

"We who support Reverend Jim Jones will continue to stand by him."

REV. LYNN HODGES

former Executive Minister of No. Calif. Ecumenical Council and the S. F. Council of Churches

"I have had many opportunities to work with and observe Jim Jones and his people. In every instance they displayed an enormous amount of integrity and commitment to the poor and the oppressed. I can only wish that all churches did as much to help those who need help. At this point it would appear that a conspiracy has formed for the purpose of hurting the ministry of Peoples Temple."

JIM JONES AND PEOPLES TEMPLE

JOE JOHNSON

"Concerning them I say without qualification that this church has been second to none in preventing crime in the city. They have donated thousands of dollars to city-sponsored fund drives for the purpose of creating summer jobs for youth and programs for cultural enrichment. Too often clever and cynical newswriters, skilled in the art of withering sarcasm and satire can capture the imagination of people, take statements violently out of context and create an atmosphere where violence and harassment result. On two occasions that I know of, this church has been burned, its members physically attacked, its youngsters attending school humiliated and terrorized. In spite of these discouraging incidents Peoples Temple has remained a vital force for decency and dignity for us all. The article printed by New West and others are typical of the forces of evil who would destroy a good thing."



HOWARD WALLACE, Gay Action Labor Committee:

"They (Peoples Temple) are now an object of right-wing attacks because they practice what they preach—solidarity with the oppressed and exploited of the earth. The Temple's consistent struggle on behalf of democratic rights and against social and economic inequality is without parallel, even in San Francisco, historically a center of progressive movements. I am one of many thousands in this city who take pride in counting Rev. Jim Jones and Peoples Temple among my friends."

CHRISTINA VASQUEZ

National Rep., Equal Rights Congress:

"I for one have seen the fruits of your work and have seen that you practice what you teach. There is no doubt in my mind that when an issue of justice or human rights has come to your attention, you have always responded in every way possible to help. I would like to express that although it outrages me to see what the news media is doing, it does not surprise me. In my life I have seen that we are always played against each other—church against church, blacks against latinos, latinos against blacks, every minority and working people blaming each other for their problems and failures because that way they can keep us apart, not seeing that the real problem is between those who have, and those who don't."

MARGIE BAKER, Supervisor, S.F. Public Schools:

"Rev. Jones and his congregation have done so much for young people who otherwise would be wasting their lives away."



CARLTON B. GOODLETT, Ph.D., M.D.

President of the National Newspaper Publishers Association:

"An institution that feeds the poor, houses the homeless, rescues young and old from the wretchedness of despair and drug addiction, marshals the political potential of a people, and husbands the economic pittance of the poor masses into a powerful instrument for justice, freedom, and equality, while building a just and humane society, by its very nature will have many enemies hidden, lurking in the shadows of greed, ignorance, neurosis and hallucinations. If such an institution becomes powerful, then it must expect its enemies to become powerful. Surely no good men and women of courage, steadfastness, and fundamental belief in the power of the organized masses will see in Jim Jones and Peoples Temple not a comet that momentarily lights up the darkness, but another reminder of the meanings of Edmund Burke's prophetic words, uttered before the birth of the nation 200 years ago: 'All that is necessary for evil in the world to triumph is for good men to do nothing.'"

DENNIS BANKS, American Indian Movement:



"When you begin to struggle and when you begin to win battles, when you begin to be heard... they turn around and they come after you. The American Indian Movement will move to the front to defend Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple, no matter what type of attack is made against this temple, no matter how many vicious lies and distortions are made against Rev. Jim Jones."

JOHN MAHER

Delancey Street:

"The Rev. Jim Jones and his congregation have done as much good in the Western Addition privately as all the government agencies put together have done publicly—at great cost to the taxpayer."

Peoples Temple — Families Complain

By Marshall Kilduff

At least six families have complained to the San Francisco District Attorney's office about the treatment and whereabouts of some dozen relatives who are members of the controversial Peoples Temple.

Deputy District Attorney Daniel Weinstein said his office has found no grounds for a criminal complaint yet, but he said the families may have grounds to file suit against the church to seek a return of their children or an explanation of their location.

An additional half dozen individuals have visited the District Attorney's office in the past two weeks to be interviewed about their experiences as members of the church whose pastor is the Rev. Jim Jones.

Peoples Temple came under official scrutiny following a New West magazine article last month that accused Jones of beating his followers to maintain discipline, faking healings to win new believers, and convincing church members to turn over large sums of money and property.

The magazine story also claimed that the children of temple members, as well as other youngsters whose guardians belonged to the church, were sent overseas to the agricultural mission run by Jones in Guyana in South America.

In at least three of the cases before officials in the district attorney's office, families complained their children had traveled to Guyana without permission.

Larry Tupper said he was awarded legal custody of his son Larry Jr., but he charged that the boy is now in Guyana with his mother, who is a member of the church.

A second incident involved Nera Sly, who left the church within the past week and who now charges that her son, Mark, 16, may have been sent to Guyana against his will.

She said that she and her husband Donald were required to live apart in communes run by the church, and were asked to sign over guardianship of their son to another temple family.

The district attorney's office is also weighing the case of Vincent Lopez, a Hayward youth in his mid-teens who was a ward of a former church member who has requested anonymity.

At the time the youth left the country about a year ago, his guardian approved. But, because of the reports about beatings and mind control tactics resembling brainwashing, Lopez's guardian has now asked authorities to assist him in securing the boy's return.

A fourth incident involves two small children, Patricia and Paul Pettit, aged 5 and 7 years, whose guardians are Jeannie and Al Mills, two former leaders in the church who left it in 1975.

The Mills said yesterday they had obtained custody of the two youngsters when the natural mother was in legal trouble over a child abuse charge. Now, the Mills charge that temple spokesmen have refused to divulge the location of the two children or acknowledge the Mills' guardianship rights.

Charles Garry, who is the attorney for the Temple, said that church leaders have told him the Pettit children are living with their natural mother in the Mission district in San Francisco.

Two other families have also talked with authorities, in both cases grown children asked officials to declare their mothers incompetent so as to obtain guardianship of brothers and sisters who are temple members and below legal age.

x-4-e-79

City North

Progress

Friday, August 12, 1977

Published Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 15 Cents

Vol. 50, No. 95

Temple children back with guardians

Patricia and Paul Pettit, two children involved in Peoples Temple members' custody disputes, were reunited with their legal guardians Thursday afternoon.

Private investigator Joseph Mazor said he was put in contact with the children and their mother late Wednesday afternoon after a story on their case appeared in The Progress.

Mazor had charged the temple with concealing the whereabouts of the youngsters from their lawful guardians.

Attorney Charles Garry charges that Temple attorney Charles Garry called "an outright lie."

"The mother has those children," Garry told The Progress Wednesday. "We told Mazor the mother had those children. They are with her right now out in the Mission District."

Garry said he did not have the mother's address.

Peoples Temple also denies responsibility for children who have reportedly been sent to the church mission in Guyana, South America, without the consent of legal guardians.

"We (Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple) don't have anything to do with these children," Garry said. "How do we get involved? We are not the guardians of these children."

Literature put out under the Temple name refers repeatedly to temple foster homes and the temple rehabilitation center in Guyana.

Available evidence indicates that many if not all of the so-called temple homes were, in fact, licensed by individual temple members who often received state funds for their support.

Assistant District Attorney Dan Weinstein said parents or legal guardians who permitted their children to stay in the custody of either the temple or its members can petition to have such children returned from Guyana.

If the youngsters are (Continued on Page 2)

X-4-c-80

Temple children back with guardians

(Continued from Page 1) not sent home within a reasonable time, the parent / guardian could then ask the courts to order the children returned, Weinstein said.

Until and unless such a definite court order is violated, the temple practice of sending children to Guyana does not violate any criminal law, Weinstein said.

The authorities have no right to investigate conditions in Guyana unless children have been sent there by direct order of an official government agency, Weinstein said. He said the district attorney's office has no evidence that the courts have ever sent any children to the remote South American mission.

A Peoples Forum newspaper dated Aug. 1 states that some young people at the Peoples Temple agricultural

mission in Guyana were sent there by the authorities.

We quote: "Kenny R. got into trouble with burglary. Juvenile hall dropped charges against him on the condition that he be sent overseas to the Temple mission." A picture of a teenager identified as Kenny Reid accompanies the story.

"Charles W. was probationed for three years on condition that he go to the Temple agriculture mission," the temple paper states.

The newspaper also makes reference to legal efforts on behalf of two adults identified as "Jerry L." and "Ruthie" who the temple says were "put on probation to the People's Temple agricultural mission in South America."

The Progress inquiry into Guyana was

prompted, in part, by a May 12 letter sent to Supervisor John Barbagelata by temple member Timothy L. Clancey. It states:

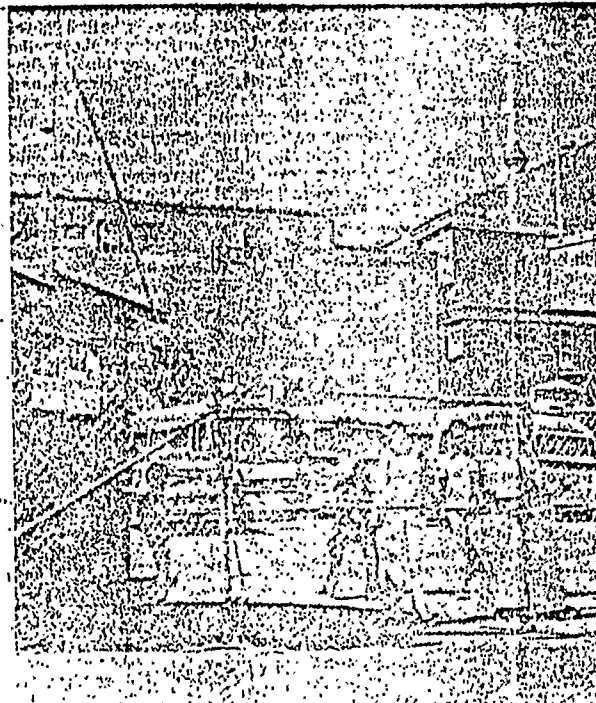
"Many judges have even turned youthful offenders over to our program as an alternative to their going to prison. Our agricultural project in South America is currently providing a new life for over 100 people who were involved in a life of crime and drugs . . ."

Some of the "little band of misfits," as described in Temple literature, have been tentatively identified by former temple members from photos or from printed descriptions accompanied by first names and initials which match those of people known to be in Guyana. If these identities are correct, quite a few of the "misfits"

have been temple members since early childhood and their alleged criminal lifestyles would have had to be developed while they were under temple influence.

—By E. Cahill Maloney

An exodus of children?



Tight security

Locked gate and guard house keep unauthorized visitors away from the back entrance to Peoples Temple. Trailers and buses are part of the Temple's rolling stock. The huge rooftop antenna, according to a former member, provides radio contact with Rev. Jim Jones, who is reportedly in the Temple's Guyana outpost.

Peoples Temple communes look empty

By E. Cahill Maloney
San Francisco residences identified as Peoples Temple communes by a former member appear to be empty out fast.

Concerned about recent allegations that youngsters might be shipped to Guyana in South America without full and informed parental consent, the Progress attempted to track down the whereabouts of minors believed to be in Temple custody.

According to former followers of Rev. Jim Jones, youths attached to his Peoples Temple are under constant surveillance by counselors and are subjected to beatings, abusive "catharsis" sessions, and other bizarre psychological pressure which induces fear and emotional insecurity.

Reports about Jones' control of the minds and property of Temple members which appear in the current issue of New West Magazine have been denied by Temple spokesmen. Jones himself is in Guyana, where he is reportedly suffering from an ear infection.

Documentation of Temple moves to get custody of its members' children date back to 1971. What happened to such children?

The San Francisco

Sunday, July 31, 1977

Progress

x-4-c-82

7-31-77

An exodus?

Linda Mertle, a young woman who left the Temple eight months ago, pointed out flats and apartment houses where she said groups of teenagers lived with non- related Temple counselors.

Nobody was home.

"I haven't seen anybody around here for two or three days," a neighborhood child replied in answer to inquiries about a vacant flat at 261 Divisadero St.

A storefront and flats at 1810-12 Divisadero have substituted a closed sign for what Mertle said had been bustling youth operations "just a little while ago."

No activity was apparent at Fillmore, Fell, Sutter, and Steiner Street addresses that Mertle said young Temple members used to occupy in large numbers.

'ON THE FLOOR'

Linda, who is 18 now, was a minor when she lived in a Temple commune. "Nine of us stayed in a one-bedroom apartment," she said. "I slept on the floor for one-half year and did not question it."

Linda refused to leave the temple in October 1975 when her parents, Deanna and Elmer Mertle, became disillusioned with what Linda calls "ecstatic and sick practices."

Some of the under-age youths living in the communes had been brought up from Los Angeles by their grandmothers, she said. Others had apparently been left in Temple custody when their parents left the church.

"Jim (Jones) told us to break family ties," Linda said. "Lots of the little children lived in the Temple, but mostly we lived in crowded communes. You're never allowed to be alone."

Although it is against the law for unlicensed individuals to have unrelated minors in their consistent care, none of San Francisco's youth service agencies have checked up on youths under Temple control.

The Department of Social Services and Youth Guidance Center has not referred any court wards or dependent children to the Temple for placement, department spokespersons say.

STATE CHECKS UP

Reports that as many as 75 children were living in the Peoples Temple at 1259 Geary St. led the State Department of Health to visit the premises late this month.

Licensing bureau director Marion Vought said a Temple attorney, Gene Chaikin, denied that any children slept at the Temple.

"We determined the Temple was being used as a day care center," Vought said. The basis for this determination was Chaikin's say-so.

The Health Department has no authority to inspect the Temple unless an application for licensing is made, she explained.

The Temple has been notified it is required to apply for a day care license. If it does not do so, the health department will petition the district attorney for cease and desist orders, Vought said.

Robert Graham, chief of the district attorney's special prosecutions division, said he had no authority to check up on how Temple members are

"I don't have one single name of one single child. The allegations being made against the Temple are not specific in nature," Graham said.

"I don't have any information that people who are not in lawful custody have control of children," he said.

Superior Court Judge Joseph Kennedy recently ordered Temple member Esther Dillard to return her 16-year-old granddaughter, Ernestine Glazier, to Lanie Martin, Ernestine's mother.

Marlin took the matter of her run-away daughter to court when she heard the child was going to be sent to Guyana. She said her 13-year-old half sister and 18-year-old brother are in Guyana.

"My mother has to work like an indentured servant to pay for each child," Martin said.

She characterized her mother as someone who has always "believed in voodoo and witchcraft."

The Mertles are concerned about the whereabouts of a little girl who was in their care when they were Temple members. That child's mother, another ex-Temple member, is in Los Angeles, but the youngster is reportedly somewhere in San Francisco.

According to several former Temple members, people who quit the church are pressured to leave children behind.

"In my own case I heard they had voted to cut off my ear," Mrs. Mertle said. "It took more than a year for me to lose my fear of what might happen to us for leaving the Temple."

Grace Stoen, estranged wife of former assistant district attorney Timothy Stoen, and Rich Schroeder are fighting to get custody of their children away from spouses who still belong to the Temple.

Materials gathered in connection with a 1972 story on Peoples Temple activities by Progress columnist Lester Kinsolving include copies of custody petitions sent to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Johnson of Indianapolis, Ind.

The covering letter from Timothy Stoen states: "Enclosed is a form to be signed by each of you consenting to the appointment of Rheaviana Beam as the guardian of your daughter, Gwendolyn. Please take this document to a notary public."

Joanne Key, sister of Maxine Harpe, a Temple member who hanged herself in March 1976, has attested to the difficulties she and her brother-in-law Daniel Harpe faced trying to get the three Harpe children away from Temple members.

The Johnson and Harpe youngsters were returned to their parents.

Mrs. Mertle claims not all parents are so persistent.

Signed custody forms do not constitute legal guardianship if there has been no formal court action, according to protective services workers. However, not all parents know this. Questions are not likely to be asked by outsiders unless there is a specific complaint.

An adult who registers "group home" or "foster home" youngsters in school is not normally asked to prevent or she has authority over them.

Bill Carpenter, Potrero Hill Junior High dean, says about a dozen Temple youngsters were registered last term by two adults, one of them a parent of two of the children.

On one occasion a note home to a "parent" resulted in a visit from two Temple counselors who represented themselves as social workers, Carpenter said.

"We did not provide any information because they were not authorized individuals," he added.

The address given for a couple of the youngsters turned out to be a vacant lot, Carpenter said. "We usually ran into a great deal of difficulty locating a parent," he added.

Earlier, Temple spokesman Mike Prokes told the Progress he would hold a press conference and show that allegations being made against Jones are politically motivated.

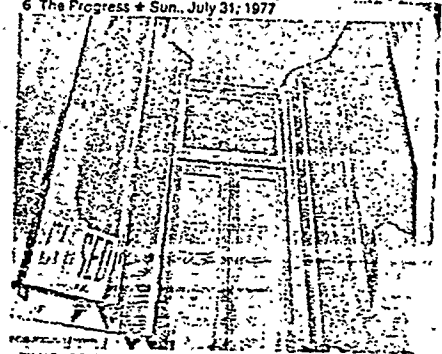
This past week calls to the Temple elicited the response that all questions concerning the charges are being referred to attorney Charles Garry.

Garry, who is best known as a criminal attorney, said he was studying what had been published about Jones to see whether a libel suit was in order. He said he was not partial to such suits. No legal action is pending against Jones or Peoples Temple, he confirmed.

According to Garry, his employment by the Temple is not related to any specific matter. "I represent the Temple," he said. "If anyone starts pushing the Temple around, I will represent them."

Garry said he instructed Temple members not to make any comments to the press. He said Jones is still unable to travel, but that Jones' wife remains in San Francisco and that Temple activity is continuing as normal. "The membership is very supportive (to Jones)," Garry added.

6 The Progress • Sun., July 31, 1977



THIS STOREFRONT at 1612 Divisadero once housed Peoples Temple youth communes, according to ex-member Linda Mertle.

X-4-c-84

Ex-Peoples Temple Member

Grim Report From Jungle

By Marshall Kilduff

The Peoples Temple jungle outpost in South America was portrayed yesterday as a remote realm where the church leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, orders public beatings, maintains a squad of 50 armed guards and has involved his 1100 followers in a threat of mass suicide.

This description was provided by Deborah Layton, 25, who was a top aide of Jones until she asked American consular officials 1 month to safeguard her departure from Guyana, where the temple has its agricultural mission.

Peoples Temple officers in San Francisco last night relayed — via shortwave radio from Guyana — a refutation of the charges from two of the South American mission's residents, identified as Lisa and Larry Layton, the mother and brother of Deborah Layton.

"These charges are too ridiculous to refute," Lisa Layton said. "... We are treated beautifully here ..."

Larry Layton said, "We are treated beautifully."

San Francisco temple officer Tim Clancy added, "We absolutely refute all the charges. This just makes us believe more than ever that there is a conspiracy against the church."

Jones became the center of a storm of controversy last summer when he shipped out of San Francisco with his followers for Guyana. public charges were made by former followers that Jones had performed false medical cures to win converts, that he oversaw beatings of church members in closed meetings and that he amassed more than \$5 million in donations.

According to Layton, Jones has become "paranoid" obsessed with "traitors" in his own ranks who "sneak into the farm fields and work hard enough in the farm fields and with an outside world that has publicized his critics."

The fever-pitch emotions of temple members that allowed Jones to dispatch them to civil rights causes and liberal political rallies in



DEBORAH LAYTON, A FORMER AIDE TO JIM JONES
She told of armed guards and savage discipline

California has now turned to a military-style vigilance against an imminent attack by unspecified "mercenaries," Layton said.

The temple fields are patrolled by two rings of khaki-uniformed armed guards, men and women members of "security alert teams" who have access to 200 to 300 rifles, 25 pistols and a homemade bazooka, Layton said.

Discipline, she said, is handed out at public gatherings of the entire church community. On one occa-

sion an elderly woman was humiliated by being forced to strip, younger members are "knuckled" by having fists ground into their foreheads, and others are ordered to an underground "box" where they must sit for days at a time, Layton said.

Jones has ringed the work fields with food-peddlers and talks for stretches of up to six hours, she added. Farmhands are expected to work from 5:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour for lunch and another hour

for dinner before most lasting until midnight, 1

The diet consists in purchased in the Guyana Georgetown because it not expected to be so for another three years.

She said that on the visits from outsiders wished to impress, others are treated to vegetables. Other trust she claimed were dramatic optimistic opinions about mission, called Jonestown.

Jones, who often wears rate lengths to protect image in San Francisco remained at the mission even to venture into she reported.

Among his concerning child custody Guyana capital.

She said the 110 were told to drink a liquid potion, after supposedly would fall then be shot by Jones' rehearsal went as far as community drink a before Jones called it added.

Layton said she leave Guyana by way Georgetown. After secretly arranged with consular officials to emergency passport New York on May 12 living in San Francisco

"Everyone there leave. I'm sure of it," you never get a chance. Everyone is told to people."

Layton, who was church finances here ing the Guyana color ber, said Jones counts in Europe, Guyana containing million."

X-4-c-85

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May 27, 1978

Editor
San Francisco Examiner
110 Fifth Street
San Francisco, California

Re: Libel and Misrepresentation of the Peoples Temple

Dear Editor:

This is a demand for a retraction of your headline at page 5 Friday, May 26, 1978, your three-star edition, which states: "REPORT OF PEOPLES TEMPLE TERROR." This entire headline, which in itself is libelous and scandalous, has been reported in a very careless and reckless manner. It is malicious per se. You completely ignored what the actual and true facts were.

On Friday afternoon a representative from the Temple called your paper and asked for Mr. Reiterman, and when she was told that he was not in, the representative from the Temple said "give me a reporter." A reporter responded and would not give his name, and he said "I'm a reporter." We attempted to give him the following quote by Minister Vibert Mingo, Minister of Home Affairs of Guyana:

"We investigated and found her statements to be totally untrue and that she lied to gain entry into the country, which is a violation of our law."

The representative from the Temple told the reporter, who did not seem to be interested, that the above information was received by telephone from Georgetown, Guyana.

x-4 e-86

Report of Peoples Temple terror

A freelance reporter who went to Guyana to visit the Peoples Temple mission there was interrogated twice by temple members, then was placed under armed guard by local officials out of concern for her safety, her husband said today.

Ukiah Daily Journal Executive Editor George Hunter said in a telephone interview from Ukiah that his wife, Kathy, has spent seven of her nine days in the South American country confined to her hotel room in Georgetown.

"It's a weird cloak and dagger story," he said.

Hunter said his wife, a former Daily Journal reporter-photographer who now freelances, flew to the Guyanese capital on May 17 after receiving a telephone invitation from what she believed to be

the government there. He said there was no reason to doubt the authenticity of the invitation because Kathy had met Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, and wrote a story about him several years ago during a visit to Mendocino County.

However, Hunter said, his wife told him during a guarded telephone conversation from Guyana: "The invitation may have been a hoax."

He said she had been invited to visit the temple's agricultural mission and was assured that a government plane would fly her to the jungle outpost where about 1,000 followers of The Rev. Jim Jones are reported to be living and working.

Jones, former head of the San Francisco Housing Authority, went there about a year ago. Since then,

former members have alleged that they were physically and mentally abused and forced to give their property to the church headquartered here.

Hunter said church members learned somehow that his wife had landed in Georgetown because a group of them showed up at her hotel room there the same day.

"She was subjected to harassment by a squad of interrogators from the church at her hotel," he said. "They wanted to know her reasons for being there."

The next day, Hunter said, "There was an odd coincidence. There were five false fire alarms at the hotel that involved clearing everyone out."

"Then she began to share the view of officials there that she

should have concern for her safety."

Hunter said he spoke three times by phone with his wife. "She's all right," he said. "Her nerves are a little shattered, of course."

He said she was approached a second time by temple members who offered to allow her to visit the mission, but she has remained in protective custody.

Hunter said he spoke twice by phone with Richard McCoy, an official of the U.S. consulate in Guyana. "McCoy said she will get armed guards to the airport," he said. "I don't know why they feel she is in danger. Everyone is so guarded."

"I can only conjecture that the government there and the State Department are concerned about avoiding an incident."

Hunter speculated that his wife received such a welcome from the temple because they may be displeased with a story she wrote recently about a paternity dispute between Jones and Tim Stoen, a former temple member who was an assistant district attorney in Mendocino and San Francisco counties.

Both Jones and Stoen claim to be the father of a young boy, John Victor Stoen. Stoen and the boy's mother, Grace Stoen, have been awarded legal custody by the California courts, but there also are legal proceedings pending in Guyana. The boy reportedly is with Jones in Guyana.

Hunter said his wife is expected back in California tomorrow or Sunday.

Bridge tolls: District seeks to block ruling

The Golden Gate Bridge District has asked a state appellate court to block contempt proceedings arising out of the dispute over its increased tolls.

After the district decided to raise bridge tolls from 75 cents to \$1 Nov. 1, Marin and Sonoma counties and an individual commuter filed a lawsuit challenging that action. Last month San Mateo County Superior Court Judge Melvin Cohn ordered the increase rescinded, but the day before the rollback was to take effect the district appealed his ruling.

Cops spot poppy crop

Martinez police aren't saying the Contra Costa County Hospital was trying to economize on its opiate supply — but they are wondering about a small field of opium poppies they found growing between F and E wards.

Working on a tip from a nursing supervisor, the officers began searching the grounds around midnight last night and discovered between 15 and 20 opium poppies flourishing on the hospital grounds.

Detective Richard Dowling said the 3½-foot tall plants seemed to be

growing naturally and did not appear to be cultivated. He said a lukewarm investigation is under way, but finding the poppies is not an uncommon occurrence this time of year.

"We might look into it," he said. "The problem is it's a public place and there's no one you can really charge. It's like marijuana. Someone could just dump an ash-tray with some seeds in it and the stuff starts growing."

Possession of the poppies or their seeds is a felony.

REC-111
 51
 X-2-C-87

The Death of Peoples Temple

San Francisco Chronicle Fri., Aug. 19, 1977

By Marshall Kilduff

Though the Peoples Temple was founded in California less than 12 years ago and the majority of its members are poor blacks, the church has amassed a fortune of property, other assets and cash estimated to be at least \$5 million, according to former members.

In interviews with 35 former followers, many of them longtime top aides, Peoples Temple was portrayed as a church where money was an obsession and also a tool for binding members closer to their leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

So much money was collected from church members that temple leaders opened more than 15 bank accounts and also began taking large sums of cash, ranging up to \$50,000, via trusted church couriers to Guyana where the temple has an agricultural mission, according to Chronicle sources.

Nearly every aspect of church life was designed to return a profit to the temple, the former members said.

Property was signed over to the church as gifts from members, large sums of cash were collected during services, and church members were assigned special duties such as street corner soliciting, mail appeals and bike sales.

Followers were expected to contribute a quarter of their salary — a figure that later rose to 40 per cent for some — as well as donate their time and talent for special chores such as maintenance of the bus fleet or repair of church buildings.

Church leaders encouraged members injured in traffic accidents to allow temple attorneys to try their court cases, while other church aides peddled photos and drawings of Jones designed to ward off highway mishaps.

Once a member had turned over most of his possessions and money, it was very difficult for him to leave.

"The temple ended up with everything I had," said Deanna Merde, a member along with her husband and family from 1970 to 1975.

"That's what made it so hard for us to leave. We had nowhere to go and nothing to fall back on," Merle said.

The church has reported publicly that its yearly budget is \$300,000. The temple is not required to report its finances to either the Internal Revenue Service or state officials.

But such expenditures did not match the enormous sums that accumulated, according to former members.

"It (the money) became almost a joke with Jim," said one woman who was a top adviser and notary who witnessed scores of church legal documents.

"We used to wonder what to do with it all. But we never spent it on much," she said.

Questions about the temple's finances were raised in earlier press investigations of Jones, a Disciple of Christ minister who moved to Redwood Valley from Indianapolis with a group of about 100 followers in 1965.

Jones reportedly built a large following, especially among inner-city blacks in San Francisco and Los Angeles, with his abilities as a faith-healer who proclaimed a vision of an integrated and socialist society.

Former members said Jones ordered beatings of his followers to maintain discipline, fakes the healings and devoted most of his time to collecting money and cultivating politicians.

Church spokesmen claim Jones built up a 23,000-member congregation in the state, but former members said the true figure was closer to 3500.

This lower number of serious followers along with the fact that many of them are elderly and on small incomes have suggested to observers that the church could not have accumulated very much money.

But those members interviewed said the temple used a variety of techniques to gather money from its followers and to raise substantial sums beyond its membership.

Members were asked to contribute a quarter of their income within several months of joining the church. This portion was raised to a third and finally 40 per cent for some, former members have said.

Other members lived in communes set up in the Ukiah, Redwood Valley and San Francisco areas.

Jackie Swinney, a former member who handled commune finances, said the living arrangements were designed so that members turned over paychecks and received living expenses in return.

"We were clearing \$300 to \$10,000 per month when we were just in Redwood City," she said.

The church is believed to have at least 12 such communes, many with upwards of a dozen

x-4-e-98

... through ...

Salmony, who supervised the money-counters who toted up the receipts during marathon weekend services that Jones held in Redwood Valley, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"On a good day in Los Angeles during 1973 and 1974, we'd handle \$20,000 to \$25,000," she said.

"San Francisco was sometimes as good. It was all small bills and change. Now and then we'd have some jewelry too," Salmony added.

"We had a series of banks we used from Utah to Lakeport," said one woman who frequently handled the bank deposits.

Sandy Paris, a former member who worked in the church's legal and financial office, said that temple leaders were careful to spread their money among the accounts so as to avoid a huge sum in one or two that bank or government officials would judge as suspicious.

Paris also said she typed up "maybe 50" applications from church members seeking to cash in their life insurance policies.

Deanna Mertle and her husband Elmer ran the church's publications. It was their job, they said, to study religious mailings from other faith healers and recommend a new monthly mailing to solicit contributions.

"We averaged about \$10 a day, and that is a very conservative figure," she said.

Other publication sidelines included photographs of Jones, intended for such things as warding off burglars, illness and traffic accidents.

Birdie Marable sold nine different kinds of Jones pictures from a tray that she carried during weekend services. "I made \$80 to \$100 a meeting," she said.

Aside from such routine methods, there were larger sums that accrued to the church through property transfers.

Between 1967 and the present the church or its officials were involved in 32 recorded, real estate transactions. Ten of these amounted to gifts of property to the church.

The church has reportedly been pulling out of the Mendocino area and has placed some six pieces of property on sale for \$1.25 million.

In San Francisco, the church has sold two pieces of property this year—a three-unit apartment at 1622-54 Page street for \$127,000 on June 21 and a pair of flats at 228 Howth for \$20,500 on May 12.

In addition there are sales in which temple officials sold property owned by church members.

For example, a rest home owned by James and Irene Edwards at 2704-8 21st street was sold on July 1 for \$20,000.

The Edwards couple left San Francisco last spring on short notice, their family told The Chronicle, and the two are believed to be in Guyana, with the church.

Thus, their property was sold in their absence. Temple secretary Jean F. Brown had power of attorney and signed sale documents prepared by temple lawyer Gene Chaikin.

But the average temple member is not in any position to offer the church such wealth, former members claim. One example is Jesse Boyd, an elderly black woman who lives in a studio apartment run by the San Francisco Housing Authority at 666 Ellis street.

She pays a quarter of her income of \$43 per month as rent and paid another quarter to the church until she left in February of this year.

In her 64 years as a follower of Jones, she signed checks payable to the church totaling \$28,371.90. These checks were deposited into four different church bank accounts: Bank of Upper Lake, Bank of America and Wells Fargo, all in Utah, and the Bank of Montreal in San Francisco.

She also baked seven or eight cakes every week. "I bought all the fixings myself, and the church would take it over to the Safeway or Albertson's and sell each one for \$5.

"I can't tell you how much I may have given in little bits of cash," she said.

Temple spokesmen contend that such contributions go toward a wide array of free church services such as legal counseling, medical care and meals.

Jones himself has stated the Guyana mission has cost his church upwards of \$1 million since he first established the settlement in 1973.

The Guyana outpost, to which Jones has retreated since the controversy began about a month ago, apparently has been the destination of much of the church's money.

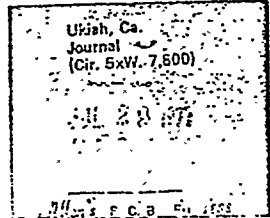
Five members confirmed that temple leaders were regularly dispatched with cash to deposit in Guyana banks, pay temple bills and often to bury the money for safekeeping.

On several occasions these couriers carried as much as \$50,000, according to former members.

Dan Phillips, who went with Jones and about a dozen top church leaders to Guyana on the temple's first visit in December of 1973, said a large sum was transferred at that time.

"Each of us had \$5000 on us in cash. There was also a bank draft for \$20,000 from Barclay's of Canada to deposit in the bank's branch in Georgetown the capital of Guyana."

7-17-77
with copy



TV station probes 7-year-old suicide

District Attorney Duncan James has been queried by a San Francisco television station as to whether there were any doubtful circumstances surrounding the death of Maxine Harpe, 30, on March 23, 1970.

Mrs. Harpe, a member of the Peoples Temple, was found hanging from a rafter of her garage on Fester Court in Talmage. According to the coroner's report, she had knotted a heavy duty cord around her throat then stood on a trunk. Death occurred at 1:30 a.m. that day and the body was discovered about seven hours later.

James has referred inquiries on the official suicide to a deputy attorney

general in San Francisco since the attorney general's office has twice investigated the People's Temple and the official report in each case has indicated insufficient evidence that any criminal wrongdoing had taken place.

The inquiries from the television station and from the co-writer of a People's Temple "expose" in the Aug. 1 issue of New West magazine, a recently launched publication, are apparently the result of the magazine article which liberally quoted dissident former members of the People's Temple who were critical of the pastor, Jim Jones.

Jones, who is visiting a People's Temple youth facility in Guyana, South America, is suffering from a severe ear infection, according to Michael Prokes, assistant pastor. With Rev. Jones is Tim Stoen, former Mendocino County assistant district attorney, who is a strong supporter of and legal counsel for the church.

Prokes did not indicate as to when Rev. Jones, who has been described as a potent religious and political figure in San Francisco and Los Angeles, would return to California to answer his accusers.

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Dr. Joseph Mazor

x4-f

C)

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PART V

EXCERPTS FROM THE
FEDERAL FILE OF
JOSEPH A. MAZOR VS.
CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY

x-4-f-1

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

- I. INTRODUCTION
 BACKGROUND TO INVOLVEMENT OF JOSEPH A.
 MAZOR WITH THE FORMER MEMBERS OF
 PEOPLES TEMPLE

- II. EXCERPT. FROM THE FEDERAL FILE "JOSEPH A.
 MAZOR VS. CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY, ET. AL"

x-4-f-2

I N T R O D U C T I O N

We have found the "investigative" work of Mr. Joseph Am Mazor to be most questionable. He has been hired by a number of people who are former members of Peoples Temple and antagonistic to the church.

He has made several television appearances and submitted his copy to the local press. He has called the Ambassador to the United States from Guyana trying to cause trouble. His remarks are inflammatory and without basis in fact. We question his role in this "investigation." The excerpt from his file included here speaks for itself.

x-4-f-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9-22-77 230 R

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The following FBI record, NUMBER 591 470 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	APRINTS OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Westchester Co Putnam Police Lawthorne NY	Joseph A. Mazor #3-1218	3-29-57	AWOL (U.S. Army) poss switchblade knife (1897 PL)	resp lent & turned over to Military Authorities
USA Support Center Chgo Ill	Joseph A. Mazor #---	6-14-60	inquiry	
PD Ormond Beach Fla	Joseph A. Mazor #642-20	11-26-60	WC 2 counts	FOTC 7th JP Volusia Co Fla
SO De Land Fla.	Joseph Mazor #28242	11-27-60	#1 wrthls check #2 wrthls check	restit & costs of 6 mo
Chicago Keweenaw Ave PD #-- 7257 W. Lawrence Ave Chgo Ill. (Dund park dist) Cook Co Jail Chgo Ill	Joseph A. Mazor #205754	1-9-61 1-12-61	fraud chq 33-25 IRS defraud	probation 3-3-61
PD Park Ridge Ill	Joseph A Mazor #61-30	5-12-61	Bogus Checks	
Cook Co Jail Chgo Ill	Joseph A Mazor #201252	10-5-61	False pretence	own recog
PD Los Angeles Calif	Joseph A Mazor #4 634 330-3	11-5-62	4761 PD (checks not sufficient funds) & etc (L.A.) ENR 771516	100 det. 61 1961-1962 1963-1964
SO Los Angeles 111	Joseph Allen Mazor #0-926628	1-23-63	checks not sufficient funds bond surrender	

Numbers shown by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGER PRINTS IN FBI FILE. The relations are based on
 records of this Bureau concerning, labels, of the cars or similar means of identification and are not
 ONE AS A NEGATIVE LEAD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

9-22-77 930 R

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The following FBI record, NUMBER 591 470 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
San Bernardino Calif	Joseph Allen Mazor #52133	1-22-63	NSF checks 476a PC	Prison
San Bernardino Sacramento Calif	Joseph A Mazor #A 77153	3-19-63	NSF 3 counts conc(476a PC)	6 mos to 14 yrs 5 cts conc 6-18-64 par
San Bernardino Los Angeles Calif	Joseph Allen Mazor #B-936923 C-216712	4-1-65	Parole Viol	
San Bernardino Sacramento Calif	Joseph A Mazor #A 77153 A	7-7-65	fictitious check concurrent with present term (476 Penal Code)	6 mos to 14 yrs concurrent with present term 6-18-64 par
San Bernardino San Bernardino Calif	Joseph A. Mazor #261004 WIS	3-4-69	vio of par	
San Bernardino San Bernardino Calif	Joseph A Mazor #A-77153-A	5-15-69	PV	to finish term Los Angeles CA 2/18/70 Par
San Bernardino San Bernardino Calif	Joseph Allen Mazor #40033	11-30-70	parole recalled	rel
San Bernardino San Bernardino Calif	Joseph Mazor #B 48735	12-1-70	3053 PC (viol parole)	
San Bernardino San Bernardino Calif	Joseph Mazor #A 77153A	1-25-71	Parole Violator	to finish term 1-25-71 Paroled to San Bernardino 1-25-71

This document shows only the identification records which were furnished to the FBI by the contributor of the fingerprints. It does not show the original fingerprints or the original identification card. It is not a substitute for the original fingerprints or the original identification card. It is not a substitute for the original fingerprints or the original identification card. It is not a substitute for the original fingerprints or the original identification card.

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DAVID B. FECHHEIMER

1803 Laguna Street, San Francisco, California 94115
Telephone (415) 922-9819
Cable: DAVFECH

October 4, 1977

Charles R. Garry, Esq.
Garry Dreyfus McTernan Brotsky
Herndon & Pesonen Inc.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, Ca.

RE: PEOPLES TEMPLE

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

A confidential source in the California Adult Authority reports that Joseph A. Mazor's wife's brother is the leader of La Nuestra Familia.

This information has not been confirmed. Please advise if you wish further investigation.


David B. Fechheimer

x-4-f-5

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Conviction; Parole and Revocation

Petitioner is presently incarcerated in the California Medical Facility at Vacaville pursuant to the Judgment and Commitment of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County entered on June 25, 1965, sentencing him to state prison for the term prescribed by law (6 months to 14 years), following conviction on his plea of guilty to violation of Penal Code section 476 (Fictitious checks).^{1/} Exhibit A. Petitioner was parole on May 22, 1967, with his term set to expire on July 7, 1970. This parole was suspended and his term reset at maximum on May 2, 1969 and he was returned to prison where parole was revoked on June 27 1969. See Exhibit C (Summary of Sentence Data - 1965 Conviction)

On November 19, 1969, petitioner's term was reset at seven years, to expire on July 7, 1972, and on February 15, 1970, petitioner was paroled to the Riverside Unit, Los Angeles County See Exhibit C. Petitioner was released to a parole program which included employment as a research law clerk for John C. McCarthy of the law firm of Young, Henrie and McCarthy in Pomona, California. Petitioner's parole release had been advanced from March 10, 1970, to accommodate the needs of this employer. See Exhibit D at 2. At his initial interview with petitioner the parole agent explained to petitioner that he could neither open a checking account nor sign any contracts without permission. Petitioner informed the agent that he intended to divorce his wife and continue his relationship with Madelynn Beth Boyum, also known as Mazor and Williams. Id. at 3. The parole agent's

1. This offense was committed while petitioner was on parole for a 1963 Los Angeles County conviction for violation of Penal Code section 476a (insufficient funds check). The sentence on this conviction expired as fully served in March, 1968. See Exhibit B (Judgment and Summary of Sentence Data - 1963 Conviction)

X-4-f-6

1 continuing summary (2-19-70 to 6-30-70) indicates that peti-
2 tioner received an interlocutory decree of dissolution April 16,
3 1970.

4 The report further notes that petitioner was, at one
5 time, considered near totally blind but had received eye
6 refraction and could read with little or no difficulty.^{2/}
7 Petitioner changed his employment to the law firm of Jaffee and
8 Mallory on May 5, 1970, and Mr. Jaffee indicated he would sponsor
9 petitioner in taking the bar exam. Id. at 5. The agent's
10 summary (7-1-70 to 12-14-70) discloses that petitioner was
11 arrested on November 30, 1970, at the request of the parole agent.
12 Id. at 6.

13 On December 16, 1970, a parole violation report was
14 submitted, recommending parole suspension and revocation on
15 the basis of eleven charges as follows:

16 1. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 10 of the
17 Conditions of Parole as evidenced by his obtaining a
18 passport without the knowledge or permission of the
19 Parole Agent.

20 2. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 10 of
21 the Conditions of Parole as evidenced by his making reser-
22 vations on a United Airlines flight to New York, without
23 the knowledge or permission of the Parole Agent.

24 3. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 10 of the
25 Conditions of Parole when he bought a 1965 Jaguar without
26 the knowledge or permission of the Parole Agent.

27 4. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
28 Conditions of Parole as evidenced by his forging the
29 signature of his fiancée to her income tax refund check

30 2. It should also be noted that petitioner obtained an
X-4-f-7

1 in the amount of \$693.62.

2 5. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
3 Conditions of Parole by making a fictitious automobile
4 purchase draft in the amount of \$450.00.

5 6. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
6 Conditions of Parole by writing and depositing a \$300.00
7 check on a closed account.

8 7. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
9 Conditions of Parole by attempting to sell furniture which
10 he had rented from another firm.

11 8. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
12 Conditions of Parole by drawing welfare assistance while
13 he was employed.

14 9. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 12 of the
15 Conditions of Parole by misrepresenting an automobile, and
16 consequently causing his employer a loss of \$1,795.00.

17 10. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 11 of the
18 Conditions of Parole as evidenced by his being charged by
19 the District Attorney's Office with failure to provide
20 (270 P.C.).

21 11. Joseph Allen Mazor violated Condition 13a of the
22 Conditions of Parole by establishing numerous credit
23 accounts without the knowledge or permission of the Parole
24 Agent. Id. at 9/10.

25 The report also set forth supporting evidence for each charge,
26 Id. at 10-13, a resume of parole adjustment, Id. at 14, and
27 reasons for the recommendation, Id. at 15.

28 On the basis of this report, petitioner's parole was
29 suspended and his term reset at maximum on January 8, 1971. See
30 Exhibit E. Petitioner was returned to prison on January 14, 1971,
31 and was received at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville

1 on January 25, 1971. See Exhibit C. On March 5, 1971, peti-
2 tioner appeared at a parole revocation hearing. The panel then
3 found him guilty of charges 5, 6, 7, and 11, dismissed charges
4 1, 2, 4, and 9, and submitted charges 3, 8 and 10 for investi-
5 gation. See Exhibits F and G. On March 10, 1971, additional
6 information was submitted pursuant to this investigation. See
7 Exhibit H. In addition this report provided supplemental
8 information indicating that petitioner cashed a check indorsed
9 by the named payee and himself, but the named payee returned
10 the check to the firm which cashed it, denying by affidavit,
11 that she had indorsed it; and that petitioner had purchased a
12 typewriter on a 90-day conditional sales contract, had paid no
13 money (one year had elapsed), and was believed to have sold the
14 typewriter. See Exhibit H at 2.

15 Subsequently, on April 14, 1971, while at the California
16 Institution for Men at Chino, petitioner made an unscheduled
17 appearance before an Adult Authority Panel.^{3/} As a result, his
18 case was submitted for review on April 20, 1971. No change was
19 made in his status, the Authority resolved the three charges
20 which were submitted, finding him guilty of charge 8, and dis-
21 missing charges 3 and 10, and his case was scheduled for con-
22 sideration again by the entire board on May 17, 1971. Documents
23 relevant to this meeting are, or will be when received, attached
24 as Exhibit J.

25 B. Medical Condition and Treatment.

26 As stated above, petitioner was returned to prison on
27 January 14, 1971, and on January 25, 1971, was received at the
28

29 3. We have been informed that two Deputy Attorneys General
30 from the Los Angeles Office were observing Adult Authority hear-
31 ings conducted at Chino for informational purposes. They had no
particular interest in nor any connection with petitioner's case.
Petitioner was informed that they were visitors and gave his
consent to their presence. X-4-f-9

1 California Medical Facility at Vacaville. By letter dated
2 January 26, 1971, Riverside General Hospital forwarded a summary
3 of petitioner's examination and treatment. The report recom-
4 mended an investigation by neurology staff and consideration
5 for angiogram studies. The "final diagnosis" set forth in the
6 report is "Rule out Leptomenigeal cyst, meningioma, vascular
7 disorder." See Exhibit I.

8 Reports dated March 1, 1971, (Dr. Prout) and March 2,
9 1971 (Dr. Wright, Consulting Neurosurgeon), see Exhibit I, reveal
10 that petitioner was under the care of the medical staff almost
11 immediately upon his arrival at Vacaville. For instance, skull
12 x-rays were taken on January 27, 1971, an EEG was made, an
13 ophthalmologist was consulted on February 10, 1971, and a neuro-
14 surgical consultation took place on March 2, 1971. Dr. Prout's
15 letter notes "Our consulting radiologist, R. F. Chambers, M.D.,
16 interprets the recent skull x-rays of January 27, 1971, as
17 "abnormal skull evidence of atrophy involving the right hemisphere
18 with probable vascular malformation. Contrast studies would
19 probably be informative." Subject had contrast studies in
20 Fall, 1970, at UCLA Hospital but refuses to sign a release for
21 these records upon advice of his attorney." Dr. Wright's report
22 also indicates that petitioner refused to make the September
23 studies available to the doctor despite being told no meaningful
24 opinion could be rendered without them. Petitioner also refused
25 to consent to angiography in the institution. Dr. Wright recom-
26 mended further tests. A report dated March 4, 1971, indicates
27 that Dr. Prout concurred in this recommendation. See Petition,
28 Exhibit A.

29 By letter of March 22, 1971, to the California Supreme
30 Court, Dr. Carter Noland of Riverside General Hospital stated

... scheduled for additional studies and

1 that, "We have since learned that further studies have shown a
2 need for immediate surgery in order not to endanger his life."
3 Petition, Exhibit B. By letter dated April 1, 1971, addressed
4 to the chairman of the Adult Authority, Dr. Prout indicated that
5 neurological studies should be undertaken, that they could be
6 performed within the Department of Corrections, but only with
7 petitioner's consent, which he refused to give, and that peti-
8 tioner was willing to be hospitalized at Riverside General
9 Hospital. Out of concern for petitioner's health status, the
10 doctor recommended that the Adult Authority review his parole
11 status and reinstatè parole to permit petitioner to return to
12 Riverside General Hospital. See Exhibit I; Petition, Exhibit C.

13 No change was made in petitioner's parole status, but
14 after consultation, the Department of Corrections, pursuant to
15 Penal Code section 2690, arranged for his treatment at Riverside
16 General Hospital, and on April 9, 1971, transferred him to the
17 California Institution for Men at Chino, where he was housed in
18 the institution hospital. Petitioner was available for whatever
19 studies or surgery staff at Riverside General Hospital wished to
20 undertake.

21 The report of the studies conducted at Riverside
22 General Hospital indicates that petitioner was uncooperative
23 during the physical examination, and, refused to release to the
24 hospital the angiograms done at UCLA. The report shows that
25 SMA, CBC, and EKG tests or studies were within normal limits.
26 Skull films reveal multiple radiolucent defects in the right
27 cranial vault, and subtle abnormality, but no gross abnormality.
28 Apparently, further surgery was unnecessary because petitioner
29 was discharged with the recommendation that skull films be done
30 in two years. The report is attached, or will be when received,
31 as Exhibit K.

X-4-f-11

1 Petitioner was returned to Vacaville on April 27, 1971.
2 He is presently under a "medical hold" which means that he cannot
3 be transferred to an institution without medical clearance. He
4 will be transferred back to Chino when approved by that insti-
5 tution's medical officer as space becomes available.

6 ARGUMENT

7 PETITIONER'S PAROLE WAS PROPERLY REVOKED
8 AND THERE HAS BEEN NO DENIAL OF ADEQUATE
9 MEDICAL TREATMENT; THUS, NO CONSTITUTIONAL
10 QUESTION IS PRESENTED.

11 Petitioner has filed in this Court a petition for writ
12 of habeas corpus which, although emphasizing his physical con-
13 dition and apparently objecting to the medical treatment afforded
14 him, seeks only a determination that California procedures for
15 revoking parole are unconstitutional, in that/his parole
16 revocation, he was denied counsel, the right to confrontation,
17 the right to present witnesses. See Petition at 12.^{4/}

18 From the facts as stated above, it is obvious that there
19 is no present issue concerning petitioner's treatment. Petitioner
20 does not even suggest what test or procedure is presently necessary
21 and unavailable. There is simply no federal question presented.
22 Cf., Haggarty v. Mainwright, 427 F.2d 1137 (5th Cir. 1970).

23 It is also clear from the records submitted herewith
24 that no federal question is presented by Adult Authority action
25 in revoking petitioner's parole. There is no right to counsel, to
26 confrontation of witnesses, or to call witnesses. All that is
27 constitutionally required is cause for the revocation. See
28 Allard v. Nelson, 423 F.2d 1216 (9th Cir. 1970); Mead v.
29 California Adult Authority, 415 F.2d 767 (9th Cir. 1969); Dunn
30 v. California Department of Corrections, 401 F.2d 340 (9th Cir.
31 1968); Eason v. Dickson, 390 F.2d 585 (9th Cir.), cert. denied,
32 392 U.S. 914 (1968). Ample cause is shown here.

4. On March 26, 1971, petitioner filed a nearly identical petition in the California Supreme Court. The Court denied the petition on April 22, 1971. The Court had been informed that petitioner had been transferred for treatment pursuant to Penal Code section 2690 and had available the documents submitted herewith as Exhibits A-I.

1 petitioner's blindness and possible brain tumor.

2 CONCLUSION

3 It is obvious from this record that the allegation of
4 the imminence of petitioner's death is overstated, as is the
5 allegation of total blindness. His claim of denial of due
6 process in his parole revocation hearing lacks both legal and
7 factual substance. In fact, the record shows that petitioner
8 has had a most thorough consideration and review of both his
9 condition and his status. In the circumstances shown, no
10 federal question is presented. We respectfully request that
11 the petition for writ of habeas corpus be denied, that the order
12 to show cause be discharged, and that the proceedings be
13 dismissed.

14 Dated: May 10, 1971.

15 EVELLE J. YOUNGER, Attorney General
16 of the State of California

17 EDWARD P. O'BRIEN
18 Deputy Attorney General

19 *Gloria F. DeHart*
(Mrs.) GLORIA F. DeHART
20 Deputy Attorney General

21 Attorneys for Respondents.
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for
Alonzo

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

JUDGMENT

Department No. 100

June 25 19 65 Present Hon. DAVID W WILLIAMS Judge

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs

JOSEPH A MAZOR *216-712*

304175

Deputy District Attorney James Johnson and Defendant with counsel
Deputy Public Defender L. Schoenheit present. Probation denied.
Sentenced as indicated.

Whereas the said defendant having duly pleaded
guilty in this court of the crime of ISSUING FICTITIOUS CHECK (Sec 476 PC), a felony,
as charged in the information

It is Therefore Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the said defendant be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for the term prescribed by law.

It is further C
of Los Ang
nia State

GCAD 111-100-38

1965 JUL -7 AM 10:38

C I M

x-4-f-15

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
G.C. ADMITTANCE JUDGMENT

Department No. 100

March 8 1963 Present Hon. DONALD R. WRIGHT Judge

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, v. JOSEPH A MAZOR

Deputy District Attorney Malcom Harris and the Defendant in propria persona, present. Each count: Probation denied, Sentenced as indicated.

Whereas the said defendant having duly pleaded guilty in this court of the crime of ISSUING CHECK WITHOUT SUFFICIENT FUNDS (Sec 476a PC), a felony, as charged in each of the Counts 1, 2 and 3 of the information

It is Therefore Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the said defendant be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for the term prescribed by law, on said Counts. Sentences as to Counts 1, 2 and 3 are ordered to run CONCURRENTLY with each other.

It is further Ordered that
of Los A
nia S

the foregoing is a true correct copy of the

Deputy

By

x-4-f-16

CAROL MCCOY'S VISIT WITH MAZOR: 10:00 - 10:45 a.m. 10/24/77

M: YOU HAVE TWO CHILDREN IN GUYANA?
C: NO, FOUR CHILDREN

M: WHAT ARE THEIR NAMES & AGES?
C: PAT-13 Lowell- 11 La Ann- 8 Marcy- 7

M: YOU DID NOT GIVE PERMISSION FOR THEM TO GO?
C: NO

M: WHEN DID THEY GO TO GUYANA?
C: JULY

M: WHAT IS YOUR MOTHERS NAME?
C: EDITH CORDELL (HE STOPPED WRITING AND LOOKED AT ME FOR A COUPLE OF SECONDS AND SAID OH: IS THAT HAROLD OR RICKS WIFE?) (I SAID NEITHER, ITS THEIR GREAT AUNT)

M: YOU SAID YOUR MOM HAD GUARDIANSHIP OVER THE CHILDREN. WHAT KIND OF GUARDIANSHIP?
C: WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

M: WAS IT FILED IN COURT?
C: I GUESS I LEFT THAT UP TO TIM (STOEN)

M: WHO DID THE GUARDIANSHIP?
C: TIM STOEN- THAT'S WHY I DIDN'T WORRY ABOUT IT OR THINK ANYTHING ABOUT IT

M: WHO NOTARIZED IT?
C: I DON'T KNOW. IT WAS DONE IN HIS OFFICE

M: WAS ANYONE ELSE IN THE OFFICE? THE D.A.'S OFFICE?
C: I THINK HIS SECRETARY

M: JUNE CRYM?
C: NO, I KNOW JUNE, IT WASN'T HER

HE PAUSED FOR A WHILE AND WE STARED AT EACH OTHER, THEN HE ASKED ME IF I HAD READ THE GUARDIANSHIP PAPERS AND IF MOM HAD PERMISSION TO SEND THE KIDS OUT OF THE STATE?

I TOLD HIM THAT I GLANCED AT IT BUT DON'T REMEMBER WHAT IT SAID BECAUSE I REALLY DIDN'T CARE. I TOLD HIM THAT I HAD TRUSTED ^{TIM} HIM. HE SAID THAT THAT WAS HOW THE TEMPLE GOT THE HOLD ON SO MANY CHILDREN AND OTHER PEOPLE AS WELL. ~~HE~~ HE SAID THERE WAS SEVERAL THINGS THAT COULD BE DONE. THE FIRST THING WAS TO FIND OUT IF THE GUARDIANSHIP HAD BEEN FILED. (HE DOUBTED THAT IT HAD). IF IT HADN'T THEN THE NEXT MOVE WOULD BE TO NOTIFY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AND GET PAPERS. HE SAID THE ONLY WAY I COULD GET THE KIDS BACK WAS TO PRESSURE JIM WITH ABDUCTION CHARGES. IF THE PAPERS WERE FILED THEN THE FIRST STEP WOULD BE TO RESOLVE THEM AND GET BACK MY RIGHTS. I TOLD HIM I DIDN'T

*Not a transcript
- notes Carol
wrote out upon
returning of
Mazor, Jim*

x-4-f-17a

*Guyana + U.S. have
agreed to extradition terms
but you don't know if
any agreement is in place yet.*

WANT TO HURT MOM, AND THAT I HAD AN OUTSIDE INVOLVEMENT THAT KNEW NOTHING OF THE CHURCH OR WHERE MY LCHILDREN WERE, AND THAT I WAS HOPING TO GET THEM BACK WITHOUT MUCH FUSS. HE SAID THAT WOULD BE HARD TO DO: THAT I DIDN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT HITTING THE FRONT PAGE OF THE PAPERS, BUT THAT I WOULD HAVE TO HURT MOM, THAT IT COULDN'T BE AVOIDED.

HE SAID THAT IF PAPERS WERE FILED (SINCE I DIDN'T READ THEM) THERE MIGHT BE SOME CLAUSES IN THEM THAT GAVE MOM PERMANENT CUSTODY, AND IN THAT CASE I WOULD HAVE TO GO TO CIVIL COURT AND THEN I STILL WOULDN'T GET ANYWHERE UNTIL I PRESSED CHARGES OF KIDNAPPING AGAINST THE TEMPLE. I ASKED IF MOM WOULD BE ARRESTED, AND HE SAID NO, THAT IT WOULD BE JIM. HE SAID THAT IT WOULD FINALLY COME DOWN TO JIM BEING TOLD TO SEND THE CHILDREN BACK OR FACE EXTRADITION FOR ABDUCTION. HE SAID JIM WOULD SEND THE CHILDREN BACK FIRST.

HE SAID PARENTS HAD GONE OVER ON THEIR OWN AND HAD NOT GOTTEN PAST GEORGETOWN. (IN TELLING IT, CAROL SAID HE MENTIONED A FATHER WHO HAD RECENTLY GONE, AND HAD FIXED IT SO THAT ~~CAROL'S PARENTS WOULD HAVE DENIED~~ ^{HE WOULD NEVER SEE HIS CHILD AGAIN} ~~HE HAD RAISED SO MUCH HELL AND HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.~~ TA) HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT IS VERY PRO-JONES NOW, BUT THERE ARE A FEW WHO HAVE DOUBTS. HE SAID FOUR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SENT BACK, AND THE LAST ONE WAS A WEEK AND A HALF AGO. (THAT'S WHEN I TOLD HIM I HAD THOUGHTS OF GOING OVER THEIR ON MY OWN, BUT FIGURED I WOULD GET NO WHERE SINCE AS FAR AS I KNEW NO ONE HAD GOTTEN THEIR CHILDREN BACK.) HE SAID THAT'S NOT TRUE, THAT IT'S HARD TO GET THEM BUT THERE IS HOPE. HE SAID JONES WAS SMART, AND FOR MOST OF JONES' MOVES HE (MAZOR) MOVES BACKWARD TO AVERT THEM, AND HAS BEEN PRETTY SUCCESSFUL AT DOING THIS.

HE SAID THAT THERE WAS A PERSON IN GUYANA THAT HAS ACCESS TO IMMIGRATION PAPERS AND WHEN NAMES COME UP THIS PERSON KEEPS A CLOSE EYE OUT. MAZOR SAID THAT HE ALREADY HAD MY NAME. HE SAID HIS CONTACT DOES THIS SO THAT MAZOR CAN BE NOTIFIED RIGHT AWAY OF TROUBLED CHILDREN LEAVING THE COUNTRY, IF JIM SHOULD PULL THEM OUT.

x-A-f-17b

HE SAID THAT IT WOULD TAKE A LOT OF MONEY IN ORDER TO GET MY CHILDREN BACK. HE SAID HE WOULD NOT TRY TO ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE ME. BUT IT'S GOING TO COST, AND THERE'S ALWAYS A CHANCE I MAY NOT GET THEM. " I THINK YOU STAND A GOOD CHANCE, THOUGH. ABOUT A SEVENTY PER CENT CHANCE OF IT." HE WOULDN'T QUOTE ANY PRICES. HE SAID THAT THAT WOULD BE ACCORDING TO WHAT HAD TO BE DONE.

HE SAID THAT SEVERAL PASSPORTS HAVE COME UP MISSING. AND THAT THEY THINK ~~IT~~ IS SELLING THEM ON THE BLACK MARKET. HE SAID THAT SOME HAVE ALREADY TURNED UP IN TIBERIA (UNSURE OF THIS NAME) AND SOME OTHER PLACE.

HE SAID THEY HAD HAD THOUGHTS OF GETTING A PLANE LOAD OF PARENTS TOGETHER AND GO DOWN THERE AND DEMAND THE CHILDREN TO BE GIVEN BACK. BUT IT WAS ABANDONED BECAUSE THEY WOULDN'T GET FARTHER THAN GEORGETOWN AND THE MONEY WOULD BE SPENT USELESSLY. HE SAID ONE FATHER TRIED IT JUST RECENTLY. HE (HAZOR) HAD TOLD HIM NOT TO GO, BUT HE DID ANYWAY. AND GOT NOWHERE AND AS A RESULT WILL PROBABLY NEVER SEE HIS CHILD AGAIN. HE SAID THAT PICTURES OR MOVIES ARE TAKEN OF PORT KAITUMA; OF AN AGRICULTURAL MISSION OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE HAS SIGNED AFFIDAVITS OF A PHOTOGRAPHER THAT TOOK THE MOVIES. HE SAID THE CHILD THAT JUST CAME BACK SAID THAT THERE WAS NO SCHOOL THERE. SO THEREFORE THERE ARE NO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES THERE. HE SAID HE HAD TAPES OF HAROLD AND RICK THREATENING PEOPLE AND ASKED ME IF MY MOM KNEW ABOUT ANYTHING LIKE THAT. I SAID I WAS SURE SHE DIDN'T.

HE GAVE ME A LECTURE ABOUT HOW THE KIDS WERE AMERICAN CITIZENS. AND IF I DIDN'T FIGHT TO GET THEM BACK THEY WOULD LOSE THAT: THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS ^{is} POLITICAL. AND THAT THEY COULD CHANGE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. *Today they might be socialist + tomorrow might be a dictator.* HE SAID HE LOOKS FOR JONES TO GET TIRED OF ^{and} SEEK THOSE THOUSAND PEOPLE THERE AND PICK UP AND LEAVE WITH THE MONEY AND LEAVE THEM STRANDED WITH NO PASSPORTS OR ANYTHING. I TOLD HIM HE HAD CERTAINLY GIVEN ME SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT AND THAT IT WOULD TAKE A FEW DAYS.

x-4-f-17c

I TOLD HIM I WOULD SEE IF MOM HAD A COPY OF THE GUARDIANSHIP PAPERS AND IF SHE DID I WOULD GET THEM. HE SAID IF I COULD GET A HOLD OF THEM TO CALL HIM, THAT HE WOULD BE BACK IN HIS OFFICE AFTER 4:30 AND THAT HE COULD TELL ME HOW MY CHANCES STOOD.

HE DID SAY IT WOULD TAKE A LOT DEEPER BACKGROUND TO GO IN TO THE CASE IF I DECIDED TO GO AHEAD. AND HE FELT I WOULD BE DEEPLY WRONG IF I DIDN'T. HE SAID HE'D GET STARTED RIGHT AWAY. HE SAID EVERYTHING HAD TO BE DONE LEGALLY. THAT DOING IT ANY OTHER WAY WAS NO GOOD.

HE DID IN THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION SAY SOMETHING ABOUT GOING IN AND KIDNAPPING THE CHILDREN. I ASKED HIM HOW COULD ONE GET IN THERE WITH THE GUARDS AND WIRE FENCE AND ALL THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THERE. HE SAID " OH, THERE'S A WAY. BUT IT HAS TO BE DONE LEGALLY".

HE SAID JIM MAY STAY AND TAKE OVER THE COUNTRY SOME DAY. ^{He may get shot down,} DR. SOMEBODY MAY END UP SHOOTING HIM. THEN THE PEOPLE WOULD BE WITHOUT A LEADER. AND THEY WOULD WAKE UP TO NOTHING.

x-4-f-17d

ktg

II. Government Inflation

GOVERNMENT INTRUSION

- I. CUSTOMS AGENTS BREAK INTO PEOPLES TEMPLE SHIPPING CRATES IN MIAMI, FLORIDA
- II. SOCIAL SECURITY (SSA) CHECKS ARE DELIBERATELY WITHHELD FROM LEGITIMATE RECIPIENTS IN GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA
- III. INTERPOL REPORT SURFACES STATING FALSE ALLEGATIONS ABOUT THE TEMPLE AND REV. JONES; MANY OF THESE IDENTICAL IN CONTENT TO FALSE ALLEGATIONS THAT WERE CIRCULATED IN THE NEWS MEDIA.
- IV. PEOPLES TEMPLE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND GUYANA ARE OBSTRUCTED AND F.C.C. IS WRITTEN UNDER F.O.I.A. FOR EXPLANATION.

x-4-g-1

GOVERNMENT INTRUSION

Despite the denial of the Treasury and related agencies of any investigation into the activities of Peoples Temple, several incidents have taken place that indicate the contrary is true. Each event has represented an invasion of our Constitutional rights as a religious organization.

September 29, 1977, we learned from our freight forwarder in Miami, Florida, that agents of the U.S. Customs Service had held up our cargo shipment to the Agricultural and Medical Project in Guyana. Seven Customs agents pulled a crate at random and inspected its contents. Our attorney, Charles Garry, wrote a letter to the Customs Service (Department of the Treasury) demanding an explanation, or at least a statement of fair cause for this act of search and seizure. The response from the Treasury Department was simply that they were exempt from disclosure and it was a routine procedure. Our freight forwarder, however, confirmed that these were "not our regular Customs agents I see around here Some of them were from the West Coast."

Shortly thereafter a mail package containing important documents and church-related business arrived in San Francisco from Guyana. The package had been opened, tampered with, and completely ruined. A substance the color and scent of wine had been poured or spilled over all the papers, which included important affidavits and legal papers that had to be done all over again. A letter requesting an explanation was sent to the Postmaster of San Francisco. The cause has never been determined.

X-4-g-2

A major intrusion was the blatant interference by government bodies with the Social Security checks of hundreds of senior citizens, members of Peoples Temple who are residing in Guyana at the Temple Agricultural and Medical Cooperative. We received word from a confidential source that the message was being circulated in San Francisco Post Office branches that any SSA (Social Security) checks which have a forwarding order to Guyana should be returned to the Social Security Administration (Department of H.E.W.). All members of our church who have taken up residence in Guyana and who are eligible to receive Social Security benefits, have filed SSA Forms #21 declaring their intention to live outside the territorial limits of the United States. By law, Social Security checks are to be sent to the recipient, no matter where (with the exception of a few socialist countries) the recipient chooses to live. U.S. citizens in Guyana are entitled to SSA benefits.

We sent letters of inquiry to Congressman Phillip Burton and letters of protest to the local post master. All responses we have received have denied or skirted the real issue. In the meantime, we received a copy of the actual memorandum which was circulated throughout local Post Office branches ORDERING THE RETURN OF ALL SSI (GOLD) AND SSA (GREEN SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS) TO H.E.W. WHERE THE POST OFFICE HAS A FORWARDING ORDER FOR GUYANA. THE ILLEGALITY OF THIS ORDER IS CLEAR. It was not until a letter directed to President Carter, accompanied by letters of protest to various government departments and street demonstrations by Temple members and supporters, was answered in the January 12, 1978 letter from the Department of H.E.W. that the situation was rectified. No response from the government, however, has fully acknowledged that there was deliberate obstruction of the Social Security checks.

In July, 1978, two Temple members learned from a Post Office employee

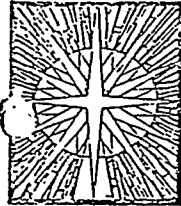
X-4-g-^{gms}3

at the branch where church mail is handled that our organization had been under intensive investigation and all our mail processed for a period of several months. Their affidavit is included in this section.

Another area of governmental intrusion came to light in October, 1977, when a report was received by Temple members that a confidential memo emanating from INTERPOL agent Louis Sims in Washington, D.C. documented a meeting that had taken place between INTERPOL agent who was unnamed, and thirteen former members of Peoples Temple. It is interesting to note, too, that investigator Joseph Mazor may have connections to the INTERPOL organization. The stories which were circulated by INTERPOL about Peoples Temple and Rev. Jones were erroneous and on basis of erroneous information called for: "more observers and Immigration to watch for traffic, to investigate, and to establish more outposts to observe" particularly Temple shipping operations and travel.

Finally, in a chronicle of governmental harassments, Peoples Temple radio communications have been, on repeated occasions, jammed and obstructed. The letter from attorney Marshall Bentzman to Jeff Young, of the Federal Communications Commission, documents the kinds of harassments we have endured. We are currently corresponding with the F.C.C. under Freedom of Information Act to obtain letters on file from Senator Barry Goldwater pertaining to Peoples Temple radio communications. In conversations with the F.C.C. Mr. Bentzman learned that Senator Goldwater had made inquiries.

x-4g-4



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

November 21, 1977

*"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?
And I say unto you,*

*As much as ye have done it
Unto one of the least of these,
Ye have done it unto me"*

Matthew 25:35-40

Mr. Lim P. Lee, Postmaster
United States Postal Service
Main Post Office
San Francisco, Calif. 94101

Dear Mr. Lee,

As you are no doubt aware, our church maintains a large agricultural mission in Guyana, South America. Naturally a great deal of communication between headquarters and outpost must be held for this project to move forward.

Not long ago an incident took place which, I believe, should be brought to your attention. A large packet of papers, representing hard to duplicate legal work and personal correspondence between loved ones on two continents, was sent to us from Guyana. When it arrived at our post office box at Station A, it had been cut open and the contents had not only been rifled, but were drenched with wine as well. Almost everything inside was beyond being saved or used at all. The ink was literally washed off most of the legal documents and a lot of the letters.

How any piece of mail could receive such treatment in the Postal Service, let alone one filled with such important documents, is impossible to explain as an accident--and demands explanation. The way this packet was cut open and the contents so thoroughly doused leaves no doubt that it was a deliberate act and that it happened here in San Francisco.

Rest assured that this infraction has not gone unnoticed. That so much critical legal work should have to be redone is an outrage in itself, not to mention the invasion of privacy we have suffered.

What is going on here, Mr. Lee? We want an explanation.

Very truly yours,

James Handberg

X-4-g-5

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

x-4-g-6

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

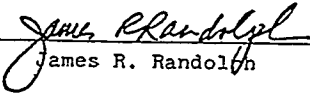
x-4g-7

were done in a few hours and didn't actually hold up shipment.

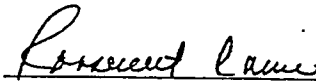
Mr. Garmendia also said big companies have big shipments in and out all the time and it would be possible for someone to put something in a shipment and get it out again at its destination without the company knowing about it, implying that could happen with our cargo and could thus have caused a report 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.

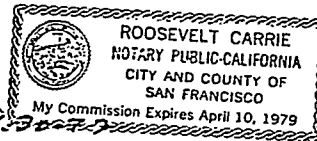
Dated this 29th day of
September, 1977, at
San Francisco, Calif.


James R. Randolph

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME A NOTARY PUBLIC
IN AND FOR THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA



NOTARY PUBLIC



x-4-g-8

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 C. HARR

1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 854-3131

GABLE 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.

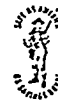
Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

x-4-g-9



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

U.S. DEPARTMENT H.E.W.

x-4g-11

legm

10/5/77

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE ROUTING SLIP		DEPT., OFFICE OR ROOM NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL
Supt. Carriers - NSCC 130 Napoleon Street San Francisco, CA 94104			<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"/> RETURN TO FILE
			<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION
			<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> FILE AND REPLY
			EXTENSION
			FOOLING
3			
4 MANAGER, DELIVERY & CONNECTIONS (CITY DELIVERY)			
5 P. O. DELIVERY FRODOLO BARRON, CA 94119 (R)			
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 Guyana.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Georgetown, Guyana South America</p>			
cc: Sta "C" 180 Nap. St I.O. P.V. Sta. A Boxes M. B.			

x-4-g-12

AFFIDAVIT

State of California)
City and County of San Francisco) ss.

Tom Adams and Hattie Newell, being duly sworn, hereby depose and say:

On July 18, 1978 around 1:30 p.m. we went to the Station A branch of the U.S. post office, located at Steiner Street off Geary Blvd. in San Francisco, California.

We talked with Mrs. Evelyn Cameron, a postal clerk at the station. When we identified ourselves as members of Peoples Temple, she told us "you guys (meaning Peoples Temple) were investigated by every agency that was," naming the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the California Department of Motor Vehicles; the Sonoma County Postal Inspector, and others. She explained that when she came to that branch in October 1977 to begin work, her supervisor mapped out "a whole special procedure" required in handling Peoples Temple mail. She told us that at that time she complained to the supervisor that this wasn't right. She said she was from New York and she believes in privacy, and that people's business is their own. She had wanted to transfer mail from certain post office boxes at the station which she knew were inactive and formerly rented by Peoples Temple members (P.O. Box 15384, in the name of Maria Katsaris and also used by Rev. Jim Jones and Mrs. Marceline Jones; and P.O. Box 15247, used by Mary Black), to an active Peoples Temple post office box, so that the Temple members would continue to receive their mail that had been directed to the formerly active boxes. Her supervisor, she said, prohibited her from doing so, telling her that it was against regulations, that regulations would not allow transferring mail from one post office box to another because the mail recipient might not want his or her name traced. Mrs. Cameron in this instance was speaking specifically of mail that came addressed to Rev. Jim Jones, Mrs. Marceline Jones, Peoples Temple Christian Church, Maria Katsaris (then church financial secretary), and a church member by the name of Mary Black. Mrs. Cameron told us that she complained to the supervisor about the procedure at the time because she did not like returning all the mail which was intended for the church and its pastor. She told us that it is the duty and trust of the U.S. government to keep people's business off the streets.

She said that when she first came to work there in October 1977, the California Department of Motor Vehicles had been investigating Peoples Temple, because it was said many different people were transferring their cars into Eugene B. Chaikin's name.

If a person handled a certain number of cars per month, it was her understanding, he would be required by law to have a dealership license. She also told us that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had directed the employees at Station A not to send any H.E.W. checks which were to be forwarded to Guyana, South America, but to return them to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

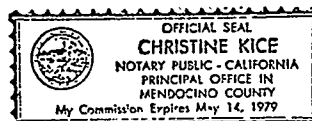
Executed this ___ day of July, 1978 at San Francisco, California.

Attie Merrill

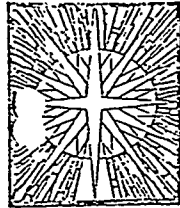
Ellen T. Adams

Subscribed and sworn to
before me, a Notary Public
in and for said
State.

Christine Kice



x-4-g-14



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

October 15, 1977

*"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?*

*And he will answer
unto them,
Truly 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

Congressman Phillip Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Burton:

As a member of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ and of the governing board of the church, I am directing this correspondence to you as a result of a most disquieting rumor passed to me by a reliable source.

Several years ago our church established an agricultural mission in Guyana, South America. Since that time it has become the kind of residential community that senior citizens can enjoy as well as younger, more active participants. Over the past months, many members have elected to go there, including a number of seniors looking forward to a unique but comfortable retirement. To that end, those who received Social Security checks (green checks) submitted the required paperwork, as advised by the Social Security Administration, to have their income transferred to their new address. They submitted postal change-of-address cards to have their interim checks forwarded, as we were assured by postal employees they would be. As a matter of fact, postal change-of-address cards have been submitted a second time for all SSA recipients now overseas. For most of the recipients, this is the sole source of income available to them. Obviously, it is extremely important to them that their checks be re-routed properly.

Most have not received their checks since going over, although they should have received one, two, and in some cases even three checks by now. Rumor has it that the Post Office has determined not to forward these checks, but rather to return them to the Social Security Administration.

Social Security, as you must be aware, is income based on previous earning and is the undeniable right of these senior citizens to receive. Another fact which you may or may not be aware of: Social Security checks, when returned for want of a current address, go into "suspense" -- a category used by SSA to designate problems. Instead of simply correcting the address, SSA sends the entire file of such an individual to the Division of Inter-

x-4-g-15

- 2 -

national Operations in Baltimore, Maryland, when it discovers that the current address is now an overseas address. Unfortunately, that office is notoriously slow in processing even routine matters, resulting in payments being delayed as long as a year or more. All this can be avoided, of course, by re-routing checks to the overseas address to begin with.

Our attorney, Charles Garry, asked that a letter explaining the situation be sent to you, asking you to please inquire into this problem and let us know exactly what is obstructing these checks that are rightfully the property of the respective senior citizens. At his request, also, I have sent a letter to Mr. Lim P. Lee, Postmaster of the San Francisco Post Office, with whom you should have a very direct line of communication. At your earliest convenience, please inform us as to the nature of corrective action that will be undertaken.

Very truly yours,

June B. Crym
June B. Crym

c/o Peoples Temple

cc: Charles Garry, Attorney

x-4-g-16

PHILLIP BURTON
6th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2554 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE 202-225-4955

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

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL PARKS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

October 25, 1977

Ms. June B. Crym
c/o PEOPLES TEMPLE
1859 Geary St.
San Francisco, Ca.

Dear Ms. Crym:


I am in receipt of your recent letter regarding the nondelivery of Social Security checks to members of People's Temple in Guyana, South America.

In order to be of assistance to you in this matter I have contacted the Postal Service and the Social Security Administration.

I will be in immediate contact with you upon hearing from these agencies.

kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,


PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

PB:tmn

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. CL

TO: Ms. June B. Crym
c/o Peoples Temple
P. O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

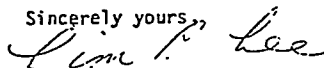
Dear Ms. Crym:

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
Sectional Center Manager-Postmaster
San Francisco, CA 94101

x-4-g-18

PHILLIP BURTON
500 LAMAR BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE 313-4444

MEMORANDUM

I thought you might be interested
in the enclosed.

Sincerely,

Phillip Burton
PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

x-4-g-19



OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington, D.C. 20260

November 16, 1977

Honorable Phillip Burton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burton:

This is in response to your recent inquiry on behalf of Ms. June B. Crym of Baltimore, concerning the forwarding of Social Security checks for residents of an Agricultural Mission in Guyana, South America.

Local postmasters are only required to maintain customer change of address orders for a period of one year. Past experience has shown that problems in administration and paperwork management become critical when such records are maintained for periods in excess of one year. In addition, one year is generally a sufficient period of time for our customers to notify their correspondents of address changes.

In view of that fact that Ms. Crym did not furnish the names of the recipients involved, it is impossible for this office to be of assistance in this matter. However, we have asked the Postmaster at Baltimore to investigate this matter and to contact Ms. Crym.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn A. Metzdorf
General Manager - Administration
Government Relations Department

x-4-g-20



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21235

JAN 12 1978

REFER TO
IEA-2-1

Ms. Laurie Efrein
Administrative Assistant
Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Efrein:

Thank you for your letter to President Carter.

You are correct in stating that entitlement to social security benefits is an earned right and that U.S. citizens are entitled to receive there benefits anywhere in the world except Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, New Zealand, Romania, Uruguay, USSR, and Zambia.

It is also correct that in late 1977 social security benefits were interrupted for persons moving to Guyana. This was due to misintepretation of postal regulations and has subsequently been corrected.

There are presently 112 social security beneficiaries in Guyana receiving total social security benefits of \$21, 946 monthly.

The Postal Service memo which you refer to did state that neither social security checks nor Federal supplemental security income (SSI) payments were to be forwarded to Guyana. This memo was issued due to misinterpretation of the Social Security Act by postal officials. The memo has been rescinded and replaced by a memo which allows social security benefits to be forwarded to Guyana and only prohibits the forwarding of SSI payments.

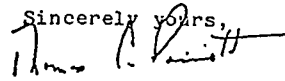
While social security benefits are an earned right for which persons have worked, SSI payments are not. Federal SSI payments are public assistance payments and Section 1611(f) of the Social Security Act prohibits the sending of there

x-4-g-21

payments to any person who is not physically residing in the continental U.S., Alaska, or Hawaii. Residents of foreign countries including U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, are not entitled to SSI payments.

Any persons who reside in Guyana and fail to receive social security benefit checks are to contact the U.S. consulate in Georgetown for assistance in having the checks resumed.

Persons residing in Guyana who were entitled to Federal SSI payments before leaving the U.S. may contact their local social security office and re-establish entitlement to these payments after they have been back in the U.S. for at least 30 consecutive days.

Sincerely yours,


Thomas C. Parrott
Associate Commissioner
for External Affairs

x-4-g-22



CONSUMER ADVOCATE
Washington, DC 20269

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

x-4-g-23



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310
January 3, 1978

TEA-2-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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

x-4-g-24



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21235

Refer to:
IEA-2-4

JAN 5 1978

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

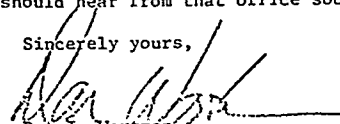
Mr. Joseph E. Hall
President
San Francisco Branch NAACP
2085 Sutter Street, Suite 211
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Hall:

Secretary Califano has asked me to thank you for your inquiry and to reply to it since it concerns the social security program.

I am asking the appropriate officials in our Division of International Operations to look into the situation you described in your letter and to respond directly to you. You should hear from that office soon.

Sincerely yours,


Don I. Wortman
Acting Commissioner of
Social Security

x-4-g-25



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 1734
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

REF ID:
IRI-7171

Mr. Joseph E. Hall
President
San Francisco Branch NAACP
2085 Sutter Street, Suite 211
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Mr. Hall:

This is in reply to your letter to Secretary Califano regarding the problem certain members of the Peoples Temple Christian Church are encountering in receiving their checks when they move to Guyana, South America.

We are pleased to confirm that all beneficiaries living in Guyana, including those who are members of the above Church, are receiving their checks regularly. It is to be noted, however, that individuals who may have been receiving supplemental security income while in the United States would have those benefits automatically terminated when they move outside the country. Supplemental benefits are only paid to persons living inside the United States.

We suggest, should any beneficiary in Guyana have any problem pertaining to their benefits, that they contact the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana. The people there will be glad to assist in any way they can.

Sincerely yours,

Ted D. Gardner
Ted D. Gardner
Director, Division of
International Operations

x-4-g-26



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21235

REFER TO:
IEA-2-4

JAN 17 1970

Mr. Harvey Milk
Supervisor District 5
City Hall
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Milk:

Secretary Califano has asked us to reply to your letter regarding the problem certain members of the Peoples Temple Christian Church are encountering in receiving their social security checks when they move to Guyana, South America.

We are pleased to confirm that all beneficiaries living in Guyana, including those who are members of the above Church, are receiving their checks regularly. It is to be noted, however, that individuals who may have been receiving supplemental security income while in the United States would have those benefits automatically terminated when they move outside the country. Supplemental benefits are only paid to persons living inside the United States.

We suggest, should any beneficiary in Guyana have any problem pertaining to their benefits, that they contact the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana. The people there will be glad to assist in any way they can.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Parrott
Associate Commissioner
for External Affairs

Sent to P.T.

x-4-g-27



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 1756
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203, U.S.A.

REFER TO
IRI-732

JAN 25 1978

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Reverend William D. Persell
St. John's Episcopal Church
514 West Adams Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007

Dear Reverend Persell:

This is in reply to your inquiry dated December 27, 1977, concerning the People's Temple Agricultural Mission in Guyana. Secretary Califano referred your letter to this office because we are responsible for administration of the social security program for beneficiaries outside the United States.

There are no restrictions on the payment of social security benefits to otherwise qualified residents of Guyana. As of December 3, 1977, there were 117 beneficiaries in Guyana receiving social security checks in the total amount of \$22,588.20 a month.

If any beneficiary in Guyana fails to receive his or her social security check, prompt inquiry should be made at the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana. The Embassy will determine whether a social security check was mailed to the individual. If the check was lost or stolen in the mail, a signed statement of nonreceipt will be forwarded to the Treasury Department and will result in the issuance of a replacement check. If no check was issued to the individual, the Embassy will request an investigation by the Social Security Administration. It is always necessary to have the beneficiary's social security claim number to trace such matters.

We share your concern for the difficulties any beneficiaries may have in meeting basic human needs without timely social security payments.

Sincerely,

Pasquale F. Caligiuri
Pasquale F. Caligiuri
Director
Bureau of Retirement
and Survivors Insurance

x-4-g-28

INTERPOL

x-4-g-29

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR

VASKEN MARDIROSSIAN, Region Number 7,
Los Angeles, Calif.

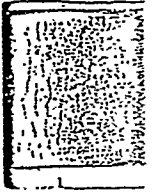
DETECTIVE INSPECTOR Mardirossian, Private
Investigator, 2266 N. Ronda Vista Dr., Los
Angeles, Ca. 90027, Phone (213) 664-6775 & (213)
662-9825.

THOMAS L. PRUE, Region Number 12, Ontario,
Canada.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR PRUE is President of
Prue-Tection of Canada Ltd., 4388 Portage Road,
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada L2E 6A4, Phone
(416) 354-2575.

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SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK.

A



x-4-g-30

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

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Blvd., Suite 700 East Tower, Zip 90010,
Phone (213) 388-6287 & 461-4881(24 Hrs.) See ad.

PALO ALTO

Michael M. Zanoni Company, Michael M. Zanoni,
260 Sheridan, Suite 312, Zip 94306, Phone (415)
329-0532. (See display ad)

PASO ROBLES

Los Robles Investigations, Dwyne L. Anderson,
728 13th St., Suite 206, Zip 93446, Phone (805)
238-6131. (See display ad)

REDWOOD CITY

Feusier Investigation, Stanley L. Feusier, 950
Regent Ct. #1, Zip 94061, Phone (415) 364-3768.
(See display ad)

SAN DIEGO

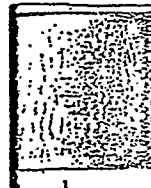
John M. Hughes Detective Agency, John M.
Hughes, 2420 University Ave., Zip 92104,
Phone (714) 296-1422. (See display ad)
F. E. Stonebrook Investigations, Freeman E.
Stonebrook, 110 West C St., Suite 714, Phone
(714) 234-3493. (See display ad)

SAN FRANCISCO

Mazor Investigations, Joseph A. Mazor, P.O.
Box 99717, Zip 94109, Phone (415) 776-7232.
(See display ad)
William Sheppard Investigations, William J.
Sheppard, 167 Sickles, Zip 94112, Phone (415)
584-6920. (See display ad)

VISALIA

Criminal Investigation & Intelligence Agency, Ben
Ortiz, 1844 So. Mooney Blvd., Suite O, Zip 93277,
Phone (209) 733-0697. (See display ad)



x-4-g-31



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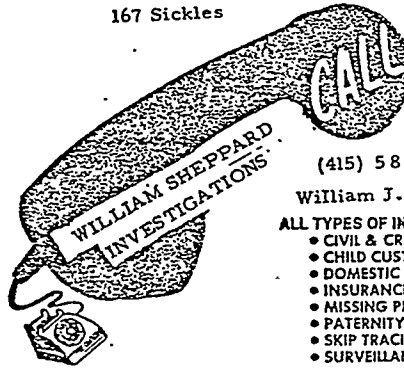
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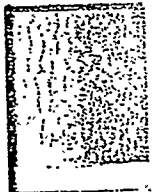
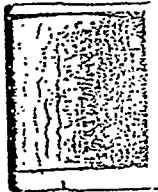
SAN FRANCISCO - WASHINGTON D.C.
HOME OFFICE ADDRESS: POST OFFICE BOX 99717,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94112
167 Sickles



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86-A



x-4-g-32

Taking The Offensive**Peoples Temple Investigates The Investigators**

As part of Peoples Temple's campaign to expose and discredit attacks upon it in recent months, the temple is now launching a thorough investigation of persons and organizations implicated in what Attorney Charles Garry has termed "an organized, orchestrated, premeditated cam-

paign to destroy a politically progressive church."

A recent march downtown in San Francisco featured signs that detailed the long history of persecutions the temple has suffered for its members' beliefs and actions in defense of minorities and the poor—persecution ranging from arson,

bombing attempts, and attempted assassinations of the group's leader, Jim Jones, to electronic surveillance, blackmail, the tampering with U.S. mail, unexplained interference by the U.S. Customs Department, and the withholding of Social Security checks from eligible recipients living in Guyana.

Under special investigation by Peoples Temple is Joseph Mazor, whom the Berkeley Barb had exposed as having a long criminal record and as having hired one of the largest public relations firms in San Francisco to help him orchestrate the attacks in the media against Jim Jones and Peoples Temple. He has not revealed who has paid for such a costly enterprise, but the temple now has documented evidence that he is a member of the International Police Congress, an adjunct to INTERPOL, the notorious Vienna-infested international criminal police organization. Remarkably, there is also documented evidence that INTERPOL has been responsible for spreading lies about the church in other areas of the world that bear close resemblance to the media smears coordinated by Mazor in the Bay Area.

Another point under close

scrutiny is how an individual like Mazor managed to obtain a state investigator's license after his release from prison in 1976. The temple is pursuing many leads; it does not plan to stop until every phase of Mazor's operation is exposed.

Another piece of evidence exposed by the temple in recent days is the possession of a U.S. Postal Service memo distributed to San Francisco branch post offices, directing them to return Social Security checks to HEW when there is a forwarding address order for Guyana. Elderly and disabled residents of the temple project in Guyana, all of whom have submitted appropriate transfer documents to the Social Security office, and who were assured of transfer with forwarding of their checks in the interim, now face denial of benefits that they have worked for. Peoples Temple strongly protests what it considers an outrageous denial of constitutional and human rights. The temple plans to pursue this matter through its legal staff and by contacting elected government officials.

Temple members have said that their determination was strengthened when the march of some 500 people in front of the San Francisco Examiner

Building on Fifth Street several weeks ago resulted in a report of only "70" pickets in an article in that paper. Now these members, expressing outrage

at new developments, have vowed to march and protest on a continuing basis if necessary, so that the facts will reach the public's attention.

78-4-8-33

INTERPOL

Special Agent Attacks Jim Jones & Peoples Temple

WE HAVE DOCUMENTED PROOF THAT "PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR" JOSEPH MAZOR IS A SPECIAL AGENT FOR INTERPOL - THE NAZI-INFESTED INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION BEGUN IN HITLER'S GERMANY!

This is the man who, according to the Berkeley Barb, admitted that he has been employed since November of 1976 to "investigate" Peoples Temple, yet refused to say who pays him. We know that he is working closely with Elmer and Deanna Martle, former members of the Temple, and sources for the vicious media attacks. We know also that he has contacted the Guyanese embassy in the United States and has played on personal loyalties, family ties, and child custody matters to the point of obviously trying to wear Temple unity down. By his own admission to Barb columnist Art Silverman, Mazor hired one of the largest public relations firms in San Francisco - Russom, Lowry and Leeper - to "show him how to handle the media" on the Peoples Temple "project". Sources close to the Barb said that Mazor had approached Lowry, Russom, and Leeper saying "he wanted to become San Francisco's next Hal Lipset" (a famous investigator), and that the Temple controversy "presented an excellent opportunity to garner publicity."

NOW WE HAVE LEARNED OF THIS MAN'S INTERPOL CONNECTION. AND WE HAVE LEARNED FROM A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THAT INTERPOL IS CIRCULATING THE SAME VICIOUS LIES TOLD IN THE MEDIA ABOUT THE TEMPLE AND ITS LEADER, PLUS MORE. INTERPOL IS CIRCULATING THE FALSE REPORT THAT JIM JONES PARTICIPATED IN A RIOT IN GUYANA AND IN THROWING TEAR GAS AT A TIME WHEN HE WAS NOT EVEN THERE. This too can be proven. It is an obvious attempt to discredit Jim Jones and his progressive organizations in the country where we have established our immensely successful agricultural mission.

WHO IS THIS MAN, JOSEPH MAZOR? He is a man with a lengthy criminal record. He has served time in jails in three states on a variety of charges (burglary, fraud) and has violated probation and parole on three occasions by committing more crimes. The California Adult Authority report (1970) evaluates Mazor as a "smooth wren man with an insatiable desire to get ahead. He is cunning, 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." This is the profile of the man who is passing himself as a respectable private investigator. **THE FACT THAT HE IS ALSO AN AGENT FOR INTERPOL RAISES SERIOUS QUESTIONS**

Joseph Mazor is now under an intense investigation. His Interpol connections are only the beginning. We will not stop until we have exposed every detail of his inhumane attempt to destroy a great human being.

Handwritten signature/initials

What is **INTERPOL?**

INTERPOL is a private international police organization made up of national police representatives from over 100 member nations. Supposedly organized to apprehend criminals, control drug traffic, etc. Interpol's U.S. branch is funded, staffed, and housed in the U.S. Treasury Department, across the street from the White House. It has a direct hook-up to the computerized National Crime Information Center (NCIC), run by the FBI, and direct contact with state and local police. All Interpol nations have access to US files and records denied to U.S. citizens. Any police state, or private group in any member nation, via their police, can obtain information on U.S. citizens, businesses, tourists, immigrants, suspects, etc., without regard to validity, relevance, truth, or source. Yet, for U.S. citizens, Interpol files are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act! The NCIC computerized files at the disposal of Interpol are massive. A foreign agency, operating through Interpol, could even plant information in U.S. government files.

INTERPOL is basically a Nazi organization. Its vice president in the 1930's and 40's was Nazi General Kurt Daluege, executed later for war crimes. During Hitler's power period, Interpol was headquartered in Berlin. Its 1939 conference was held under the patronage of the Reichsfuehrer, the SS, and the Nazi Chief of Police, Heinrich Himmler. In 1968, Paul Dickopf, a former henchman in Hitler's Security Police, was elected president. During his reign, the organization became affluent, due to large contributions by three member nations during his tenure: Venezuela, Brazil, and Switzerland, where, coincidentally, the Nazi SS (Odessa) method is still very much alive.

Information on Interpol compiled from The Peoples Almanac, by David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, 1975. Article by Vaughan Young.

THE LATEST SMEAR

Following the death by murder (which even the papers called mysterious), of Chris Lewis, another vicious comment appeared in the news. It was inferred that Chris was a hired bodyguard for Jim Jones. That is an outrageous lie! The Temple has never hired anyone, and Chris never worked for us in this or any other capacity.

He did make contributions to the Temple by helping young people come off drugs. It was Jim Jones and the Temple that helped him with a trial that he went through some years ago and had gotten Chris off drugs. His efforts on behalf of young people with drug problems are documented and proven by the large number of youth living happy, useful lives today who came through the Temple rehabilitation program.

Chris' family were members of the Temple. His mother lived and died in our church and was a very good woman. We help the families and loved ones of members; that is our standard practice. Though Chris himself did not follow our advice, he did help get many troubled youth off drugs—and we know that for a fact.

If the authors of the news article on Chris Lewis concluded that he was a part of us, then a lot of questions should be raised. Because the night of his death a threatening phone call came to the Temple saying, "There will be more. Tonight was the first."

And it was undoubtedly these lies that he was a Temple "bodyguard" that got him shot. We don't believe this was a gangland murder. We believe the conspirators are responsible—there are those who would sacrifice anyone if it served their purpose. We had to talk to some of his friends outside the church to keep them from taking revenge. This murder we will not forget.

A CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT JIM JONES?

There is only one reason why some people would attempt to paint such a bizarre image of Jim Jones as has been done over the past months. He cares about ALL people. And he can do something about the plight of the poor and oppressed. Reactionary forces are trying to destroy his image because he is the most persistent fighter for social justice. Next time you see this terribly bizarre, distorted attention—think.

For months the distortions and lies have been hashed and rehashed—but never a word is printed or spoken about the lives salvaged and millions of your tax dollars saved through Temple rehabilitation programs.

Perhaps some agencies felt they had to discredit Jim Jones and Peoples Temple in order to protect the system. But when Peoples Temple endeavors only to relieve society of its many burdens, it is ridiculous that they resort to such cruel and inhumane tactics. No one else seems to be willing to help. The fact that Jim Jones was appointed to the San Francisco Housing Commission and elected head commissioner speaks for itself. Good citizens would not have placed him in that position if he had been the type of person the media has tried to smear in the public mind. He has never done anything fraudulent.

YOU SHOULD HELP, BECAUSE NEXT TIME IT MAY BE YOU!

What follows are quotes from religious, political and community leaders who have seen through the lies being spread about Jim Jones and have spoken out on behalf of this great leader for social and racial justice. The names of these prominent officials are not used here, because we do not want them to get the kind of harassment we have suffered.

"You are the epitome of caring for humans, sharing and providing basic needs for each other, helping the sick and afflicted and educating the youth. Everyone's struggle is your struggle; your fight for human dignity is beyond compare."

"Peoples Temple is targeted for destruction because it represents a determined effort to deal with the most fundamental problem of our society—oppression of the poor."

"One gets the impression (at Peoples Temple) of being in the midst of the human race at its best; a community of people whose primary concern is to love and to serve...Peoples Temple is led by a man of deep integrity and sensitivity."

UPDATE: THE LATEST FROM JONESTOWN

Charles Garry lived with us several days and nights at the Temple project in Guyana. He is a man known to speak the truth all the time—and he called Jonestown "PARADISE".

An article dated December 11, 1977, in the *Guyana Chronicle*, the country's leading newspaper, calls the Temple agricultural project "a first-class example of community life." Written by a Dental Surgeon who stayed several days at the project, the article further states: "I have never before seen so many people of varying races working happily together, side by side, without a single spark of friction. With its own school, saw-mill, electricity, roads, houses, and so on, all being scrupulously clean, I could not help but be impressed."

What was just a "jungle outpost" a very few years ago is now a center of productive activity. A Guyanese official who visited recently wrote in the guest book: "This is a model community that should be emulated all over the world." We have yet to get the first criticism from any government leader or any delegation, and we have visitors from the U.S., Europe, and many South American countries all the time. Our project has been praised by government leaders throughout the world. Recent visitors have included a delegation from the Ministry of Education and the Minister of Interior Development. The Ministry of Education delegates were thrilled with our nursery and educational programs, which include instruction in several foreign languages, corrective work for many types of learning disabilities, and mathematical and scientific training.

The medical department is considered by many to be the most unique of its kind for this type of community. The staff includes a medical doctor, a pharmacist, a dietitian, a pediatric specialist, several nurse practitioners, and a number of RNs and LVNs plus many medical assistants, full-time health care workers, and trainees. There is a physical therapy department, under the supervision of a licensed therapist. We conduct regular cancer clinics, both in Jonestown and in nearby communities. We have also been able to treat children from the surrounding area who have not been so fortunate as to receive skilled care previously.

Medical equipment includes two EKG machines, a centrifuge, electronic microscope, and an autoclave. We will soon be getting an X-ray machine, to be operated by a licensed technician with 20 years of experience. All lab work such as urinalysis and blood testing, is done by our lab technician.

This is an environment where everything grows and thrives. We have just cleared another 200 acres of lush jungle land for planting—a continuing process as our agricultural programs expand. We have food stored months ahead of time, to prepare for self-sufficiency of the project. Frequently, too, we take large amounts of food into nearby communities to distribute. To meet protein requirements, we are acquiring milk cows. Already we have two bulls for propagation of a herd. The pigs are thriving, and a flock of thousands of chickens has just graduated 2000 chicks from modern incubators to add to its population. We are raising a number of rabbits for food.

A whole host of craft and cottage industries have taken hold as the individual talents of residents flower for the collective good. Toys, furniture, and handicrafts are among the items made. The community is very colorful, a true modern village, as homes are being landscaped with fruit trees, gardens and decorative fencing.

The excellent health of residents here and the astounding growth of the project are glowing reflections of the spirit of socialist cooperation. Every person is motivated to function at their very best, as they see their talent being used directly to help others. Almost needless to say, everyone feels very secure and well cared for in an environment like this. The experience of Jonestown, and the inspiration of its founder-leader Jim Jones, is building happy and healthy lives. We are more proud than we can say of what we have been able to accomplish in such a short time in this beautiful jungle interior.

Victims of Conspiracy

"This is an organized, orchestrated, premeditated government campaign to destroy a politically progressive church..."

—Charles Garry

YOU CAN NEVER BELIEVE IT — UNTIL IT HAPPENS TO YOU!

Peoples Temple and Rev. Jim Jones have been maligned by some of the news media and have been the target of vicious lies for months. The countless lies have been carried repeatedly on the front pages of some newspapers, while articles that vindicate us seldom appear anywhere but on the back pages near the obituary column.

We are responsible for saving many lives from drug addiction, crime, and anti-social behavior. Each year from terrorism. And taxpayers have been saved perhaps a million dollars a year by the kinds of work we have done with youth headed into delinquency. And yet we are harassed. Obviously, anyone can see the lies perpetuated against us are nothing but a smear.

It is hard to know whom to trust among reporters. Some very reputable and successful reporters know and believe in our good works, but their hands are tied for some reason. We don't even want to ask some reporters who would print the truth about Peoples Temple to write under the kind of harassment it would cause them. The kind of harassment we have been under and endured. In many cases we have remained silent rather than bring the heat of this controversy against us down on some conscientious news reporters.

We are not sure anybody is listening or that they care. We would not be surprised if we were short lived. But this is the way DEMOCRACY, BBS, AND WE OWE IT TO THOSE COMING AFTER US TO TELL WHAT CAN HAPPEN TO THEM—whether anybody cares what happens to us or not.

Includes the facts about a conspiracy against good people. Also you can never believe it UNTIL IT HAPPENS TO YOU!

RA-8-356

When Hitler came for the Communists, I didn't speak up, for I wasn't a Communist. When he arrested the Jews, I didn't protest because I wasn't a Jew. When the Nazis arrested the trade unionists, I didn't protest, for I was not in a union. When they came for the Catholics, but I didn't speak out because I was not Catholic. When they came for me it was TOO LATE... There was no one left to stand up for me.
—Rev. Martin Niemöller

TEMPLE GOOD WORKS VICIOUSLY ATTACKED WHILE EX-NAZI BUTCHER GOES FREE

Have you heard of the ex-Nazi who ordered the execution of 6,000-10,000 Romanian Jews during Hitler's fascist reign who is living in the United States—now the Bishop of an entire orthodox denomination in this country?

Probably not. News of this butcher is scarce, even though he had the bodies of tens of thousands of Jews stamped "Kosher meat" and hung from meat hooks in a slaughterhouse—even though he has been indicted for lying to the U.S. Immigration Service in order to obtain his U.S. citizenship—there is hardly one word said about him. He moves about freely.

Yet more and more "news"—outrageously biased articles and outright lies—have been printed about Jim Jones day after day.

Why? We think we have an idea. Among the sources used in most of the vicious stories against the Temple is an admitted Nazi. The Temple, in its community newspaper, the Peoples Forum, has openly printed the truth about this ex-Nazi butcher who poses as a "man of God". We have consistently run articles exposing the activities of neo-Nazi groups in the U.S. and right here in San Francisco. We were warned months ago not to touch that subject or those people. Yet we have felt strongly that somebody had to print the truth about these NAZIS who are thriving in our midst.

It is very strange that some of the people used as sources for the disparaging articles were outright advocates of terrorism... And that some of the harassment and threats we have been subjected to we have traced to NAZIS... And that the tactic of using the media to lay down a relentless barrage of bad publicity to destroy someone was perfected in NAZI Germany by Hitler's propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels...

BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT: Dennis Banks Is Offered a Deal for His Freedom.

The following are excerpts from the personal testimony of DENNIS BANKS, American Indian Movement leader:

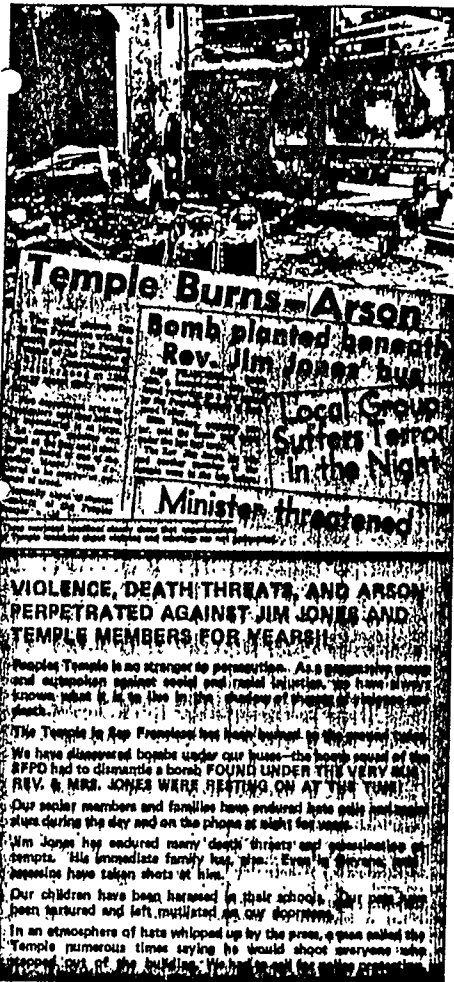
"He (David Conn) said that my association with Peoples Temple could reflect very badly on my extradition. He then asked me to make a public denunciation of Jim Jones. He assured me that if I made such a denunciation, the rulings in my extradition would go in my favor.

"Conn was obviously trying to make a deal with me, and I was being blackmailed. Conn let me know that besides working with Treasury agents and other government agents, that he was already working with ex-members of the Peoples Temple, such as Grace Sloan....

"Conn pressed hard for me to meet with a U.S. Treasury Department agent alone that very night. These agents all knew I had a lot hanging over me. Besides the extradition (which to me is certainly a life and death matter), I also had a case in Federal Court in which the Treasury Department was involved.

"It was not just a matter of Conn indicating that it would go well with me if I cooperated, but the implication was that if I didn't cooperate, it would go badly for me.

"Conn also said that he in no way wanted this information revealed for fear that it would 'blow their cover' and ruin any possible meeting between me and the Treasury agents."
signed, DENNIS BANKS



U.S. CUSTOMS SEIZES TEMPLE CARGO

In August, 1977, seven agents of the U.S. CUSTOMS (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY) 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 Attorney CHARLES GARRY demanded an explanation of the U.S. Customs Department, they replied they were "Exempt from disclosure" and refused to provide any answer.

TAMPERING WITH U.S. MAIL

A mail package containing important documents and church-related business documents arrived at the San Francisco Temple Headquarters from Guyana completely destroyed. The package had been opened, tampered with and its contents completely ruined. A substance the color and scent of wine had been poured all over the papers. Legal documents and affidavits were lost.

Letters requesting an explanation from the Post Office have remained unanswered.

SURVEILLANCE

When MRS. UNITA BLACKWELL WRIGHT (black woman Mayor of Meyersville, Mississippi and fellow traveler with Shirley MacLaine to Peoples Republic of China), came to speak at Peoples Temple, two men were caught spying on the meeting.

They were found standing in the narrow corridor beside the Temple with large briefcases, and they fled when they were approached by a curious Temple member.

Their license plate traced them to Biloxi, Mississippi, and then to Keeler Air Force Base, where they were confirmed to be high-ranking government employees and electronics experts.

Letters from Congressmen got only vague answers from the Department of the Air Force: "The alleged activities are not within the Air Force's investigative jurisdiction. We understand your concern and regret we cannot be of more assistance."

FREEDOM of RELIGION VIOLATED

The Social Security checks of hundreds of senior citizens, members of Peoples Temple residing at the Temple's Guyana mission, are being deliberately withheld.

Guyana is a country where one may legally receive one's Social Security benefits. The Social Security Administration is supposed to automatically transfer the checks on request of the recipient.

Each and every one of the seniors who are Social Security recipients filed for automatic transfer of their checks to Guyana.

But tens of thousands of dollars worth of these checks have been withheld.

We have located a memo which was circulated by the local Post Office demanding the "return of all BSI (old checks) and Social Security (green)" to the Department of H.E.W. (Health, Education and Welfare) when there is a forwarding order for Georgetown, Guyana, South America."

Congressmen and attorneys have written on our behalf and have so far been ignored by H.E.W. It appears to be a flagrant move to deny subsistence funds to the elderly, blind, and disabled, and to cut off their economic lifelines. The Temple also questions if this does not constitute a violation of its First Amendment rights 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.

F.C.C.

x-4-g-36

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

(415) 864-3131

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.

x-4-g-37

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

x-4-g-38

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

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

CHARLES W. GARRY
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ALLAN BROTSKY
JAMES HERNDON
DAVID E. PESONEN
BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL -
DONALD L. A. KERSON
COLLEEN C. HAAS

May 4, 1978

Police Chief Charles Gaines
San Francisco Police Department
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, CA.

Re.: People's Temple

Dear Chief Gaines:

Last night, People's Temple at 1859 Geary held a free concert for its members and invited the public. That concert ran from approximately 7:30 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

An attorney associated with this office and in attendance last night observed the following events along with several members of the People's Temple:

1) About 9:30 P.M. members of the People's Temple reported that a uniformed police officer in an unmarked car was parked in the parking lot next to the People's Temple at the corner of Steiners and Geary. That car was a blue two-door Honda, California license No. 998-RNB.

2) The attorney from this office along with both members of the People's Temple approached the officer and asked why he was spying and eavesdropping on the People's Temple. The officer denied any such actions and would not explain his presence. The officer's badge number is No. 2583.

3) One of the members of the People's Temple then took four photos of the officer.

4) The officer then left his car and approached the three men and stated he was on a stake-out for a 211. That there had been robberies of several "Fish and Chip" restaurants that night, and that this was the last one in the city, and that he was waiting for the robber.

x-4-g-39

- Police Chief Charles Gaines
- Page Two
May 4, 1978

5) It was also reported that another man who talked to this officer was seen next to the People's Temple outer wall and appeared to be eavesdropping with some sort of equipment.

This whole matter appears to be another example of Government harassment of the People's Temple.

Very truly yours,

Charles R Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

CRG/lh

x-1-g-40

VII: I.R.S.

x-4-^{ms}h-^{ms}

I.R.S.

INTRODUCTION

February 21, 1978, Peoples Temple received a letter from the Internal Revenue Service, Acting District Director. It stated that the Temple was to submit certain documents, such as organizational articles, consolidated financial statements, payroll tax returns, and permits to operate any commercial activities. It was to be decided, on basis of the Temple's response, whether an examination of church records would be deemed necessary.

Further communication between Temple attorney Marshall Bentzman and representatives of the I.R.S both on the local level and in Washington, D.C., it became clear that the reason for the inquiry was either media publicity over the past year or an "inside informer" of some sort. It was deemed by the attorneys to be highly unlikely that just a "random check" would have led to such a request for audit of a church's books.

Included in this section are a series of letters exchanged between Temple attorneys and the I.R.S. The Temple chose not to comply with the I.R.S. request for submission of records on basis of the fact that we believe it was one more in a series of intentional governmental harassments of our progressive church. We have sent several letters stating the background of harassment and to date have heard nothing further from the I.R.S.

x-4-h-1

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 35020
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.

x-4-h-2

-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. Ackert

District Director

x-4-h-3

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 35020
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.

12/19
12:30 called & left message / ^{VP/21} Publicity surrounding church & political dealings & other mediums

x-4-h-4

Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ

If we do not hear from you within a reasonable period of time, we may be forced to conclude that an audit is necessary to determine whether your organization is organized and operated as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sincerely,

Nike Rossi
R

District Director

x-4-h 5

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 applications for a license or permit to operate a commercial activity of any kind since no commercial activities 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

cc: People's Temple
mrb/mv

X-4-h-6

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-3131

May 5, 1978

Internal Revenue Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102

Attn: Tak Fukuchi
EP/EO: EO-1

Dear Mr. Fukuchi:

Your letter of April 13, 1978 repeats the requests of the letter of February 21, 1978 from the District Director.

That letter of February 21, 1978 from the District Director had no symbols for reference, no telephone number, and no person was indicated as a "person to contact".

I responded to the February 21, 1978 letter by my letter of March 3, 1978 and enclosed a Power of Attorney (Form 2848) with my letter.

My letter of March 3, 1978 pointed out that:

1. your letter of February 21, 1978 was not received by my clients until March 2, 1978,
2. the Power of Attorney directed all correspondence to be directed to my office address, and
3. I needed 30 days to respond to the four requests.

My letter of April 10, 1978 responded to requests #3 and #4. That letter also indicated further data would be supplied subsequently. In addition, a conference was requested to determine:

1. the scope of the examination,
2. reason for it being conducted, and
3. what is expected to be found.

x-4-h-7

Your letter of April 13, 1978 completely ignored my two previous letters and my Power of Attorney and was mailed to my clients instead of my office.

I called your office on April 19, 1978 and left a message as you were not in the office. On April 21, 1978 you returned that call, and we talked on the telephone. I explained to you about my prior communications and your office's lack of responsiveness.

Your letter of April 13, 1978 was not responsive to either of my two letters, and you explained that you weren't aware of either letter as they had not been associated with your file. Yet my letter of March 3, 1978 and attached Power of Attorney had been in the possession of your offices for over 30 days.

And your letter of April 13, 1978 sets forth that an audit may be necessary if we are not heard from soon. I told you that "I am disregarding your letter," since it has no basis for being written as we have been in fact responsive to your earlier letter of February 21, 1978.

I further pointed out that this last letter was just another in a series of letters by your office to get my clients in a position where a request for audit can be made on the Regional level of IRS.

Further, when I asked you why was my client being audited, you eventually told me that it was due to adverse publicity surrounding the church in the newspaper and other such media. However, you had previously in our conversation stated that there was nothing in your file of this nature, and that the audit was not motivated by any such publicity. I indicated to you that I really consider this a form of harassment by your office.

I frankly wonder whether bad publicity with a large church such as Episcopalian, Baptist, Catholic, Jewish, etc. would give rise to an audit.

In light of the preceding discussion, my letters, my client's continual subjection to harassment, eavesdropping, arson, robbery of its business records, and "adverse publicity," my client, with my approval, has decided to refrain from responding to your "request" as set forth in your letters of February 21 and April 13, 1978. We feel that this is just a fishing expedition and will not serve to answer any valid questions, as to their being a viable church, which they are.

However, in order to protect my clients' interest, their rights are going to be exercised under the Freedom of Information Act before any further data is made available to any office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Furthermore, there will be a series of letters to your office for your files documenting the history of harassment, arson, robbery, and responding to the "adverse publicity" in the media.

Very truly yours,

Marshall R. Bentzman
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN

MRB/jc
cc: Peoples Temple

- Encls: 1. Letter of March 3, 1978 to IRS and attached Power of Attorney
2. Letter of April 10, 1978 to IRS

x-4-h-9

84-4286-2018

LAW OFFICES OF
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN
1256 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 864-3131

June 12, 1978

Internal Revenue Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102

Attn: Tak Fukuchi
EP/EO: EO-1

Re: Dennis Banks
American Indian Movement

Dear Mr. Fukuchi:

This letter is intended to document a meeting between Dennis Banks, leader and co-founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and Mr. David Conn sometime around May, 1977.

Mr. Conn first came to the attention of the Peoples Temple about seven years ago when he attended one of their religious services. Apparently he did not like the service as he never returned to another one.

The next time Peoples Temple heard of Mr. Conn was when he approached Dennis Banks and asked him to sign a statement against Peoples Temple. That was in May, 1977, and a copy of Dennis Banks' declaration is enclosed with this letter.

As stated by Dennis Banks in his declaration in paragraph five, David Conn said that he was working with the U.S. Treasury Department, with an IRS agent, * * *. In the same paragraph 5, Dennis Banks states that David Conn asked Banks "to make a public denunciation of Jim Jones." David Conn then stated that if Banks "made such a denunciation, the rulings on my (Banks) extradition would go in my (Banks) favor." See paragraph 5.

In paragraph 7, Conn "said that Treasury agents had already talked to Grace Stoen." Conn further states in paragraph 7 "that besides working with Treasury agents and other government agents, that he (Conn) was already working with ex-members of Peoples Temple, such as Grace Stoen * * *".

x-4-h-10

In paragraph 8 Banks states that "Conn pressed hard for me (Banks) to meet a U.S. Treasury Department agent alone that very night."

And in paragraphs 9 and 10, Banks states that Conn refers to meeting with a Treasury agent and preparing "a public statement against Jim Jones * * *".

In paragraph 12, on page 3 of the declaration, Banks talks about Conn telephoning him the very next night, asking Banks to "meet with the Treasury agent that very night, alone."

In light of Mr. Dennis Banks' declaration, it would seem that the Internal Revenue Service should investigate David Conn and this meeting rather than audit the Peoples Temple.

The Peoples Temple has evidence that Mr. Conn is investigating them, such as talking to former members in order to gather data about the church, being associated with people who are against and attacking the church, making his name (Conn) and telephone number available to the public through media as a source of information on the Peoples Temple, etc.

Other former members of Peoples Temple have been contacted by people who hold themselves out as Treasury agents or working for the Treasury Department. These people have asked for information about Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple.

I am also enclosing a copy of an article in the February 25, 1976 S.F. Examiner which explains the relationship between Jim Jones, Pastor, Peoples Temple, and Dennis Banks.

Again, this is another example of government harassment, spying, subterfuge, etc. and until all these matters are fully explained to the satisfaction of my client, they will not respond to any request for data by the IRS.

Another letter will be sent next month to further document government interference with my client's activities as a church.

Yours truly,

Marshall R. Bentzman
MARSHALL R. BENTZMAN

MRB/jc

cc: Peoples Temple

Enclosures: 1) Declaration of Dennis Banks
2) S.F. Examiner article, February 25, 1976

x-4-h-11



A family reunited: From l., Dennis Banks, daughter Tesina, Rev. Jim Jones, Leigh Brightman who harbored Banks; foreground, Ka-mook and baby Iron Door Woman
Examiner Photo by Bob Bryant

Indian leader regains his family

By James Schermerhorn

American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks stood for a long moment before the Disciples of Christ Church. In his arms was his 4-month-old daughter he had not seen until his family arrived by plane last night.

His wife, Ka-mook, freed on bail from a federal charge, in Oregon with \$20,000 of the church's money, stood beside him. In her arms was an older daughter, 18-month-old Tesina.

When he finally found words, Banks said softly, "A week ago my wife was behind an iron door, my children were in Oklahoma. You in your love, have moved the iron

door."

The Rev. Jim Jones, pastor of the Peoples Temple here, led more than 4000 men and women in the crowded church in singing. "We Shall Overcome."

Then in his strong voice, Jones affirmed his congregation's support of Banks and declared, "We shall not settle for anything less than his liberty!"

At the moment that seems difficult to achieve.

Banks is wanted in South Dakota, where he was convicted last July of possessing arms in a riot and assault with a dangerous weapon "without intent to kill."

In the trial, defense witnesses said they would not testify because they were threatened by the prosecutor, the state's attorney general, and in mid-trial, Banks' counsel withdrew for the same reason, leaving him to defend himself alone. His appeal for a mistrial was denied.

He and his wife also face charges of possessing destructive devices in Oregon.

Extradition to South Dakota, he declares, will mean his certain death, and he has appealed to Gov. Brown to deny extradition.

Jones said he asked the church board and congregation last week to take the action.

X-4-h-12

DECLARATION OF DENNIS BANKS

I, Dennis Banks, ~~_____~~, declare that I am a citizen of the United States, and that I am ⁴⁴ years old.

Several months ago, in May 1977, my friend ^{Lehman} ~~_____~~ Brightman was contacted on the phone by a man named George Coker. He wanted Lee to set up a meeting between myself and a man named David Conn, concerning the question of my extradition to South Dakota. Naturally I was concerned about this when I was notified of the call. In the next couple of days there were other calls. Lee called David Conn and asked him for some more information about my extradition. Conn told Lee that he wanted to talk to me about Peoples Temple and Jim Jones.

Lee asked Conn what Jim Jones had to do with my extradition. Conn wouldn't tell him. He said it was strictly confidential and that he would only talk about it with him and me personally.

So Lee set up a meeting between myself and David Conn at Lee's house in El Cerrito, for that night.

At the meeting, Conn showed up with a folder of papers. He read notes from the papers. I noticed the paper was stationery from the Standard Oil Company of California. Conn said that he was working with the U.S. Treasury Department, with an IRS agent, and with two men from the San Francisco Police Department. He told me the first name of the Treasury agent, ^(Conn) he was working with. But Conn did not talk about my extradition problem. He read material that was disparaging to Jim Jones. He went on for some time. Finally I interrupted Conn. I asked him what all this stuff about Jim Jones had to do with my extradition. Conn asked me, "Well, you took money from the church, didn't you?" He said that my association with Peoples Temple could reflect very badly on my extradition. He then asked me to make a

x-4-a-13

public denunciation of Jim Jones. He assured me that if I made such a denunciation, the rulings on my extradition would go in my favor. I asked him why a statement against Jim Jones could help my extradition.

Conn said that such a statement would be a determining factor with people like the Governor and other government agencies making decisions about my extradition. He said that if I came out with a statement against Jim Jones that a decision against my extradition could well be forthcoming.

Conn was obviously making a deal with me, and I was being blackmailed. Conn let me know that besides working with Treasury agents and other government agents, that he was already working with ex-members of Peoples Temple, such as Grace Stoen, and that he had people who would talk against Jim Jones. He said that the Treasury agents had already talked with Grace Stoen.

Conn pressed hard for me to meet with a U. S. Treasury Department agent alone that very night.

Conn also said -- and he was very emphatic about this -- THAT HE IN NO WAY WANTED THIS INFORMATION REVEALED FOR FEAR THAT IT WOULD "BLOW THEIR COVER" AND RUIN ANY POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN ME AND THE TREASURY AGENT.

I was further pressured to meet with the agent from the Treasury Department. The deal was to meet with the agent and to prepare a public statement against Jim Jones in return for some kind of immunity against my being extradited. I refused to talk with any Treasury agent without my attorney, Dennis Roberts. Conn insisted that I had to do it alone.

At this point, Leighman Brightman asked Conn to leave the house.

x-4-h-14

The next night I was called at D.Q. University by Conn. Conn told me that it was very urgent that I meet with the Treasury agent that very night, alone. I said to Conn that I had already told him I wouldn't meet with the Treasury agent without my attorney.

These agents all knew that I had a lot hanging over me. Besides the extradition (which to me is certainly a life and death matter), I also had a case in Federal Court in which the Treasury Department was involved. I have often made it clear that if I am extradited to South Dakota, that is like a sentence of death, because I am certain that I will be killed there.

So this was definitely a deal that I was being offered. Because it was not just a matter of Conn indicating that it would go well with me if I co-operated, but the implication was that if I didn't co-operate, it would go badly for me. This was to me a threat, and obvious blackmail. I declare, under penalty of perjury, that all of the foregoing is true and correct, executed this 6 day of September, 1977 at Davis California

(Signed)

Dennis J. Banks

DENNIS BANKS

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director

P.O. Box 231, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053

Jean F. Brown
Peoples Temple of The Disciples of
Christ
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

Person to Contact:
J. W. Brannan
Telephone Number:
(213) 688-4181
Refer Reply to:
400:DO:JWB
Date:

AUG 11 1977

Dear Ms. Brown:

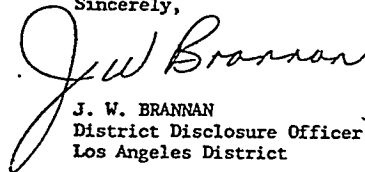
In reply to your letter of May 7, 1977, we find that we need additional information from you before considering your request for access to certain Internal Revenue Service files and records.

In order for us to act on your request, please mail us an official listing of the Organization's Board of Directors (or other similar governing body) and principal officers.

Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that the application for exemption together with papers supporting such application, and any letter or other document issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to such an application (re: a-501 (c) organization) shall be open to public inspection. Therefore, without benefit of the additional document(s) indicated in paragraph two, we would only be able to comply with your request to the extent of Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code.

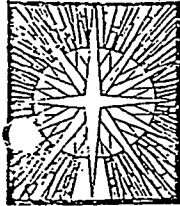
If you have any questions or desire further information please contact the individual noted above.

Sincerely,


J. W. BRANNAN
District Disclosure Officer
Los Angeles District

cc:
Ass't District Director

x-4-h-16



PEOPLES TEMPLE

OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Jim Jones,
Pastor

September 29, 1977

"For I was an hungry
and ye did not feed me:
I was thirsty
and ye gave me not drink;
I was a stranger
and ye took me not in:
Naked, and ye clothed me not;
I was sick, and ye visited me not;
I was in prison,
and ye came not 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?

Truly I say unto you,
whosoever hath done it
to one of the least of these...

...he hath done it unto me"

Matthew 25:35-40

Mr. J. W. Brannan
District Disclosure Officer
Los Angeles District
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 231
Los Angeles, California 90053

Re: 400:DO:JWB

Dear Mr. Brannan:

In reply to your letter of August 11, 1977,
following is a current official listing of
the Board of Directors of Peoples Temple of
the Disciples of Christ:

Carol A. Stahl
Linda S. Amos
Alice Inghram
Jean F. Brown
Lee Ingram
June B. Crym
G. Donald Beck

Further, following is a current official
listing of the Officers of said corporation:

President: Carol A. Stahl
Vice President: Lee Ingram
Financial Secretary/Treasurer: June B. Crym
Recording Secretary: Linda S. Amos
Assistant Secretary: Jean F. Brown
Assistant Secretary: Anita Kelley
Assistant Treasurer: Andrew Silver

We assume this information complies with your
request.

Very truly yours,

Jean F. Brown

x-4-h-17

Commissioner

Professor Richard D. Tropp
Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
Post Office Box 214
Redwood Valley, California 95470

JAN 2 1976

Dear Professor Tropp:

Thanks for your letter of October 18, 1975. I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

The problems I am encountering are partly a product of the times: suspicion or mistrust of those in public office and a few investigative reporters letting their bloodlust outdistance their integrity. While I thought and still think that the Internal Revenue Service is a fine agency doing a difficult job well, certain reforms and controls are necessary to curb past practices, on the part of a few, which are no longer acceptable. In this respect, the Internal Revenue Service is now installing controls over its use of informants, for example, which are not as stringent as those as the FBI has had all along.

Some of the law enforcement community (including a handful of Congressional staffers) see these controls and these curbs on certain excessive actions as motivated by evil designs. They are unable or unwilling to understand philosophical differences, to understand that the law enforcer cannot be the law violator. Accordingly, these few people in the law enforcement community have joined with a few investigative reporters in an effort to do all they can to drive me from office.

This isn't working. One of the false allegations made about me has already been laid to rest, and I am convinced the investigations currently underway -- if conducted with any degree of impartiality -- will soon lay the others to rest. Moreover, I am convinced that the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury will do their utmost to see to it that these investigations are properly conducted and promptly concluded.

Thanks again and best wishes,

Sincerely,


Donald C. Alexander

x-4-h-18

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

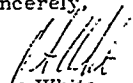
Dear Reverend Prokes:

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

x-4-h-19

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.

x-4-a-20

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

x-4-h-21

VIII. The custody case and
Peoples Temple vs. Timothy P. Stoen

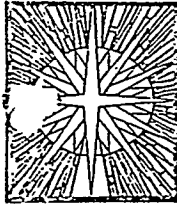
X-4-1

TIMOTHY STOEN

Former attorney for Peoples Temple, Timothy O. Stoen, left the church's Agricultural Mission headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana, in spring of 1977. From that time on he has worked against the Temple and Rev. Jones, culminating in a \$150 million lawsuit filed by Temple members against him for violation of attorney-client privilege and using his former capacity as legal counsel in a personal vendetta against Rev. Jones.

His actions against the church and Rev. Jones have included filing a custody suit for the child John Victor, who is Rev. Jones' own son; pressuring Senate and House of Representative members and the U.S. State Department to take action against Rev. Jones in Guyana and to interfere in the Guyanese courts of law; agent-provocateur activities (before and during his Temple membership) designed to steer the church members away from the non-violent teachings of Rev. Jones; organizing ex-members of the Temple and parents and loved ones of members overseas into anti-Temple activity by spreading malicious rumours and false allegations about life at the Temple Agricultural and Medical Cooperative at Jonestown. In August, 1978, Mr. Stoen was quoted by a non-member and parent of a young woman overseas as saying, "If Rev. Jones is smart, he will return the child to me and I will get off his back." He has belied the absolutely vindictive nature of his campaign to discredit and malign the work of Rev. Jones and Peoples Temple.

x-4-u-1



**PEOPLES
TEMPLE**
OF THE
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
Jim Jones,
Pastor

February 24, 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?*

*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

Dear

Enclosed is a copy of the actual radio interview that took place between Rev. Jones and Mr. Tim Reiterman of the Examiner on the morning of February 22, 1978. Rev. Jones wanted you to have a copy of it to compare with the version that will appear in print in the Examiner within the next few days. He has had confidence in your objectivity and journalistic ethic over the past years and in a case this sensitive felt you should know exactly what was said in the interview.

Jim is the father of the child, a chapter which is by no means the proudest of his achievements, but he is deeply devoted to his child now that he is here. The child is explicitly happy and leading a stable life in a beautiful and egalitarian environment.

As Rev. Jones and Peoples Temple have received biased and negatively prejudiced press coverage in the San Francisco Examiner, we wanted you, who have shown yourself to be a respectable journalist, to have an actual transcript of the interview.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Brown

x-4-i-2

Interview with Rev. Jim Jones by Examiner writer Tim Reiterman:
Transcript of 2/22/78

Q: 1. The first question is, who is the father of John Victor Stoen?
And how can the claim be supported?

J.J: I am the father. Statements have been made by both people on public and on private occasions. I challenge him to take all the blood tests -- all the sophisticated blood tests available -- and compare them to the child and myself. I challenge them to take a polygraph and truth serum. Under objective circumstances, why would I risk my reputation for my child that they both abandoned unless it were indeed mine? Not to mention the thousands of dollars in legal defense.

T.R: 2. Would you be willing to come back to the United States or some neutral turf and take the same tests?

J.J: Absolutely! But it can be done here. This is a very developed country. Or it can be done in a neutral country. It can be done in the capital with advertisements in the Pegasus Hotel if necessary. They certainly wouldn't be calling this country backward or biased, would they? If they want to put the child through it, I will comply. I do not want to put my child through this publicity, but I will naturally defend my right of parentage and use every legal means possible to not let my child be used as a pawn by them. I want dental studies comparing me and my child, and other medical studies that can be done by experts. I am talking about the most highly sophisticated studies.

Q: 3. That's my next question. A legal claim. Why haven't you claimed in a court of law that you are the father of the child?

J.J: I am following the advice of my lawyer. My lawyer here has done so or is doing so now, if he has not already completed it. I could have done so earlier, but I did not want to cause embarrassment for a little child. I had assurances from them, their full word, witnessed publicly and privately (that is from Mr. and Mrs. Stoen) that they would allow my wife and I to continue to rear my child as we have for several years, who looks exactly like a replica of my childhood pictures.

T.R: 4. Why have you not returned to the United States to answer allegations?

J.J: Certainly not because of lying allegations, but because I have been advised this is the best way to protect my child. Furthermore, I am doing a valuable humanitarian work, which can surely help to cement relations between two countries and sow good will.

T.R: 5. Why were you not at the birth, why is your name not on the birth certificate, and why did you not rear the child after the child came home from the hospital?

J.J: I was present at the hospital and she introduced me as the father to several people there. And I did rear him from a very early age. She did not consult me about the birth certificate. If I had been consulted, I would not have wanted to stigmatize the child as illegitimate. And I had been given their word I could rear my child. She also,

Page 2

on numerous occasions when we were together with my son, introduced me as the father to people outside of the church. She should remember well.

6. Next question is how did you come to sire this child, if it is true that you sired the child. Or why were you having relations with Mrs. Stoen, if that's the case?

See Stoen's sworn affidavit. It was printed by Herb Caen. It is a statement sworn under penalty of perjury by Stoen.

7. Did you feel it was your place to sire a son for one of your church members when you had been so generous as to adopt children, and had shown yourself as someone who believed in adoption as an important way to help people? Why, as an advocate of adoption, did you feel it was necessary to sire a son for one of your church members?

I would rather not embarrass the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Stoen, because it has to do with Mr. and Mrs. Stoen's very personal lives, and I am sure they do not want it aired.

8. I wonder if you would try (radio) again at some later time to clarify for me where we stand on the questions submitted by the Examiner.

I am working on them very thoroughly now. I am a very busy man. Your fairness with the information you got today and printing my answers in full will determine whether I submit the answers and give the interviews here to your paper. I have reason to be skeptical because of past treatment by your newspaper. You could certainly understand my skepticism when you have the audacity to print that I would believe I were Jesus Christ or Mao.

-- END --

x-A-i-4

HERB CAEN



TALK ABOUT a can of worms . . . When we last left the Rev. Jim Jones, leader of the 20,000-strong Peoples Temple here, he and hundreds of his followers had gone to the Temple plantation in Guyana, leaving headlined charges of various scandals in their wake. Since then, Dist. Atty. Joe Freitas has said he found "absolutely nothing" that would cause him to prosecute, so why does the Rev. Jones remain in the steaming jungles of South America?

One reason, as disclosed here some time back, is his fear that a six-year-old boy he describes as "my son" would be taken away if he returned. He means "my son" literally, even though Timothy Oliver Stoen, a former Asst. Dist. Atty. here, and his more or less estranged wife, Grace Lucy Stoen, claim the lad is THEIR son. A custody fight, centered in Guyana, is still hanging fire.

Floating around is what appears to be an affidavit signed by Tim Stoen on February 6, 1972, and witnessed by Marcelline M. Jones, the Rev. Jones' wife. It states in part that "I, Timothy Oliver Stoen, hereby acknowledge that in April, 1971, I entreated my beloved pastor, James W. Jones, to sire a child by my wife, Grace Lucy (Grech) Stoen, who had previously, at my insistence, reluctantly but graciously consented thereto. James W. Jones agreed to do so, reluctantly, after I explained that I . . . was unable after extensive attempts, to sire one myself. My reason for wanting James W. Jones to do this is that I wanted my child to be fathered . . . by the most compassionate, honest and courageous human being the world contains."

* * *

At the time, Stoen was legal adviser to Peoples Temple; he has since left that church. Says his lawyer, Patrick Hallinan: "I think that when Tim signed that affidavit, he really believed Jones WAS the father of his son. He no longer believes it. Neither do I. I think he was hoodwinked into signing that paper." Mrs. Stoen's lawyer, Jeffrey Haas, says hotly, "WHAT affidavit? As a matter of fact, I've heard that Jim Jones is sterile." Jones' lawyer, Charles Garry, with a twinkle: "I have not seen that affidavit. I have, however, seen the boy in question, and he is the spittin' image of Jim. Jim sterile? He has fathered a child since that boy was born."

At the moment, a Judge in Guyana is trying to decide whether the case should be resolved in San Francisco. As I said, your basic can of worms.

* * *

x-4-i-5

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, Timothy Oliver Stoen, hereby acknowledge that in April, 1971, I entreated my beloved pastor, James W. Jones, to sire a child by my wife, Grace Lucy (Grech) Stoen, who had previously, at my insistence, reluctantly but graciously consented thereto. James W. Jones agreed to do so, reluctantly, after I explained that I very much wished to raise a child, but was unable, after extensive attempts, to sire one myself. My reason for requesting James W. Jones to do this is that I wanted my child to be fathered, if not by me, by the most compassionate, honest, and courageous human being the world contains.

The child, John Victor Stoen, was born on January 25, 1972. I am privileged beyond words to have the responsibility for caring for him, and I undertake this task humbly with the steadfast hope that said child will become a devoted follower of Jesus Christ and be instrumental in bringing God's kingdom here on earth, as has been his wonderful natural father.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Timothy Oliver Stoen
Timothy Oliver Stoen
Post Office Box 126
Ukiah, California 95482

Dated: February 6, 1972

Witnessed: Margaret M. Jones

x-4-i-6
~~4-5-jms~~

Tim has gone out + bought

1 wig
2 negligee's
1 slip
nylons
woman's underwear

I jumped on him hard, and he told me to mind my own business. I told him he did not have the privilege to do such things + I WAS pissed. I said for John's sake not to do this. He said, "oh, I think its MORE than that!" (Implying ME). I told him I did NOT care for^{him} didn't bother him (he agreed) + WANTED nothing to do with him, etc. He told me to get Fucked. I told him he was defensive, + would bring to Council. He said FINE.....

x-4-u-7

Ukiah, Mendocino County, California Tuesday, August 23, 1977

Stoen reacts to Grapevine article

Ukiah weekly target of \$5 million lawsuit

By GEORGE HUNTER

Timothy Oliver "Tim" Stoen, former assistant district attorney for Mendocino County whose beliefs are closely linked to those of the Rev. Jim Jones, pastor of the Peoples Temple Church, is preparing to file a \$5 million lawsuit against the Mendocino Grapevine, a Ukiah weekly.

Stoen, who flew here last weekend from New York City to confer with Ukiah attorney Pat Finnegan, told the Daily Journal that he would also seek damages of some \$13 million from New West, a San Francisco bi-weekly magazine which has carried two "expose" articles relating to Peoples Temple and its pastor.

Stoen said that an article appearing in a recent issue of the Ukiah weekly had damaged his reputation. "I intend to practice law here in Ukiah and it is essential that I clear my name," Stoen said.

"I must show the world that a newspaper cannot wrongfully hurt innocent people without being brought to account."

Noting that he was prepared to do battle on all levels, Stoen said: "I'm a street fighter. People will come to appreciate that fact that I'm a street fighter."

"I feel like Alfred Dreyfus," Stoen said, referring to the French Army officer of the 19th century who was convicted by an Army court and imprisoned on Devil's Island for defending his religious beliefs.

"I'm experienced enough with our jury system to believe in it. I'll put my trust in the system," Stoen said.

Stoen reacted strongly to inferences that he was "afraid" of Rev. Jones. "I want to dispel that allegation," he said.

The former assistant district attorney also was sharply critical to charges that he had used his public office to spy for Jones. "I've always made known my esteem for Jim Jones," he said. "I have nothing to hide and no one can show a single instance where I ever used my public office to show favoritism toward the church.

Stoen charged that the reporting of New West magazine was irresponsible in that the magazine article quoted the Mendocino Grapevine verbatim. Stoen said he would prove the statements to be untrue and malicious in motivation and that the Grapevine violated the newspaper canon of ethics, giving Stoen no chance to reply to the accusations.

The demands for retraction and damages will be contained in a complaint filed here. The suit against New West magazine will be filed in San Francisco.

Stoen was "loaned" to San Francisco city and county in 1975 to prosecute voter fraud after a large-scale scandal surfaced. Out of 39 indictments returned by the Grand jury, 37 convictions were obtained. Stoen was then asked by San Francisco District Attorney Joseph Freitas to accept the post

of special prosecutor with a large staff of attorneys to fight organized crime and public corruption. Stoen accepted the post then resigned when he felt that he was needed in Guyana, a small South American country, to help Jones in establishing a communal-type center, Jonestown, for minorities and the underprivileged.

Stoen has established residence in Manhattan in order that he may be admitted to the New York State bar.

"Jones has helped me develop an empathy toward the persecuted," Stoen said. "I intend to develop a national law firm to help people who are persecuted, on some pretext, for their religious beliefs. Stoen said he was worried about "creeping totalitarianism" that left no room for dissent.

Stoen hopes to attract idealistic young attorneys to his organization.



FORMER ASSISTANT DA TIM STOEN
'Dreyfus-like inquisition'

x-4-i-8a

STATEMENT OF IN RE CUSTODY OF JOHN VIKTOR STOEN

To whom it may concern:

I, Timothy C. Steen, declare and certify as follows:

I am the legal father of John Victor Steen, a minor of the age

4 > years, born 25 January 1977. The legal mother of said minor is

Grace ~~Steen~~ Steen. The purpose of this statement is ^{why} to show ~~that~~ Grace

Steen is unfit to be awarded the custody of said minor should she ~~be~~ file a ^{custody or divorce action in a Guyana court, and (2) to show to the government of Guyana} ~~that she is a dangerous reactionary who has indicated she would work with the Central Intelligence Agency to~~ ^{make things worse} ~~in July 1976 Grace Steen abandoned said minor and ran off with~~

another man, ^{of light brown hair and light skin} ~~she~~ ^{to me and others} She indicated before she left that she wanted said minor ^{in Jonestown, Northwest District, Guyana, South America} to live ~~under~~ ^{under} the pastoral care of Rev James W Jones. ~~She left the~~

The man Grace Steen ran off with ^{is a reactionary / who by word and deed} ~~Grace Steen went to live with~~ is totally opposed to Socialism. Grace Steen has herself become a reactionary

racist who by word and deed is totally opposed to Socialism. ^{Also to learning, she} ~~She has indicated~~ ^{that she would work for the CIA to help it to me that she would use a captionist who} ~~she would work for the CIA to help it to me that she would use a captionist who~~ ^{did it want to share, and would work with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency "to make things worse" for} ~~in September 1976 Grace Steen reaffirmed to me and others her~~

desire that said minor live in Guyana under the care of Pastor Jones.

Said minor ~~was brought to~~ came to live in Guyana in September 1976,

where he has remained ever since. Grace Steen was given a round

trip air ticket to visit her said minor in Guyana.

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 864-3131

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BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL
DONALD L. A. KERSON
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SAN JOSE OFFICE
250 SO. MARKET STREET
SAN JOSE 95113
(408) 286-9222

February 10, 1978

To Whom It May Concern:

The child custody case involving the parties Timothy O. and Grace Lucy Stoen vs. Rev. James W. Jones is a domestic matter that is being handled appropriately and adequately within the court system of Guyana, South America.

There is no reason whatsoever for any interference in this case from parties acting in any governmental capacity from the United States.

Your cooperation in leaving the settlement of this domestic matter to the Guyanese courts is appreciated by our offices.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
Charles R. Garry
Attorney at Law

CRG/jfb

X-4-i-10

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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 & 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

x-4-i-u

STATEMENT

I, Jim Jones, affirm under penalty of perjury, that the following is true.

I firmly believe that the custody battle over my son, John Victor, is ~~nothing but~~ a politically-motivated ploy on the part of Timothy Stoen and a number of other individuals, using my son as a pawn in an attempt to destroy my life's work and the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project here in the North West Region of Guyana.

I base this conviction upon a massive and growing body of evidence of great complexity that I will herein attempt to highlight, with the help of supporting documents. The tangled web of circumstances is not easy to follow. I shall show, however, that this is not a simple custody matter at all, as the Stoens have attempted to portray it.

Originally Mr. Stoen himself insisted on my wife and I retaining custody of John, and agreed with many others in Peoples Temple who had observed the manner in which Mrs. Stoen comported herself with John, that she (Grace Stoen) was an unfit mother, and had no interest in the child. Mr. Stoen even visited my son here in Guyana and was most approving of John remaining here. However, Stoen later took a completely opposite position. It was then that he began making efforts to organize people against me and Peoples Temple, he recruited a group of people that he called "concerned relatives," bringing outlandish and reckless charges against the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project and myself which were never substantiated and which flew in the face of reality, as witnessed and attested to by a host of persons, including U.S. State Department observers.

I am convinced, and can clearly demonstrate, that the custody case is being used as a pretext to cause trouble for me and Peoples Temple. The complexity and totality of the factors involved are difficult to capsuleize; I need to go into background and some detail about the entire pattern of efforts against this church which has, under my direction

X-4-i-12A

active for twenty-five years against racism, injustice, corruption, oppression, and a variety of social abuses. An active conspiracy to destroy our church has been carried on for many years. The total catalogue of harassments, death threats, arson attacks, attempts on my life and the lives of my children, sabotage, and the like would take a volume to detail. It has been in recent years, however, as our church has become more outspoken against injustice, and has attempted, in accordance with our religious beliefs, to live a co-operative lifestyle, that concerted efforts against us have taken a new and more serious dimension -- what our attorney, Charles Garry, has characterized as an "organized, premeditated, government campaign." About 18 months ago, according to documented information, Grace Stoen met with government agents to participate -- indeed, to play a key role -- in these efforts. They have included attempts to bribe and blackmail many former members, community leaders, and activists (such as American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks) into denouncing Peoples Temple. Timothy Stoen, as I have indicated, came to participate in this campaign and take a leading role, even offering the money to prominent individuals in civil rights and progressive movements to denounce me. He has spent unspecified amounts of money (we know of at least \$20,000 US) in these and other efforts, even though he had no funds to begin with and has been unemployed for quite some time and, in any case, had no visible means of securing the money for these kinds of activities. Some of the highlights of this campaign have included:

--sabotage of mail between Guyana and the U.S.

--holding back of social security and pension checks from elderly people residing here at our community

--fronting of 'smear' articles to major U.S. media (and outside of the U.S.), full of outrageous lies and unsubstantiated allegations (Note: An expensive public relations firm was even hired to promote these efforts, spearheaded by a man with a long criminal record, and described by prison authorities as a 'con man,' a 'public menace,' and a person with 'an insatiable desire to get ahead.' The individual, Joseph Lazor, was mysteriously granted a private detective license by the State of California shortly after his release from jail, enabling him to pursue these activities).

--a systematic, concerted campaign of telephone harassment of a number of people, with the callers impersonating members of my church, in order to turn persons called against me and my church

x-4-i-12b

Statement of Jim Jones

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--many more activities, including ransacking of our shipments, and the mysterious murder of a member of our church in December, 1977.

Stoen, as I mentioned, has been the key organizer behind a group of individuals styling themselves as the 'concerned relatives,' which include persons who have been a part of the anti-Jim Jones faction for months and in some cases, years. One of the members of this group has threatened to 'hire mercenaries' to send to Guyana in violation of international law and Guyana's sovereignty in order to 'retrieve' members of Peoples Temple legally residing here. Stoen has been -- according to absolutely reliable, documented proof -- in contact with an aerial reconnaissance outfit that has been involved in co-ordinating subversive activities with the help of armed mercenaries, in Africa.

Stoen has also spearheaded attempts to influence a host of U.S. Congressmen, Senators, State Department officials, U.S. Embassy officials, and other in trying to discredit us, as well as in trying to embarrass (and insulting -- in a direct, arrogant manner) the government of Guyana, even going so far as to cause or provoke an international incident which would (hopefully) jeopardize the standing of Peoples Temple here in Guyana.

Experts who have reviewed the chronicle of Mr. Stoen's activities, dating back to an incident some 15 years ago when he got himself arrested and kicked out of the German Democratic Republic (under strange circumstances) and used the incident to create decidedly unfavorable publicity against the GDR in the U.S. mass-media, have said that Stoen has acted in the manner of a CIA agent or operative, and it is my own belief that this may indeed be the case.

There is another dimension to this entire matter. According to his own sworn statement (Exhibit A, attached), Stoen, in 1971 insisted that his wife have sexual relations with me because he wanted a child and could not sire one himself. He referred to me in the statement as "the most compassionate, honest, and courageous human being the world contains." The statement was witnessed by my wife. I was not, as the statement clarifies, an eager participant
with

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in this arrangement, but acceded to Mr. Stoen's behest which, I say without hesitation, were desperately advanced. I was also -- simultaneously -- being pressured by Mrs. Stoen, whose extreme emotional instability caused her to resort to a form of sexual blackmail. She threatened that if I would not engage in sexual relations with her, she would do what she could to ruin me, Peoples Temple, and her husband. My wife of some thirty years and others with whom I discussed this matter, supported and encouraged me in the painful decision I came to at that time: to meet Mr. and Mrs. Stoen on their desperate terms. We saw no other way.

Since the pregnancy and subsequent child that came out of our relationship, Mrs. Stoen has callously and cruelly manipulated the entire situation -- with the child in the center of it all -- to deliberately cause me great pain and anguish, knowing well of my deep care and love for my son. This had caused my son severe emotional distress from which he is now fairly well recovered, though, when inflicted at such an early age it is difficult to say that such effects can be wholly overcome.

For years, Grace Stoen -- as has been witnessed by hundreds of people who knew her during this time -- was not a caring mother to John. She had bizarre child-rearing patterns that resulted in emotional torment to the child, who she often and openly spurned. On one occasion she locked the very young boy in the garage while she engaged in sexual relations with a man. The child could hear everything and was traumatized. My wife and I had to step in on many occasions to provide the child with the kind of consistent paternal and maternal care for John that Grace and Tim Stoen were unable to provide, and emotionally unprepared to assume.

It is obvious even to a person with ordinary common sense that the child represented to Mr. Stoen an image and reminder of his own personal (sexual) inadequacy, so that his attitude toward John was at best ambivalent and, at worst, resentful. Everyone was concerned, besides, about Grace Stoen's extremely erratic patterns.

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(She finally ran off with a lover in 1976, abandoning the child -- indeed, she directly handed the child to me and my wife and said, within the child's hearing and in the presence of other witnesses: "here, he's yours, take him, I don't want any part of him."

Shortly after this, Mr. Stoen prepared the attached document (Exhibit B) which details several well-known factors in Mrs. Stoen's outlook and personality. In this document, Mr. Stoen indicates, among other things, that Grace Stoen:

- is unfit to have custody over John
- is a dangerous reactionary who has indicated that she would work with the CIA to harm nations like Guyana
- abandoned the child and ran off with a reactionary racist, totally opposed to socialism
- wanted John to remain in Guyana under my care

Grace Stoen, in addition, was given (by me) a round-trip ticket to come and visit her son. She cashed in the ticket. There are numerous sworn statements that are available to interested parties that also reflect upon Mrs. Stoen's unfitness and personal moral inadequacies (i.e., patterns of promiscuity, etc.).

Now Mrs. Stoen is clamoring to have 'her son back' along with Timothy Stoen who, until several months ago was actively and firmly opposed to such a course, and was (to all appearances) a firm supporter of me and my work: in fact, in the face of Mrs. Stoen's original allegations, Stoen threatened to sue the publications carrying them for \$18 million! Even today, he is separated from Grace Stoen, who continues to live with other men. I must also remark that Mrs. Stoen's claims were not privately advanced, but were aired in the context of a series of dubious stratagems being advanced by several persons -- including government agents -- in conjunction with other bizarre allegations about Peoples Temple in the sensationalist press. The issue about 'getting her son back' was (and still is) part of a gross publicity stunt. Mrs. Stoen had been actively conspiring with a group of these individuals for the express purpose (in the words of one of the most outspoken of the false witnesses who she is collaborating with) 'destroying' me and

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~~4-11-76~~ gms

(my organization.

The total change in the attitude of Mr. Stoen (he has now joined with those who he had been attacking, and has authored suits against us totalling \$53 million)-- and is also working with the very person -- his wife -- who he said was an unfit mother who would resort to working with the CIA to harm me) as well as the above-mentioned activities, leads to the inescapable conclusion that Mr. Stoen is actively working against me under severe pressure from those involved in the original efforts to destroy me and my work.

In all of this, their desire for custody has nothing what so ever to do with the welfare and well-being of John Victor. This (as I have said) is only a pretext, to advance conspiratorial efforts against me, as has been exhaustively documented. If I thought that Mrs. Stoen were sincerely concerned about her child, and was intending to rear him in a manner that would comport to his health and well-being, I would not have any hesitancy in releasing John to her custody, though I love the child dearly, and he is very attached to me and my wife. Such, however, is not the case with Mrs. Stoen. Far from it. This is a cruel, vicious attempt to use a child as a pawn in a devious game. The child is quite bright (indeed, brilliant) and understands much of what has been swirling around him. Though the nearly two years he has spent here in an environment of care and concern has helped markedly in his personal growth, and despite the fact that we have encouraged him not to harbor negative feelings about his mother --despite our own-- John is so emotionally scarred and wrought up over his mother that he has actually expressed that, were he to be returned to her custody, he would commit suicide.

In light of this, and in addition to all of the above factors and evidence, I am convinced that this whole custody case is a sham and is being pursued only as a vehicle to advance schemes to harm this organization. I am firmly, and on the highest moral grounds, opposed to sacrificing the welfare of my sons (which would be a certain consequence were he placed in the custody of Grace and/or Tim Stoen) and turning him over to what amounts to a

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Statement of Jim Jones

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broken home (at best). I am joined in this resolve by literally thousands of people who know the situation, who have known for years that my wife and I have been the true and loving and consistent parents of John Victor. There are indeed other psychological factors in the case -- especially concerning extreme character disorders of Mr. Stoen (transvestitism) which have no doubt (as I have mentioned) contributed to his desire to be the father of the child, even if it meant imploring a surrogate to impregnate his wife.

Mr. Stoen has always been abnormally possessed with what he conceives as 'power' -- and his masculine image was threatened by his own personality weaknesses and aberrations (which resulted in his periodically donning women's garments and parading them in public). In order to psychologically compensate for this, Mr. Stoen wanted to have a son that would be the image and 'proof' of his potency, sired by a person whom he envied as a kind of image of the power he knew he lacked in himself.

I understood these factors, and Tim Stoen's own sense of desperation. I was, perhaps, on reflection, mistaken in meeting Mr. Stoen (and his wife) on their desperate terms, but today, over seven years later, I have to think not about the causes, but the consequences of that painful decision. I refer here to my son. And in the face of the errors, human failings, misplaced motives, jealousies, projections, and morass of insecurity and twisted desires that have characterized the actions of Grace and Tim Stoen, and which have propelled them on their destructive courses of action against me and Peoples Temple, I am determined to shield my son. I am pledged with my life that he will have a clear, bright future ahead of him. It is this determination of a father, it is in this spirit, that I have made this statement.

As a final note, I would like to add that I have personally chosen to make all the evidence in this matter public, even though the fact that I am --and freely admit to being-- the father of John Victor, constitutes as grave threat to my reputation, personal and professional standing as a minister and pastor of

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Peoples Temple Christian Church, to my position in the community, in the civil rights movement in the United States, and within the Disciples of Christ denomination of which my church has been an affiliate for many years. I obviously have nothing to personally gain in doing this, and a great deal to lose. I only wish to protect the well-being and life of my son, to prevent him from being cruelly abused in a cheap ploy and power-play by people with no principles. I could have easily relinquished custody of John Victor to Grace Stoen and have avoided all of the personal and legal difficulties (arrest orders, legal fees, and many other problems and pressures that have ensued from my stand)-- taken on moral and ethical grounds of conscience alone -- to refuse to allow my son to be used as a pawn in a heartless game that has as its object the destruction of what I judge to be one of the most significant humanitarian and social justice organizations anywhere, confirmation of which you can get from a host of individuals who have positions of responsibility in public and civic life, in government service, in the religious community, everywhere-- who are intimately aware of the work of Peoples Temple, and who understand precisely why efforts (such as those outlined above) have been mounted to terminate it. Similar efforts, as is practically common knowledge, have been launched against many progressive and civil rights and third-world organizations in the U.S. that are working for a world of equality and economic justice.

I am attaching statements and further documentation that will help put all of this in perspective. What is being advanced is, as many have clearly recognized, no more 'custody case.' It is part of a conspiracy, operating at several levels.

I apologize for the somewhat disjointed and loose construction of this statement, which I have hastily dictated in order that it may be filed appropriately as soon as possible.

(Signed) _____

JIM JONES

x-4-i-12h

(9)

- (2) propaganda poster with call to being used to hit duty cap. 1st subunit
- (3) return of small children playing outdoors in one of better built areas not too badly built
- (4) some magnificent bldgs ruined by war - but splinters even in ruin

How the Nazis discovered by talking to people. Hadley after an event

How I will reveal some information. Gained from a person I met but where
can say he was a young electrician. ^{had been in the West}
hasn't I can't recall because I fear for his safety, e.g. that

(1) That every week every person must attend meetings, smaller or after a 2-3
hour week - meetings can last a long or 4 hours. It's not a discussion or a report
writing and the virtue of demo state. I saw the groups are so arranged that original
friends and people with common interests are separated. My impression is that for meetings
were not for successful so far in underground because too many people had been in the West
and had a good time staying in the West. ^{had been in the West}
(2) He said of the E. Berlin people had known beforehand he would be set up that
90% of them would have left all worldly goods to escape. But on Nov 18
actually actually support the regime. I was surprised he was that it's because
clearly the West knew about it beforehand.

(3) That it's extremely difficult to have an underground spying system because
can't find anybody that he only evidence. This person knew for one was that after
the wall was announced on 9 midnight, he suddenly & rightly of the border
men & spying mysteriously went out - presumably to give people a chance to escape
in the darkness. But that the listening was restricted in two houses.

(4) That even in the army. Soldiers had to be brought in from other areas to
help a check on the local soldiers became the local soldiers had more Communist
sympathy, and it was fear alone that made them carry out orders. One must note
that the system of morality is quite simple - the soldiers are told that there are
two types of Communists good & bad. The good are those who obey Communist orders,
the bad are those who don't, especially if they are a family or a friend.

(5) That then there's the technique of never allowing soldiers to act alone
at always 3 or 4 or 5 ^{as a group} ^{on the way} who and come up to reinforce the
duty of the mind of the soldier.

(6) That the ^{Communist} ^{propaganda} ^{can't} be trusted because they
would jump on the wall - so I saw the ludicrous sight of ^{German}
soldiers ^{down} ^{pulling} ^{the} ^{wall}, ^{back} ^{by} ^{hand}.

(7) The most ^{astonishing} ^{thing} ^{is} ^{that} ^{the} ^{people} ^{have} ^{let} ^{themselves}
be ^{the} ^{West's} ^{mouth} ^{piece} ^{to} ^{the} ^{Communist} ^{keep} ^{nothing} ^{away} - and the ¹⁹⁵³
uprising in Berlin and the ¹⁹⁵² ^{Communist} ^{expulsion} ^{showed} ^{the} ^{West} ^{is} ^{able}

(8) Children are presented ⁱⁿ ^{an} ^{incredibly} ^{early} ^{age} - but recently the kind of Protestant children
found to have been a child of about 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65 or 66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84 or 85 or 86 or 87 or 88 or 89 or 90 or 91 or 92 or 93 or 94 or 95 or 96 or 97 or 98 or 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116 or 117 or 118 or 119 or 120 or 121 or 122 or 123 or 124 or 125 or 126 or 127 or 128 or 129 or 130 or 131 or 132 or 133 or 134 or 135 or 136 or 137 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144 or 145 or 146 or 147 or 148 or 149 or 150 or 151 or 152 or 153 or 154 or 155 or 156 or 157 or 158 or 159 or 160 or 161 or 162 or 163 or 164 or 165 or 166 or 167 or 168 or 169 or 170 or 171 or 172 or 173 or 174 or 175 or 176 or 177 or 178 or 179 or 180 or 181 or 182 or 183 or 184 or 185 or 186 or 187 or 188 or 189 or 190 or 191 or 192 or 193 or 194 or 195 or 196 or 197 or 198 or 199 or 200 or 201 or 202 or 203 or 204 or 205 or 206 or 207 or 208 or 209 or 210 or 211 or 212 or 213 or 214 or 215 or 216 or 217 or 218 or 219 or 220 or 221 or 222 or 223 or 224 or 225 or 226 or 227 or 228 or 229 or 230 or 231 or 232 or 233 or 234 or 235 or 236 or 237 or 238 or 239 or 240 or 241 or 242 or 243 or 244 or 245 or 246 or 247 or 248 or 249 or 250 or 251 or 252 or 253 or 254 or 255 or 256 or 257 or 258 or 259 or 260 or 261 or 262 or 263 or 264 or 265 or 266 or 267 or 268 or 269 or 270 or 271 or 272 or 273 or 274 or 275 or 276 or 277 or 278 or 279 or 280 or 281 or 282 or 283 or 284 or 285 or 286 or 287 or 288 or 289 or 290 or 291 or 292 or 293 or 294 or 295 or 296 or 297 or 298 or 299 or 300 or 301 or 302 or 303 or 304 or 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448 or 449 or 450 or 451 or 452 or 453 or 454 or 455 or 456 or 457 or 458 or 459 or 460 or 461 or 462 or 463 or 464 or 465 or 466 or 467 or 468 or 469 or 470 or 471 or 472 or 473 or 474 or 475 or 476 or 477 or 478 or 479 or 480 or 481 or 482 or 483 or 484 or 485 or 486 or 487 or 488 or 489 or 490 or 491 or 492 or 493 or 494 or 495 or 496 or 497 or 498 or 499 or 500 or 501 or 502 or 503 or 504 or 505 or 506 or 507 or 508 or 509 or 510 or 511 or 512 or 513 or 514 or 515 or 516 or 517 or 518 or 519 or 520 or 521 or 522 or 523 or 524 or 525 or 526 or 527 or 528 or 529 or 530 or 531 or 532 or 533 or 534 or 535 or 536 or 537 or 538 or 539 or 540 or 541 or 542 or 543 or 544 or 545 or 546 or 547 or 548 or 549 or 550 or 551 or 552 or 553 or 554 or 555 or 556 or 557 or 558 or 559 or 560 or 561 or 562 or 563 or 564 or 565 or 566 or 567 or 568 or 569 or 570 or 571 or 572 or 573 or 574 or 575 or 576 or 577 or 578 or 579 or 580 or 581 or 582 or 583 or 584 or 585 or 586 or 587 or 588 or 589 or 590 or 591 or 592 or 593 or 594 or 595 or 596 or 597 or 598 or 599 or 600 or 601 or 602 or 603 or 604 or 605 or 606 or 607 or 608 or 609 or 610 or 611 or 612 or 613 or 614 or 615 or 616 or 617 or 618 or 619 or 620 or 621 or 622 or 623 or 624 or 625 or 626 or 627 or 628 or 629 or 630 or 631 or 632 or 633 or 634 or 635 or 636 or 637 or 638 or 639 or 640 or 641 or 642 or 643 or 644 or 645 or 646 or 647 or 648 or 649 or 650 or 651 or 652 or 653 or 654 or 655 or 656 or 657 or 658 or 659 or 660 or 661 or 662 or 663 or 664 or 665 or 666 or 667 or 668 or 669 or 670 or 671 or 672 or 673 or 674 or 675 or 676 or 677 or 678 or 679 or 680 or 681 or 682 or 683 or 684 or 685 or 686 or 687 or 688 or 689 or 690 or 691 or 692 or 693 or 694 or 695 or 696 or 697 or 698 or 699 or 700 or 701 or 702 or 703 or 704 or 705 or 706 or 707 or 708 or 709 or 710 or 711 or 712 or 713 or 714 or 715 or 716 or 717 or 718 or 719 or 720 or 721 or 722 or 723 or 724 or 725 or 726 or 727 or 728 or 729 or 730 or 731 or 732 or 733 or 734 or 735 or 736 or 737 or 738 or 739 or 740 or 741 or 742 or 743 or 744 or 745 or 746 or 747 or 748 or 749 or 750 or 751 or 752 or 753 or 754 or 755 or 756 or 757 or 758 or 759 or 760 or 761 or 762 or 763 or 764 or 765 or 766 or 767 or 768 or 769 or 770 or 771 or 772 or 773 or 774 or 775 or 776 or 777 or 778 or 779 or 780 or 781 or 782 or 783 or 784 or 785 or 786 or 787 or 788 or 789 or 790 or 791 or 792 or 793 or 794 or 795 or 796 or 797 or 798 or 799 or 800 or 801 or 802 or 803 or 804 or 805 or 806 or 807 or 808 or 809 or 810 or 811 or 812 or 813 or 814 or 815 or 816 or 817 or 818 or 819 or 820 or 821 or 822 or 823 or 824 or 825 or 826 or 827 or 828 or 829 or 830 or 831 or 832 or 833 or 834 or 835 or 836 or 837 or 838 or 839 or 840 or 841 or 842 or 843 or 844 or 845 or 846 or 847 or 848 or 849 or 850 or 851 or 852 or 853 or 854 or 855 or 856 or 857 or 858 or 859 or 860 or 861 or 862 or 863 or 864 or 865 or 866 or 867 or 868 or 869 or 870 or 871 or 872 or 873 or 874 or 875 or 876 or 877 or 878 or 879 or 880 or 881 or 882 or 883 or 884 or 885 or 886 or 887 or 888 or 889 or 890 or 891 or 892 or 893 or 894 or 895 or 896 or 897 or 898 or 899 or 900 or 901 or 902 or 903 or 904 or 905 or 906 or 907 or 908 or 909 or 910 or 911 or 912 or 913 or 914 or 915 or 916 or 917 or 918 or 919 or 920 or 921 or 922 or 923 or 924 or 925 or 926 or 927 or 928 or 929 or 930 or 931 or 932 or 933 or 934 or 935 or 936 or 937 or 938 or 939 or 940 or 941 or 942 or 943 or 944 or 945 or 946 or 947 or 948 or 949 or 950 or 951 or 952 or 953 or 954 or 955 or 956 or 957 or 958 or 959 or 960 or 961 or 962 or 963 or 964 or 965 or 966 or 967 or 968 or 969 or 970 or 971 or 972 or 973 or 974 or 975 or 976 or 977 or 978 or 979 or 980 or 981 or 982 or 983 or 984 or 985 or 986 or 987 or 988 or 989 or 990 or 991 or 992 or 993 or 994 or 995 or 996 or 997 or 998 or 999 or 1000

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.

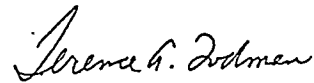
Mr. Richard D. Tropp,
P. O. Box 15157,
San Francisco, California 94115.

x-4-2-13

-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

x-4-i-14

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
15TH 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) 225-3411

DISTRICT OFFICE:
305 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94301
(415) 324-7233
(408) 273-7482

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.


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

x-4-i-16

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

X-4-i-17

(Page 2)

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.

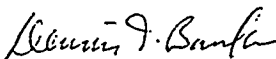
One more thing I want to add is that the Peoples Temple are very wonderful people. They work together, and build programs to help children, youth, and senior citizens. They extend friendship and assistance to whomever needs help, and never ask anything in return. Now they are working in Guyana, and saving 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

X-4-i-18

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 his 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

x-4-i-19

Feb. 15, 1978

Congressman Timothy Wirth
Congressman George Miller
Washington, D.C.

Dear Gentlemen:

The progressive stand that President Carter and his administration has taken regarding U.S. and Caribbean affairs is one that I very much agree with. Realizing that Ambassador Young has worked diligently to establish these positive relations, I would hate to see his efforts being undermined. This, I am afraid may happen to some extent because of the presumptuous actions of one U.S. citizen, Tim Stoen.

Mr. Stoen has misrepresented his intentions, not only to the Guyanese government officials, but to some U.S. officials also. He is asking different people in the U.S. government to become involved in a private custody dispute within the country of Guyana, So. America. I understand that you gentlemen were approached by Mr. Stoen and he evidently was able to misconstrue some of the facts in this case sufficiently so as to cause you to go against already existing foreign policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign nations.

The United States has some very effective 'goodwill ambassadors' in the nation of Guyana, by the name of Peoples Temple church and Rev. James Jones. There are well over 1,000 people located at the church mission site in the North West District of Guyana. The services that the various members give to the surrounding communities include access to the Temple's doctor and entire medical staff free of cost; technical training in both agriculture and numerous mechanical areas; quality education for children and adults by certified teachers on location; additional protein supply to the area, introduced by the thousands of chickens, pigs, and various livestock on the project itself, and many, many other aspects as well. Peoples Temple also carries on human service programs in their San Francisco based church. Both the Temple and their pastor, are widely known and respected for the good works they carry on.

Please Congressman Wirth and Congressman Miller, reconsider your involvement in a matter which should be taken care of solely in the Guyanese court room without intervention from any outside forces.

Sincerely,

Glenn Davis

cc: President Carter

Nest President of Black
Teachers Caucus of S.F.

X-4-i-20

1405 Shrader Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

February 18, 1978

Congressman Timothy Wirth
#312 CHOB
and
Congressman George Miller
#1531 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Gentlemen:

As a rank and file trade unionist in San Francisco and other cities for many years, I am very well acquainted with Rev. Jim Jones and his activist church, Peoples Temple. That this church, over a span of two decades, has successfully reached thousands of troubled youth as well as disenfranchised and needy senior citizens, can only be attributed to the man's deep commitment to justice and an egalitarian society. His efforts have resulted in a highly acclaimed agricultural project in Guyana, South America, where hundreds of once incorrigible youth from the inner cities of the United States are now living productive lives, growing and harvesting food for hungry people -- of whom there are so many in that part of the world.

Despite the visits of international delegations from many Third World and other developing nations, from top officials in the United States Department of State, all of whom have left the project highly impressed, there have been some unfortunate attempts on the part of certain detractors to try to interfere with the progress there.

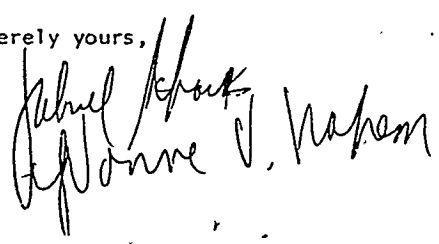
Namely, a Mr. Timothy Stoen, has been trying to swing the opinion of the courts in Guyana to his side of a custody case that is being tried there now. To do this, he has evidently encouraged members of Congress and the State Department of our country to take an adversary role in the issue. If this is the case, I am disappointed with our governmental officials. Recognizing that Guyana is an independent and sovereign nation, and has a legitimate complaint if the United States intrudes in matters that are the country's own internal affairs, I urge you not to endorse any sort of pressure that Mr. Stoen is trying to bring to bear on the Guyanese government or courts.

Thank you. I remain sincerely yours,

Gabriel Schack

Yvonne V. Nahem

cc: Mr. Frank Tumminia
Pres. Carter



x-4-i-21

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
Enola D. Maxwell, Executive Director

cc: Congressman *T. Wirth*
President Jimmy Carter

x-4-i-22

□ SACRAMENTO OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-8077
DISTRICT OFFICE
840 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
(415) 837-0284

CHAIRMAN
REVENUE AND TAXATION
COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Assembly California Legislature

WILLIE L. BROWN, JR.
MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY, 17TH DISTRICT
SAN FRANCISCO

February 27, 1978

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania St.
Washington D.C.

Dear President Carter:

It is an honor for me to write on behalf of Rev. Jim Jones, a rare human being and leader of the first order. He has been unjustly maligned in recent months, but is presently undertaking a remarkable agricultural mission in Guyana, South America, the reality of which flies in the face of all its detractors. Rev. Jones, more than any other minister the Bay Area has seen, did wonders for this community in terms of tackling ingrained social problems, such as drug abuse, crime, and unemployment. I have no doubt that his inspirational leadership is motivating the Peoples Temple members in Guyana to even greater achievements now that they are established on their own territory free from the tensions and hinderances of urban life.

As a leader within the minority community of San Francisco and of the State of California, I can speak to the tireless efforts Jim Jones extended to virtually everyone in need of assistance when he was a resident of our city. The Third World community knows and respects him well. A man this noteworthy for his high principles, ceaseless work, and extraordinary ability to motivate others is surely the best representative our country could hope to have in the emerging Third World nation of Guyana. I have confidence that Jim Jones' community can only reflect well upon both America and the Guyanese.

X-4-6-23

COMMITTEES:
Chairperson:
URBAN AND
CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Vice Chairperson:
STREETS AND
TRANSPORTATION
here:
COMMUNITY SERVICES

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



Telephone:
558-2145

District 5

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO 94102

February 19, 1978

SUPERVISOR HARVEY MILK

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

I am the Supervisor for District Five in the City of San Francisco. The Peoples Temple Christian Church is not located in my District, so I have no political ties or obligations to this church. I am writing to call an urgent concern of theirs to your attention. I am concerned at what I understand is the endorsement of some of our Congressmen for the efforts of Timothy Stoen against Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple. There are some facts I feel you should be informed of:

Rev. Jones is widely known in the minority communities here and elsewhere as a man of the highest character, who has undertaken constructive remedies for social problems which have been amazing in their scope and effectiveness. He is also highly regarded amongst church, labor, and civic leaders of a wide range of political persuasions. Our own Board of Supervisors has presented Rev. Jones with a Certificate of Honor, unanimously passed by all members, praising the church for its many projects "which have been so beneficial to all the citizens of the Bay Area." On the same occasion, he was also presented with a unanimously passed resolution by a Republican State Senator, Milton Marks representing that legislative body.

Timothy and Grace Stoen, the parties that are attempting to damage Rev. Jones' reputation, and seriously disrupt the life of his son, John, have both already been discredited in the news media here. The most widely-read columnist in the area, Herb Caen, printed Mr. Stoen's sworn testimony that John is not his child but rather Rev. Jones. Grace Stoen is reported involved in what could be considered a blackmail attempt against another leader in the minority community, Dennis Banks, reported in the two major dailies with her name also given in Mr. Banks' sworn affidavit about the attempt.

It is outrageous that Timothy Stoen could even think of flaunting this situation in front of our Congressmen with apparently bold-faced lies. I have learned in addition, that he has pressured these Congressmen towards unwitting compliance with promoting State Department intervention in the custody case now pending in Guyana.

Not only is the life of a child at stake, who presently has loving protective parents in Rev. and Mrs. Jones, but our official relations with Guyana could stand to be jeopardized, to the potentially great embarrassment of our State Department.

Mr. President, the actions of Mr. Stoen need to be brought to a halt. It is offensive to most in the San Francisco community, and all those who know Rev. Jones to see this kind of an outrage taking place.

Respectfully,

Harvey Milk
Harvey Milk

cc: Rep. John Burton; Rep. Phillip Burton; Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally

x-4-i-24

Peoples Temple Sues Ex-Counsel

The Peoples Temple sued former San Francisco Assistant District Attorney Timothy Stoen yesterday for \$150.5 million, accusing him of misusing confidential information obtained when Stoen represented the church.

Stoen, now an attorney in private practice here, said he "welcomed" the litigation, although he denied the charges made in the suit filed in San Francisco Superior Court.

"It shows that (the Rev.) Jim Jones (head of Peoples Temple) and Charles Garry (attorney for the church) are very frightened about the public learning the truth through my lawsuits," Stoen said.

Since leaving Peoples Temple, Stoen has filed three lawsuits on behalf of former church members who claim that Jones and the church violated their legal rights and obtained money or property from them under false pretenses.

All three suits are mentioned in the litigation filed yesterday by Garry on behalf of Peoples Temple.

The three suits filed by Stoen followed media reports last year claiming that Jones compelled followers to turn over cash and real estate to the church, ordered beatings of church members and faked medical cures.

After the accounts became public, Jones and some 1100 followers moved from their San Francisco base to a jungle farm in Guyana in South America. Church leaders have denied the media charges against Jones.

Peoples Temple Sues Ex-Counsel for Millions

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lowers to turn over cash and real estate to the church, ordered beatings of church members and faked medical cures.

After the accounts became public, Jones and some 1100 followers moved from their San Francisco base to a jungle farm in Guyana in South America. Church leaders have denied the media charges against Jones.

While Stoen was on the Mendocino district attorney's staff from 1970 to 1976, and an assistant district attorney in San Francisco from 1976 to 1977, the temple lawsuit said, he also was Peoples Temple's chief legal adviser.

Since falling out with Jones and leaving the church, the lawsuit said, Stoen has used the confidential information obtained from his former client to file litigation against it.

The suit asks for \$30 million in general damages, \$100 million in punitive damages for Peoples Temple, and a \$500,000 legal fee for Garry.

1 CHARLES R. GARRY, ESQ.
2 GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,
3 HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.
4 1256 Market Street at Civic Center
5 San Francisco, California 94102
6 Telephone: 864 3131

7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

ENDORSED
FILED
JUL 10 1978

CARL J. JERK
BY RICHARD F. METTER
Deputy Clerk

GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.
1256 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL: 864-3131

8 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
9 IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

10
11 PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF
12 CHRIST, a nonprofit corporation,
13 JEAN F. BROWN, and JAMES McELVANE,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 vs.

16 TIMOTHY OLIVER STOEN,

17 Defendant.

740531

NO.

COMPLAINT FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER,
PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT
INJUNCTIONS, AND DAMAGES
[C.C. §§3333, 3422;
C.C.P. §§526, 527]

18
19 Plaintiffs allege:

20 I

21 Plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
22 hereinafter "PEOPLES TEMPLE," is, and at all times mentioned
23 herein was, a nonprofit corporation organized and existing under
24 and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, with its
25 principal place of business in the City and County of San
26 Francisco. Plaintiffs BROWN and McELVANE are individuals and

x-4-i-27

GARRY, DREYFUS, ASTERNAN, BROTSKY,
HERNANDO PESONEN, INC.
126 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL. 864-3131

1 are members of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE.

2 II

3 Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was,
4 an attorney at law with his office in the City and County of
5 San Francisco.

6 III

7 Defendant served as chief legal counsel for plaintiff
8 PEOPLES TEMPLE from 1970 until approximately August of 1977. He
9 represented plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE in various litigation
10 matters, drafted various legal documents for plaintiff PEOPLES
11 TEMPLE, drafted amendments to PEOPLES TEMPLE corporate articles,
12 drafted PEOPLES TEMPLE's corporate bylaws, wrote numerous letters
13 on behalf of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, and negotiated numerous
14 transactions, including real estate transactions, on behalf of
15 plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, as its attorney. As legal counsel he
16 routinely gave legal advice to the Board of Directors, officers
17 and members of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, including plaintiffs
18 BROWN and McELVANE.

19 IV

20 During his years as legal counsel to plaintiff PEOPLES
21 TEMPLE, and in the course of the attorney-client relationship
22 between plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE and defendant, defendant
23 acquired an intimate knowledge of the confidential affairs of
24 each of the plaintiffs. Defendant obtained confidential
25 information concerning all aspects of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE's
26 organization, finances, real estate transactions, methods of

84-4286-2018

GARRY, DREYFUS, AETERMAN, BROTSKY,
HERNDOL, SONEN, INC.,
1236 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL. 864-3131

1 operation, and relationships with members, former members, and
2 relatives of members.

3 V

4 In his capacity as legal counsel for plaintiff PEOPLES
5 TEMPLE, defendant planned, guided and arranged various real
6 estate transactions between it and its members. In particular,
7 defendant planned, advised and arranged the transfer of certain
8 real property in the County of Los Angeles from Wade B. Medlock
9 and Mabel M. Medlock to plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE.

10 VI

11 In his capacity as legal counsel for plaintiff,
12 defendant counseled and advised members of plaintiff PEOPLES
13 TEMPLE concerning possible legal problems that might arise as
14 a result of the hostility of some of their relatives to plaintiff
15 PEOPLES TEMPLE. In particular, he advised member Maria Katsaris
16 concerning possible legal problems that might arise because of
17 her father's hostile attitude toward plaintiff. During the course
18 of his consultations with Maria Katsaris, as attorney for
19 plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, defendant obtained confidential
20 information concerning her relationship with her father, STEVEN
21 A. KATSARIS, and certain sexual advances made by her father
22 towards her when she was a child. In April or May, 1977;
23 defendant advised plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE and Maria Katsaris
24 that she should go to Guyana to avoid the possibility of her
25 father's instituting conservatorship proceedings against her and
26 that, in the event her father should pursue her to Guyana, the

GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,
HERRNDIC, PESONEN, INC.
1228 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL. 864-3131

1 sexual advances towards her by her father should be made public.

2 VII

3 In February 1977 defendant STOEN joined Reverend Jim
4 Jones and the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana, South America.
5 In September 1976 defendant had sent John Victor Stoen, a four
6 year old boy born to defendant's ex-wife, Grace Stoen, there.
7 Defendant had previously admitted, in an affidavit signed
8 in 1972, that this child was the son of Jim Jones. In that
9 affidavit defendant stated that he had asked Jones to sire
10 a child for him because he had not been able to do so
11 himself and, in his admiration and respect for Jones, wanted
12 him to father the child. See Exhibits C-1, C-2 and C-3,
13 attached hereto.

14 VIII

15 During the period in which defendant was a member of
16 and legal counsel for PEOPLES TEMPLE, he appeared and said he was
17 devoted to the PEOPLES TEMPLE and its cause, and to its Pastor,
18 the Reverend Jim Jones. As late as August 1977, he stated
19 that he had esteem for Jones and that Jones helped him to develop
20 an empathy toward the persecuted. As a result defendant said
21 that he intended to develop a national law firm to help people
22 who are prosecuted on some pretext, for their religious beliefs.
23 At that time, defendant STOEN threatened to file a libel suit
24 against New West Magazine and the Mendocino Grapevine because of
25 various allegations against the PEOPLES TEMPLE and STOEN
26 that appeared in those publications. See Exhibits A and B

GARY DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY,
HERNANDO PERSONEN, INC.
1235 MARKET STREET AT CIVIC CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL: 8663131

1 attached hereto.

2 IX

3 In August 1977, while still counsel for the plaintiff,
4 a custody battle ensued between defendant, his ex-wife Grace
5 Stoen, and the Reverend Jim Jones. This battle was accompanied
6 by a great deal of publicity. In February 1978 defendant STOEN
7 claimed to have spent over \$18,000 in the attempt to return the
8 boy to Grace Stoen. See Exhibit D, attached hereto. During this
9 battle the affidavit described in Paragraph VII, supra, was
10 made public.

11 X

12 The battle described in Paragraph IX, supra, engendered
13 feelings of great bitterness and hostility in defendant STOEN,
14 directed towards Jim Jones, the PEOPLES TEMPLE, and all of its
15 directors, officers and members. As a result of the bitterness
16 and hostility engendered by this custody battle, defendant began
17 a personal vendetta against Jones, the Temple, its directors and
18 officers and all of its members, including plaintiffs herein.
19 The actions described in the following paragraphs of this
20 Complaint were all taken as a part of this personal vendetta.

21 XI

22 Defendant has solicited and continues to solicit, and
23 has accepted and continues to accept, employment which is
24 adverse to the interests of plaintiffs and each of them, and
25 in the course of that solicitation and employment has used and
26 continues to use confidential information received during the

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1 course of his attorney-client relationship with plaintiff PEOPLES
2 TEMPLE.

3 XII

4 On May 22, 1978 defendant filed a complaint for
5 compensatory and punitive damages for libel on its face and for
6 slander, in the Superior Court of the State of California in and
7 for the County of Mendocino, Civil Action #39911, on behalf of
8 Steven A. Katsaris, against, among others, plaintiff PEOPLES
9 TEMPLE. The allegations of that complaint concern the relation-
10 ship between Maria Katsaris and her father, Steven A. Katsaris,
11 and various statements allegedly made concerning that
12 relationship. See Exhibit E attached hereto.

13 XIII

14 On June 7, 1978, defendant filed a complaint for
15 compensatory and punitive damages for conversion based on
16 coercion and for intentional infliction of emotional distress,
17 in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the
18 County of Los Angeles, Civil Action #243292. That complaint
19 was filed on behalf of Wade B. Medlock and Mabel M. Medlock
20 against, among others, plaintiffs PEOPLES TEMPLE and McELVANE.
21 The subject matter of that action is the real estate transaction
22 referred to in Paragraph V, supra. See Exhibit F attached hereto.

23 XIV

24 On June 22, 1978 defendant filed a complaint for
25 compensatory and punitive damages for intentional infliction of
26 emotional distress and for libel on its face, in the Superior

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1 Court of the State of California in and for the City and County
2 of San Francisco, Civil Action #739907. That complaint was
3 filed on behalf of James Cobb, Jr., against, among others,
4 plaintiffs PEOPLES TEMPLE and BROWN. The allegations of that
5 complaint concern various incidents about which defendant
6 obtained confidential information during the course of his
7 attorney-client relationship with plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE.
8 See Exhibit G attached hereto.

9 XV

10 Defendant utilized confidential information obtained
11 during the course of his attorney-client relationship with
12 plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE in drafting the complaints described
13 in Paragraphs XII-XIV supra, and will continue to use such
14 confidential information in the prosecution of those actions
15 unless and until he is enjoined by court order from so doing.

16 XVI

17 Defendant's wrongful conduct, as alleged in the
18 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, unless and until enjoined
19 and restrained by order of this Court, will cause great and
20 irreparable injury to plaintiffs and each of them in that each
21 of their reputations will be damaged by the publicity generated
22 by suits brought against them by defendant in the course of his
23 campaign of harassment and persecution, plaintiffs and each of
24 them will be forced to spend countless hours in the defense of
25 these suits, and plaintiffs and each of them will be prejudiced
26 in the defense of these actions by defendant's wrongful and

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1 illegal use of confidential information in his prosecution of the
2 suits. Plaintiffs and each of them will be further irreparably
3 injured by the fact that confidential information concerning
4 them is being made public by defendant.

5 XVI

6 Plaintiffs and each of them have no adequate remedy
7 at law for the injuries currently being suffered and which will
8 continue to be suffered unless and until plaintiff is enjoined
9 from his wrongful conduct, since it will be impossible for
10 plaintiffs or any of them to ascertain the precise amount of
11 damage which will be suffered if defendant's wrongful conduct
12 is not enjoined, and since, if defendant is not enjoined,
13 plaintiffs and each of them will be forced to institute a
14 multiplicity of suits to obtain adequate compensation for their
15 injuries.

16 XVII

17 As a proximate result of defendant's wrongful conduct
18 plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE has been damaged in the sum of
19 \$50,000,000.00 due to damage to its reputation and in the sum
20 of \$500,000.00 in attorneys' fees. Plaintiffs, and each of
21 them, will be further damaged in like manner so long as defendant's
22 conduct continues. The full amount of such damages is not now
23 known to plaintiffs, or to any of them.

24 XVIII

25 Defendant did the things herein alleged with intent to
26 harass and oppress plaintiffs and each of them, and such acts

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1 were done maliciously and oppressively. Plaintiffs, and each
2 of them, are therefore entitled to punitive damages in the sum
3 of \$100,000,000.00.

4 WHEREFORE, plaintiffs, and each of them, pray judgment
5 against defendant as follows:

6 1. For an order requiring defendant to show cause,
7 if any he has, why he should not be enjoined as hereinafter
8 set forth, during the pendency of this action;

9 2. For a temporary restraining order, a preliminary
10 injunction, and a permanent injunction, all enjoining defendant
11 and his agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting
12 under, in concert with, or for them from:

13 a. Soliciting professional employment from
14 ex-members of PEOPLES TEMPLE, relatives of members of PEOPLES
15 TEMPLE, or from any other persons for the purpose of generating
16 suits against plaintiffs or any of them or against any officers,
17 directors, or members of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE;

18 b. Accepting professional employment adverse to
19 his former client PEOPLES TEMPLE or to any directors, officers
20 or members of PEOPLES TEMPLE, including all plaintiffs herein,
21 during the course of which employment he will have or might have
22 occasion to use any confidential information obtained during
23 the course of the attorney-client relationship between defendant
24 and PEOPLES TEMPLE.

25 c. Disclosing under any circumstances any
26 confidential information obtained during the course of the

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1 attorney-client relationship between defendant and PEOPLES TEMPLE,
2 and between defendant and any officers, directors or members
3 of PEOPLES TEMPLE, including all plaintiffs herein, unless such
4 disclosure is with the written consent of the PEOPLES TEMPLE.

5 d. Prosecuting any complaint already filed, which
6 was filed in violation of the attorney-client privilege or the
7 prohibition against accepting employment adverse to a former
8 client, during the course of which the defendant will have,
9 or might have, occasion to use any confidential information
10 obtained during the course of the attorney-client relationship
11 between defendant and PEOPLES TEMPLE.


12 3. For damages in the sum of \$50,500,000.00 plus
13 damages in such further sums as may be sustained and as are
14 ascertained before final judgment herein;

15 4. For punitive damages in the sum of \$100,000,000.00;

16 5. For costs of suit herein incurred; and

17 6. For such other and further relief as the Court
18 deems proper.

19 Dated: July 3, 1978.

20
21 
22 CHARLES R. GARRY
23 Attorney for Defendants
24
25
26

I Frances R. Muchnick, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

On Sunday, the 7th of May, 1978 around 7:30 p.m., I received the following phone call from a Mr. Timothy Stoen:

- TS - Mrs. Frances Muchnick? I don't know whether you remember me or not, but I met you some years ago at the People's Temple Church in Redwood Valley, and I'm calling to let you know of a mass Protest Meeting to be held in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco on Wednesday, May 10th.
- FI - What kind of meeting?
- TS - We are a group of 25 parents who have children or relatives in the Agricultural Mission in Guyana, and they are being held there incommunicado. There is no way we can reach them by phone or radio or get to see them. Five parents have traveled to Guyana and came back without seeing their children. I understand that your children and grandchildren are there also.
- FI - Yes, my grandchildren are there, and my son-in-law is there, but my daughter Claire is still here in Redwood Valley. By the way, how did you ever get my number to call me?
- TS - Oh, I didn't know that Claire was still in Redwood Valley, - I got your number from Mr & Mrs Janaro, at 763-4119, and they asked me to call you. They wanted you to know what was going on.
- FI - Did you know my Claire and Richard?
- TS - Oh yes, very well. I was as dedicated a worker for the Temple as they are, five years ago. But then I began thinking that things were not going exactly as I had contemplated they would, because the more power that Jim Jones possessed, the more he wanted to use. I tried to break away from the church two times - I went as far as London to get away from it all, and try to think things out clearly for myself - but Jim sent someone after me and begged me to come back. I decided to give it another try. For some reason, I was told to sign a paper saying that Jim was the father of my child (TS didn't say what the reason was), and now I want my child back. I have a suit going in the Guyanese courts.
- FI - Have you ever been to Guyana?
- TS - Yes, I spent about 3 months there.
- FI - What did you find there?
- TS - It was a very beautiful spot - and good food - a little starchy, but good. When I was there, there were only about 75 people there, and now there are about a 1000. So I don't really know what the conditions are there now.

- FM - I understand that Jonestown is in a remote region and difficult to get to.
- TS - The difficulty was in getting out of there, once you get in - Now, no one can leave. The mail is definitely censored in Jonestown. I know that first hand.
- FM - If the people in Jonestown are being held captive or against their will, how come you don't go to the government for help in getting them released?
- TS - Oh, I did. I spent two weeks in Washington, trying to get through some of the buracracy there - trying to get people to listen to me. I spoke to (or THEY, meaning the group) Prime Minister Burnham about investigating Jonestown.
- FM - Do you know Lt. Governor Dymally?
- TS - Very well. In fact, he was on the plane with me when I went to Guyana.
- FM - Well, it is my understanding that Lt. Gov. Dymally was very favorably impressed with what he found there, and came back full of enthusiasm with the progress and the life style program that they are accomplishing in Jonestown.
- TS - He was very impressed at that time, but we have been talking to him and he is weakening in his opinion of Jonestown since we have been informing him and putting on some pressure. Jim Jones is a master at mind control, is power mad, it has gone to his head, - is paranoid and can't take criticism of any kind. Claire and Richard are completely under the influence of Jim, are very loyal to him and would do anything he asked - Claire would even kill someone if he asked her to.
- FM - I have complete confidence in the intelligence of Claire and Richard and their ability to judge what is right for them and their children!
- TS - People are afraid to come forth and expose Jim and the Jonestown situation for fear of retaliation by Jim or his henchmen - several people were threatened that their homes would be burned, - but when they came forth - nothing really happened to them or their homes.
- FM - Have you ever witnessed any physical violence against members of the church, or anyone who tried to leave the church?
- TS - When I was a member I saw, (I think he said Jim) paddle people as punishment.
- TS - I just wanted to let you know what we are trying to do. We are asking Jim to please let our children come back here for one week (at our expense) so that we can see them again, and let them decide for themselves whether they want to return to Jonestown or not. If they decide that they want to return to Jonestown, we will send them back.
- Well, that sounds like a fair enough request.

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TS - Also want to let you know that Jim wrote letters to all of our Senators and Congressmen, saying that he would rather die than be harassed from continent to continent. Jim has strayed so far from the original concept of a better world to live in, - is so inflated by his power, that if things don't go Jim's way, Jim could get his followers to partake in a mass suicide action if he so decreed.

TS - If you want to reach me for any reason, or any further information as to the progress of the group, feel free to call me at my law office in San Francisco, on Montgomery Street. The number is 391-5020.

FI - Are you calling me from Los Angeles.

TS - No, I'm calling from San Francisco

FI - This really is a long toll call. I want to thank you for calling me and telling me about your group, but I still have all the confidence in the world in the judgement of Claire and Richard.

The above pieces of conversation may be out of sequence, but considering the emotional duress I was going through hearing all of these things, and knowing that they are out to destroy this miraculous achievement by a group of valiant and courageous people under the leadership of a man they dearly love and respect, Jim Jones, - the above is as near as I can recollect - it may not be verbatim, but it is to the best of my knowledge and memory.

Executed on May 8th, 1978 at Los Angeles, California.


FRANCES R. MUCKENICK

Mr Timothy Stoen telephoned me at my home May 7, 1978 — explained to me that he wants to reach as many people as possible to talk about Jim Jones. He went on to say that he was with Jim Jones a few years and claims he discovered that he is going insane and is a power maniac, and that Jim Jones wants to get control of thousands of adults and children, not only brain washing them but removing all their personal belongings and finances also their passports so that it would be impossible for anyone to get away or come home if they want to. Also he threatens them with armed guards all around their village in order that no one could get out — also to shoot any one if necessary. No outside relatives or parents are permitted to come to see anyone under any circumstances.

Mr. Stein claims he is getting a
many people as possible to sign a
petition. Also if the petition is large
enough that demand can be brought
against Jim Jones; that the British
Ministry of Foreign Affairs will stop in-
terference with the New, and help to free
the adults and children.

Mr. Stein claims that in the
Klein working his company ^{in London} is letting
him that demand for full of financial
and political power to destroy them and
they must forget about coming back to
America.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION

I. PLAINTIFFS ARE ENTITLED TO A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION TO
PRESERVE THE STATUS QUO PENDING A DETERMINATION OF THE
MERITS OF THIS ACTION.

In determining whether to grant a preliminary injunction
the trial court must balance the equities and determine which party
is more likely to be injured by the exercise of its discretion.
The discretion must then be exercised in favor of that party.
Continental Bakery Co. v. Katz, 68 Cal. 2d 512 at 528 (1968);
California State Univ., Hayward v. National Collegiate Athletic
Ass'n., 47 Cal. App. 3d 533 at 544 (1975).

In the above-entitled case the equities are clearly
on the side of plaintiff. The facts, as set forth in the
Complaint and in the Declaration of Carol Stahl, show that
defendant STOEN is engaged in a personal vendetta against
plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, the Reverend Jim Jones, and all of the
other plaintiffs herein. In the course of that vendetta he has
solicited, and continues to solicit, professional employment
adverse to his former clients, plaintiffs herein, in the course
of which he has disclosed, and will continue to disclose,
confidential information obtained during the course of his
attorney-client relationship with plaintiffs. This conduct is
prohibited by California Business and Professions Code Section
6068(e), which states:

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1 It is the duty of an attorney: . . .
2 (e) To maintain inviolate the confidence, and
3 at every peril to himself to preserve the secrets,
4 of his client.
5 The conduct engaged in by defendant and described in the
6 Complaint and Declaration of Carol Stahl in the within-entitled
7 case is also prohibited by California State Bar Rules of
8 Professional Conduct, Rules 2-101, 2-110, and 4-101. Rule 2-101
9 states in pertinent part:
10 A member of the State Bar shall not solicit
11 professional employment by advertisement or
12 otherwise.
13 Rule 2-110 states:
14 A member of the State Bar shall not accept
15 employment to accomplish any of the following
16 objectives, nor shall he do so if he knows
17 or should know that the person who employs
18 him wishes to accomplish any of the following
19 purposes:
20 (1) Bring a legal action, conduct a defense,
21 or assert a position in litigation, or other-
22 wise take steps, solely for the purpose of
23 harassing or maliciously injuring any person
24 or to prosecute or defend a case solely out
25 of spite.
26 (2) Present a claim or defense in litigation
that is not warranted under existing law, unless
it can be supported by good faith argument for
an extension, modification or reversal of
existing law.
(3) Take or prosecute an appeal solely for
delay, or for any other reason not in good
faith.
Rule 4-101 states:
A member of the State Bar shall not accept
employment adverse to a client or former
client, without the informed and written consent
of the client or former client, relating to a
matter in reference to which he has obtained
confidential information by reason of or in

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1 the course of his employment by such client
2 or former client.

3 An attorney is forbidden to do either of two things
4 after severing his relationship with a former client. He may
5 not do anything which will injuriously affect his former client
6 in any matter in which he formerly represented him nor may he
7 at any time use against his former client knowledge or information
8 acquired by virtue of the previous relationship. Wutchumma Water
9 Co. v. Bailey, 216 Cal. 564 at 573 (1932); Sheffield v. State Bar,
10 22 Cal. 2d 627 at 630 (1943); Earl Scheib, Inc. v. Superior Court
11 of Los Angeles County, 253 Cal. App. 2d 703 at 706.

12 The courts have interpreted these rules to forbid
13 subsequent representation of another against a former client
14 not merely when the attorney will be called upon to use
15 confidential information obtained in the course of the former
16 employment, but in every case when, by reason of such subsequent
17 employment, he may be called upon to use such confidential
18 information. Galbraith v. State Bar, 218 Cal. 329 at 332-333
19 (1933); Sheffield v. State Bar, supra at 630; Earl Scheib, Inc.
20 v. Superior Court of Los Angeles County, supra at 707.

21 The injunction sought herein seeks only to restrain
22 defendant from engaging in conduct which is clearly prohibited
23 by Business and Professions Code Section 6068(e) and Rules
24 2-101, 2-110, and 4-101 of the State Bar Rules of Professional
25 Conduct, as those Rules have been interpreted by the California
26 Supreme Court. This restraint is necessary to prevent further

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1 damage to plaintiffs from defendant's disclosure of confidential
2 information and the adverse publicity generated by that disclosure.
3 The injunction is also necessary to protect the plaintiffs from
4 the necessity of defending themselves against suits filed only
5 as a result of the unethical conduct of defendant.

6 The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to preserve
7 the status quo pending the final determination of the merits of
8 the action. Continental Bakery Co., supra at 528; United States
9 Hertz, Inc. v. Niobrara Farms, 41 Cal. App. 3d 68 at 79 (1974).
10 Such preservation is obviously crucial in this case. Defendant
11 filed three suits in the course of the thirty day period between
12 May 22 and June 22, 1978. If he is not restrained by court order,
13 he will continue to solicit adverse employment and to file
14 suits against plaintiff, all to the detriment of plaintiff's
15 reputation, and to their damage through the disclosure of
16 confidential information, and the expenditure of time, money and
17 energy in defense of these suits. The status quo can be
18 preserved only by the issuance of the court order requested herein.

19
20 II. PLAINTIFFS ARE ENTITLED TO A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
21 BECAUSE PLAINTIFFS WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE INJURY UNLESS
22 DEFENDANT IS RESTRAINED BY COURT ORDER, PENDING A
23 HEARING ON THIS MATTER, FROM THE ACTIONS COMPLAINED OF
24 HEREIN.

25 C.C.P. §527(a) provides that a temporary restraining
26 order may be granted without notice where great or irreparable
injury would result to the applicant before the matter can be heard
on notice.

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1 Defendant in this case is involved in a personal
2 vendetta against plaintiffs. In the course of this vendetta
3 he has already filed three suits against plaintiffs and has
4 disclosed much confidential information concerning plaintiffs.
5 Only one of these complaints has been served upon any of the
6 plaintiffs to this date. But if defendant is not immediately
7 restrained from proceeding with the vendetta pending a hearing
8 on this matter, he may succeed in serving plaintiffs with the
9 remaining two complaints, which will generate further damaging
10 publicity. If not restrained, he may also disclose further
11 confidential information and file further suits, all to the
12 irreparable injury of plaintiffs and each of them, as described
13 above and in the Declaration of Stahl.

14
15 CONCLUSION

16
17 For all of the reasons stated above, plaintiffs
18 respectfully request that the Temporary Restraining Order
19 and the Order to Show Cause attached hereto issue forthwith.
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1 DECLARATION OF CAROL STAHL IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT FOR
2 TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT
3 INJUNCTIONS, AND DAMAGES

4 Carol Stahl declares:

5 1. I am president of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE
6 DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (hereinafter "PEOPLES TEMPLE"); a nonprofit
7 corporation.

8 2. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and
9 am competent to testify as to the truth of these facts if called
10 as a witness.

11 3. Defendant TIMOTHY OLIVER STOEN served as legal
12 counsel for PEOPLES TEMPLE from 1970 until approximately July
13 of 1977. He represented plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE in various
14 litigation matters, drafted various legal documents for plaintiff
15 PEOPLES TEMPLE, drafted amendments to PEOPLES TEMPLE corporate
16 articles, drafted PEOPLES TEMPLE's corporate bylaws, wrote
17 numerous letters on behalf of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, and
18 negotiated numerous transactions, including real estate
19 transactions, on behalf of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE, as its
20 attorney. As legal counsel he routinely gave legal advice
21 to the Board of Directors, officers and members of plaintiff
22 PEOPLES TEMPLE, including plaintiffs BROWN and McELVANE.

23 4. On June 5, 1978 I was personally served on behalf
24 of PEOPLES TEMPLE with a complaint for compensatory and punitive
25 damages, filed in the Superior Court of the State of California
26 in and for the County of Mendocino, Civil Action #39911.

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1 This complaint was filed by defendant STOEN on behalf of Steven
2 Katsaris and against, among others, plaintiff herein PEOPLES
3 TEMPLE. PEOPLES TEMPLE has already been forced to spend
4 considerable time, energy and funds in responding to this suit.
5 I am aware of at least two other suits filed by STOEN against
6 PEOPLES TEMPLE and the other plaintiffs in this action, though
7 none of the plaintiffs herein has yet been served with these
8 complaints. One of these complaints was filed on June 7, 1978
9 in the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles,
10 Civil Action #24392. This complaint was filed by defendant STOEN
11 on behalf of Wade B. and Mabel M. Medlock against, among others,
12 plaintiffs herein PEOPLES TEMPLE and McELVANE. The other
13 complaint was filed on June 22, 1978 in the Superior Court
14 in and for the City and County of San Francisco, Civil Action
15 #739907. That complaint was filed by STOEN on behalf of James
16 Cobb, Jr. against, among others, plaintiffs herein PEOPLES
17 TEMPLE and BROWN. These complaints may be served upon the
18 plaintiffs herein, or any of them, any day. As soon as the
19 above-described complaints are served on plaintiffs, or any of
20 them, plaintiffs and each of them will be forced to expend more
21 time, energy and funds responding to these suits.

22 5. In drafting these complaints defendant utilized
23 and revealed confidential information obtained during the course
24 of his attorney-client relationship with plaintiffs and each of
25 them, without the consent of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE or any other
26 plaintiff herein.

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1 6. The filing of each of the suits described in
2 Paragraph 4 supra generated a multitude of news stories adverse
3 to plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE and to the other plaintiffs herein.
4 These stories appeared in newspapers throughout California.
5 The adverse publicity generated by these complaints was
6 particularly adverse in the County of Mendocino, the location
7 of one of the actions. This publicity has caused irreparable
8 damage to the reputation of the PEOPLES TEMPLE and of the
9 other plaintiffs herein.

10 7. Defendant solicited the professional employment
11 within the course of which he filed the suits described in
12 Paragraph 4. He continues to solicit employment adverse to
13 the interests of his former clients, PEOPLES TEMPLE and the
14 other plaintiffs herein, for the purpose of harassing and
15 destroying these plaintiffs.

16 8. Defendant STOEN's solicitation of employment
17 adverse to his former clients, plaintiffs herein, and his
18 violation of the attorney-client privilege of these former
19 clients is a part of a personal vendetta of defendant STOEN
20 against the PEOPLES TEMPLE. He will continue this solicitation
21 and violation of the attorney-client privilege unless and until
22 he is restrained by court order from so doing.

23 9. The activities described in the preceding
24 paragraphs of this Declaration have caused, and will continue
25 to cause if not immediately restrained, irreparable injury
26 to the reputation of plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE and the other

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1 plaintiffs herein. Irreparable injury has also resulted,
2 and will continue to result on a daily basis, from defendant
3 STOEN's continued disclosure of confidential information
4 concerning plaintiff PEOPLES TEMPLE and the other plaintiffs
5 herein in the course of his solicitation of employment adverse
6 to plaintiffs herein and his prosecution of the suits
7 already filed.

8 I declare under penalty of perjury that the
9 foregoing is true and correct.

10 This Declaration was executed in San Francisco,
11 California, on July 3, 1978.

Carol Stahl
CAROL STAHL

IX. "Concerned Relatives" +
Peoples Temple Press Conference with
Positive Relatives

x-t-j

"CONCERNED RELATIVES"

x-4-j-1

COMMENTS ABOUT JONESTOWN, GUYANA, FROM
ON-SITE VISITS:

- "I am impressed." —Assistant to U.N. Ambassador Young.
- "Impressive work." —U.S. State Dept. Officer in charge of Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago.
- "Peace and love in action." —Minister of Foreign Affairs, Guyana.
- "A wonderful experience, a model village community to be emulated." —Secretary of Works and Transportation, Guyana.
- "A very pleasant day in a very pleasant atmosphere." —U.S. Ambassador to Guyana.
- "It's very, very impressive. Thank you for this opportunity and best wishes." —Writer from one of the world's largest news agencies.
- "Fantastic, beyond one's imagination, miraculous, beautiful, a true example of socialist living. Amazing, impressive." —visiting teachers' delegation.
- "Incredible, fantastic." —Head and one of the original founders of the Marco Medical Net. (Doctors who provide emergency assistance via ham radio all over the world.)
- "I have been to paradise. It's there for anybody to see...I saw a community where there is no such thing as racism... There is no such thing as ageism...I have never seen so many happy faces in my life as I did in Jonestown the three days I was there...Why are those people so happy? They are learning a new social order. They are learning an answer to a better life. When I returned to the States I told my partners in the office that I had seen paradise. From what I saw there, I would say that the society that is being built in Jonestown is a credit to humanity." —Charles Garry, Attorney.
- "Jonestown is the purest egalitarian society I have ever seen." —Distinguished Veterinary Doctor and Chairman of the Guyana Livestock Corp.
- "The Peoples Temple Agricultural and Medical Mission is a first-class example of community life. I have never before seen so many people of varying races working happily side-by-side. I couldn't help but be impressed." —Guyanese Dental Surgeon.
- "Very impressed with progress since I visited one year ago." —Minister of Works and Transportation, Guyana.

"I have always made known my high esteem for Jim Jones." —Tim Stoen, 8/23/77

Ukiah, Mendocino County, California Tuesday, August 23, 1977

Stoen reacts to Grapevine article

Ukiah weekly target of \$5 million lawsuit

By GEORGE HUNTER

Timothy Oliver "Tim" Stoen, former assistant district attorney for Mendocino County whose beliefs are closely linked to those of the Rev. Jim Jones, pastor of the Peoples Temple Church, is preparing to file a \$5 million lawsuit against the Mendocino Grapevine, a Ukiah weekly.

Stoen, who flew here last weekend from New York City to confer with Ukiah attorney Pat Finnegan, told the Daily Journal that he would also seek damages of some \$13 million from New West, a San Francisco bi-weekly magazine which has carried two "expose" articles relating to Peoples Temple and its pastor.

Stoen said that an article appearing in a recent issue of the Ukiah weekly had damaged his reputation. "I intend to practice law here in Ukiah and it is essential that I clear my name," Stoen said.

"I must show the world that a newspaper cannot wrongfully hurt innocent people without being brought to account."

Noting that he was prepared to do battle on all levels, Stoen said: "I'm a street fighter. People will come to appreciate that fact that I'm a street fighter."

"I feel like Alford Dreyfus," Stoen said, referring to the French Army officer of the 19th century who was convicted by an Army court and imprisoned on Devil's Island for defending

his religious beliefs.

"I'm experienced enough with our jury system to believe in it. I'll put my trust in the system," Stoen said.

The former assistant district attorney also was sharply critical to charges that he had used his public office to spy for Jones. "I've always made known my esteem for Jim Jones," he said. "I have nothing to hide and no one can show a single instance where I ever used my public office to show favoritism toward the church."

Stoen has established residence in Manhattan in order that he may be admitted to the New York State bar.

"Jones has helped me develop an empathy toward the persecuted," Stoen said. "I intend to develop a national law firm to help people who are persecuted, on some pretext, for their religious beliefs. Stoen said he was worried about "creeping totalitarianism" that left no room for dissent.

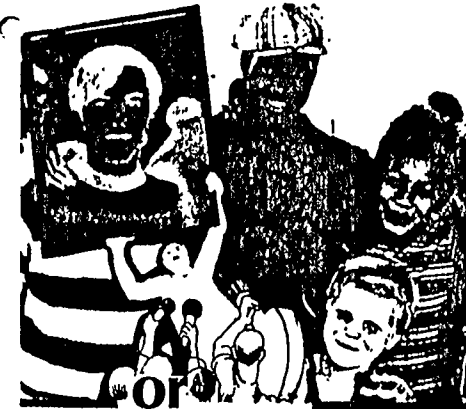
Stoen charged that the reporting of New West magazine was irresponsible in that the magazine article quoted the Mendocino Grapevine verbatim. Stoen said he would prove the statements to be untrue and malicious in motivation and that the Grapevine violated the newspaper canon of ethics, giving Stoen no chance to reply to the accusations.

The demands for retraction and damages will be contained in a complaint filed here. The suit against New West magazine will be filed in San Francisco.

TIM STOEN LEFT THE GUYANA AGRICULTURAL PROJECT (FOR WHICH HE HAD ALWAYS VOICED THE HIGHEST PRAISE) ONE MONTH BEFORE THE ABOVE ARTICLE APPEARED. THEN HE DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT—AND HAS SURFACED NOW, SIX MONTHS LATER, COMPLETELY REVERSING HIMSELF AND FORSAKING HIS COMMITMENTS OF SOME 10 YEARS.

?? WHY ??

Concerned Parents



PROVOCATEURS?

THE STATEMENT OF THE 'CONCERNED RELATIVES' WAS SIGNED BY A CREW OF DISREPUTABLE INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING SOME WHO HAVE TRIED BLACKMAIL; HAVE EMBEZZLED FROM PEOPLES TEMPLE WHILE INFILTRATING IT; HAVE EVEN BEEN INVOLVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION AND HAVE ADVOCATED RIDICULOUS AND MAD SCHEMES OF VIOLENCE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE 'REVOLUTIONARY ENDS' IN THE CLASSIC MANNER OF AGENT PROVOCATEURS; HAVE USED AND TRAFFICKED IN DRUGS; MOLESTED THEIR CHILDREN; OPERATED CREDIT CARD RACKETS; FORGED CHECKS; STOLEN MONEY FROM THE CHURCH TREASURY; TREATED BLACK YOUNGSTERS AS HOUSE SLAVES; ENGAGED IN WELFARE FRAUD AND EXHIBITED HIGHLY UNSTABLE PERSONAL PATTERNS, INCLUDING SADISM.

THEY HAVE NOW THREATENED PUBLICLY TO HIRE MERCENARIES TO ILLEGALLY ENTER GUYANA AND USE WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY, INCLUDING ARMED ATTACK AND KIDNAP, TO CAPTURE RELATIVES, NEARLY ALL OF WHOM ARE ADULTS, EVEN SENIORS, WHO HAVE MADE IT VERY CLEAR THAT THEY ARE HAPPY AND WISH TO REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE!! ?? WHY ??

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WHY?

IS PEOPLES TEMPLE BEING ATTACKED? BECAUSE:

WE HAVE TAKEN UP FOR JUSTICE AND LIBERATION CAUSES;

WE HAVE PUT TOGETHER SUCCESSFUL SURVIVAL PROGRAMS THAT HAVE MADE THE DIFFERENCE FOR THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, PROVIDING FOOD, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, JOBS, TRAINING, & THE KIND OF POWER AND SOLIDARITY THAT RACIST FORCES IN THE U.S. WANT TO KEEP FOR THEMSELVES;

WE HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND MEMBERS;

WE LIVE A COOPERATIVE LIFESTYLE AND HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GENERATE SOME WEALTH THEREBY, WHICH HAS BEEN USED FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE IN HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS;

WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PUT OUT A FREE NEWSPAPER THAT HITS HARD ON INJUSTICE;

"The people involved have been brought together and have been given assurances that they would be backed up on whatever they were trying to do against Peoples Temple. Their number is very small compared to the many relatives and parents who are coming here to visit the project."

"Our medical department is known far and wide for its excellent services, and many lives have been saved. We have programs in agriculture, livestock development, a complete school system and a host of community projects. Just a few days ago, representatives from one of the largest news agencies in the world spent several days with us. Representatives from other news agencies have been to the project as well, and have pronounced it a remarkable, impressive achievement. Within three to four weeks, several relatives and parents who are not members will be visiting here. They are coming even with a degree of cynicism because they have been approached by this committee. We do not ask that people who come agree with us,

"We object to this small committee of 'Concerned Relatives' because we have firm proof that all involved in that group have talked about kidnapping and mercenaries."

(The following are excerpts of a message read to members of the press by Harriet Tropp, member of Peoples Temple Agricultural Project at Jonestown, Guyana, South America.)

"I am speaking on behalf of Peoples Temple in response to the grossly false and malicious statements that continue to be made about our community here in Guyana. Individuals participating in a self-styled group of 'Concerned Relatives' have now threatened publicly to hire mercenaries to illegally enter Guyana and use whatever means necessary, including armed attack and kidnap, to capture relatives in the Peoples Temple community. These threats were made public in a California newspaper. Peoples Temple has already alerted the President, the U.S. State Dept., and appropriate government officials in Guyana. This group of 'Concerned Relatives' is a cruel hoax. If they have to send mercenaries—hired guns who will violate

"Our community is a dramatic expression of our deep desire to build a meaningful future for mankind through cooperation and sharing and the eradication of class division."

laws and resort to killing and mayhem to fulfill their contract—then they reveal the real nature of their efforts.

"We demand to know where the money is coming from to allow them to hire killers. We also demand that the media, which has shown such eagerness to attack our organization, show equal vehemence in condemning this criminal effort and its perpetrators. Actually, this is not a new tactic in the move against the Guyana community; armed agents have already been sent in illegally and have tried to assassinate Rev. Jim Jones, as well as kidnap people. Those attempts have been successfully thwarted. We hope that the public will see the cruelty and evil behind the base motives of these public liars. The people involved have been brought together and have been given

"We are confident that people of conscience and principle understand our position."

assurances that they would be backed up in whatever they were trying to do against Peoples Temple. Their number is very small compared to the many relatives and parents who are coming here to visit the project.

"Our community is a dramatic expression of our deep desire to build a meaningful future for mankind through cooperation and sharing and eradication of class division. Our contribution has been recognized by many, many people who have come to visit this democratic cooperative. Teachers, workers, government officials—people from all walks of life in Guyana, as well as representatives from nations the world over have come and congratulated us for what is being accomplished. They have praised us for the example of cooperative living and diligent development of this beautiful region.

"The chairman of the Guyana Livestock Corporation, a man who is a member of one of the most important business families in Guyana, called this project the purest egalitarian society he had ever seen, a community without elitism. Just this week 35 educators from an attending school district, together with a delegation of the most outstanding students in the entire nation, visited us unannounced and spent the entire day. They were overwhelmed with what we are doing. We are making tons of friends here. We are building goodwill. Providing a constructive presence, we can only enhance cooperation and counteract the negative stereotype of North Amer-

however, these relatives are not coming with an intention to harass, and so they are very welcome. One is the leader of another church denomination. We object to this small committee of 'concerned relatives' because we have firm proof that all involved in that group have talked about kidnapping and mercenaries. That type of element is not welcome by ourselves nor by the people of Guyana.

"We demand that the media, which has shown such eagerness to attack our organization, show equal vehemence in condemning this criminal effort and its perpetrators"

"Young people here are finding productive, new lives, free from the pitfalls of inner city environment that would have caused a large percentage of them to become involved in one form of anti-social behavior or another—behavior which would have cost the U.S. taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars. We are tired of seeing people and organizations that are trying to develop constructive alternatives, to build cooperative lifestyles, being harassed unmercifully, lied about, falsely accused of crimes, and, in many cases, brought down. In recent months alone, there have been several examples of this in the Bay Area.

"Here in Guyana, we have come to build a community for a significant number of people, well over a thousand, who have been hurt, angered, alienated and victimized by adverse conditions that prevail in the declining inner cities of advanced western society. Many who were not in such desperate

"Young people here are finding new lives, free from the pitfalls of inner city environment that would have caused anti-social behavior in many, behavior that would have cost the U.S. taxpayer hundreds of thousands of dollars."

circumstances have also come to join us and build because of the peaceful, natural environment, ideal weather, and the chance to serve. The vast majority of our members remains in the U.S.

"We believe deeply in the celebration of life. It is the intention of Jim Jones, and always has been, to light candles rather than curse the darkness, to find and implement constructive solutions rather than merely complain about problems. But under these outrageous attacks, we have decided to defend the integrity of our community and our pledge to do this. We are confident that people of conscience and principle understand our position. We make no apologies for it."

"We are only one of many progressive groups who have been targeted for destruction because we are uniting poor and working-class people across racial lines."

The many expressions of support we have received from members of the community have been very encouraging. If you wish more information or additional literature, please call 921-9634, or write to:

Peoples Temple, 1859 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

Viewpoint/Ukiah Daily Journal

4—Thursday, April 13, 1978

Editorial

Trouble brewing in Guyana

A potentially explosive situation is brewing in Jonestown, Guyana.

On Tuesday of this week some twenty-five relatives of Jones' followers who are residing in Jonestown, the Guyana settlement, led by Steve Katsaris, went to the Temple headquarters in San Francisco.

Katsaris' 24-year-old daughter Maria, who has resided in Jonestown since last summer, has

indicated through letters to her parents that she is satisfied to stay in Guyana. Katsaris accuses Jones of violating human rights by holding relatives as captives.

ONE FATHER HAS EVEN THREATENED TO HIRE MERCENARIES TO RAID JONESTOWN AND "LIBERATE" HIS SON BY FORCE. TROUBLE THAT COULD LEAD TO AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT MAY LIE AHEAD.

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THIS NIGHTMARE IS TAKING PLACE RIGHT NOW

WILL YOU HELP US FREE OUR FAMILIES?

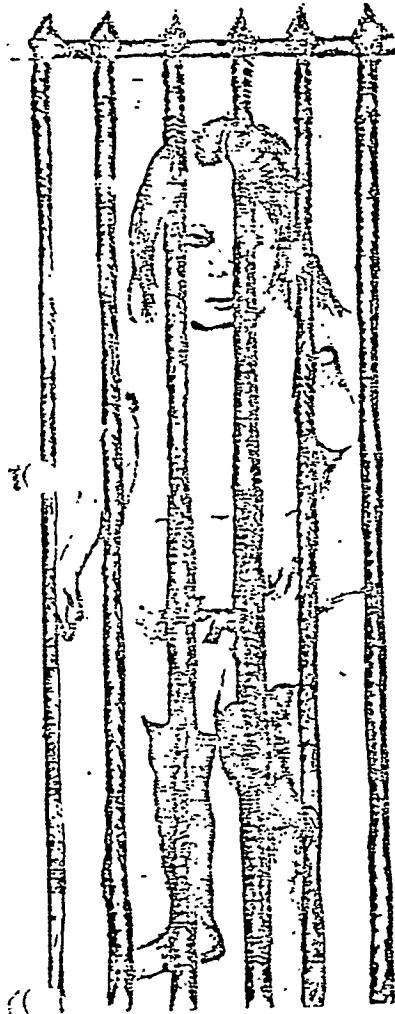
WHO ARE THE "CONCERNED RELATIVES"?

We are individuals having only one bond in common; relatives isolated in the "Jonestown" jungle encampment in Guyana, South America, under the total control of one man, Jim Jones. We espouse no political or religious viewpoint. Our only concern is for our families. We are bewildered and frightened by what is being done to them. Their human rights are being violated and the fabric of our family life is being torn apart.

WHAT SPECIFICALLY IS BEING DONE TO OUR RELATIVES?

These are the sad and terrible facts:

- * All decisions in Jonestown are made by one man, Jim Jones. There is no democracy. There is no dissent permitted.
- * Guards are stationed around Jonestown to prevent anyone leaving unless given express permission by the leader.
- * Passports and monies are confiscated by Jones upon the arrival of his members in Guyana so that they cannot be "cleared" by the Immigratic Officials to leave Guyana.
- * Long distance telephone calls to the United States are prohibited as part of Jones' campaign that all family ties be cut in favor of his "cause".
- * All incoming and outgoing mail is censored.
- * Barbed wire fences have been built to prevent escape.
- * Closed circuit television has been installed for internal surveillance.
- * No one is permitted to leave Jonestown except on business for the "cause" and then only in the company of other residents who are required to spy and report back to Jones.
- * Each resident is told that if he or she tries to leave the Peoples Temple organization, they will be killed and their bodies left in the jungle.



JONESTOWN
CONCENTRATION CAMP
GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA

-over-

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* Their leader, Jim Jones, says that a "unanimous vote" of the 1,000 residents of Jonestown was taken to put "our lives on the line".

WEY ARE WE DEMONSTRATING?

Because we are desperate and don't know what else to do. Neither the Guyana government or the United States government thus far has been willing to intervene. Jones simply ignores court orders.

We want our loved ones to be allowed to live in freedom. There appears to be only one way to save our families -- to publicize the truth.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP US?

Three Things:

- * Pray for the safe return of our loved ones soon, even if only for a one-week home visit at our expense, return fare being guaranteed, so we can make sure they have free will to choose.
- * Write to the two officials with power to force Jones to respect human rights:

Honorable Forbes Burnham
Prime Minister of the Cooperative
Republic of Guyana
Public Buildings
Georgetown, Guyana
South America

and

Honorable Cyrus Vance
Secretary of State of the United States
2201 C Street
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520

- * Give as you feel led to help defray expenses, which are considerable. Send your check to:

CONCERNED RELATIVES
Post Office Box 654
Lafayette, California 94549

THANK YOU FROM THE DEPTHS OF OUR HEARTS!

X-4-j-5

PEOPLES TEMPLE PRESS CONFERENCE
FOR POSITIVE RELATIVES

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TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE HELD AT THE TEMPLE
May 28, 1978, with CHARLES GARRY, and
POSITIVE PARENTS: Moore's, Prokes, Lu Vee Davis

Garry: Welcome to the press conference. The purpose of this press conference is for you to meet some of the people who have been to Guyana, Jonestown - very recently, people who are not members of the Temple, and you will be able to ask whatever questions (you) feel free to ask. I would like to introduce Mrs. Moore, Rev. Moore . . .

Issbel Peron: Can you identify which ones are Temple members? And which (Ch. 2) ones aren't?

Garry: Yes, I will, and this is Mrs. Davis, whose mother and sister are there . . .

Lu Vee: My daughter and grandson.

Garry: I see. And are you a member of the Temple?

Lu Vee: I am a member of the Temple.

Garry: And Mrs. Prokes . . . Miss Prokes, whose brother is Mike Prokes, who is there. Are you a member of the Temple?

(Vicki shakes her head.)

And Mrs. Prokes, who is the mother of Mike Prokes, who is one of the active members of the Temple, he's down in Georgetown, he just recently left Jonestown, and Mr. Collier, who is a member of the Temple, and Rev. Young, on this side, and Jan Brown and Jim McElvane, both members of the Temple, and I am the attorney for the Temple, and I'm not a member of the Temple. I think we ought to start out first by having the Rev. John E. Moore, who's formerly a methodist superintendent, now has an active pastorate I believe in Reno. . .

John Moore: That's right.

Garry: That's where his den of iniquity is. He just recently came from Guyana . . . tell us about your experiences there.

John Moore: I'm John Moore, I'm pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Reno, Nevada. We have two daughters who are members of the Temple, obviously my wife and I are not members of the Temple. One of our daughters, our oldest daughter, has been there - has been a member for perhaps 8 years, our youngest daughter for about 6 years. One, the older girl, is a teacher, and the younger one is a nurse. We were in Jonestown just two weeks ago. We were a week in Guyana. We were several nights at the Peoples Temple house in Georgetown, and we were waiting for transportation to the project, the agricultural project, then we were in the project itself for three days. And the two words that came to my mind, immediately as I was there and as I tried to reflect upon my experiences were: "impressive" and "amazing". It almost boggles my mind to see that great clearing and to understand so much could have been done in the relatively short period of time . . .

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several years, but the last year in particular, when there's been a large number of people there. My wife can share her impression because she reacted and responded in the same way.

Isabel Peron: Sir, did you ever get any impression that people were being kept there against their will, as charges have been made?

John Moore: Neither in Georgetown, where there were probably 25 or 30 people living, coming and going, all the time, with total freedom, nor at the project itself, did we - - did I have - - I'll let my wife speak for herself - - did I have any feeling that anybody was being restrained or coerced or intimidated in any way.

Isabel Peron: You were allowed to talk to all of these people?

John Moore: We talked to anybody and everybody that we wanted to.

Isabel Peron: And they told you they were happy, content, and glad to be there?

John Moore: Well, it was so obvious, it seems to me, that I didn't go around with the intention of asking people 'are you happy, are you not happy?' uh, we talked about what they were doing, and what they were interested in, and all of them were engaged in some activities or work that was particularly important for them, they were about business which they regarded as important.

Suzanne Saunders: Were you allowed to tour the entire facility?
(Ch.7)

John Moore: We wore ourselves out, walking around the facility. I think about a thousand acres, 800 acres have been cleared, and it's in the midst of a jungle, and that's part of what's impressive, and all except a part of the land that's not been finally cleared, has been planted with various crops. We went to the piggery, the chickery, dairy, to the mill, where the refining, the flour, the tubers from the cassava, we were first impressed, certainly I was, with seeing the older people at the time we arrived about noon, engaged in calisthenics with an instructor, keeping their limbs and joints and muscles limber, and then we went to the nursery, the child care center. I had a feeling of freedom, but Barbara, how about you?

Suzanne Saunders: Can I ask you first, why you went there?

John Moore: We went there to see our daughters.

Suzanne Saunders: Were you concerned about them?

John Moore: Of course. We love our daughters, and we'd been separated from them, we hadn't seen them, our grandson there, we haven't seen them for a year.

Isabel Peron: Do they have any intention of coming home?

John Moore: They have no intention of coming home, certainly at this time. They have become a part of Peoples Temple, because they chose to do that, that is their own free decision.

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Dick Townsend: How old are they?

John Moore: One's thirty-three. Talk about children - - they're adults. They are both adult . . . she will be 33 this summer, and the other is 24.

Isabelle Peron: Did you find that any other people there wanted to leave the Temple? Any of them have any intentions of coming back to San Francisco?

John Moore: Well, I would expect that in a community of over a thousand people, coming from the United States and going into an agricultural project such as that, that there would be people who would not find it to their liking, and who would want to come back, and who would expect to come back. I didn't talk to any particularly, who wanted to, but what did impress me was that people who were living in Georgetown, in the house there, were all eagerly waiting for the time when they could return to Jonestown, and the project itself.

Isabelle Peron: Did you talk to Rev. Jim Jones while you were there . . . did he express any concern about the charges being made back here?

John Moore: Yes, he did express concern. He's concerned that what they are trying to do, and of the time and the energy and the expense involved in what he regards as totally unfair and unfounded attacks, on Peoples Temple and the project.

Isabelle Peron: But did he say anything about coming back himself to defend those charges?

John Moore: No, he did not speak of that.

Garry: Why don't you give us your impressions, Mrs. Moore?

Barbara Moore: My impressions are, having just experienced our visit there, that this is a beautiful, heroic, creative project! It is absolutely miraculous. There are excellent medical services, excellent educational services, and . . . it's a community of caring and sharing with an added dimension, and this dimension I would say, is love. If you want to use that term; in a sense it reminds me of . . . a new testament community, in the purest sense of the word, in the love and concern for all, that we observed, and with complete freedom for creativity; those who want to farm are farming, those who wish to teach, teach; those who like to cook, cook; they have an excellent nutritionist who is working scientifically all the time to discover new uses for the indigenous plants and grow them there, and is in contact with the Guyanese experts to discover new and useful uses for these various crops there. That was very impressive to me. It was most impressive to see the elderly people, the older folks, who had their neat little yards, their little white picket type fences, and their opportunity to talk classes if they wished to, or to garden, or to just sit. They also have a lovely library of over 1 thousand volumes, from poetry to "how-to-do-it" . . . and this was most impressive, that one could sit and read . . .

Isabelle Peron: Mrs. Moore, what was your initial feeling when your daughters

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said that they were going over there, and that they were members of Peoples Temple . . . How long have they been in Peoples Temple?

Barbara Moore: Let's see. I think John said that one of our daughters has been with Peoples Temple about eight years, is that correct? (John agrees) That's close . . . and the other one has been with . . . about 5 years. And my initial reaction, as one of the original Jewish-type mothers, was, I would rather they be closer to me. But I think my reaction was that of anyone whose children have moved a long distance. I would be just as lonely at times . . . if they had moved to France, or England!

Isabella Peron: Well, when the charges were raised, about Peoples Temple and of course the project in Guyana, were you ever concerned about it, or did you think that they knew what they were doing, and that they were dedicated to their church?

Barbara Moore: Yes, there's always a question in one's mind when you read charges. This bothers one. And yet, if one is concerned, and knows the people involved, and is familiar with their integrity, and the kinds of persons, I don't think that . . . that the charges, uh, bothered me so much as having my children so far away.

Townsend (or Keeney?): Did Peoples Temple pay your expenses to come to Guyana?

Barbara Moore: Definitely not. No, we went on our own. This was a vacation.

John Moore: We paid our way here, today, too. (Barbara agrees).

Garry: By the way, until I'd seen you sitting at this table, had I ever seen you or ever discussed this with you at any time?

John Moore: No, we never met.

Suzanne Saunders: Could you tell us what you know about how the place works in terms of people doing different chores, you said, people who want to farm, far, and things like that, but are they paid for their labor?

Barbara Moore: Well, would you like me to answer, or John? I think John is more efficient at answering technical questions than I am. No, they are not paid; in a cooperative living situation.

John Moore: It is a cooperative, and as far as I know there is no exchange of money, within the project itself. The food is provided for everyone, there's medical care for everyone, educational opportunities for everyone, there are work needs and opportunities for the members of the community. I think obviously people with certain skills and experience move into those fields. If it's a tool-and-die maker in a machine shop, or if it's a man in agronomy, they work in those particular fields. On the other hand, some people have not had the experience in specific fields. One of the great things, I think, is the opportunity for some of the younger people, particularly, to be learning skills when that opportunity is not present here.

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Ivan Sharpe: Can you recall anything your daughters said to you about how happy they were? Can you describe?

John Moore: Well, they always write about it in ecstatic terms, don't they?

Barbara Moore: Yes, they said they really weren't interested in returning to the United States.

John Moore: That's a little bit hard to take, but that's what they said, and that's what they feel, and that's where they are.

Isabella Peron: Are they generally older, younger, or are there a wide spread in terms of ages?

Barbara Moore: Are you talking about my children?

Isabella Peron: No, the community.

Barbara Moore: It's a complete city and one thing they do encourage is the nuclear family. There are families there with children. You can choose to have your own home, or if you're a single person, you may live in a dormitory, whichever you prefer. They have a lovely nursery for infants; they have a nursery for toddlers, and of course a fine educational set up.

John Moore: They have probably 35 preschoolers, I don't know how many they have in school; they have newborn babies, several babies have been born there. They have a daycare nursery for parents who work, and there are those who are caring for them; and then they have the older people. That's really a part of the beauty of it, we felt.

Suzanne Saunders: I'm rather confused about just how many different projects you recall that Peoples Temple has there. You mention Jonestown, but . . .

John Moore: Jonestown, the agricultural project, as I recall the sign going in, "Peoples Temple Agricultural Project," the other sign "Jonestown". It's all the same. The agricultural project is at Jonestown. There is a house in Georgetown, and as people come to the country, they of course come to Georgetown.

Isabella Peron: How many buildings are there?

John Moore: I could only guess. Maybe 25 places where people - - this is just a guess, could be way off. The buildings are robust. That's tropical climate. For example, where they cook and where they eat there are roofs to protect them from the rain, but the sides are all open. There's a clinic. The doctor has his office there. There's a building for the supplies, there are places for people to sleep. There's the kitchen area, the dining area. They have a lumber mill, a machine shop. Then in addition to that, of course, they have the buildings for the cows, the pigs, the sheep, and where they do their grinding of the corn.

x-4-j-7c

Barbara Moore: There are more buildings, than that, excuse me. Well, there are the shops and the office buildings, but there must be 100 or 80, because of the residences, the homes that they live in as well as the - - I really couldn't even hazard a guess. It's a whole town.

Isabella Peron: You sound rather impressed. Would you think it's rather Utopian there?

Barbara Moore: Oh, yeah. A lovely Utopia.

Isabella Peron: Did you get any sense of how the authorities regard it?

John Moore: We didn't talk as I recall with any government authority, but it's my understanding that the school is accredited by the government of Guyana, that they've had people from the Department of Agriculture and their agricultural stations there working with the people at the project. And certainly they're supporting the health center, there's no question in my mind but that the health center is the best facility in that whole region in Guyana. There is a government, I think, nurse practitioner in Port Kaituma a few miles away, but that simply does not have either the personnel, skills, nor the equipment that they have. The health services are provided for the Amer-Indians or people who live in the community as well as members of the project itself.

Isabella Peron: What did you say the name of your church was, First Unitarian?

John Moore: No, the First United Methodist.

(unidentified) Rev. Moore, as your wife said, it was so utopian. Why these negative stories? Why are the stories coming out like this?

John Moore: First, we did not go down there because we were disturbed by stories. We've lived with criticism. Our children have been involved for a number of years. We went down there because we love our children, and we wanted to see them, and our grandsons. We believe in them and their integrity, and that they're doing what they want to be doing. That's why we went down there. Civilly, people have different opinions. We as parents have made our decisions as to how to raise our children, and when they become adults, and our youngest daughter was just out of high school when she went to live with her sister and chose to become a part of Peoples Temple. And as they made their choices about their lives, we have supported them in the choices which they made. Other parents I suspect have more difficulty and perhaps my own history with my own family, that I, the way my own parents related to me, I can relate to my own children in that way. So that when we're thinking of other parents and their concern about their children, I can understand in a sense that the other parents are very different from us in how they relate, and have through the years related to their children. In terms of people who are not parents but are critical, I don't know what their reasons might be. Generally, the media is concerned with what is newsworthy, whether that's good or bad, and what sells papers. That's my bias. And the fact that that's whatever seems to get people to read or hear, that's what gets in print. I suspect there are a variety of reasons why people are critical.

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Barbara Moore: I think it's fear too, a fear of something that is unknown, it's a mystery.

(unident.) But Peoples Temple has always been open to news with information about. . .

Barbara Moore: Absolutely, yes.

Suzanne Saunders: You may have already said this before - - the population was around 1000, is that right?

Garry: Well, it was around 900 when I was there in October. I was there for four days, and now there's almost 1500. About 600 or 700 people have gone there since I was there in October. And I might say that the housing - - they put up a cottage in one day. It's all prefab, with this mill that Rev. Moore talked about. I saw them put up a cottage in one day, from the ground on up, ready for occupancy. I would also like to point out that there were 3 wells that have been dug. Water is all over the place, both in the chicken area, where the pigs are kept - - by the way, that's almost a colony itself. That area is about 3 miles away from where the cottages are, so you don't have the benefit of the odors. Where the pigs are, it reminded me of a very fancy building in a state fair, didn't it remind you of that, and was Charlie the pig there? He's my namesake. For instance, the chickens - - we had chicken dinner one night, I think it was Thursday. They butchered (I don't think they use the word butcher, but whatever they use,) they had 250 chickens that they had that night. I might also point out that the kitchen is a universal kitchen, and it feeds the entire group. Everybody eats the same thing, and the menu is different each and every night. We had pork chops one night, and I apologized to Charlie the next day, it was a matter of necessity. I was particularly impressed - - the day that I got there, Wednesday late in the afternoon, I flew in from Georgetown, within about an hour and a half bumpy ride on a bus into Jonestown. I was impressed by the medical center particularly. All of the older citizens live right around the medical compound. The medical compound is something that you have never seen, and you probably won't see, unless you go there. It's almost a miracle. This young doctor who was trained, Temple graduated in high honors at the U.C. at Irvine, has performed miracles. No one goes there without first being thoroughly physically examined. (To the Moors: "were you given a physical examination?")

John Moore: We weren't, but we've heard of it.

Garry: I went through the physical examination because for one thing, Jim Jones wanted to be sure his lawyer was going to live long enough to represent him. I think there was kind of a selfish interest there. The doctor said to me that people who come there with high blood pressure, and most of them come there with high blood pressure, particularly the older citizens - - we test their blood pressure 3 times a day; morning, noon and night. He said after the first 30 days, their blood pressure goes down at least 20% without any medication, just the diet, the atmosphere, the relaxing. (Another thing that particularly impressed me was that the senior citizens cottages are right around the compound. Every morning at 8:00 someone walks on the streets here, and

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"Did anybody have any difficulties last night?" Can you imagine the feeling of security that these folks have, to feel that somebody cares for them, is interested in them, and will do things for them?

Isabelle Perone: You've got others that were saying the same things . . . Could we get to another question about Kathy Hunter?

Garry: Feel Free, . . . now, Mrs. Davis, she has children there, Miss Prokes has a brother there, Mrs. Prokes has a son there.

Isabelle Perone: In recent days there's been a whole bunch of talk about Kathy Hunter, a reporter who allegedly had been harassed by members from the project because she might bring back negative stories about them. Now is this press conference being held to counter those kinds of negative reports you think she might bring back? What about those allegations?

Garry: In the first place, let's get a few things straight. Mrs. Hunter telephoned me one time, and she said I am a very close and intimate friend of Jim Jones and I would like to go there. I said, if you're a close and intimate friend of Jim Jones, I would suggest you go down to the Temple in San Francisco, talk to Jean Brown or Tim Clancey or anybody else, and have a telephone/short wave discussion with him. I said, I'm sure it can be arranged. I never hear another word from her. The only other time I heard, I heard from her husband, about 10 days ago. He said, "My wife is down there someplace and I don't know where she is. Now we were quite concerned about this, so we contacted the Guyanese government as to where she was, whether she was there, whether she wasn't there. The Guyanese government informed us that she came there under false pretenses. She was not invited there by the Guyanese government, and the Guyanese government resented the idea of her coming down there and making representations. She made a representation that the Prime Minister of Guyana had invited her. They completely disown that. That's all we know about it."

Suzanne Saunders: Do you know if she ever got into the project?

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Garry: No, as far as I'm concerned, she never got into the project. Had she gone to the project, she would have been welcomed by Jim Jones, because there was a personal relationship between Mrs. Hunter and Jim Jones. As a matter of fact, Jim Jones has befriended her, her family, over a long period of years.

Isabelle Perone: Do you know anything about the story of her being in protective custody?

Garry: No, I don't know anything about it. All I know is what the Guyanese representative, Charge of Affairs, has told us, and that is - - the Charge of Affairs, the Honorable Minister Vibert Mingo, he's the Minister of Home Affairs of Guyana - - he said, "We've investigated and found her (that's Kathy Hunter,) statement to be totally untrue, that she lied to gain entry into the country, which is a violation of our law." That's the official quote.

Isabelle Perone: Have you talked to Jones or anybody there to . . .

Garry: No one has contacted Rev. Jones, and as far as Jim Jones is concerned, he would have been very happy to have her there, because there's been this long relationship over a period of many, many years - - There're personal problems with Mrs. Hunter that I would just as soon not have to say.

(unident.): She's known Jim Jones for many years - - was she involved with him in any way?

Garry: Well I don't know any of the details except that there are things that Jim Jones has done for her children, her grandchildren.

Jean Brown: Well, Kathy Hunter's been of course a long time resident of Unish, where the Peoples Temple had a church up there for a number of years. Jim paid for the birth of her grandson when her own children were in financial straits. He's supported her in unpopular causes that she took on over the years.

(unident.): You said she was a long time resident of Peoples Temple?

Jean Brown: No, of Unish. Her husband is the editor of the Unish Daily Journal.

Suzanne Saunders: Was she ever a member of Peoples Temple?

Jean Brown: No, just a friend, just out of affinity for Jim Jones.

Garry: They've been good friends.

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JB He invited her to come out to the project.

Q So she did talk to him on the radio?

JB I defer the question to Mr. Garry though about the personal

CG No I dont think they spoke to each other on the radio, at least that was my , but Jim was expecting her.

IP So you're saying she went there without an invitation by Jim Jones

CG Jim Jones had given her an extended welcome at any time to come down there
But she never made any plans to see Jim Jones, she never talked to Jim Jones. It was never cleared with the Guyanese governe~~nt~~. You've got to get permission to go there. Im sure when the Moores went there, you had to get permission from the Guyanese government to come there.

JM We simply came through Customs. They wanted to know where we would be staying, and we said we were going to Peoples Temple, and the immigration officer recognized that, Jonestown, immediately, in fact he said Jonestown

SS So that's all she would have had to do then, go through Customs, right?

CG I dont think there was any harrassment by the Guyanese government either. There's some personal things that was said to me by her husband that I would just as soon not have to mention. These things happen to people.

607 E IS Well you've created a strange mystery by even bringing it out, which leaves us in some sort of quandry

CG I am told that she has an alcohol problem. That's what told to me by her spouse and has been told to me by others that know her.

SS Could you repeat what the pretensions were that she went in there for as you understand it?

CG I didn't even know she was going to be there. I understood that she was going to call to Jim Jones and work out the details on her going down there.

611 2 But didn't you say that when she entered the country she said that she was there by invitation of the Minister

CG She said that the Prime Minister of Guyana personally invited her to come down there. And that she talked to him. The Prime Minister of Guyana knows nothing about this so-called

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IP They have also denied that they have her in protective custody?

CG Yes, as far as I know. We found out, and I personally contacted our lawyer there to find out what's going on. This is the report that we got.

IP When did you get this report?

CG I got this this afternoon.

627 Q : Would you give this xs to us agin, you said the Minister of Home affairs, could you spell his name for us?

CG His name is Vibert Mingo.

McEl You'll find a copy of these things he has said out on the table

CG You wont have to write this down, we have it xeroxed for you

637 Q I'm confused on a point, you're talking about this minister saying that she lied to gain entry to the country, and yet the Moores were just saying oh they just went thorough customs, same as they go through any number of countries.

CG Before you go there, you hve to - somebody has to know that you're coming there, and the circumstances you're going there.

C You're talking about the country as a whole?

CG Yes, the government of Guyana has certain immigration visiting rules and regulations, and before I went down there, in October, the Temple people in Georgetown made arrangements and said that I was coming down there, so when I arrived there, all I had to do was tell the Customs - as a matter of fact, we were 887 (-7 hours late because there was a strike in Kennedy, and I was 6 or 7 hours late and landed there about 3 am in the morning, at ungodly hour to get there.

C Rev. Moore, were these arrangements made for you as well?

M ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ I'm not aware of any arrangements made; however, our daughters and Peoples Temple knew that we were coming and they may have

C When did you go?

M We were in Georgetown 2 weeks ago, and we got into Guyana on Wednesday, about the 10th or 12th, we were there for about a week.

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Q You didn't apply for any visa

M There was no application

658 Q IS Mr. Garry, is there someone, who's the highest Peoples Temple people here?

CG I dont know, you see, the organizationd doesn't have what they consider to be who's in charge or who'se the highest official. It's not an elitest organization. Anybody can answer any of your questions. Shoot the question.

Q IS Well, I'm just wondering what Peoples' Temple's reaction is to this Kathy Hunter story. Ar you angry, upset, baffled?

Jean Yes, all those. Angry. It's a misrepresentation of the pzzt facts. Mrs. Hunter, as Mr. Garry said, did call. She talked to me. xSkexxprxssesxkexxSesirex I talked to her at length. She expressed her desire to go down to South America, and as much as we knew, she was planning to do that. The next time I talked to her anyone from the Ukiah Daily Journal, I talked to Mr. Hunter, and he said that his wife was stricken and she wasn't traveling anywhere. I don't know what in the interim happened.

IS But she did call you

JB She said she wanted to go, yes, and we said, as Mr. Garry said, there was no problem. The only thing is, we didn't hear from her after that. There was no communication and the next thing we knew, she was in Georgetown.

679 Q When was the last time you heard from her?

JB It would have been easily 2 months ago. The thing is, I think that it's being projected as the Temple not only harassed here but somehow an element of terror got into this by newspapers which is upsetting to us because it's not the case. When she did come to Georgetown, it was her own personal behavior which was the problem. It put the Guyanese in a difficult position as well. But I think we're, as a matter of fact I'd say, we're outraged that the representation has been that we've tried to invade her or hold her or whatever. She'd have been gone from there several days ago but there's been an airline strike.

Q Had did your people in Georgetown talk to her?

JB Yes, they did, on several occasions. Frankly I think the best thing to do would be to call. I think that might be wise, to call Mike Prokes in Georgetown.

CG Why don't you give them the telephone number of Georgetown and Mike Prokes. He'll talk to you.

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JB You want our reaction. Well, we're upset. As a matter of fact, Mr. Garry made a very emphatic statement to the Examiner, that there was no terror involved, and put them on notice

McElva I'm concerned about how the media seems to take every opportunity to run away with any kind of sensationalized situation like what Mrs. Hunter's husband - all the complaints I'm seeming to hear comes from what he said went on, and I don't know what his relationship might be with some of the Concerned Relatives in seeming to cause harassment continuing against our organization. If it was coming from another point other than George Hunter, I probably wouldn't be saying what I'm saying now. But since he has such a close relationship with Tim Stoen and the other Concerned Relatives, if I wasn't a member of this church, it'd be very difficult for me to believe anything

IP So you're saying once again that someone is lying

McEl harrasment - I don't think the Guyanese government is harassing her in any way.

IS So you're saying it's not Peoples Temple that's been harassing Kathy Hunter, it's the Hunters who've been harassing Peoples Temple.

McEl I would say that, and I'm not speaking necessarily for Kathy

718 C Mr. Garry was this conference called specifically to counter these reports

CG This conference was initiated some days ago, and the Hunter incident has just been added to it. I didn't hear about this Hunter incident until just a couple of days ago. It came to me as a surprise, of course. When I talked to her, she was very anxious to go there. She said she was a personal friend of Jim Jones, she said "I wrote that article regarding Tim Stoen and Jim Jones". She said what did Jim Jones think of it. I said Jim Jones respects your integrity as a reporter, and whatever you wrote, he won't find fault with. I said you tried to give both sides of the story, and that's all that Jim Jones or any other person can ask for, and that's so.

IS How are the Hunters harassing

McEl Well if you've seen the Utah Daily Herald, you've seen headlines which seem to pose Peoples Temple as some kind of terrorist organization. That's absolutely ridiculous. I'd not like to see some headlines couched around some of the statements made by, some of the positive statements made by people who've been that ~~shown~~ are not relatives of or members of the Temple.

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IS That's the only

McEl That's all

Q Mr. Garry were you suggesting that we be given a phone number of Peoples Temple that we could contact

CG - Yes, you can contact Mike Prokes at Georgetown.

JB 71924 You have to call the overseas operator and ask for Georgetown, Guyana, and dial 71924, and ask specifically for Mike Prokes.

CG By the way, Mike Prokes was with CBS for a number of years

Q Did he see Mrs. Hunter when she was down there

JB (cant pick off tape)

CG My impression is that he has spoken to her; whether he has or not, I don't know, I have not spoke n to Mike since I was there in October.

IS (To Jean -) but you've talked to others in Georgetown and they have talked to Mrs. Hurter - did they - what happened between them?

JB Very warm invitations were extended to come down to the project. As a matter of fact, they had a party, and I dont think she attended. But then it goes back to a personal problem

CG Here's an article that appeared in the SF Chronicle, Saturday, yesterday -the early edition, but I didnt see in in my home edition -you might look at this. Is anybody here from the Chronicle?

JL Yes, I am.

CG Here, this is your own story on in Prokes

JL Well I didnt do it, I didnt even know it got in the first edition.

CG This talks about Prokes, what he did said, what he didnt say - would you care to see it - I thought it was anyone mentioned in the Chronicle

JB I was told it was the Chronicle Examiner.

Q So everyone that has come back from Georgetown has the same utopian picture

Ledna I was there for 1 month last year, and I feel the same way as the Moores and our attorney here. It's a very beautiful

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place and it's a place that I would like to live at.

(MeEl I have a sister and a niece in Jonestown. I'm looking forward to taking a trip down there myself. I have no qualms, no quarrels, no confusion about the kind of life that is going on there because I know what kind of life it is.

CG - There are 2 attorneys down there who went down there and won't come back. I didn't stay but 4 days, I didn't want to get acclimated, I feel I have too much to go here.

x-4-j-70

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JOHN MOORE:

I'm John Moore, I'm Pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Reno, Nevada. We have two daughters who are members of the Temple, obviously my wife and I are not members of the Temple. One, the older girls a teacher, and the younger one is a nurse. The two words that come to my mind, immediately as I was there and as I tried to reflect upon my experiences were: "impressive" and "amazing". It almost boggles my mind to see that great clearing and to understand how so much could have been done in the relatively short period of time. I think about a thousand acres, 800 acres have been cleared, and it's in the midst of a jungle, and that's part of what's impressive, and all except a part of the land that's not been finally cleared, has been planted with various crops.

I had a feeling of freedom. Neither in Georgetown, where there were about 25 or 30 people living, coming and going, all the time, with total freedom, nor at the project itself, did we--did I have-- I'll let my wife speak for herself--did I have any feeling that anybody was being restrained or coerced or intimidated in any way. What did impress me was that people who were living in Georgetown, in the house there, were all eagerly waiting for the time when they could return to Jonestown, and the project itself. One of the great things, I think is the opportunity for some of the younger people, particularly, to be learning skills when that opportunity is not present here.

They have probably 35 preschoolers, I don't know how many they have in school; they have newborn babies, several babies have been born there. They have a daycare nursery for parents who work, and there are those who are caring for them; and then they have the older people. That's really a part of the benefit of it, we felt.

The school is accredited by the government of Guyana, that they've had people from the Department of Agriculture and their agricultural stations there working with the people at the project. And certainly their supporting of the health center, there's no question in my mind but that the health center is the best facility in that whole region in Guyana. There is a government, I think nurse practitioner, in Port Kaituma a few miles away, but that clinic does not have either the personnel, skills nor the equipment that they have. The health services are provided for the Amerindians of people who live in the community, as well as the members of the project itself.

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BARBARA MOORE:

My impressions are, having just experienced our visit there, that this is a beautiful, heroic, creative project! It is absolutely miraculous. There are excellent medical services, excellent educational services, and...it's a community of caring and sharing with an added dimension, and this dimension I would say, is Love. If you want to use that term; in a sense it reminds me of...a new testament community, in the purest sense of the word, in the love and concern for all, that we observed. And with complete freedom for creativity; those who want to farm, are farming; those who wish to teach, teach; those who like to cook, cook; they have an excellent nutritionist who is working scientifically all the time to discover new uses for the indigenous plants and growths there, and is in contact with the Guyanese experts to discover new and useful uses for these various crops, there. That was very impressive to me. It was most impressive to see the elderly people, the older folks, who had their neat little yards, their little white picket-type fences, and their opportunity to take classes if they wished to, or to garden, or to just sit. They also have a lovely library of over eight thousand volumes, from poetry to "how-to-do-it"...and this was most impressive, that one could sit and read.

It's a complete city and one thing they do encourage is the nuclear family. You can choose to have your own home, or if you're a single person, you may live in a dormitory, whichever you prefer. They have a lovely nursery for infants; they have a nursery for toddlers, and of course a fine educational set up.

One of the reporters in attendance at the conference stated that he thought she sounded impressed. He asked, "would you think it's rather Utopian there?". Her reply was, "Oh, yeah, a lovely Utopia".

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I was impressed by the medical center particularly. All of the older citizens live right around the medical compound. The medical compound is something that you have never seen and you probably won't see unless you go there. It's almost a miracle. This young doctor who was trained, Temple graduated in high honors at the UC at Irvine, has performed miracles. No one goes there without first being thoroughly physically examined. Every morning at eight o'clock someone knocks on the cottage door, and says did anybody have any difficulties last night? Can you imagine the feeling of security that these folks have, to feel that somebody cares for them, is interested in them, and will do things for them?

In the first place, let's get a few things straight. The Guyanese government informed us that she came there under false pretenses. She (Kathy Hunter) was not invited there by the Guyanese government, and the Guyanese government resented the idea of her coming down there and making representations. She made a representation that the Prime Minister of Guyana had invited her. They completely distort that. As far as I'm concerned, she never got into the project. Had she gone to the project, she would have been welcomed by Jim Jones. As a matter of fact, Jim Jones has befriended her, her family, over a long period of years.

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CHARLES GARRY
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JOHN MOORE:

I'm John Moore, I'm Pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Reno, Nevada. We have two daughters who are members of the Temple, obviously my wife and I are not members of the Temple. One, the older girl is a teacher, and the younger one is a nurse. The two words that come to my mind, immediately as I was there and as I tried to reflect upon my experiences were: "impressive" and "amazing". It almost boggles my mind to see that great clearing and to understand how so much could have been done in the relatively short period of time. I think about a thousand acres, 800 acres have been cleared, and it's in the midst of a jungle, and that's part of what's impressive, and all except a part of the land that's not been finally cleared, has been planted with various crops.

I had a feeling of freedom. Neither in Georgetown, where there were about 25 or 30 people living, coming and going, all the time, with total freedom, nor at the project itself, did we--did I have-- I'll let my wife speak for herself--did I have any feeling that anybody was being restrained or coerced or intimidated in any way. What did impress me was that people who were living in Georgetown, in the house there, were all eagerly waiting for the time when they could return to Jonestown, and the project itself. One of the great things, I think is the opportunity for some of the younger people, particularly, to be learning skills when that opportunity is not present here.

They have probably 35 preschoolers, I don't know how many they have in school; they have newborn babies, several babies have been born there. They have a daycare nursery for parents who work, and there are those who are caring for them; and then they have the older people. That's really a part of the beauty of it, we felt.

The school is accredited by the government of Guyana, that they've had people from the Department of Agriculture and their agricultural stations there working with the people at the project. And certainly their supporting of the health center, there's no question in my mind but that the health center is the best facility in that whole region in Guyana. There is a government, I think nurse practitioner, in Port Kaituma a few miles away, but that simply does not have either the personnel, skills nor the equipment that they have. The health services are provided for the Amerindian or people who live in the community as well as the members of the project itself.

x-4-j-10

BARBARA MOORE:

My impressions are, having just experienced our visit there, that this is a beautiful, heroic, creative project! It is absolutely miraculous. There are excellent medical services, excellent educational services, and...it's a community of caring and sharing with an added dimension, and this dimension I would say, is Love. If you want to use that term; in a sense it reminds me of...a new testament community; in the purest sense of the word, in the love and concern for all, that we observed. And with complete freedom for creativity; those who want to farm, are farming; those who wish to teach, teach; those who like to cook, cook; they have an excellent nutritionist who is working scientifically all the time to discover new uses for the indigenous plants and growths there, and is in contact with the Guyanese experts to discover new and useful uses for these various crops, there. That was very impressive to me. It was most impressive to see the elderly people, the older folks, who had their neat little yards, their little white picket-type fences, and their opportunity to take classes if they wished to, or to garden, or to just sit. They also have a lovely library of over eight thousand volumes, from poetry to "how-to-do-it"...and this was most impressive, that one could sit and read.

It's a complete city and one thing they do encourage is the nuclear family. You can choose to have your own home, or if you're a single person, you may live in a dormitory, whichever you prefer. They have a lovely nursery for infants; they have a nursery for toddlers, and of course a fine educational set up.

One of the reporters in attendance at the conference stated that he thought she sounded impressed. He asked, "would you think it's rather Utopian there?". Her reply was, "Oh, yeah, a lovely Utopia".

CHARLES GARRY:

I was impressed by the medical center particularly. All of the older citizens live right around the medical compound. The medical compound is something that you have never seen and you probably won't see unless you go there. It's almost a miracle. This young doctor who was trained, Temple graduated in high honors at the UC at Irvine, has performed miracles. No one goes there without first being thoroughly physically examined. Every morning at eight o'clock someone knocks on the cottage door, and says did anybody have any difficulties last night? Can you imagine the feeling of security that these folks have, to feel that somebody cares for them, is interested in them, and will do things for them?

In the first place, let's get a few things straight. The Guyanese government informed us that she came there under false pretenses. She (Kathy Hunter) was not invited there by the Guyanese government, and the Guyanese government resented the idea of her coming down there and making representations. She made a representation that the Prime Minister of Guyana had invited her. They completely disown that. As far as I'm concerned, she never got into the project. Had she gone to the project, she would have been welcomed by Jim Jones. As a matter of fact, Jim Jones has befriended her, her family, over a long period of years.

x-4-j-11

CHARLES GARRY
(cont.)

The Honorable Minister Vibert Mingo, he's the Minister of Home Affairs of Guyana - said, "we've investigated and found her (that's Kathy Hunter) statement to be totally untrue, that she lied to gain entry into the country, which is a violation of our law". That's the official quote.

X-4-j-12

84 - 4286 - 2018



FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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Phone: (702) 322-4654

P. O. Box 789
Reno, Nevada 89504

John V. Moore Douglas M. McCoy
Ministers

Dr. and Mrs. John V. Moore have just recently returned from a visit to the Peoples Temple Agricultural and Medical Mission in Guyana, South America, where they visited their two daughters and grandson who are residents there. Dr. Moore, with thirty-four years experience as a pastor, campus minister, and district superintendent of the United Methodist Church, is currently pastor of the First United Methodist Church of Reno, Nevada. Mrs. Moore is a writer who has worked closely with groups concerned with ministry to prisoners and their families, farm-workers, disturbed teenagers and runaways.

The Moores have written the following article to capsulize their impressions of their trip to the remarkable model community established by Rev. Jim Jones and the members of Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ.

A VISIT TO PEOPLES TEMPLE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT JONESTOWN, GUYANA

During the month of May, 1978, we had an amazingly beautiful adventure. We visited Peoples Temple Cooperative Agricultural Project in Guyana, South America.

Because so much adverse publicity has been circulated regarding this heroic cooperative of caring and sharing, we felt it important to share our first-hand experience in a town of 1100 people transplanted from Peoples Temple, Disciples of Christ, in the U. S. A.

Our two daughters, one a nurse and the other a teacher with our three-year-old grandson, had written glowing accounts of their life in this unusual project. We wanted to see for ourselves this new land.

We flew to Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, to the Peoples Temple headquarters, which is a lovely home where we were housed with others awaiting a flight to Jonestown, the site of the cooperative. Some of the people we met were planning to retire in Jonestown. One small boy had just had adjustments made on an artificial leg and eagerly awaited the hour-long return flight to the hinterland of Port Kaituma, and then home to the cooperative.

The quaint, attractive government buildings of Georgetown and its friendly Black and East Indian culture in a democratic-socialist country we found most pleasing.

From Georgetown we were flown over a vast ocean of jungle to Port Kaituma where our small plane landed on a tiny air-strip. Members of the Temple met us as our plane arrived and drove us through the exquisite interior region to a turn-off where we observed the sign "Welcome—Peoples Temple Cooperative Agricultural Project".

x-4-j-13 gms

What a miracle it is! Over eight hundred acres of jungle have been cleared since 1974, most of it within the last year. All along the road we could see rows of cassavas, eddoes, bananas, sugar cane, and citrus groves. Further along the road we saw the "piggery" and the "chickery" and the dairy center worthy of the best in scientific animal husbandry.

What we found at the cooperative was a loving community of people in the true New Testament sense.

Educational facilities and nursery care and equipment are excellent. The school is government accredited, and unusually creative in its approach to the learning process. Teachers are excited by the possibilities for teaching in a setting so different from town and urban schools where they had previously taught.

Medical services under the supervision of a brilliant young doctor, Larry Schacht, are excellent. Larry, a recent graduate of the University of California Medical School in Irvine, is in radio communication with specialists in the United States and South America. His corps of nurses and technicians are well trained, and the scientific equipment is first-class. All retired residents are checked daily. Services are also provided for nearby Amerindians and others needing medical care.

A nutritionist is constantly experimenting with vegetable and fruit products in an effort to discover maximum utilization of food grown in Guyana. The farm is thriving. Meals are a delight and are rich in protein, natural grain and vegetables.

Soccer, baseball, a good band, crafts, a library of 8,000 volumes and outstanding teachers provide recreational and cultural opportunities for the youth of Jonestown. Birds and animals have become community pets. The band often plays for Georgetown events. It's tops!

The nurture of children and family life is evident. Jonestown offers a rare opportunity for deep relationships between men and women, young and old who come from diverse racial and cultural backgrounds. Single adults, one-parent families, and nuclear families feel at home in the community.

Jonestown is a mixture of frontier life and contemporary society. The small, neat gardens of the retired residents are in evidence on every pathway. There are opportunities for seniors also to take classes, sew, read, or just to sit. An older woman hoeing her garden brought to mind the words of Micah (4:4)—"...they shall sit every one under his vine and his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid..."

Whereas life is somewhat simple in Jonestown, the latest equipment and techniques are employed, for example in putting up pre-fabricated houses in one day.

Morale is exceedingly high. There is a sense of ownership which is rare in collective societies and not present under private ownership.

We came away from the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project with a feeling for its energy and enthusiasm, its creative, wholesome ways (imagine no television—but weekly movies for all), and an understanding of the fascination and high sense of adventure it holds for its residents.

John and Barbara Moore

X-4-j-1#gms

COMMENTS ABOUT JONESTOWN, GUYANA FROM ON-SITE VISITS

1. Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Guyana: "Impressive."
2. Charge D'Affaires, new assistant to U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young: "I am impressed."
3. Officer in Charge of Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago, U.S. Department of State: "Impressive work."
4. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Guyana: "Peace and love in action."
5. Minister of Education, Guyana: "Very impressive."
6. Regional Development Officer, North West Region, Guyana: "Very progressive."
7. Chief Official in the Ministry of Education, Guyana: "Very much impressed with everything, thanks."
8. Head Dental Instructor, University of Guyana: "Excellent community project."
9. British High Commissioner in Guyana: "A most impressive start and I wish you all success."
10. Chancellor of the University of Guyana: "Impressive."
11. Minister of Agriculture, Guyana: "Very interesting, keep it up."
12. Minister of Works and Transportation, Guyana: "Very impressed with progress since I visited one year ago."
13. Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Works and Transportation: "A wonderful experience, a model village community to be emulated."
14. Assistant Director General of National Service of Guyana: "Excellent."
15. United States Consulate in Guyana: "A very pleasant day in a very pleasant atmosphere."
16. A writer from one of the largest news agencies in the world: "It's very, very impressive. Thank you for this opportunity and best wishes."
17. Regional Minister, North West Region, Guyana: "Keep up the good work."
18. Thirty-five teachers from the McKenzie District: "Fantastic, beyond one's imagination, miraculous, beautiful, a true example of socialist living." "Amazing, impressive."
19. Head and one of the original founders of the Marco Medical Net: "Incredible, fantastic."

x-4-j-15 gmb

7780
F. T. H. W. B.

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.

CA:EAPowers:gjl:wp

X-4-j-18 gms

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.

x-4-j-17 gms

5/25/78
The U.S. Embassy
X-4-j-1892

THE PRESS Thursday, May 25, 1978

U.S. denies Peoples Temple claims

WASHINGTON — A U.S. official has denied claims by Peoples Temple Church that the State Department has officially refuted charges against the church's South American agricultural mission.

Red Hennecke, an officer in the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs, said the State Department has not "confirmed nor denied" the allegations of relatives of church members who claim followers of the Rev. James Jones are being held against their will in Jonestown in Guyana.

"We have taken no position on the merits of Peoples Temple," Hennecke said.

Claims the department has denied charges against the Guyana mission are contained in a Peoples Temple press release.

"An official State Department report, based upon on-site visits to the Project in Guyana states: '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. . . . Those 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 against their will. . . . It is the opinion of these officers, reinforced by conversations with local officials who deal with the Peoples Temple, that it is improbable anyone is being held in bondage. In general, people appear healthy, adequately fed and housed and satisfied with their lives. . . . what is a large farm.'"

Although Hennecke said he drafted the statement on the temple in response to hundreds of correspondence on the church, he said it does not represent a refutation of the charges against the church.

He said the letter is used out of context in the Peoples Temple release.

"They have taken the letter which we have drafted in response to congressional inquiries," he said.

"We have not carried any report exonerating Peoples Temple," Hennecke said.

The State Department statement invites persons who have questions about members of the mission to contact U.S. officials.

"During the next visit to the Peo-

ples 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," the statement said.

The Peoples Temple press release cites statements by other visitors to the Guyana mission who praise the church and the work of Rev. Jones.

Los Angeles California.

July 14. 1978

Mr. J. Nelson

Dear Mr. Nelson, Just a few lines to let you know that I think you should have these papers so you will really know what your sweet wife is involved in. you may be looking for her to come back, but she won't be back, because she has to do what that man Jim Jones say. I feel sorry for all of them over there for I have been there, they are in a slave camp some one told me that you are some kind of kin to Fannie C. Mobley there in L.A you may call her she possibly may know somethin about the mess. I don't know her telephone number but some of those Church members may have her number. from one who cares.

Ray Carter

x-4-j-19 gms



Mr. Jimmy Nelson
3850 South Bronson
Los Angeles Calif. 90008



The Kathy Hunter Episodes

x-4-k

THE KATHY HUNTER EPISODE

x+k-1

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS OF GUYANA,
HONORABLE MINISTER VIBERT MINGO:

WE INVESTIGATED AND FOUND HER (KATHY HUNTER'S) STATEMENTS TO
BE TOTALLY UNTRUE AND THAT SHE LIED TO GAIN ENTRY INTO THE
COUNTRY, WHICH IS A VIOLATION OF OUR LAW."

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT. CALL THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA, TO REACH HON. MINISTER VIBERT
MINGO TO CONFIRM THIS STATEMENT.

VIBERT MINGO -- GUYANA

921
x-4-k-2

EVERETT S. PERSON
PRESIDENT, PUBLISHER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
JOHN H. C. RILEY
GENERAL MANAGER

PRESS DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY

EVENING AND SUNDAY
P. O. BOX 569 - 427 MENDOCINO AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95402

A GREAT REGION'S
GREAT NEWSPAPER
ESTABLISHED 1857
TELEPHONE
(707) 546-2020

June 15, 1978

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Garry Dreyfus McTernan
Brotsky Herndon & Pesonen Inc.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102

RECEIVED
JUN 19 1978

Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan & Brotsky

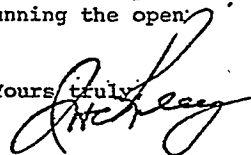
Dear Mr. Garry:

This is in reply to your letter of June 9th in which you request a retraction having to do with the story carried in the June 8; 1978, issue of The Press Democrat about the People's Temple. We also acknowledge the open letter to the media and the community which accompanied that letter.

With respect to your second paragraph, we wish to make it clear that Kathy Hunter did not go to Guyana under our direct assignment and control, and your statement that we sent her "to do a particular type of hatchet job" is entirely out of order. Kathy Hunter was a free-lance writer on her own. There are numerous writers on a free-lance basis with whom we have contact from time to time. Our commitment to her was merely that if she came back with a story we could use, we would buy it from her. At no time was she acting under assignment or orders from us. She was acting completely and totally as an independent entrepreneur, from whom we purchased a product.

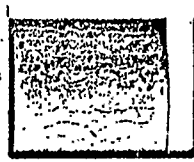
Since it is the policy of this paper to provide space for readers to express views or ideas which are contrary to those carried in the paper, we will be running the open letter to the media.

Yours truly,


John H. C. Riley
General Manager

*"I firmly believe from what I have seen that this (the Redwood Empire)
JHCR/sgs is the chosen spot of all the earth as far as Nature is concerned."
—Luther Burbank*

x-4-k-3



X-4-K-A

THE
PRESS
DEMOCRAT
427 MENDOCINO AVENUE
P.O. BOX 569
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95402

Mr. Charles R. Garry
Garry Dreyfus McTernan Brotsky Herndon & Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market St.
San Francisco, CA 94102

Peoples Temple
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA. 94115

OPEN LETTER TO THE MEDIA AND THE COMMUNITY

On Sunday May 28, 1978, the Peoples Temple held a press conference to let the public hear firsthand about Jonestown, Guyana from a widely respected United Methodist minister and his wife who had just returned from visiting their two daughters and grandson at the Peoples Temple Agricultural Project. Their comments are attached.

Although most of the major media were present at the press conference, only one reported any of the views of Rev. and Mrs. Moore. The Moores' comments resoundingly refuted the allegations against the Temple based on claims of the so-called "Concerned Relatives" group. With all the attention given by the media over the past year to the "charges" levelled against Peoples Temple and Rev. Jim Jones, it is remarkable that there is such disinterest in giving direct refutation any forum at all.

Rather than covering the Moores' glowing reports of the Jonestown community, the media devoted their attention to a new series of "charges" --all entirely false-- relating to the visit of a news reporter, Kathy Hunter, to Guyana. They showed no inclination to search out the facts of the case or even quote the official statement from the Guyanese Minister of Home Affairs, whose comment would have resolved the matter completely. The stories that did appear were so filled with errors and contradictions that the public did not get "news" at all, just more fabrication and speculation.

Any objective observer can conclude that the situation involving Kathy Hunter was a publicity ploy. Examination of the coverage, starting with her claim that the Prime Minister of Guyana had personally invited her to Jonestown (which call she later admitted was probably a "hoax"), shows it was nothing but a smear to insinuate that Peoples Temple could possibly be responsible for Kathy Hunter's misadventures.

Peoples Temple wholly denies the recent allegations made by Mrs. Hunter and the various news media. We would like to know who made the alleged invitation over the telephone to Mrs. Hunter, if indeed there was such a call. We would like to know who was responsible for the false fire alarms and the bomb threats and the alleged "bugging" of her phone; and how the stories of "protective custody" and "interrogation" were invented. It might prove the best lead yet to the source behind the continued smear campaign against the Temple, and the conspiracy which attempted to cut off our members' Social Security checks, to interfere with our amateur radio communications between the U.S. and Guyana, the blackmail, payoffs, bribery, electronic surveillance, and attempts to stir up numerous agency investigations based on false charges.

This new "staged event" is reminiscent of the whole campaign against the Temple which was initiated last year by the alleged "break-in" of the New West magazine office. When Rev. Jones demanded a full-scale police investigation, the police found no evidence that any "break-in" had occurred at all.

The following points will recount what actually happened in Guyana, and enumerate all the contradictions and fabrications that were put out to the public as "news":

x-4-k-5

The entire premise of Mrs. Hunter's visit to Guyana was false: KATHY HUNTER MISREPRESENTED HERSELF TO GAIN ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY. The Honorable Vibert Mingo, Minister of Home Affairs for the government of Guyana, stated: "We have investigated and found her (Kathy Hunters) statements to be totally untrue and that she lied to gain entry into our country which is a violation of our law." This statement was released to all the major media. None reported it.

Mrs. Hunter told the Guyanese government that she was a personal friend of the Prime Minister, and that he had invited her to come. Though Mrs. Hunter had been considered a friend by Rev. Jones and the Peoples Temple, she did not inform them of her intended visit until after she had arrived. And though Mrs. Hunter's stated reason for coming to Guyana was to write a story on Jonestown, she refused every invitation to visit the Jonestown project once she was in the country.

Contradictions given out in the press:

1. She went to do a story on Jonestown:

"Her sole purpose was to write an objective story after visiting Jonestown..." (Ukiah Daily Journal, 5/28/78).

She went to do a story on Georgetown:

"She was in that South American country to do a story on the camp in Georgetown..." (KPIX-TV, 5/26/78).

2. She went "simply to talk" to the people there:

"According to Mrs. Hunter's husband, George Hunter, Executive Editor of the Ukiah Daily Journal, his wife had gone to Guyana 'simply to talk' to a few relatives of local (Ukiah area) residents serving on the church's 'agricultural outpost' there". (Press Democrat, 5/28/78).

She went to "investigate":

"...a reporter who is in Guyana investigating the controversial Peoples Temple church..." (KCBS radio news, 5/26/78).

3. She was invited by the Guyanese government:

"Raymond (managing editor of the UDJ) said Mrs. Hunter was invited to Guyana by the government there to view Peoples Temple operations in its country." (UDJ, 5/26/78).

She wasn't invited by the Guyanese government:

"She (Mrs. Hunter) ... learned that she had been hoaxed into believing that Guyana's premier, Forbes Burnham, had invited her to the South American country." (San Francisco Examiner, 5/30/78)

4. She had the right to be there:

"The reporter had every right to go to Jonestown." (UDJ Editorial, 5/28/78).

She didn't have the right to be there:

"...she (Mrs. Hunter) says she was ordered to leave the country because she was told she had lied to the immigration officials." (Ex. 5/30/78).

- 5. The Guyanese government asked Mrs. Hunter to report on Jonestown. She was also on assignment for the Ukiah Daily Journal:

"...Mrs. Hunter was invited by the Guyana government to report on the activities of Peoples Temple in the South American country... Mrs. Hunter, who frequently works on assignment for the newspaper (Ukiah Daily Journal) sought to investigate the Temple... and to follow up local angles as a result of temple activities at its church in nearby Redwood Valley." (Los Angeles Times, 5/27/78, as per managing editor of the Ukiah Daily Journal).

Mrs. Hunter was not on assignment for the Ukiah Daily Journal. She is not even employed by them:

"Mrs. Hunter, who formerly worked for the Daily Journal, but is not employed by the paper on this time and was not on assignment..." (UDJ, 5/29/78).

- 6. The Peoples Temple interrogated and threatened Mrs. Hunter, to keep her away from Jonestown so she wouldn't be able to write a bad article:

"Mrs. Hunter has... spent the last seven days in Georgetown's Pegasus Hotel following intensive 'interrogation' by members of Rev. Jim Jones' church... There was apparently a threat, direct or implied, over whether her story would come out pro-Jones or anti-church..." (UDJ, 5/28/78).

Mrs. Hunter claims she ran into no problems at all until Temple members invited her to Jonestown and she refused:

"Recounting her troubles, Mrs. Hunter said everything was 'sweetness and light' until she turned down an invitation by the church to be its guest at Jonestown..." (Press Democrat, 5/28/78).

- 7. Mrs. Hunter was placed in "protective custody" to keep the Peoples Temple away from her:

"The Guyanese National Police... quickly posted a guard outside her hotel door... a police escort to the airport... which would indicate the authorities believed Jones' followers were not above additional harassment..." (UDJ, 5/28/78).

Temple members visited her after she was confined to her room in "protective custody":

"...she (Mrs. Hunter) was approached.. by temple members who offered to allow her to visit the mission, but she had remained in protective custody". (Ex. 5/26/78)

Falsifications given out in the press:

- 1. "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY": Kathy Hunter was never held in protective custody. The Guyanese government found that Mrs. Hunter had entered the country on false pretenses and falsified her papers on entry. They checked out her story, found she had entered the country in violation of Guyanese law, and also international law which is supposed to be respected in all countries. Finally they asked her to leave. She was never in "protective custody". Temple members had very cordially invited her to visit the Project.

The following media carried the false report about "protective custody":

Ukiah Daily Journal; Press Democrat; S.F. Examiner; L.A. Times; KGO radio news; KCBS radio news; KTVU-TV; KPIX-TV; KGO-TV; KDIA; KKHI; KUKI Ukiah; and doubtless other sources of which the Peoples Temple is not aware, as UPI carried this false report.

The many "shocking details" --all entirely false-- include:

- She was "seized". (UDJ, 5/26/78);
- "She was placed under armed guard" (Ex. 5/26/78);
- "Police state tactics" were used against Mrs. Hunter (KGO-TV, 5/28/78);
- She was "locked in her hotel for a week" (Press Democrat, 5/28/78);
- "A guard was posted outside her hotel door" (UDJ, 5/28/78);
- She was guaranteed "an armed guard to the airport" (UDJ, 5/28/78).

Not only is every one of these reports fictional, but what is she claiming to need protection from? We don't carry knives or guns, or anything lethal at all. We voluntarily offered to people concerned to undergo a search, because we are non-violent and carry no kind of weapon.

2. "INTERROGATION": Mrs. Hunter was never interrogated. It is an unmitigated lie that the Temple made anything but the friendliest of overtures to her. Mrs. Hunter was invited to the Project twice, and refused to go. She was invited to a Temple cultural presentation in Georgetown, accepted the tickets, and never came. When she complained the hotel rates were too high, Temple members volunteered to assist her in moving.

3. "HARASSMENT": The Peoples Temple did not harass Mrs. Hunter in any way. Several media reports insinuated that the Peoples Temple was responsible for the "hoax call" bringing Mrs. Hunter to Guyana, the "mysterious fires in the storerooms and hallways of her hotel", the "five false fire alarms", and the "bomb threats". Mrs. Hunter directly accused the Temple (Ex. 5/30/78) of keeping her under constant surveillance and bugging her telephone.

What is remarkable about all these claimed "harassments" however, is that they are anonymous in character. It would appear that someone was very intent on giving Mrs. Hunter a hard time, and having it falsely blamed on the Peoples Temple.

4. "THREATS": The Peoples Temple did not threaten Mrs. Hunter about a possible story; or threaten her at all.

The truth is the reverse: MRS. HUNTER THREATENED THE TEMPLE WITH BAD PRESS COVERAGE, ALONG WITH HER REFUSAL TO EVEN SEE THE PROJECT. Mr. Mike Prokes and other Temple members met with her for lunch at her invitation May 20th. She told them she wanted to go to the Project and meet with Rev. Jones. Temple members expressed surprise that Mrs. Hunter did not make any advance confirmation of her visit, but even though they had been given no way to make advance preparations for her, she was welcome to come to Jonestown. By her own admission in the Press Democrat, 6/8/78, she was coming to "judge for herself", with the expectation of interviewing select individuals privately, apparently on demand. She states she went so far as to say she would "make my own arrangements through the Guyanese government to visit Jonestown" after acknowledging that the day before, she discovered she was not in Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanese government at all. Although she was the unexpected visitor from 5,000 miles away, no accomodation or hospitality the community of over 1,000 residents in Jonestown could offer was good enough or quick enough for this woman, and she made a "not even veiled threat" to Mr. Prokes and the other Temple members that if she did not get what she wanted, it would go very badly for the Peoples Temple. She refused to visit the Project at all, and left the table.

Later the same day, Mrs. Hunter apologized for threatening the Temple with her statement. She was invited to Jonestown again several days later, but was hostile and refused to even discuss the matter.

MOREOVER, IT IS HARDLY LIKELY THAT MRS. HUNTER CAME TO GUYANA AS AN INDEPENDENT, FREE-LANCE JOURNALIST TRAVELLING ON HER OWN, AS THE MEDIA HAS PORTRAYED. SHE HERSELF TOLD TEMPLE MEMBERS "SEVERAL TIMES" THAT SHE HAD COME TO GUYANA TO WRITE FOR THE PRESS DEMOCRAT AND SEVERAL OTHER NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

NO NEWS SERVICE WAS IN GUYANA COVERING THE "STORY", YET HER TRIP TO GUYANA PROVOKED AN INSTANT MEDIA BLITZ OF FALSE PUBLICITY AND SMEARS.

Mr. Prokes summed up the feelings of the Peoples Temple in the following statement:

"We now believe even more segments of the media are involved with this monstrous conspiracy. This was another attempt to make us the prey for sensational news to destroy us because we are a non-violent socialist church with belief in brotherhood and equality.

"We have a story that is really sensational in terms of building good will between nations and a model community to live in. We will not be bullied or threatened into giving a story to anyone. We will choose those to give the opportunity to see a glimpse into what everyone who has visited has either called a model community or a paradise. If the media wants a story from us, they will have to be objective and separate themselves from this smear campaign which is entirely based on politics."

x-4-k-9

LAW OFFICES OF
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SAN FRANCISCO 94102

(415) 864-3131

CABLE ADDRESS: "DRYCAP"

July 19, 1978

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BENJAMIN DREYFUS
FRANCIS J. MCTERNAN
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OF COUNSEL
DONALD L. A. KERSON
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SAN JOSE OFFICE
250 SO. MARKET STREET
SAN JOSE 95113
(408) 286-9222

Honorable Minister of Home Affairs
C. Vibert Mingo
Public Buildings
Brickdam, Georgetown
Guyana
South America

Re: Gordon Lindsay - Bureau Chief
Los Angeles News Agency
8273 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90046

Dear Minister Mingo:

As you perhaps know, I am counsel for The People's Temple, and I understand that you are interested in information that I obtained through the statements made to me by Mr. Lindsay that he was in a plane that had a reconnaissance over Jonestown, which is the northwest region of Guyana. He told me that he was able to see all of the projects in detail by virtue of the fact that he flew over Jonestown.

Since he did not tell me that he was telling this to me in confidence, I feel free to be able to transmit this information to you. I do not have any further information regarding this matter. However, if you feel that the matter should be further delved into, you are free to use the address that I have indicated above to make further communications.

On behalf of my clients I want to thank you for all the courtesies that have been extended to them, and if there is anything further that you wish from me, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

CRG/ss

x-4-k-10

LAW OFFICES OF
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June 17, 1978

Editor
San Francisco Chronicle
5th and Mission Streets
San Francisco CA 94119

Dear Editor:

This letter is written in the interest of fair play. The latest salvo against the Peoples Temple that your paper grabbed on to is the allegation made by Deborah Layton. Her mother, Lisa, and her brother, Larry, both denounced her and stated the reasons why. No reference was made to their charges in your paper. You have seized every opportunity to malign the Peoples Temple without the opportunity for equal space of reply.

On May 28, 1978 at a press conference when your reporter was present at the Temple, Rev. John Moore and his wife had just returned from Jonestown, Guyana, who said as follows:

"I'm John Moore. I'm Pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Reno, Nevada. We have two daughters who are members of the Temple, obviously my wife and I are not members of the Temple. One, the older girl's a teacher, and the younger one is a nurse. The two words that come to my mind, immediately as I was there and as I tried to reflect upon my experiences were 'impressive' and 'amazing.' It almost boggles my mind to see that great clearing and to understand how so much could have been done in the relatively short period of time. I think about a thousand acres, 800 acres have been cleared, and it's in the midst of a jungle, and that's part of what's impressive, and all except a part of the land that's not been finally cleared, has been planted with various crops.

x-4-k-11

I had a feeling of freedom. Neither in Georgetown, where there were about 25 or 30 people living, coming and going, all the time, with total freedom, nor at the project itself, did we--did I have-- I'll let my wife speak for herself--did I have any feeling that anybody was being restrained or coerced or intimidated in any way. What did impress me was that people who were living in Georgetown, in the house there, were all eagerly waiting for the time when they could return to Jonestown, and the project itself. One of the great things, I think, is the opportunity for some of the younger people, particularly, to be learning skills when that opportunity is not present here.

They have probably 35 preschoolers, I don't know how many they have in school; they have newborn babies, several babies have been born there. They have a daycare nursery for parents who work, and there are those who are caring for them; and then they have the older people. That's really a part of the beauty of it, we felt.

The school is accredited by the government of Guyana, that they've had people from the Department of Agriculture and their agricultural stations there working with the people at the project. And certainly their supporting of the health center, there's no question in my mind but that the health center is the best facility in that whole region in Guyana. There is a government, I think, nurse practitioner, in Port Kaituma a few miles away, but that simply does not have either the personnel, skills nor the equipment that they have. The health services are provided for the AmerIndians or people who live in the community as well as the members of the project itself."

Mrs. Barbara Moore said the following:

"My impressions are, having just experienced our visit there, that this is a beautiful, heroic, creative project! It is absolutely miraculous. There are excellent medical services, excellent educational services, and . . . it's a community of caring and sharing with an added dimension, and this dimension I would say, is love. If you want to use that term; in a sense it reminds me of . . . a New Testament community, in the purest sense of the word, in the love and concern for all, that we observed. And with

x-A-k-12

complete freedom for creativity; those who want to farm, are farming; those who wish to teach, teach; those who like to cook, cook; they have an excellent nutritionist who is working scientifically all the time to discover new uses for the indigenous plants and growths there, and is in contact with the Guyanese experts to discover new and useful uses for these various crops, there. That was very impressive to me. It was most impressive to see the elderly people, the older folks, who had their neat little yards, their little white picket-type fences, and their opportunity to take classes if they wished to, or to garden, or to just sit. They also have a lovely library of over eight thousand volumes, from poetry to "how-to-do it" . . . and this was most impressive, that one could sit and read.

It's a complete city and one thing they do encourage is the nuclear family. You can choose to have your own home, or if you're a single person, you may live in a dormitory, whichever you prefer. They have a lovely nursery for infants; they have a nursery for toddlers, and of course a fine educational set up."

It is to be noted that not one word of the foregoing was reported. Rev. and Mrs. Moore spent in excess of two weeks at the jungle mission visiting their two grown daughters. Isn't it about time that the voices of the 1400 persons who are in Guyana pioneering a new way of life receive equal coverage?

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY
Attorney for the Peoples Temple

CRG/jc

San Francisco Chronicle
THE VOICE OF THE WEST

July 6, 1978

Charles R. Garry
Garry, Dreyfus, et al
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr. Garry:

This is in reply to your letter of June 17.

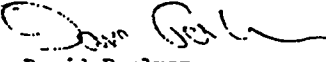
In Marshall Kilduff's article of June 15, Deborah Layton's allegations were answered with brief quotations from both Lisa and Larry Layton. Mr. Kilduff was unable to obtain any rebuttals immediately and another reporter placed the quotations in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the article later in the evening.

As you know, the replies by Deborah Layton's family were made to us over the telephone here. We were properly reluctant to use many of the quotations because of their potentially libelous nature, and so informed officials of the Peoples Temple.

As this newspaper's relatively new city editor, I have absolutely no bias against the Peoples Temple and its members. I believe the organization is a "good story" because it seems to be another among the many new religious and social movements that have emerged in recent years as a result of the tempestuous and unsettling times in which we live. I am as interested in "fair play" as you are.

Please accept my apology for the lateness of this reply. I'm still swamped with unfamiliar duties. By the time you receive this letter you will probably have seen your own letter published on our editorial page. It is scheduled to run any day now.

Yours sincerely,


David Perlman
City Editor

DP:mw

June 14, 1978

Transcript from telephone patch between:

Larry Layton and Lisa Layton in Jonestown, Guyana
and Kevin Wallace of the San Francisco Chronicle

Operator: What are your questions, Mr. Wallace?

K. W.: I do not have any questions, just their response to what I read earlier. I don't have any questions at all.

Operator: All right, I'll ask that. There are no questions, it is simply what response do you have to what you were told earlier?

L.L.: My name is Lisa Layton, and I am her (Deborah Layton's) mother. I am not the least bit surprised what she has said.

Operator: Please repeat.

L.L.: I am not surprised about what she is saying. She had been stealing thousands of dollars from me and others....I believe she had been on drugs, as she used to be before she was over here. I imagine she is probably still on drugs. She also took thousands of dollars from us, and me particularly.

Larry Layton: I am her brother, Larry Layton. I am an x-ray technician here. I live here with my wife. Seniors are treated beautifully here, do you copy?I am 32 years old. I believe she is saying these things because we are socialists. And she is a thief.

Lisa.: I am Lisa Layton and my son is very upset about the whole thing. I am the mother of Debbie. Since I am a senior, I think you can understand that I can talk firsthand about the fact that seniors are treated beautifully here in Jonestown. We are socialists, and socialists treat their seniors very beautifully, always.

Larry L.: I would appreciate being able to say just a couple of words to refute these mountains of lies printed by my little sister, so-called. She is a thief! And that is the reason she is attacking us, because she stole money from her mother. That is why she is telling these ridiculous lies. And the reason they are being printed is because we are socialists; that's what I think.

x-4-k-15

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HAROLD CLINTON BROWN
OF COUNSEL

June 13, 1978

Charles R. Garry, Esq.
Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky,
Herndon & Pesonen, Inc.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: Peoples Temple Demand for Correction


Dear Mr. Garry:

Pursuant to our phone conversation on Tuesday, June 6, 1978, you indicated that the portion of your demand letter concerning the alleged failure to include the Guyana government's view on Mrs. Hunter's entry into Guyana was satisfied by an Examiner follow-up story, dated May 27, 1978.

With respect to the headline itself, enclosed is a copy of the Examiner correction, dated June 12, 1978. Said correction ran in all editions of that date.

I trust the above-noted items meet with your approval and assume the matter is concluded.

Very truly yours,


John A. Knutson

JAK/reb
Enclosure

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1978

Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan & Brotsky

xA-k-16

Correction

On May 28, The Examiner published a story entitled "Report of Peoples Temple terror." The word terror was inappropriate and created a misleading characterization of the activities of the Peoples Temple in Guyana. The Examiner regrets the headline.

San Francisco Examiner

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9-31-78

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July 27, 1978

Charles R. Garry, Esq.
GARRY, DREYFUS, McTERNAN, BROTSKY,
HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.
1256 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: "Jones Church Linked to 'Terror'
Reign"

Dear Mr. Garry:

This letter will serve to confirm my oral advice to your office of June 25 that this office represents THE SANTA ROSA PRESS DEMOCRAT with respect to your demand for retraction and apology, and any other matters which were the subject of your letter directed to the client under date of July 3, 1978.

This will also confirm our conversation of June 24 and your agreement to extend the time within which THE SANTA ROSA PRESS DEMOCRAT must reply to your demand for retraction as set forth in Civil Code section 48(a)(2). We understand that, pursuant to your extension of seven days, we have to and including Wednesday, August 2, 1978, to comply with the provisions of the section cited above.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Joseph P. Russoniello
Joseph P. Russoniello

JPR:dm

JUL 31 1978

San Francisco, California 94102

x-4-k-18

Ukiah Daily Journal

Ukiah, Mendocino County, California Friday, May 26, 1978

24 Pages—2 Sections—15 Cents

Kathy Hunter seized while on Temple assignment

Journal executive editor's wife in protective custody in Guyana

A former Daily Journal reporter who went to Guyana to investigate the controversial People's Temple church has been placed in protective custody by the local government fearing for her safety.

Kathy Hunter, wife of Ukiah Daily Journal executive editor George Hunter, has spent the past seven days confined in a hotel in Georgetown, the Guyana capital, morning editor Mark Raymond said.

The government of the South American

country placed her in the Pegasus Hotel following intensive "interrogation" by members of the Rev. Jim Jones' People's Temple, Raymond said.

"There was apparently a threat, direct or implied, over whether her story would come out pro-Jones or anti-church and at that point the protective custody was applied," he said.

Hunter has been in telephone contact with his wife, said Raymond, and she reported she hoped to leave Guyana Saturday and would have left earlier had it not been for an airline strike.

Jones, whose church is based in San Francisco, is reportedly in Guyana with 1,000 of his followers at a jungle encampment called "Jonestown." Relatives have presented petitions in San Francisco demanding return of their kin from Guyana.

One of the recent petitioners was Steven Katsaris, a private school director in Ukiah, whose 21-year old daughter is at the temple encampment a victim, according to Katsaris, of Jones' "mind programming."

Raymond said Mrs. Hunter was invited to Guyana by the government there to view the People's Temple operations in its country. She arrived on May 18 and two days later was taken into protective custody, Raymond said.

Mrs. Hunter, who formerly worked for the newspaper, went to Guyana to investigate the temple because of the controversy over Jones and to follow up local angles as a result of temple activities at its former church in nearby Redwood Valley.

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19a

Viewpoint

Ukiah Daily Journal

4 - Sunday, May 28, 1978

Editorial

Why should Rev. Jones fear reporter visiting Jonestown?

If there was any doubt that Rev. Jim Jones, spiritual leader of the Peoples Temple of the Disciples of Christ has a solid footing in the Republic of Guyana in South America, all such doubt has been dispelled.

That a woman free-lance reporter who arrived in Guyana last week should be interrogated at great length by one of Jones' goon squads is difficult to accept. The reporter had every right to visit Jonestown. Her sole purpose was to write an objective story after visiting the religious community which is home for Jones and some 1,000 of his followers.

The Temple's propaganda machine paints an idyllic picture

of blissful living in the agricultural community. If its press releases are to be believed, it's "open house" seven days a week in Jonestown.

Then why did Jones fear a visit from a reporter and what does he have to hide?

The Guyanese National Police had no illusions about the potential for violence against this reporter.

They quickly posted a guard outside her hotel door. She was to leave Guyana today and the plan called for a police escort from the hotel to the airport which would indicate that the authorities believed that Jones' followers were not above additional harassment or even violence.

Also, the Guyanese government, after the reporter had been there

only a few days, advised her that she was "persona non grata" and suggested that she might be happier elsewhere.

What could give Jones enough "clout" with the government in just the few years that have passed since Jonestown was founded to exert this type of pressure?

And what of the concerned relatives of people living in Jonestown, some from this area and others from San Francisco and Los Angeles who have been turned down in their efforts to prevail upon Jones to allow them to visit the United States?

Although they live in a foreign country, they are still Americans and should be the concern of our State Department.



x-4-k-20

Writer's Guyana trip: Temple talks back

A spokesman for Peoples Temple has denied harassing a free-lance writer who was reportedly placed in protective custody in Guyana, and has accused the writer of coming to the country uninvited and "misrepresenting" herself as a friend of the prime minister.

In a telephone interview from the South American country yesterday, Mike Prokes said that three conversations between temple members and free-lancer Kathy Hunter there were amiable.

Hunter's husband, Ukiah Daily Journal Executive Editor George Hunter, said yesterday that his wife was interrogated by temple members, then was placed under protective custody.

But Prokes said: "If she was (in protective custody), it was because she misrepresented herself when she came in.

"She made statements that she met with high officials — and she did not — and that she was friends with the prime minister."

Hunter said his wife, a former Daily Journal reporter-photographer, flew to the Guyanese capital on May 17 after receiving a telephone invitation from what she believed to be the government there. He said there was no reason to doubt the authenticity of the invitation because she had met Prime Minister Forbes Burnham several years ago when she wrote a story on his visit to Northern California.

However, the newspaper editor said his wife told him in a recent phone conversation, "The invitation may have been a hoax."

About 1,000 followers of the Rev.

Jim Jones, former head of the San Francisco Housing Authority, are reported to be living and working at an agricultural mission in the jungle. In the year that Jones has been there, former temple members have alleged in published reports that they were physically and mentally abused and some were forced to give their property to the church.

Prokes said the temple considered Kathy Hunter a friend yet had no inkling that she was coming there. "We bumped into her by accident (at her hotel)," he said. "She said she wanted to see the project and talk to Jim Jones, and he happened to be upriver at the time.

"At that point, she said that if she didn't get what she wanted, it would go bad for us. She apparently was alluding to a story she was doing."

Hunter said his wife reported that there were five false alarms at her hotel the day after her arrival. Prokes said that he had heard there were some small fires at the hotel but didn't know the details.

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Ukiah Investigative Reporter Placed Under Protective Custody

UKIAH (UPI)—The government of Guyana has placed a Ukiah Daily Journal reporter investigating the controversial People's Temple Church under protective custody, the newspaper's managing editor said Friday.

Kathy Hunter, wife of Daily Journal Executive Editor George Hunter, has willingly spent the last seven days in Georgetown's Pegasus Hotel following intensive "interrogation" by members of the Rev. Jim Jones' People's Temple, Mark Raymond said.

"There was apparently a threat, direct or implied, over whether her story would come out pro-Jones or anti-church and at that point the protective custody was applied," he said.

Hunter has been in telephone contact with his wife and she reported she hoped to leave today, he said. Plans to leave earlier were delayed by an airline strike.

Raymond said Mrs. Hunter was invited by the Guyana government to report on the activities of People's Temple in the South American country. She arrived there May 15 and was taken into protective custody two days later.

Mrs. Hunter, who frequently works on assignment for the newspaper, sought to investigate the temple because of the controversy over Jones and to follow up local angles as a result of temple activities at its church in nearby Redwood Valley.

Jones, whose church is based in San Francisco, reportedly is in a Guyanan jungle encampment known as "Jonestown" with 1,000 of his followers. Relatives have presented petitions in San Francisco demanding return of their kin from Guyana.

One of the recent petitioners was Steven Katsaris, a private school director in Ukiah, whose 24-year-old daughter is at the temple encampment—a victim, according to Katsaris, of Jones' "mind programming."

George Hunter said his wife told him by telephone that her invitation to go to Guyana "may have been a hoax," judging by the official confusion when she arrived there.

He said a group of Jones' followers showed up at her hotel the day she arrived and "she was subjected to harassment by a squad of interrogators from the church at her hotel."

The next day at the hotel five separate fire alarms went off, signaling guests to evacuate.

"She began to share the view of officials there that she should have concern for her safety," Hunter said.

He said an official of the U.S. consulate in Guyana told Hunter his wife will get "an armed guard to the airport" when she leaves.

"I don't know why they feel she is in danger," Hunter said. "Everyone is so guarded. I can only conjecture that the government there and the State Department are concerned about avoiding an incident."

X-4-k-22

Santa Rosa Press Democrat, Sunday, May 29, 1978

Newswoman leaving Guyana

By ROBERT A. MARTIN

Kathy Hunter, a Ukiah newspaper-woman who went to South America two weeks ago to investigate the controversial People's Temple church, reportedly left Guyana this morning after spending a week locked in her hotel under "protective custody."

According to Mrs. Hunter's husband, George Hunter, executive editor of the Ukiah Daily Journal, his wife had gone to Guyana "simply to talk" to a few relatives of local residents serving on the church's "agricultural outpost" there.

The 20,000-member People's Temple, headed by the politically powerful Rev. Jim Jones, supports a cadre of church faithful who have been hacking an outpost out of the South American rain-forest.

Charges have recently been circulated that some of those "faithful" had been "brainwashed" into serving the church and that many of them had been physically abused during church "ceremonies."

Apparently, Hunter said, the church was concerned over Mrs. Hunter's article, fearing it would come out anti-Jones or anti-church.

Following an intensive "interrogation" by members of the church, Mrs. Hunter told the Press Democrat in a tele-

phone interview from Guyana Friday, she suddenly became "persona non grata" among government officials.

She was told, she said, that if she didn't leave the country of her own volition, she would be led out "forcibly."

"Apparently," she said, "the People's Temple has more weight here than the people have."

Unfortunately, she said, because of an airline strike she was unable to leave the country even though, by Friday she "wanted" to

Recounting her troubles, Mrs. Hunter said everything was "sweetness and light" in the tiny South American country until she turned down an invitation by the church to be its guest at Jonestown (the church's name for its outpost).

Suddenly, she said, there were mysterious fires in storerooms and hallways in her hotel.

And then there were false alarms in the middle of the night.

And then there were bomb threats.

Speaking hesitantly, fearing her phone was being monitored, Mrs. Hunter said she was "gladly" placed under protective custody after those "mysterious" incidents.

At the time she spoke to the Press Democrat, it wasn't clear when she

would be able to leave the country. Contacted yesterday, however, George Hunter said he had gotten through to his wife again and she told him she was scheduled for an early flight from Guyana, making connections in Miami and then on to San Francisco sometime Sunday evening.

But attempts late yesterday to contact Mrs. Hunter at her hotel to verify those plans failed when the hotel either didn't answer its phone or the connections were suddenly cut off.

Attempts to reach the American consul in Guyana, Richard McCoy, also failed last night when, at first, calls to his home were refused because he was out "on embassy business" and couldn't be reached.

Continued attempts, however, revealed that the consul was home but was refusing to talk to the press. Instead, those calls were referred to the embassy's press officer, Stephen Kihble, who said he knew nothing about any "Kathy Hunter situation." Only the consul, he said, could answer those questions.

The last word out of Guyana, according to George Hunter, was that the government would get Mrs. Hunter out of the country even if it takes "an armed guard" to deliver her to the airport.

X-4-10-23

San Francisco Examiner

Year No. 304

Tuesday, May 30, 1978

20¢

California edition

Writer's 'nightmare' journey to Peoples Temple mission

By Lynn Sharpe

"It was a 'nightmare.' You didn't believe it," said freelance writer Kathy Hunter, back in San Francisco last night after a week in Guyana.

She claims she was harassed by Peoples Temple members.

"I went with an open mind, I really did. I have always been a fan of Jim's (the Rev. Jim Jones, Peoples Temple founder), and I didn't really love some of the things they said out here. But now I can only love he's not the same man that I saw."

Temple attorney, Charles Curran, in denying Hunter's charges of harassment, said yesterday: "Had she gone to the project, she would have been welcomed. Jim Jones

"I can only believe (Jim Jones) is not the same man I knew"

invited her out."

Hunter claimed Guyanese officials and Temple members in Georgetown were cordial at first. But she became frightened when she learned that she had been hoaxed into believing that Guyana's premier, Forbes Burnham (whom she had once met), had invited her to the South American country.

She claimed Temple members watched her constantly and bugged her phone. She also believes they were responsible for five false fire

alarms at her hotel.

Finally, she says, she was ordered to leave the country because she was told she had lied to the immigration people.

Hunter, wife of Utah Daily Journal executive editor George Hunter, was met at San Francisco Airport by her son, Michael, and former Temple attorney Tim Stoen, who says Jones has kidnapped his 8-year-old son and claims to be the boy's father.

Stoen says 57 other concerned parents are worried about their children in the agricultural mission Jones has established in Guyana, nicknamed Jonestown. Former members have alleged they were physically and mentally abused and forced to give up their property.



Kathy Hunter embraces son Michael at San Francisco Airport

Examiner/John Gorman

\$ REWARD \$

PEOPLES TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST offers as a reward \$5,000.00 to anyone who provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who are responsible for the threatening telephone calls allegedly received by Mrs. Kathy Hunter and for the alleged break-in of her home and assault she claimed took place Sunday, June 25, 1978.

Peoples Temple wholly and categorically denies any knowledge of these alleged events. No member of Peoples Temple is in any way connected with any one of them. We are incensed at the malicious allegations which continue to be made. We have called upon Ukiah Police Chief Saulsbury to conduct a full investigation of these events—if they did in fact occur at all—and offer this reward to assist in the investigation.

If you have any information, please contact Charles R. Garry, Attorney-at-law. Confidential information respected.

(415) 864-3131

x-4-k-25

K-4-k-26

ATTACK ON REPORTER

Temple offers \$5,000 reward

Press Democrat Bureau

UKIAH — The Peoples Temple has offered a \$5,000 reward for clues in an alleged attack on reporter Kathy Hunter, who was rebuffed when she tried to visit the Temple's South American outpost last May.

In advertisements appearing in Monday's editions of The Press

Democrat and Ukiah Daily Journal, the Temple "wholly and categorically denies any knowledge of these alleged events."

"No member of Peoples Temple is in any way connected with any one of them. We are incensed at the malicious allegations which continue to be made," according to the ad.

But Hunter, wife of Ukiah Daily Journal executive editor George Hunter, told The Press Democrat that she has never accused the Temple of attacking her.

The freelance reporter was hospitalized June 25 after two men allegedly broke into her Ukiah home and forced a bottle of alcohol down her throat.

Hunter was later found semi-conscious by her son. The reported attack followed a series of anonymous, threatening telephone calls and a window-smashing incident at the Hunter home, according to Ukiah police reports.

Ukiah police chief Donn Saulsbury said the authorities don't have any leads in the case, "but we're still investigating."

Hunter said she has received anonymous telephone threats since the June incident. Her 33-year-old son, Michael Hunter, was sent a threatening letter which he turned over to police.

Mrs. Hunter said her grandchildren have been taken to another community for their safety.

The reporter returned from Guy-

ana last May after attempting to visit the controversial Temple's farm colony. Hunter said she was invited by the church, but reported that she was grilled by hostile Temple members and was later forced to leave the Guyanese capitol of Georgetown after a series of bomb threats at her hotel.

Hunter said she wanted to investigate charges that some Temple members are held against their will at the jungle outpost. Some families of Temple members from Ukiah and San Francisco are attempting to remove their relatives from Guyana.

Temple attorney Charles Garry said Hunter was in Guyana illegally and that her story was the result of a drinking problem. Hunter disputed the charge.

She said the threats started soon after she returned to Ukiah, and that some of the anonymous callers said they were delivering messages from Rev. Jim Jones, the Temple's leader.

The Temple advertisement asks readers to contact Garry with any information.

PEOPLES TEMPLE CHALLENGES

MEDIA

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, EXAMINER, PRESS DEMOCRAT
ARE CHALLENGED TO PRINT RETRACTIONS IN REGARDS TO
FLAGRANT ABUSE OF ETHICAL JOURNALISM

x-4-k-27

LAW OFFICES OF
GARRY, DREYFUS, MCTERNAN, BROTSKY, HERNDON & PESONEN, INC.

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

CHARLES R. GARRY
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
FRANCIS J. MCTERNAN
ALLAN BROTSKY
JAMES HERNDON
DAVID E. PESONEN
BRIAN C. WALSH

OF COUNSEL
RONALD L. A. TEBSON
COLLEEN G. HAAS

June 9, 1978

Santa Rosa Press Democrat
427 Mendocino Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA. 95404

Re.: Retraction---"Reporter's trek to
Jonestown turns into nightmare"

Management:

On behalf of my clients, the People's Temple, demand is hereby made for you to retract the innuendoes and the assertions therein made that the People's Temple either directly or indirectly had anything to do with the allegations contained in your Thursday, June 8, 1978 full page dissertation page 13C.

It is our understanding that Kathy Hunter went to Guyana under your direct assignment and control to do a particular type of "hatchet job".

My clients herewith demand that you publish fully the enclosed open letter to the media and the community without any changes in the entire format.

Very truly yours,

Charles R. Garry
CHARLES R. GARRY

CRG/lh
Encl.

x-4-k-28

Jones church linked to 'terror' reign

Press Democrat Bureau

UKIAH — Two men allegedly broke into the home of Ukiah newspaperwoman Kathy Hunter and, capping what she described as three-week "campaign of terror," forcibly poured a bottle of alcohol down her throat.

The "campaign," according to George Hunter, executive editor of the Ukiah Daily Journal, began when accounts of his wife's experiences with Jim Jones' Peoples' Temple in South America, were published in The Press Democrat.

"It's no, put-on," he said. Mrs. Hunter was found on her kitchen floor about 9 p.m. Sunday by her 33-year-old son Michael. "She was hysterical," he said.

Hospitalized after the incident, Mrs. Hunter said that two black men walked through the unlocked door to her kitchen, grabbed her, and forced her to drink the alcohol.

Ukiah police are investigating the incident. "We're taking it at face value," said Sgt. Dick Perry.

Detective Harold Pullins said he doesn't know if the Sunday incident is connected to a window-smashing at the Hunter home last week. Somebody broke a window late Monday night while Mrs. Hunter was sitting nearby. She cut her hand when she opened the drapes to investigate.

The reporter, who tried to visit the controversial Rev. Jim Jones' outpost in Guyana, said she's been receiving threats ever since her story appeared in The Press Democrat.

An anonymous women caller allegedly told Hunter that "Jim knows what you're doing. If he goes down, you and all your family will go down with him."

Another caller threatened to kill the Hunters, according to a police report.

Michael Hunter, a legal assistant at Legal Service Foundation in Ukiah, found an ominous note at his apartment Friday night. The note, made from letters cut from a newspaper, was turned over to authorities. It reads "Hey white trash . . . we know where you live! We're watching you all the time, we know where you work, we know your home number, we know your trashy life honkey . . . you drives your dead mama's car . . . keep your ass clean and your mouth clamed (sic) up . . ."

The Hunter son said his wife has received threatening calls. He said he plans to move his children out of town.

Kathy Hunter declined to name the source of the alleged attacks. "I know in my heart who's doing it, but I have no proof," she said.

Police said they are just starting to work on the case and wouldn't speculate about suspects.

Mrs. Hunter said she didn't recognize the two men, described as medium-sized blacks in their thirties. Her husband was away at the time and Mrs. Hunter was home alone.

She was treated for stomach pains at Hillside Hospital and released after several hours.

Mrs. Hunter said one of the men pulled her by the scarf around her neck. Officers are checking fingerprints on a bottle of bourbon found in the kitchen.

Police said neighbors didn't notice anything unusual around the time of the break-in.

Mrs. Hunter returned from South America last month after trying to visit Jonestown, the Peoples' Temple farm colony in the jungles of Guyana.

She said she was grilled by hostile Temple members, and later forced to leave the Guyana capitol of Georgetown following a series of bomb threats at her hotel.

Temple spokesman Charles Garry said Hunter was in the country illegally. He was out of town today and unavailable for comment.

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x-4-2

ADDITIONAL ITEMS - Pieces in the Puzzle

Jim Clancy, KTVU interviewer, was very 'hot' in the early media blitz against Peoples Temple. He called at all hours. He interviewed people with their backs to the camera, even though everyone in the Temple knew the 'faceless accusers' very well. He cornered a group of senior citizens near City Hall in San Francisco after an I-Hotel demonstration, and arrogantly mentioned to people in the crowd that Peoples Temple was "ripping off black people." When the senior citizens left the area after the demonstration to walk towards their bus, Clancy and the cameraman from KTVU ran after them at breakneck speed. The cameraman began taunting the senior citizens, screaming at them to 'go ahead, call me an Uncle Tom' (he was black). Meanwhile Clancy egged him on. It was one of the grossest exhibits by a news-reporter: imaginable. Clancy openly snickered and made sarcastic comments.

Larry Hatfield, Examiner reporter who did an early article on Peoples Temple (re: New West break-in), is a friend of Tim Stoen. He has now been revealed to be an 'expert' in Latin-American affairs and is moving to Lansing, Michigan.

Concerning Lansing, Michigan -- a man named Sheehan, working on the Karen Silkwood case, has reliably informed us that Jim Jones' name is on a master computer headquartered in Lansing. He wouldn't talk further, but pointed our investigators there for a lead.

Lester Kinsolving -- The man who did the scurrilous series of smears and lies in 1972 (shortly after we helped Angela Davis' Defense Fund with a large, public donation), has used his religion and 'Washington' column to regularly scandalize black and other militant leaders both in the church and elsewhere. The list of his targets is very long. He has also excoriated policies of black African nations and people who have been supportive of black liberation groups, especially in the church. He was finally exposed for taking money from corporations with large investments in South Africa to actively propagandize against black liberationist groups and leaders, as well as any anti-apartheid efforts. As a result of this revelation, he was expelled from an important Press organization in Washington about two years ago. Kinsolving's vendetta against Jim Jones was carried by him onto TV and radio talk shows. He was preparing to launch another smear attack in 1975 when Peoples Temple members sued him for slander. Another interesting detail: shortly after visits to Peoples Temple in 1972, Kinsolving claimed that his home was 'burglarized.' (cf. New West break-in).

Innuendo was clearly made that Peoples Temple was responsible. Also, definite evidence was obtained directly from a Ukiah telephone operator that Kinsolving was involved in a telephone monitoring operation of Peoples Temple phones during this period. Kinsolving also harassed senior citizens over the phone who were members of the church.

x-4-2-1a

More items, continued

Eureka Reasearch Associates: An aerial reconaissance outfit. Tim Stoen has been directly linked with them through a map (reconaissance) of the African nation of Benin (?). ERA was possibly involved in a mercenary operation there, doing the aerial surveillance. (Note: one of Stoen's group of 'concerned relatives' spoke openly of hiring mercenaries to 'retrieve' members of Peoples Temple residing in Jonestown. Evidence of activity in this regard: CB calls -- mysterious - picked up by our members near the project. Also armed interlopers shooting into project, trespassing. Some were sighted. Finally, a CBS newscast (see transcript for details) spoke of the fact that attempts to find out about goings-on at the mission 'by stealth' had proven unsuccessful. What exactly did the newscaster mean? What was he referring to? Who gave him such information? In addition, there is the matter of the National Enquirer flight over the project for express purpose of aerial surveillance -- undisguised.)

Who is Robert Coleman? We do not know the identity of this mysterious military person, perhaps a high-ranking officer, who has connection with anti-Temple group, very possibly with regard to 'stealth' and 'mercenary' operations.

Jim Wood is an Examiner reporter who was interested in coming down to the mission to do a story. He is a friend of Temple attorney Charles Garry, and in all liklihood his story would have been unbiased and, hence, favorable to the Temple. But even after getting clearance to come from his union, his trip was blocked at the top: by Randolph Hearst himself.

Wackenhut Corporation- Florida-based, rabidly anti-communist right wing group with paramilitary character, may be involved in Mazor's work against Peoples Temple. Mazor had phone connections with them.

x-A-2-1b

STEERING FOLLOWUP --14 August 78

Johnny

- 1) Functions of Steering and organizational chart --Tish to finalize
- 2) G. T. figure pricing for the senior sitting area structure.
- 3) Bell system to be completed --see minutes of 7 August meeting.
- 4) Electric typewriters needed by Jan GUrsvich group.
- 5) Section to be set aside in rally for seniors with med. problems.
- 6) ANNOUNCE IN RALLY: (Stephen from Steering)
 - No seat saving
 - Chairs must be taken back to the rice workers area; names will be taken and warnings issued. If their chairs are TAKEN is automatic 2 weeks PSU. Maryann, Marthea and Diane Smith take names.
 - Unless authorized directly by Dad, you are subject to a warning for using the guest bathroom. Seniors may use bathroom in the kitchen area during rally --all others must use cottage bathroom. (It was suggested security escort groups out and back so we do not lose them, going home early...)
 - Daytimes and other times, the back kitchen bathroom is for the use of those in senior center, or ICU only..
 - Flower pots that are not decorative and nice looking must be taken inside on the day the guests are coming through..INSPECTORS GO THROUGH AHEAD OF THE TOUR TO BE SURE THIS IS DONE.
- 7) Donny Cassanova to set up rice workers pavillion after rally.
- 8) Discard furniture to go to Pat Grunnett, but must be disposed of and out of way before the guests come through!
- 9) Railings are to be moved to the outside walls of the pavillion and the maps are to be moved also so that it is one large auditorium..
- 10) Vernetta Christian is to get the names for Johnny of those on the decorating committee. Ruby Carroll, Nancy Sines and Rosie Ruggerio are known persons --latter two were appointed by Steering.
- 11) Maryann took list of colors, to get with decorating committee and select colors, return to Steering for final submission to Dad for approval. This for the new cottage houses.
- 12) TABLED request of cottage 30 to paint steps and shoe rack.

x-4-2-2

DEPARTMENTS & ACAO TEAMS

Johnny

ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT -- Tish Leroy and Harold Bogue

- 1) Accounting
- 2) Finance Evaluation Board
- 3) Radio Purchasing
- 4) Auditing

C. A. O.'s --Administrative Triumvirate

- 1) Johnny Jones, Sr.
- 2) Carolyn Layton
- 3) Sarah Tropp

ASSISTANT C. A. O.'s -- Departmental Distribution

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK--Jack Beam and Darrel Devers

AGRICULTURE: Fields
Gardens
Land Clear & Cuts
Land Cultivation & Tractors
Nursery
Orchards

ANIMALS: Livestock
Piggery
Poultry
Small Animals

FOOD DRYING
FOOD STORAGE
SECRETARIAL & LIBRARY
SUPERVISION

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY -- Kay Nelson and Hugh Fortson

Boats: Albatross
Gudjoe

Businesses: Kumaca Store
Watch Repair
Shoe Repair(outside)

Sewing Room
Special Projects

CONSTRUCTION, POWER & TRANSPORTATION --Charlie Touchette & Albert T.

Construction
Electric & Power Department
Machine Shop
Mechanical Shop
Metal Fabrication Shop
Parts & Supply Room
Transportation
Woodshop

X-4-2-3a

EDUCATION, HOUSING & POPULATION--Ava Jones and Judy Ijames

Childcare: Baby Nursery
Toddlers
Pre-schoolers

Counselling
Education: Grade School
Junior High
High School

Housing and Population Secretaries
Library
Passports Secretary

ENTERTAINMENT & GUESTS--Shonda James and Rhonda Fortson

Band and Entertainers
Guests and Public Relations
Video, Movies and Programs

FOODS & CENTRAL SUPPLY--Joyce Touchette and Stanley Clayton

Bakery
Central Supply
Herbal Kitchen
Laundry
Main Kitchen: Back Kitchen
Fire Keepers
Front Kitchen
Pot Washers
Servers
Special Diets
Vegetable Workers

Rice Workers
Storage Warehouses

HEALTH SERVICES--Marcelline Jones and Phyllis Bloom

Bond
Dental Clinic
Doctor and Practitioners
Herbal Experiments
Nursing Office
Optometry
Pathology and Laboratory
Pharmacy
Physical Therapy
X-rays

x-4-2-36

SECURITY -- Johnny Jones, Jr., Tim Jones (day) and Jimmy Jones, Jr.

Banana Shed
Boat Security
Cassava Security
Dispatch
Front Gate
Generator Security
"IS" (Internal Security)
J. T. Police
Showers & Toilet Monitors
Tent Security

SMALL SHOPS -- Lee Ingram and Armando Griffith (Monty)

Bricks Factory
Electronics & P. A. Shop
Graphics Shop
Refrigeration & Sm Appliance Shop
Sawmill
Sawmill, Alaskan
Shakemill
Shoe Repair Shop (family)
Soap Factory

x-4-2-3 ^fgms

J O N E S T O W N: Trades and Skills inventory

Dad/Carolyn

ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT:

Tish Leroy, Bus. & Adm Mgmt, Acctg & Audit
Harold Cordell, Inventories and Acctg
Loretta Cordell, Bookkeeper
Lucy Cranshaw, Bookkeeper and Clerical
Maureen Fitch, Bookkeeper
Martha Klingman, Bookkeeper
- Maria McCann, Bookkeeper
: Debbie Touchette, Bookkeeper and Clerical
: Terri Carter, Clerical
: Maria Katsaris, Bookkeeper and Purser

*first
draft
only*

AGRICULTURE, POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

Russell Moten, Agronomist
James Bogue, Livestock
Wanda Swinney, Livestock
Don Bowers, Scientist, animal feeds
Rob Gieg Poultry
Ron Sines, Bookkeeper
Demosthenes Kutulas, Banana specialist
Earnestine March, Herbalist
Jan Wilsey, Citrus
Anthony Simon, Poultry
James Simpson, Gardens
Gene Chaikin, Nursery and orchards

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND CONSULTANTS

Johnny Jones, Administration and Business Consultant
Carolyn Layton, Educator and Administrator
Sarah Tropp, Educator and Legal Advisor
Gene Chaikin, Attorney (U.S. lic)
Kay Nelson, Business Manager and consultant
R. Beam, Management
P. Cartmell, Management
Lee Ingram, Business Administration and consultant
Richard Janard, Business Administrator and consultant
Tish Leroy, Business and Administration Consultant
Michael Ppokes, Business Consultant
Helen Swinney, Business Administrator
Charlie Touchette, Business Administrator and Consultant
Mary Wotherpoon, Business Management
Versie Connesero, Business Consultant
Maria Katsaris, Financial Administrator
Jack Beam, Business Consultant
Harold Bogue, Business Advisor and Costing

CONSTRUCTION AND CARPENTRY

Jack Beam, Construction Management
Charlie Touchette, Construction Administrator and specialist
Tom Kice, Master Carpenter
Brian Bouquette, Carpenter
Kim Brewster, Carpenter

x-4-2-4a

(Construction and Carpentry, cont'd)

Walter Cartmell, Carpenter
Bob Davis, Carpenter
Marshall Farris, Carpenter
David George, Carpenter
Clifford Cieg, Carpenter
Ken Horton, Carpenter
Albert Touchette, Carpenter
Patricia Cartmell, Carpenter
Greg Watkins, Pre-Fab Carpenter

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS & LABORATORY TECH

Pauline Groot, Chemical Engineer, Mathematician and Scientist
Jack Barron, Chemical Engineer
Becky Flowers, Lab Technician
John Harris, Lab Technician and Pathology

FOOD PREPARATION

Joyce Touchette, Administration of kitchens
Linda Arterberry, Bakery
Martha Klingman, Baker
Shirley Field's, Nutritionist
Dorothy Orley, Dietician
Mary Eschetter, Management
James Edwards, Management
Irene Edwards, Management
Nevada Harris, Pastry Baker
Mary Rodgers, Cook
Miller Bridgewater, Butcher
Marshall Farris, Butcher

FOOD STORAGE

Ron Talley, Vacuum Storing
Lartis Jeffery, Smokehouse

GRAPHICS AND SIGNS & CEMENT

Nancy Sines
Ron Signs
Clifford Cieg
Peter Motherspoon

HEALTH SERVICES

Marcelline Jones, Medical Administrator and R. N.
Larry Schacht, Doctor
Joyce Paris, Nurse-Practitioner, general practice & neuro surgery
Sharon Cobb, Nurse-Practitioner, pediatrics specialty and Obstetrics
Phyllis Bloom, Assistant Administrator and Nurse
Don Fields, Pharmacist
John Harris, Pathologist
Shonda James, Dental Technician
Dale Parks, Respiratory Therapist

(Health Services, continued)

Clovis Sneed, Geriatrics Administrator
Al Tachetter, X-ray Technician
Nedra Yates, Physical Therapist
Edith Nocus, Physical Therapist
Judy Ijames, Nurse
Ira Johnson, Nurse
Anita Ijames, Nurse
Reny Rice, Bond Manager
DeeDee Macon, Nurse
Annie Moore, Nurse
Lois Potts, Nurse
Elizabeth Kuggerio, Nurse and Pharmacy Asst.
Larry Layton, X-ray Asst.

MACHINE SHOP

Clevo Swinney, Master Machinist
Connie Frohm, Machinist Trainee
Preston Wade, Machinist Trainee
Tom Portak, Machinist Trainee
Carver Cordell, Student apprentice
Paul McCann, Machinist
Eileen Swinney, Machinist

MECHANICAL: Tractors, Generators, Pumps, Diesel and Gas Engines

Tim Swinney, Administrator of shop and Mechanic
Bruce Turner, Mechanic diesel
Al Bell, Mechanic gas engines
Elliott Dennis, Mechanic Diesel
Bob Gieg, Mechanic Diesel
Diane Wilkerson, Mechanic Diesel

METAL FABRICATION

Don "Doc" Fitch, Mechanic and Inventor
Jane Mutschmann, Welder

REFRIGERATION & SMALL APPLIANCE REPAIR

Ray Jones
Levin Smith
Lee Ingram

SAWYILL, ALASKAN SAWYILL, SWANSMILL

James Bogue
Clifford Gieg
Charlie Touchette, Administrator

SEWING FACTORY:

Ruby Carroll, Manager and Instructor
Bertha Cook, Tailor
Callie Mitchell, Tailor

x-4-2-4c

(Sewing factory, continued)

Barbara Cordell, Seamstress
Maude Perkins, Seamstress
Edith Delaney, Seamstress
Estelle McGill, Seamstress
Frances Stevenson, Seamstress

(We have many sewing specialties, have not polled these yet.)

SEWING REPAIR

Chuck Belkman
Glen Koten

SOCIAL WORKERS

Sharon Amos
Pat Grummet
Laura Johnston
Barbara Hoyer

SOAP MANUFACTURING

Etta Thomas
Rheaviamia Dean
Jack Barron, Chemist

TRACTORS, CATERPILLARS & TRACTOR

Mike Touchette, Operator and mechanic Cats
Al Simon, Operator and mechanic Cats
Tommy Belkman, Operator Tractors
Herrett Griffith, Operator Cats
Stephen Jones, Operator Cats
Jose Simon, Mechanic Cats and Tractors
Philip Blakey, Operator Tractors
Stanley Sieg, Tractor Mechanic and operator, Tractor mech & operator
Leon Perry, Operator Tractors

TYPISTS AND SECRETARIAL PERSONNEL

Paula Adams
Edith Bogue
Terri Buford
Tim Carter
Vernette Christian
Lucy Crenshaw
Carol Dennis
Evelyn Eichler
Erin Eichler
Maureen Fitch
Sylvia Grubbs
Jan Gurvich
Ava Jones
Karen Leyton

x-4-2-4d

(Typing and Secretarial, continued)

Fish Leroy
Maria McCann
Bee Orest
Andrea Walker
Frances Johnson

WAREHOUSING:

Nathaniel Swancy
Jerry Parks
Bon Barrett
Greg Watkins
Helen Swinney
Alice Ingram

WATCH REPAIR

Bruce Oliver

WOOD AND CABINETRY

Ron Sipes
Mark Foutte
Kim Brewster
Clifford Gier
Ken Horton

(The above list is not a complete list of skills, and does not include the skills of the last arrivals of Jonestown.)

x-4-l-4e

July - 78 Self Analysis Esther Mueller

- 1 (Hospitality) The way I see people. I speak + say good morning or hello + smile. Marcie said a few days ago to me. That she didn't think I knew who my friends were. My closest friends + the best I ever had is you Marcie + children - I have spent almost half my life with you.
2. (Commitment) If someone came in to hurt this cause, I would not talk or tell them anything. Except how beautiful it is and would not want to be anywhere else but here in Jonestown.
- 3 (criticism) I think we learn through criticism
- 4 (Intellectualism) I do not see my self as being a big shot. It takes a good set of brains + education to be one. However if Jim Jones told me to do something that required such. I would die trying because if he told me to, he must have

X-4-m-2a

confidence in me that I could,
5 (Reaction to authority) I believe
in following instructions of one
who is in authority.

6 (How you feel about dad & the cause)
You are O.K. in my book. Only
to do what is pleasing to you &
the cause, I do worry if I think
I haven't pleased you. In anything
that is required of me to do.

7 (How you see yourself)
mistakes, faults & not perfect.
I have come along way & still
have a long way to go.

8 (react to death) Not afraid of jail
or death. There is better behind
bars. No better way to die than
for a worthwhile cause.

Jim Jones put his life on the
line for all. So I am no better
than him.

8ms
X-4-102b

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY MARK LANE, DONALD FREED
at Peoples Temple, October 3, 1978

Don Freed: My name is Donald Freed, (spells it), and I am the West Coast Director for the Citizen's Commission of Inquiry, and that, the Citizens Commission, is based in Washington, DC, with over 150 chapters around the United States. It was formed by Mark Lane in the 1960's first in the wake of the assassination of President Kennedy. Over the years the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., became a topic, and a project, of the citizen's Commission of Inquiry, and Mr. Lane, as you know, represents James Earl Ray and other principals in the assassination and the case of Dr. Martin Luther King. Established in Washington, DC in the 1970's, the Citizen's Commission of Inquiry was responsible for the organization of the House Select Committee on the Assassination, and later ~~was responsible~~ for the most responsible critique, I think of that same select committee. Latterly, Mr. Lane and myself, as you will learn, in talking with Mark, about the extraordinary story of Jonestown, and the Peoples Temple, and both of us, on separate trips have gone into the jungle of Guyana to make on-the-spot inquiries and research. Finally, the Citizen's Commission of Inquiry has on its Board of Directors, usch people as Dr. Linus Pauling, from this area, Dick Gregory, Dr. Morton Halperin, Washington, DC, George O'Toole, and latterly we are working with the Rev. James Laughlin, and the ~~Rxx~~ Dr. James Abernathy on the Martin Luther King affair. I'll be available later to add my observations in Guyana and some of my observations concerning some of the rather bizarre ~~xxxxxxx~~, especially in the Bay Area, to the phenomenon known as the Peoples Temple, and Jonestown. I'd like to introduce you now, though, to Mark Lane, the Executive Director of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry.

Mark: Before we get into the questions of the, related to Peoples Temple and Jonestown, and the charges, I know that one of the lead stories out now is that my client, James Earl Ray, is going to get married in the very near future, so I'll comment on that, I just talked to Mr. Ray within the last hour, and he confirmed the fact that he is going to get married. The paperwork has now reaching completion at ? Penitentiary, and he will be marrying Anna Santoo, a young woman who is an artist, who is employed by one of the network affiliates in Tennessee to draw pictures of the State trials, (I represented James there last year) He met her at the same time I did, and at the same time Donald Freed did, as a matter of fact, during that trial. And she has visited him quite regularly since that time, she's a very attractive, very bright, very progressive person, very progressive attitudes toward racial relations, very progressive person. They will be getting married probably in the next two weeks, James asked me to be a witness, ~~xx~~ they are entitled to 5 witnesses according to the rules of the Brush Mountain Penitentiary. He Tennessee, will be a witness, we'll be there at that time. Any questions?
Now I'd like to get to the matter which has brought us here originally today, and that is the charges against the Peoples Temple and against the conduct of a community in the jungle interior of Guyana, used to be British Guiana, in the old colonial days, came to the attention of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry, and our chapter here in the San Francisco Area wanted, brought this to

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Mark: our attention, (one of the different chapters of CCI around the country, brought this to our attention pointed out that there had been a great deal of coverage and controversy in this area about Peoples Temple. So I began by interviewing the proponent of the basic charges against Peoples Temple, the chief investigator for those who made the attacks on Peoples Temple. In recent days I have had an opportunity to interview most of the key people who've made charges against the Temple including reporters. As, recently as yesterday I spent several hours with Kathy Hunter, whose series of stories in ~~xxxxxx~~ countries(?) where the Peoples Temple was primarily located at the time, had received a great deal of attention. But at the first meeting with the proponents of the charges against Peoples Temple, against Jim Jones and against the conduct of the community in Jonestown, I went to Jonestown, spent a week in Guyana, part of that time I spent talking to newspaper reporters there in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, with a number of members of the cabinet, many who had themselves, in the Guyanese government, visited Jonestown and had an opportunity to investigate the conduct of the community. I then spent more than half of the week in Jonestown, and I am now satisfied beyond any question that all of the charges are false, that it appears to me to be a deliberate effort, in which American intelligence organizations have played a major part, a deliberate effort to destroy the Peoples Temple, to destroy Jim Jones, and to destroy Jonestown. In the atmosphere which has existed, I think it can be said that the press in this area has not adequately paid attention to details. I'll give you one example. In this feature story, this attack by Kathy Hunter, several local papers in California upon the Temple, an effort was made upon the community in Jonestown, an effort was made to portray the government in Guyana as a pro-Peking, Communist government, and that was based exclusively upon Kathy Hunter's relatively brief investigation into the politics of Guyana and I read now from her article, which is the basis for her charge that Guyana is a Peking-style, communist organization, government. And talking about her visit to the Parliament in Guyana. "And what did I see staring at me from the wall on the right hand side of the Prime Minister of Guyana? A near life-size oil of China's Mao-tse-Tung. Looks like it's down the road to Peking for Guyana, if Burnham's referendum passes, and it looks like it will." If you talk with Kathy, and I did do that yesterday, to discuss that statement with her, you find that an entire statement as to the political propensities of the Government of Guyana is based upon what appears to be a relatively extraordinary phenomenon, that is a full-sized, life size painting of Chairman Mao, hanging in their parliament. Well, that has then been picked up as a fact by the news media, as you know how news stories gain credibility as they snowball. This is a KCBS AA report by Steve Little on June 12 of this year, called "Update" and in it, Mr. Little who has interviewed Kathy Hunter, makes reference to that interview, and concludes that "the Guyana government has an unabashed admiration for the late Chinese premier, Mao-tse-Tung. So it was Kathy Hunter who saw that oil painting, KCBS here picked that up, and I should not be surprised if next week, we read in the New York Times ~~xxxxxx~~ that a political analysis shows that Guyana is a pro-Peking style type of government, and then maybe Newsweek will pick it up from the New York Times, and on and on until it becomes

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ML:(cont') becomes a fact. I would like to play a very small part of the interview that I did with Kathy Hunter yesterday, and this is not to deride her, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ or hold her up for derision or scorn her action, rightfully, but I do point out that her reporting is absolutely terrible and totally irresponsible.

It's only in the atmosphere which exists where it appears that Peoples Temple and Jim Jones and now the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ government of Guyana, who offered refuge to 1200 Americans, that they are all fair game for any false charge, and it's not even necessary to check out the charges, any hostile charge will be published as if it's a fact. And so this is not for the purpose of deriding her that I play this. It's so that we can trace back this story, and we can trace back every charge against the Peoples Temple in the same way. This is one example, I'll be happy to trace them all back for you, if you like. But let's hear this interview that was done with Kathy, yesterday, this was taped in her presence, with her knowledge, I had the tape recorder on in front of her, and with her permission to tape it.

tape:
"great deal happier after what I'd just gone through. So Forbes Burnham is sitting here, on the dais, and on this, about where the lamp should be, is a life-size oil painting of Mao-tse-Tung.

ML: Mao-tse-Tung?

KH: Yes.

ML: And there was a life-size painting of Forbes Burnham?

KH: No. No, I say, Forbes Burnham..the reason I was invited to Parliament was to hear him read his reasons for why he wanted the referendum passed. And that referendum was passed. And the constitution had originally been based on the United States and the British Commonwealth, and....

ML: He changed it.

KH: There is no constitution. It's a dictatorship, now.

ML: And the only painting in there was one of Mao?

KH: Um hm.

ML: The only painting.

KH: The only.

ML: And how large is it?

KH: Life-size.

ML: They don't even have a painting of Burnham?

KH: No. There are no paintings.

ML: Just that one. That's right in the Parliament building.

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Mark, (cont') ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ she will not them, but all one name
has to do is look at the Hall of Records in Georgetown. She
stayed at the Pegasus Hotel for 10 days in Georgetown. It's
just a short distance from there to the hall of records, where
these records are available...It's Crown Property, of course,
Forbes Burham does not own the jungle in the Interior, it's
owned by the state, it's a socialist country, it's owned by the
state, and the records reveal that it was leased, in the ordinary
course of business, to the Peoples Temple by the government of
Guyana. And again, this is a charge which has been made and then
has been picked up by other representatives in the news media.
I spent the better part of a week in Jonestown. I've had some
experience--almost the last 30 years--conducting investigations,
and I met with people...I'd heard charges that their children's
heads are shaved for punishment. I can only say that there
didn't happen while I was there, and there was no indication
that it had ever happened in the recent past, because none of the
children had short hair, and almost all of them had hair longer
than mine, it takes a little while to acquire that, most of the
people have only been in Jonestown for a year and a half, in fact
almost all of them have arrived within the last year and a half.
The government of Guyana, and its a very poor country, underdeveloped,
now its a developing, but its a very ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ very
poor country. There are no paperback books available anyplace
that I could see, and in the capital, electricity is shut off at
various hours, I think to save on fuel, and ~~xx~~ water stops working
on occasion at the capitol. That's not true in Jonestown. The
People have their own generator, and the electricity.....
...is available 24 hours a day, and the water, from wells which
they dug there, is always available, and its clear. But its a
very, very poor country. Yet they have developed in Guyana an
educational system, and this has been verified by educators from
this country who have gone to Guyana, which is at least two years
in advance of American public school systems throughout the United
States. And schoolchildren who have gone to Guyana from the
United States have found themselves far behind, may be that the
fact that they have no television ~~xx~~ there, may be part of the
reason that they spend more time doing their homework and are
better scholars. The only educational system in Guyana which is
approved of, and accredited by the government of Guyana, other than
their own public school system, is the system which has been set
up by the people of Jonestown, which is a very advanced school
system. And I spent a great deal of time talking to the children
there, and was astonished at the high level of understanding and
~~show~~ their knowledge of, not only what was happening in this
country, but also in Africa and Asia, which I think can be matched
not only with schoolchildren throughout this country, but with
adults ~~xxxx~~ throughout this country. I ~~xx~~ met one younggirl, who
was about eight years old. I said, "What can I ask you about?"
She said, "anything." I said, "I was in China about four years
ago, do you know anything about China?" She said, "Well, I haven't
been there, but I can tell you that I think that what they've done
domestically, in terms of eliminating a lot of the evils, is like
a miracle, I think their foreign policy is crazy, actually." And
I said, "What's their foreign policy based on?" And she said, "the
Three Worlds. Do you know what the Three Worlds are, the Chinese
concept of the Three Worlds?" and I said, "Well, refresh my
recollection, I'm a little rusty." and she said, "Well, the first

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Mark: world is the United States and the Soviet Union. The second world is Japan and the other developing countries, and the Third world is the underdeveloped countries and China." That, of course, is the Chinese analysis of the Three Worlds, and I don't know of any schoolchildren in the United States who could do that as articulately, and I don't know how many of us here, if asked that same question, would have been that accurate in responding to the Chinese position on this question. And that was a subject which I raised. No one had talked to him about ~~the~~ China, I just asked about it because I had been there 4 years ago, so I was interested in his perception. I had an opportunity to talk, during that time, with scores and scores of people, singly, individually, going for walks with them, and I was struck by the fact that this was indeed, a remarkable community, a change to assess case histories. Many of the people there, if still in the United States, would be costing this country hundreds of thousands of dollars. Many of them were on welfare, many of them were drug addicts, alcoholics, prostitutes. Many of them have come from the ghettos and have been crushed by the ~~ghetto~~ society and have actually built, have actually gone to another country and this I suppose, may be an explanation of why it is that Jonestown has become a target, because ~~xxxxxxxx~~ this is a great embarrassment, if taken in context, a great embarrassment for the government of the United States. Over 1200 hundred Americans, who have fled to the jungles of Guyana in search of human rights and an opportunity to live, full dignified and enriching lives, opportunities which were not available to them in the ghettos of this country. And I think that's a very powerful statement, it's not a statement which I make, but a statement which ~~we~~ they are making with their presence there/ their lives there in Guyana. Three people went there awhile ago, three people went to this impenetrable jungle, (I've walked through the bush ~~xxxxxx~~ with guides, and in 15 minutes I would have been lost, in less than 15 minutes I would have been lost, if it wasn't for the guides, I was lost in 5 minutes....~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ but the guys told me where to go... My admiration for three Americans who went there and picked out this spot, and twenty more who then set up little tents and remained there, and have now cleared over three thousand acres, where almost all of the food consumed by 1200 Americans is raised, cassava plants and banana trees and all kinds of experimental herbs, some from the United States and some from Latin America--this is become a model community. And this is true that the government of Guyana is very pleased about this, not because Forbes Burnham is making a fortune from renting the settlers land, but because this is a model for all of Guyana, it is being understood now in the Caribbean--Guyana's on the Northern coast of South America, and is considered a Caribbean country because its in that community--this is considered a model for many of the Caribbean countries, it is considered to be a model for many of the countries of Latin America. Governments of Guyana, as governments of many of these countries, has urged people to reverse the habits which were built during colonial days, of congregating in the slums in the large cities. A quarter of the population--it's a very large country--live in one city, live in Georgetown, and the government has urged people to move, their own citizens, to leave the ~~the~~ city and to go into the interior and to farm the land and to make it bloom. Which is an easy thing to do in the jungle, there's a lot of water and there's a lot of sun. So far, the only

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ML: people who have accepted the suggestion from the Prime Minister and the government of Guyana are these 1200 Americans, and they see this as a model, encouraging people to go. They set up a medical center there, with a doctor, a staff of, a medical staff of 70...70 people on a medical staff for 1200 people who are there, and when I arrived I had the most thorough physical examination I ever had in my life, it lasted about 2½ hours, discovered some things that I wasn't too happy about discovering, but which I'm glad to know about, because they are things which I can now pay some attention to. And on a Sunday afternoon, between 100 and 200 Amerindians come from the bush, to this medical center, and one of the greatest costs of the entire operation is making drugs available, medical equipment available for all kinds of what has become very similar to what Dr. Schweitzer has established, which is, a medical center in a clearing, which is available to people from all over the earth, of course, without charge for the medicine, for everything. There's no money in Jonestown. I mean, money is not used. No one has any money, and there's no need for any money, and this ...it's an experiment in full community, an experiment in the future, and certainly in socialist economy where people work together. They raise their own food, they create their own electricity, their own well-water, all of the houses are built by the people in Jonestown, all of the furniture they have built in their factory, they have established a machine shop, there's a young black woman who's second in charge of the machine shop, and an older white man who was a machinist in the United States and has retired, is teaching his skills to her. And she said, "If I'd lived in the United States for the rest of my life I never would have had the opportunity to be able to do my life's ambition, which is to run a machine shop. And she's an expert metal-worker. This machine shop. There's a kiln now, where they are baking bricks, and they've decided they are going to experiment now with brick houses, which have not been used in the jungle before, but which appear to have the potential for providing greater insulation than wood or trolley, palm frond houses. It's an incredible experiment, it seems to me, and one which is working. You get there by taking a train, which is a 19th century form of transportation, it's a tiny little, small gauge railroad, jungle branches striking you as you go through this two hour trip, as the jungle tries to claim the railroad bed which can take you from it, and then you leave the nineteenth century, and you arrive, in what is not the 20th century, but sometime in the future, and you see this experiment taking place beautiful

I've been very deeply impressed with what I've seen there, and I'm deeply concerned about what appears to me to be a concentrated, and concerted effort in which the American intelligence organizations have been involved, for the purpose of destroying Peoples Temple. The Federal Communications Commission. Now, there's a radio here. That radio is utilized for making contact--there's no telephone in Jonestown--but they make radio communication between Jonestown and here, and the doctor, Dr. Schacht, often calls here and then is patched into various doctors in the United States. He's a young doctor, and if someone comes in who

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needs surgery, either he does it or they die. Though he's not a skilled surgeon, he's a young man he's the medical doctor available, and so he will call here on the radio, and then be patched to doctors around the United States, and many lives have been saved through the assistance of many American doctors who are more than willing are very anxious to help, but the Federal Communications Commission is now threatening to take away the license here on the grounds that business is being conducted over the radio. It's true, it's the business of saving American lives in the jungle, and saving ~~xxxxx~~ the lives of Indian people who come in there for help. And that's just one of the efforts which has been ~~performed~~ ^{performed} by the United States government. to destroy Peoples Temple. And they have been relatively silent for a year and a half, in the face of a concerted campaign ~~xxxx~~ we have been able to trace hundreds of thousands of dollars of funds, poured into law cases here in California, and cases ~~xxxx~~ in Guyana. We have traced these funds which have been laundered through banks in a neighboring neutral country in Latin America, That's ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ^{an absolute fact.} Hundreds of thousands of dollars, which at this point we can't, we cannot trace the origin of those ~~xxxxx~~ ^{SUMS}, but we have a fairly good idea where those funds are coming from, I think they're our tax funds as a matter of fact. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ We are now concluding the first stage of our investigation, we have filed, on the Freedom of Information Act, against every relevant agency which has been involved in this campaign, the Internal Revenue Service, the FCC, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the American Embassy in Guyana has taken part, and many others, against various individuals, and in 90 days, I believe, there will be a massive, multi-million dollar action filed against all these agencies of government, and against those individuals who are either acting ~~xxxx~~ ^{without} direct consultation with intelligence agencies or other agencies. And there will be such an action filed...It will be similar to the Socialist Workers Party suit against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, except here I think ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ^{with all due} respect for Leonard Boudin, whos the attorney, who's done a marvelous job

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in bringing that action and all the historic proceeding that have come from that action, but with all due respect to the importance of that suit, this one I think will be able to show millions and millions of dollars of damage inflicted by intelligence organizations ~~xxxx~~ against Peoples Temple and Jonestown and Jim JOens. And I think the major ~~dam~~ damages will be very high. So were now moving into this stage of our investigation, which will be followed by a massive, multi-million dollar lawsuit against all the agencies of government. And as that suit unfolds, as in the case of Mort Halperin suit, the former assistant secretary of the ~~xxxx~~ ^{defense} in the Richard Nixon administration, against Richard Nixon, Kissinger, and others, and he's a member of our board and he'll be working with us during this time. As that suit develops, just as the Halperin suit, just as the Socialist Workers Party suit, just as the Black Panther Party suit, as those suits develop, we will be entitled to a great deal of discovery, and we will learn things which we can now only guess at, in terms of the origin of funds, and the documentation in these various agencies which shows how and why this campaign was launched against the Peoples Temple. But it makes me almost weep to see such an incredible experiment, with such vast potential for the human spirit and the soul of this country, to be cruelly assaulted by the intelligence organizations, And to those who have wondered ~~xy~~ why the Peoples Temple has been silent during all the long time of ~~xxxx~~ these attacks, I can ~~say~~ ^{just} say that the silence has ended, and the offensive has begun, and before the dust settles, we are going to learn a great deal about the conduct of the United States Government against this religious organization and against their experiment, ⁱⁿ Jonestown.

Q: Mark, would you list those agencies a little more...so we --

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ML: The ones ~~we~~ that we have indications of in terms of their ~~a~~ involvement now are the Central Intelligence Agency; The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Communications Commission, and Internal Revenue Service, the United States Post Office, the United States Treasury Department, and if there are any agencies present that I left out, I'd like to apologize for that...

Q: How are these hundreds of thousands of dollars that you've supposedly traced used?

ML: They've been used to obtain a lawyer in Georgetown. A lawyer in Georgetown...it's a poor country and the standard of living is not very high, a lawyer was paid \$25,000, this is in Guyanese dollars, in American dollars it's worth a lot more than ~~xxxx~~ Guyanese dollars, the exchange rate I think was _____ (words drowned out by someone coughing) Guyanese dollars to one American Dollar, something like that. He was paid 25,000 American dollars he was paid, to bring a writ of habeas corpus against Jim Jones. It's a lot of money. It's more than ~~was ever paid~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ for habeas corpus. It's 25 to 50 times the highest scale of pay, and that's by American standards, its outrageously high, but by Guyanese standards it's beyond belief, but it ~~is~~ certainly secured the intention of the one involved, and his commitment, for a period of time. Other funds have been used to finance trips to Washington, DC, to lobby with members of Congress where false information was given, in order to for Congress, ~~xxxxxxx~~ the State Department and others to bring pressure ~~on~~ ^{against} the government of Guyana for the purpose of closing down this project, the stories I've heard are so horrendous, that replace--in fact I heard this again from Kathy Hunter, who never got to Jonestown. She never went there, although she was invited to go, she refused to go--from

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Georgetown, which is only 100 miles away but almost 24 hours by boat, and about 4 or 5 hours by ~~the same way~~ almost any other means of transportation, she and others have made the charges that the place is surrounded by barbed wire, which would be somewhat of a trick, because it's 3,000 acres. Surrounded by plowed fields, that there are machine gun placements, none of the children are kept in jails, or tied down. None of that is true, none of that is true. It's a total... I'll tell you this: the American Embassy, when it gets requests, sends in its personnel. And if they are told that this person wants to leave, the American Embassy and first consul, along with, (an aside, unintelligible in part)..... local Central Intelligence Agency, goes there with a car, has an individual meeting with the individual involved, and says, and they've repeated this to me, both the embassy and the people involved: "Here's a car. There's no one to stop you. If you like, come in the car, we'll drive you back. ~~Университетские студенты в Вашингтоне~~ ^{we've} a plane waiting, we'll fly you to Georgetown, there's a ticket, and we'll pay for your flight right back to your home. No one can stop us. Do you want to go?" And they say, "No, I won't go."

Q: How many such cases have there been of people who wanted to go, and The American embassy has gone in ~~and~~ ^{to} investigated it?

ML: Well, I believe there was a list of 25 that they checked out on one occasion, and they've gone in there on more than one occasion.

Q: Can you explain to ~~the students~~ what that case was about the writ of habeas corpus? And how that turned out?

ML: It's ~~another case~~ ^{still a matter which is} pending against the involved, I'll be happy to go into the details if you like, but I'm not sure...there are

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so many different cases, we have boxes of complaints that have been filed and summons that have been filed. But this one involves a child, a son of Jim Jones, who the complainant, the person bringing the petition, this person claims, is his son. And that matter's now pending before the courts of Guyana. The judge has withdrawn....the whole case has collapsed and they'll have to start the whole case, all over again. We can't know what they are going to do.

Q: Why was it necessary to pay the lawyer that much money?

ML: I don't know. I don't know why the lawyer was paid that much money but it certainly secured his commitment for the loyalty to the case. Not a terribly good case. A terribly bad case, as a matter of fact, and the lawyer who represents the Peoples Temple is a world-renowned lawyer, Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, who most people have never heard of. But he's in the Guinness book of Records, for having won the most capital cases, something like 20, 40 capital cases; he's never lost one, so he's a very well known lawyer, and I met him, he has assured me--he's the leading...it used to be called Queen's counsel but the British system is different from our system where they have solicitors and barristers, but in addition to that they have Queen's counselor, they used to call them, but in a Socialist country, they call him senior counsel, and they are very few people, the first senior counselor in the history of Guyana, and he's certainly probably the most well-respected and member of the bar in Guyana. And he said the case was ridiculous when they brought it to court, and if there hadn't been so much money involved, it probably wouldn't have gotten as far as it did get.

Q: To who was the hundreds of thousands of dollars for trips to Washington for lobbying efforts--to whom was that paid?

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ML: Several people have gone to Washington. One of the key people in this effort to destroy the Peoples Temple has gone--Tim Stoen-- who had been assistant district attorney and served as counsel ~~af~~ for the Peoples Temple and came on as being someone of the left, and lets understand this, that this is a community which is committed to the experiment of socialism; Jim Jones is a Marxist, that should be out in front, and this man, Mr. Stoen, came out offering himself

counsel, saying he, too, shared those philosophical beliefs. So only recently, after he had started a series of suits against Peoples Temple on behalf of a number of clients, which raises a very serious question in my mind, that is, how it is possible for a man ^{who} ~~is~~ represents an organization, and has an attorney-client relationship there with the organization, how he can then represent people against that organization. That seems to me to be clearly a conflict of interest and I would think in violation of the canon of ethics.

Q: ~~Did you~~ Is he one of the people sent to Washington to lobby?

ML: Yes. He's the key person.

Q. Were there others? Do you have any names...?

ML: Yes. Steven Katsaris is another person who's gone to Washington. I conducted an interview with him yesterday. He told me he met with State Department in Washington, told me he ~~has~~ spent two weeks in Washington, a great deal of time. He has said here, and I've got letters from him where he states, in fact Steve Little, KCBS-TV, states that Steve Katsaris is a member of a recently-formed group called the "Concerned Relatives" whose has tried . to see his daughter Maria, without success. Of course, he saw his daughter. I have the tap

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recording we made yesterday, which says he saw his daughter. And while this statement of CBS is saying here that she is held there as a prisoner, she went to Georgetown, which is no longer ~~jam~~ jungle, and she met with Mr. Katsaris. I spent a great deal of time talking with her, I was alone with her for a great period of time, and she wants to stay there. I can understand that, someone wanting to stay there... and that -s her decision, that she wants to stay there, it's not one... he's one of the people who has ~~xx~~ ~~xx~~ played a very active part in this efforts.

Q: How do you know that his trip was ^{financed} ~~xxxxxxxx~~ out of people's money rather.....

ML: I didn't say his trip was ^{financed} ~~xxxxxxxx~~.....the question was, who had gone to Washington?

Q: The question was, how had hundreds of thousands of dollars.....

ML: I don't know who paid for his trip. I do ~~xxx~~ know that the person who has ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ organized this campaign has gone to a neutral country and withdrawn form banks there and withdrawn huge sums of money. And that he is now the person who is organizing and coordinating this campaign.

Q: One individual. And who is that?

ML: We'll be filing lawsuits. And i think ~~xi~~ it would be appropriate for the lawsuits to be filed before we go into the specifics.

DF: I can say one thing about money. In following the trail of money, which is critical in this case, a very expensive progaganda effort has been made, not only in Guyana to influence people throughout the estab-

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lishment, the government and the church there, but also wherever Guyanese people are resettled. -- in Toronto, New York, Miami, in North America. Newspapers, families, labor unions, Very expensive logging both in terms of person and in terms of pamphlets, booklets, and dossiers have been widely circulated. This costs alot on money

Q: Was Tim Stoen living in Guyana for a while?

ML: He visited the Peoples Temple, I don't know how long he was there, it's my understanding he was there when the child was there, and Jim Jones was not there, and Tim Stoen left Jonestown leaving the child without making an effort to take the child with him. The question is whether Mr. Stoen is anxious for a case against Jim Jones or he's anxious to have the child with him. I don't think (cut off)

Q: Tell me, how many of those 1200 people in Jonestown have visited the United States, friends or relatives here, in the last year?

ML: Have visited the United States.

Q: Yeah.

ML: I don't know.

Q: Do they freely come and go to this country?

ML: Nobody freely goes from Jonestown to here because it takes a long time, and it's a decision you have to make. But if you really want to leave, you really want to go back --it's not inexpensive--, I think it's something like 1200 dollars, from Georgetown to here, that's alot of money, these are poor people, and most poor people don't freely come and go anywhere --

Q: Have any of them?

ML: Oh, yeah. I'm glad you asked that question. There are a number of people here now, who have come back from Jonestown within the last -- short period of time. This is Marcie Jones, Jim Jones' wife; and various other people who are here. Why don't you all introduce yourselves, and I'm sure they'll have more information on specifics.

Q: Mark, what's the connection between your organization and the suit?

ML: Let me answer that first. Our organization, the Citizens Commission on Inquiry, has conducted an independent inquiry into the charges --

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--nobody's paid us for this-- , an independent inquiry into the charges; and we've made our initial finding based on some of the outstanding charges against the Peoples Temple , and the kind of (unclear) in Jonestown. We will be continuing this investigation, we've already recommended to Peoples Temple that there be a massive suit filed. We are preparing all of the material, so that when they decide to file such a suit--maybe there's a decision already for Jones and all the ^{whole group of} people in Jonestown, (unclear) ..we're working with the community down there to determine their policy (?) ... Who will sue I don't know.

Q: Why did you get involved in this investigation?

ML: We're an organization of 150 chapters around the country -- our San Francisco chapter (we've been in existence since 1964, since January of that year) -- our San Francisco chapter said that this is a matter which had been a great controversy in the San Francisco area, and asked us to investigate. We began by questioning the proponents of the charges against Jonestown, listed all the charges we could, then began to talk with people here, and then we went to Jonestown, and we found that it was not impossible to get to Jonestown -- we got some other charge closed (close?) to the news media -- I know that the National Enquirer was planning a vicious attack. I know what the attack was, I've talked to reporters involved, many of the reporters involved; and I said that I thought it would be irresponsible to file the story without ever having visited the community, and the Enquirer said, well, no-one's allowed to get in there. And I said, "I offer you an invitation to Jonestown, to go there". And the reporter has a wife who is a teacher, a teacher of autistic children in California, and I said, "Well, is she (garbled), because I'm sure she'll get more out of an interview with children than I was able to, because of her background and discipline", and I said, "You go there, you talk to anybody you want, bring a cameraperson with you, and talk to anyone you like on an individual basis, anyone you want". Well, at this point, the Enquirer tells a story. What it is is that there's the atmosphere -- that it's a closed camp and you can't get in there -- and reporters just have to ask, I think that would be proper--

Q: Who financed your investigation?

ML: We pay for our own investigation, as we have over the years paid for our own investigations of the assassination of President Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King. I lecture at colleges, and all the funds I'm paid for those lectures go to the Citizens Commission on Inquiry. Don Freed is the same thing. We're the support of the organization.

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(ML): And here are people who've been there recently. I want you to identify yourselves, and if there are any questions for them, I think you might find that use^{for the} thing. If any of you want to, if after the (--) of questions are concluded, ^{any} you want to talk to individually, with any of the people who've been there, feel free.

Q: Mr. Lane, we did have a reporter who requested six months ago, who requested permission to visit the Peoples Temple in Jonestown, and was turned down.

ML: Who's he with?

Q: KPIX, Channel 5.

ML: I don't know about that one, why don't we talk about that later., if you're still interested, ..(garb) we can arrange that.

Let me tell you about the time some months ago when shots were fired, for a period of six days. I'm suggesting that KPIX was there firing shots..

Q(Beck): Thank you.

ML: But someone was. And this creates a kind of an atmosphere of great concern. And one of the key people who organized this campaign--and we know the trek they went on--we know that they had rockets, which they were prepared to fire into the generator-- there are four people there, including (garb.)--

Q(Beck): I can guarantee if we had gotten that far, we would not have stopped to shoot our rockets (snide)

ML: I'm not siggesting that you would ... that kind of activity.. What I'm saying is that the person who actually helped organize this, was there in the bush in the jungle, has made full and complete statements to us. Now, he was second in command in the effort to destroy Jonestown. He's now made full and complete statements to us as to what his role has been, how he found out about the fund of the operation, how he got-- what country he went into in order to get into the bush, where they had rockets there, were prepared to fire rockets and wipe out the generators. Four children were stationed at the generator, including two children of Jim Jones' at that time. When the rockets were fired, it would have killed them, if they were accurately fired. What I'm saying is that this creates certain concern, which--

Q: Who is ^{the} person's employer?

ML: Who sent him?

Q: Yes..'

ML: Well, we'll have to get to that later as we get closer to the suit--

Q: Mr. Lane, could we have the people introduce themselves?

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ML: Yeah, we'll do that right now. But what I'm saying is that this kind of an atmosphere -- this bunch has gone down, as you know -- there are extremely continually hostile attacks -- this kind of an atmosphere creates a kind of fortress mentality among the people who are there. If you're shot, at for six days -- a bullet, I'm told by several people, missed Jim Jones by a very short distance when the firing was taking place-- When this kind of campaign takes place, they're very concerned about anyone just dropping in. But, I think there's no problem if KPIX wants to have somebody go there. Someone's who's really going there with an open mind, I think they'll be no problem--

Q: Do you know if that person or persons had friends or relatives in Jones-town?

ML: No, they did not. The person who was on our tour?

Q: Is the person you say was involved in the rocket firing.

ML: No. No friends or relatives. A chief investigator, paid person, chief investigator for the operation. He had no friends or relatives there. He may have known somebody, but he had no friends. He certainly had no relatives there.

Q: Are you implying that the financing for that trip was intelligence money, and if it was, (garb.) ?

ML: I believe that that's a very good possibility. It's -- you know, when you start listing -- I don't have proof of that, we have some evidence -- above all we have a certain amount of logic -- When you start thinking, who would put up hundreds of thousands of dollars to destroy this organization and we can trace back the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars-- And when you find out that money is being laundered through a Latin American country, which we know, we have some copies of bank drafts. And the person that paid large sums of money didn't earn it. Not this person, another person -- His principle, his principle--

Q: His principle being his employer.

ML: The person who ordered the investigation--

Q: What you're asking us to do is not the same thing Kathy Hunter did, but it's awfully difficult to charge up two tickets to Washington, D.C. as costing hundreds of thousands of dollars -- you give us those two names, you understand what I mean-- There's quite a gap there.

ML: When you have 20 people going from the United States, 20 people from the United States, in the most circuitous route through the jungle of a country, and going there well-armed, we're not talking about \$2,000 any more.

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And \$25,000 being paid to a lawyer, we're not talking about that. We're talking about the massive propaganda campaign Mr. Freed made reference to, in all the key cities of North America where there are large communities of Guyanese people. When we have weeks of lobbying, numbers of people in Washington ... the State Department, over a hundred members of the United States Congress. We're talking about a massive effort. Now, when you try to think of who could have done that-- when you think of the role played by the American Embassy, the Federal Communications Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, that we have documented. Have all of this documented. And you wonder, who is putting up several hundred thousand dollars. And you start listing the organizations that might have the money, and likely, interested in this, you have, perhaps you might start with your retired circus clowns -- they don't seem to be the appropriate group. And when you go through all of the groups, who do you end up with? I mean, we are not children anymore, we've grown up a lot since Watergate, we've seen the COINTELPRO program, we've seen efforts to destroy the Black Panther Party, we've seen efforts now --all documented-- (garb.), we've seen documented efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to destroy Dr. Martin Luther King, we've seen efforts to destroy the Socialist Workers Party, we now have more than one pattern(?), more than one (garb.) in terms of how these operations appear to go, and they appear to be identical with the operation conducted against Peoples Temple. We'll have much more specific information as we get responses to our application under the Freedom of Information Act, a lot more specific information, as we (garb.) our discovery proceedings after the action is brought in the Federal District Court.

DF: I'll just add that our research includes efforts to destabilize both the governments of Guyana and Jamaica by the Central Intelligence Agency. I'll just add that we have a converging lines of research here, and that it one of the reasons for our original interest in the Peoples Temple. Not only that but the 1200 people and the particularly remarkable story that is theirs, but our ongoing and previous investigation into Central Intelligence Agency activities under various covers in Guyana, Jamaica, and other elements in Latin America.

ML: We did say were (garb.) people here, there, and would answer questions then, and if any of you have any other questions of Don or myself, we'll be here as long as you wish so (garb.) ...

LC: I'm Leona Collier, and I just finished a two week visit to Guyana; and I have a niece there, nineteen years old.

FJ: I'm Frances Johnson, and I too just returned, Friday night as a matter of

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of fact, from Guyana, and from Jonestown where I have spent a considerable period of time recently. Two of those 1200 people are my loved ones, and they are certainly free to come back to America any time they wish. They choose not to do so at this time -- they love it there. My mom was a mental patient, is now doing quite well, she is talking on the level of a college grad. There's an educational program there in Jonestown for people who never had an education before. There are seniors there who are learning to read and write for the first time in their lives. My son, whom I would have lost, here in this country, -- he had no purpose in life, he was suicidal, and he's now doing beautifully there. He is involved in the construction of houses there in Jonestown. And I just want to say that, for me, Jonestown represents an opportunity for many of my people to actually experience freedom. I think here, we've always labored under the promises of freedom but we didn't really experience it; and being in Jonestown, they are experiencing it. It's a beautiful place -- I can't wait to go back.

Q: Have you been living there the past year and a half?

FJ: For the last two months.

Q: And how old is your son?

FJ: My son is twenty, He turned twenty on August 3. And my mom is fifty-three years old.

Q: So the three of you are (garb.) together

FJ: That's true.

HF: My name is Hue Fortson, and my wife and my three-year-old son are down there, and I lived down in Jonestown for four and a half months. And I'm back now because I'm into a project, I'm into tropical fish, that's my project and the jungle is a perfect place for that, as you know South America is one of the largest areas of tropical fish, and that's the study I'm in to. But I lived there for four and a half months, and I'll be glad to get back, because it's a beautiful place to live.

Q: What were you doing here before you went to Guyana?

HF: Here, I'm one of the associate pastors here, and I helped here with the ministerial work.

DF: I would like to say that Ms. Johnson is an extremely talented performer and director, and the cultural activities of theatre and music and dance is stunning -- I have a background in the performing arts myself, and I was absolutely stunned at the sophistication and professionalism there. The almost daily music, day and night, there's cultural activities going on. Ms. Johnson had a considerable reputation in the United States, I'm sure has added to that.

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PA: My name is Paula Adams, and I have lived in Guyana for nearly five years, and I'm visiting here. I lived in Jonestown part of that time, and Georgetown part of that time; and I have been back in the United States three times, to visit. And I can say you can come and go as you please. I was one of the three that Mr. Lane mentioned, has the opportunity to be the first that went and cut their way through the jungle, and that was a moving experience. And I've seen Jonestown grow, it's the most beautiful place in the world as far as I'm concerned.

MJ: My name is Marceline Jones, and I'm the wife of Jim Jones, I have been for 29 years. He has always been in the business of helping people, helping oppressed people, he's done a lot of exciting things, but I would like to say that what is happening in Jonestown is the most exciting thing of my life. All of our children are there. I'm a nurse in background, 30 years, I worked for the State Department of Health here inspecting health facilities, I'm especially interested in children, and the geriatric problem that we have here. I'm very fussy about what happens to (garb.) of older people, and I'm also very very particular about health care. I can say that the people in Jonestown and the surrounding area get good health care. I can't imagine -- I don't even know how to answer the sort of things that have happened in the last year and a half, because I have never known my husband a decision that's not for justice, and for good. And as I've said many times, in 29 years the honeymoon's over, or you've decided you're married to a very very special person. And I see in Jonestown the kind of creativity that Jim Jones has encouraged all of his life, out of people who believe in total economic and racial equality. And he's never made it a secret what he believes in, he's been very courageous about what he believes in. And we have a beautiful community in Jonestown. I'm happy to be back here, to see all of our people here that are trying to live what we believe in, but if I had a choice where I'd rather stay, it would be Jonestown., in the jungle of Guyana, because of the beauty of the freedom there.

ML: Any questions of any of the people that spoke?

Q: Yes, Mrs. Jones, why has not your husband returned to the United States to respond to any of these charges?

(Garbled)

MJ: One of the reasons is that his attorneys had advised him not to. The other reason lies in the present need, the organization felt, that at this point in time his presence in Guyana is very important, to secure the

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building of the community there. He is very conscientious about seeing that his people get the kind of care that they need, whether it be medical, food, education; and our organization decided that if our people were going there, or any people going there, that his presence is necessary in order to -- his leadership is necessary. There are a lot of creative people there, and as I say that's one of the things that is tremendous about his leadership is that he encourages creativity, and there's very creative people under his leadership. And (garb.) so far as I'm concerned, from my viewpoint.

ML: My guess is that he'll (JJ) be coming back here fairly soon.

Q: What legal problems might your husband face that are determining (?) (garbled)

MJ: I'm not -- I don't know, I'm not in a position to answer that, I know that he's not --- the only thing he guilty of is wanting to build a better world.

Q: You're living here, and ...

MJ: I am here now, I'll go back.

ML: You just arrived a little while ago.

MJ: Yes, I arrived two weeks ago.

Q: When do you think that Jim Jones is coming back?

ML: Well, I'm not his attorney, he has another lawyer. But when I spoke with him about-- well, obviously (to MJ) when you were there, it was about two weeks ago-- I spoke with him about two weeks ago, and he said that he decided that, despite whatever advise he may be getting, he thinks that it would be wise for him to return. He worries over the questions, and to respond to all the questions, and he's expecting to come back fairly soon. I don't have a date.

Q: Did you talk to Forbes Burnham, or any members of the Guyana government.

ML: I didn't talk to Forbes Burnham -- I haven't talked to Jimmy Carter since he was elected either-- some people it's hard to talk with. But I have talked to six different members of the Cabinet of the government of Guyana, including the person in charge of national intelligence, the Secretary that has the responsibility to cover his intelligence work. And I talked to the Minister whose responsibility is health, education, and welfare (garbled, ^{prob.} something about "not analogous") but the people

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who cover those areas. And I talked to a Catholic priest in Guyana; and I talked with nearly all of the reporters including the streamers (stringers?) for the N.Y. Times and Time Magazine, and the editors of the newspapers; and I talked to the leadership of the opposition party, and I talked to leadership of the government party.

Q: Do you think they fear that pressure from the United States from the State Department is going to effect them in the (garb.) about Jonestown? After all they're a poor country, and --

ML: They're a poor country, and they're relying on the United States for a certain amount of assistance at the present time, and it's a matter concern. But I think that, first of all, there is a very deep feeling among the people I talked to in government about what Jim Jones is doing. Second, you may recall that the Guyana Airlines plane carrying many Cuban athletes, which was blown up by people associated, but now we know it was the Central Intelligence Agency, carried 16 Guyanese doctors and other medical workers. Sixteen. Which was a good portion of that poor country's whole medical staff. And you can imagine the ~~XXXXXX~~ concern when ~~it~~ ^{it} was developed at that time that it was people connected with the Central Intelligence Agency, in wiping out such a large portion of this poor country's medical staff; and that certainly hardened their position towards the United States, and it changed it somewhat. And that's on one hand, losing doctors -- because of the actions of American intelligence they lost those doctors; and second, the only doctor in hundreds of miles around that area, in the interior, is a doctor made available by Peoples Temple, who is making his services available, and all the services of that community ^{are} available to anyone in that country who walks in. That, and the fact that there are a group of people who are doing just what the government has asked its own citizens to do, go into the interior and clear the land, and make the jungle bloom in service of the people -- the only people doing that are Americans. So while there's pressure that has been brought -- I know from talking with people in the government, that 57 members of the United States Congress have launched their own protest, which is United States government not to mention the States Department, and the effort of the American Embassy. But they have withstood all of that; and I think basically that the politics of it indicates that some of their assistance comes from the United States. That therefore means something. On the other hand, they have a deep commitment to what they see developing in their own country. Their future lies in the development of their own country, not on reliance on the United States.

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Q: How much has been spent on this? (garb. - relating to amount of aid from the U.S.)

ML: I don't know how much exactly--

Q: Alot? A little?

ML: They said it was substantial. People (garb.).. members of the government, it's sort of embarassing to ask them, a socialist country, how much money comes from the United States, but-- Reporters there indicated that to me. ^{And} there still is an American kind of presence. The editor of the Chronicle, which is the largest newspaper, the editor told me he had visited the United States, that he had been brought here on a tour by the United States State Department. He said they showed him all the high points of America, they took him to Nebraska and Southern Illinois. Not really (?) called the high spots of America. Maybe he's lucky he ever reached there, as a matter of fact, he's very Black. Southern Illinois, (garb.) tried cases there. Nebraska -- that's very close to Wounded Knee, where I was the attorney, and made motions for change of venue, on studying the community of that part of Nebraska, where we were going to have the trial there; decided to try in it in South Dakota rather than Nebraska. So I know something about those parts. In any event, he has been sent on tours of the United States by the United States State Department. And there still are alot of people, as that government changes slowly, alot of people who have very close relations with the United States and the United Kingdom. So there is not just the natural tie, but the governmental ties which are continued, but important people in opinion-making positions in Guyana--

Q: What you said about members of Congress protesting--

ML: They were visited by Steve Katsaris, they were visited by Tim Stoen, who was the former assistant District Attorney. They were told that this is a concentration camp where --- I think the charges have been published enough in the area, but -- they told all of these charges, that it's a concentration camp, with barbed wire. Kathy Hunter reported the State Department to -- I will say this for KCBS, that they did report that the American Embassy has visited the area, and that of course none of these charges are true. Kathy Hunter goes on to say there's an electronic field around the entire area, with barbed wire, machine guns-- None of that is true. The National Enquirer, in fact, had a "fly-in". When they (garb.) they decided they'd fly over very low, and photographed the area. There is no barbed wire, there are no weapons, there are no jails, none of those things. It's the most open and beautiful society that I've ever seen. And -- I may be fooled, I've been told that I may have been fooled, that Jim Jones trained all these people to act, for the four days that I was there, in that fashion. If so, the Academy Award for 1978 as Director should go to Jim Jones. It did fool me. And after that, the investigations of this kind in the past-- At the request of the government of the State of New York back in the fifties, I investigated schools for mentally retarded children run by the State of New York. And there was a serious effort on their part to fool me. It took me about 15 seconds to figure that out; not that I'm a genius, but that it's very hard to tell children to lie.

Q: Mr. Lane, you also conducted an investigation that indicated that James Earl Ray was in a gas station when the shots were fired--

ML: That's right. Now, I don't think we ever said he was in a gas station. We said this: because 6:01 P.M. on April 4th, 1968 didn't stick in his mind at that moment as of any importance, because he didn't know Dr. King was going to be shot at that time. As he put it together, he was on his way to a service station, at a service station, or leaving a service station

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at that time. And that's true, and the witnesses bear that out. If you're referring to the (garb.) job done by the House Select Committee on Assassinations, I can only tell you this: that the first person to state that he saw James Earl Ray in that service station is a Black service station attendant named Willie Green, who told that to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was reported saying that in the Memphis Press —, and the Memphis Commercial Appeal, he said that back in 1968, and he's never been questioned by the House Committee on Assassinations; he's the first one to corroborate that. The second person was a man named Thomas Wilson, and I conducted an interview with him, and as soon as I had that interview, I gave it to Robert Maynard, who is the counsel for the Select Committee in charge of the King Assassination. I gave him a tape, copy of the original tape, and a copy of the original transcript, and I said, "Interview him!" -- this man saying that he saw Ray in that service station. The next person I interviewed was Dean Cowden, who told me the same thing, and I did a tape recording of that, and I gave that to the Select Committee and I said, "Check it out". Now they have certain powers that I don't have. That's why I spent two years of my life trying to get that Committee established -- because they have subpoena power. They can call a witness and they can put him under oath. If he lies, they can charge him with perjury -- the Department of Justice can charge him with perjury. So they have power which I don't have. When I ask questions and they don't like the answer, they can, as they have in the past, "-- the microphone, the interview is over." I conducted those interviews, and gave them to the Select Committee, and they have been able to question those people and find out what the information was. A year later, Thomas Wilson died. They had never questioned him, ever. He has never been questioned by anyone on the House Select Committee. They then did question Dean Cowden, and he said that he was told to tell that story. He didn't tell it just to me -- for years, he told that story all around Memphis; and anyone investigating this case had an absolute obligation to get that down on tape, and give it to the United States Congress, and ask them to investigate; and they went a long long time before they did. My history in terms of investigating this case goes back over the years, I work very closely with Senator Schweiker, when he was a member of the Church Committee investigating the Kennedy and King assassinations. And in that instance, when I worked with him, he always said, if you have any lead, bring it to me, and I'll examine it. And I was reluctant to give him anything except hard evidence, I said "I don't want to be judged by information which may pan out". He said, well, that's what we're here for. We have the power; give us every lead you have. When Richard Sprague was the first general counsel of the first House Select Committee on Assassinations, he said the same thing. I gave him a lot of leads. A lot of them turned out, and a lot of them did not turn out. In any investigation, about 99% of the things you pursue don't turn out. This was one that didn't turn out; I never said that it would turn out. I just thought that since this man was telling the story all over Memphis, it was relevant to give that information to the Committee and I did, because they had been caught with their pants down by offering the American people a police officer from England, who they claimed was a man of sobriety, who in fact was a crook -- he had been prosecuted by Scotland Yard. In order to answer that, they brought Cowden up and had their extravaganza, in what I think was an excess of McCarthylike zeal, in view of Congressional investigations. I'll tell you this: there is more information now, on the murder of Dr. King; and the Select Committee has it. And everything that we have said has proven to be true. Everything. And I'll tell you this: the Select Committee knows who killed Dr. King. And they know it was not James Earl Ray. I have absolute proof of that. And when that information is released, either by the Select Committee, or if we have to do it ourselves, we'll do it, the utmost documentation -- When that information

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is released, you'll see very clearly who killed Dr. King and why, and the Committee in Congress knows it was not James Earl Ray. They know that now.

Q: When do you anticipate they will release this?

ML: I'm hoping that they will release it -- if they don't, I will. He is supposed to testify in November, he is available to testify. Whether or not the Select Committee will allow him to -- they're on record saying they'll come back in November. But they left a certain attack (?) -- it's the first time I remember a Congressional committee abandoning its work, and (garb). activity. They said he'd be back in November, at that time, if they don't call him back ... (garb.) and they ... to call him back, which is a very public commitment -- I'll probably release it in November in any event, unless the Committee does. And I think you'll be astonished by what the Select Committee has discovered. I believe that they know the names of the people involved. Not just the name of the triggerman, ~~XXXXXXX~~ but the names of those involved in the planning of it. (garb -- about names).

MJ: Is it all right if I refer back to the --- some time ago?

ML: Sure.

MJ: About our people (garb.) Jonestown. And it is true that Jonestown is a somewhat isolated area. But I would like to say that on a few different occasions, our young people -- a hundred of them -- came to Georgetown to be a cultural show, at the cultural center in Georgetown. A hundred of them were free to go to the U.S. Embassy at any time, if they wanted to leave. Among them were children of "Concerned Parents", over there. As a matter of fact, I do know that Don met Maria Katsaris in Georgetown -- very free to go to the U.S. at any time. But I want you to know that our boat goes up and down the river, with our people -- and again, they're doing the Christmas show in Georgetown; and so they are in and out of Jonestown, and they are not held there.

ML: Do we have questions of anybody? (Silence). Those of you who wish to talk to any of the people who've been to Jonestown, please remain. Thank you very much, for very good probing and developing questions.

Q: I have a couple of questions. People have mentioned specifically all people who have personal gripes against the Temple. What makes you think that they are affiliated with anybody else? (Prob. from Maloney, Progress).

ML: I don't know if they do have an affiliation with (garb.) or anyone else (?). There's no question but that they are being assisted. One of the best ways I think we've countered over the years, to trace outside influence and often, intelligence influence, is the expenditure of huge sums of money.

Q: You don't think it didn't totally start that way? -- but by now, they are being--

ML: Yes, precisely.

Q: Is that a correct...?

ML: Yes, that's correct.

Q: They didn't necessarily start with that motivation, but by now are assisted

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ML: You put it exactly. They didn't necessarily start that way at first, but now they're being manipulated by these agencies. And think that's exactly the way I would put it. I'm not saying that they didn't start that way. You see, you start with Tim Stoen, who comes on as a Marxist and a socialist, and that's the way he comes on to Peoples Temple; and you discover he was involved in an incident at the Berlin Wall -- and was arrested, he claims by the KGB, and came back from on a tour from Rotary International, talking about happy smiling faces in West Germany, and the people behind barbed wire -- the same charge made against Jonestown-- made against the people...

Q: Two other questions --

ML: What I'm saying is, when you trace him back and you find that he goes to American University, and studied for the foreign service for the United States government, and then all of a sudden he emerges as counsel for Peoples Temple as a full-blown socialist in a short period of time, either he's made an almost miraculous transformation-- it's possible, but it seems unlikely --, or he came in with a purpose different from the one that he stated. He never told the people in Peoples Temple about his first public exposure; and that is as an anti-Communist crusader at the Berlin Wall some years ago. Had he told them that, I think they would have looked a little more closely at his credentials as a Marxist.

Q: You said that 20 people hacked their way through the jungle, and were going out this shooting incident and stuff like that --

ML: Yes.

Q: You're basing your knowledge of that on testimony from.. what? You implied that it was just one guy, whom you wouldn't name. Would you give me more detail?
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

ML: Yeah. Well, first of all, testimony as to what the result of that trek was --

Q: Why did they have to hack their way through the jungle if roads existed?

ML: Well, let me just tell you. One thing at a time. First of all, the evidence which we have, of the result of that trek, comes from many many people in Jonestown who were under fire for six days. Who were aware of the fact that shots were coming in from the outside. And included in that are people who were veterans of the war in Vietnam, who were able to make some assessment-- guess, as to the kind of weapons, the number of weapons, where they were coming from. There were shots fired. A lot of shots at a lot of times.

Q: When did this happen?

ML: What was the date?

ML: It was about a year ago. It was in September.

ML: So that's the first statement, that comes from many many people, who saw the result of that. As to the trek itself, the person in charge of that trek, not just one person although it is just one person--the person who was in charge of that trek, who had access to a large plane standing by some distance away--has made a full and complete statement to us about what he did, and what their plans were, and how they were armed. Not who gave them arms, but--

Q: Now this person, you won't name this person-- Was he employed by any American agency?

ML: He works for Interpol.

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Q: He works for Interpol?

Q: Is he a staff person for Interpol, or has he been (garb)

ML: (garb -- they spoke over each other) He has worked for other people as well.

Q: Was the purpose intimidation?

ML: I want to answer your question, your earlier question: that is, why would he bother to go through the jungle when there are roads? If you want to go -- there's only one road -- in fact, there is no road from Georgetown to Jonestown. You cannot go -- You can go from Jonestown to Matthews Ridge, and from Matthews Ridge, you can fly to Georgetown. You can go to Georgetown to just by the side of Jonestown by railroad. And you can drive on a road which -- from the railroad stop -- not a station, just a stop, a distance not very far to Jonestown. But there is no surreptitious way to drive into the community. You either fly in with your rocket launchers and your rockets and your bazookas, which probably would be noticed by other people if you get on the plane. Or you pack all that into a train; or you go in surreptitiously through another country. And I assume, because they were involved in a surreptitious action, that was why they chose -- it's not an easy place to get to.

Q: If their purpose was not to destroy Jonestown, was it to intimidate people that live there?

ML: It had that effect. It certainly was very upsetting, especially for elderly people, who were being shot at for the first time in their lives. The children -- it had a very disturbing effect. Many people I've talk to, talk about that-- that nightmare. Their purpose was at first, they said, he says --the person in charge of the expedition-- was to destroy the generators, wipe out the electricity, and then break in there, and "free" the children. Cut through the barbed wire, destroy the landmine field, the electronic strip, etc., then free the children-- they were going to kidnap the children. When they got there, they saw no barbed wire, they realized there were no-- anything like a land mine -- not a single weapon in the place that they could see-- and the children (and there was no electronic field)-- and the children walking around freely.

Q: Then why did they fire their rifles?

ML: That's a good question, we don't have a satisfactory answer. But they did not go forward with the program of firing the rockets, and trying to kidnap the children. They reached the conclusion that the children were not being held captive.

Q: They brought no-one out with them?

ML: No. They made no attempt. They decided there was no reason, cause the people were walking around freely.

Q: Can you give us an idea who was behind it? Or do you know who was behind it?

ML: I don't know who was behind it at this point. I suspect that when we get all the evidence, it will point towards intelligence organizations in this country.

~~Q: Why? What is it that makes you think?~~

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Q: Why? What is it that makes you think there's definite connection between intelligence organizations and the effort to destroy Jonestown?

ML: Well, we know -- we don't "think" there was an effort by intelligence to destroy Jonestown and the Peoples Temple and Jim Jones. That we know. We've seen enough documentation of that. We've seen the agencies of government involved in a campaign to destroy the Peoples Temple.

Q: You've told us about the FCC, but you haven't told us--

ML: In a minute. There are many many many areas that--

Q: What about these other agencies--

DF: Let me just say about the Bay Area, I'm sure you're familiar with the identification of the Treasury -- of agents of the United States Treasury Department attempting to use Dennis Banks' extradition hearings as a ploy for a denunciation of Peoples Temple and Jonestown-- and Mr. Banks --despite the enormous pressure being put on him at that time before Gov. Brown's intervention-- went public with that. We have seen documented the agent of the Treasury, and his confederates. So, even here locally in the Bay Area you're certainly aware of that one federal agency's rather dramatic involvement in this affair.

ML: There is an addition to that -- the Post Office -- there's a memo, an improper memo which orders the Post Office not to send social security checks to the people who are entitled to them if they're living in Jonestown. And that's --

Q: This hardly sounds like a conspiracy to destroy an entire community. That's what I'm so confused about (you could probably drop an A-bomb on that one and she'd still claim confusion -- Maralee Beck, Channel 5). And why do you think that -- detail for me why you think the CIA and the FBI are sending in people with mortars absolutely trying to destroy this community.

ML: Well, it may hardly seem that way to you. But if you were in Jonestown, you might take a different view. The fact is that people there -- Jonestown exists because a lot of money has been raised by a lot of people; but part of the income comes from people's social security checks who are there. And the effort to prevent every single social security check, which these people -- now this is not charity, now, these people have earned this, it's their money; and it is a crime to prevent them from getting that. That's conspiracy to commit grand larceny. And when you find illegal efforts by the United States Post Office --and we have the documentation of that--, saying "don't send those checks", and the Post Office says, "We don't know where that memo came from", but it's there, that is a very important building block in putting together the evidence around this. (MB tried to interrupt) Wait a minute, let me finish, because you said each one doesn't do it, I want to give you a few of them, ~~XXXXX~~ see if all together it makes a picture you can recognize-- .put it in blocks together. You see a Treasury agent going to Dennis Banks, who's really in a very tenuous position here -- if it were not for Gov. Brown's determination not to extradite him, he might not be alive today. Russell Means, who was his colleague --I represented Dennis Banks in the Wounded Knee trial, the trial of Dennis Banks and Russell Means--, Russell Means has been convicted and he's gone to jail. There has already been an attempt to kill him in the penitentiary in South Dakota, and we fear the same thing would happen with Dennis Banks. His life may be involved; and when he's approached by a Treasury agent, saying we want you to attack Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple,

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and in essence if you do, you'll be o.k., if you don't you're in a lot of trouble -- that's another block. When you put them all together -- the Federal Communications Commission, the work done by the Internal Revenue Service, when you put point by point by point together, which is exactly what the Socialist Workers Party did-- and there is no question now that Attorney General Griffin Bell is saying, "Give them the money" That's what he said in court: "Give them the millions of dollars", now that's the Socialist Workers Party -- "Give them the millions of dollars they want", that's what he said in open court -- "I won't give you the names of these informants, and I don't want any more information revealed about what we did to the Socialist Workers Party -- give them nine million dollars, but don't make us make the files available". That's a very powerful case, it's a precedent-shattering case, and historic work has been done by Leonard Boudin in bringing that material to this point. And I've met with Leonard Boudin, I know what he's doing. And I can tell you that we are so far ahead in putting together the evidence of the conspiracy against Peoples Temple -- ahead of where they were when they filed their summons and complaint, that we -- there's no doubt in my mind that we have built -- we have assembled the evidence now, so that as we move forward, and as we have discovery proceedings, and we get additional information from the Freedom of Information Act-- under that act -- our case will essentially be more powerful. And if you approach this from the position of: "Things like this don't happen in America", then it's very hard to convince anyone. But if you approach it with the understanding that things like this have happened regularly, and are happening now, if you read -- most people don't even know for example, Daniel Ellsberg was a resident of this general community-- that Charles Colson ordered Magruder, saying he got the direct order from Richard Nixon, according to Magruder, to have Ellsberg killed, when he spoke on the steps of the Capitol, and most people don't know that, but he has the memos to take them up in court -- that's why Colson pleaded guilty in the Watergate case, because they have that. And who did they send there? -- Sturgis, Barker, eleven of the Watergate crew flown up from Miami to Washington, led by Sturgis and Barker and when they were finally arrested as they started to attempt this attack, who freed them? -- Two men walked over, showed CIA credentials, and that was Hunt and Liddy, and that why Sturgis and the others were free. This sounds like a fairytale; but it's all documented. And when you put all of the things together, but you have to narrow lines, and you begin to understand how intelligence works. And the firing into Jonestown is a modest program compared to some of the other programs that the Administrations over the years have been involved in -- When you put all of that together, and you put the blocks together, bringing to it a knowledge of how these organizations work, how they can bring in various organizations to do different things-- and you don't see this all until you actually get to the point where you can prove it, that's why we have discovery proceedings -- ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ We cannot prove everything that we believe now -- some things we can prove. We cannot prove everything, and that's why you have discovery proceedings, so you can get that specific information. But when we put it all together, I think it becomes very clear that we do have a number of agencies now directly involved. We have a large sum of money sending this expeditionary force there, the killing force, into the jungle--- Let me ask you, where did that money come from? You don't know, and I don't know. But we certainly have to have some suspicions when we see the other agencies of government involved in efforts to crush this community, and we see large sums of money involved in a military expedition, to destroy this community. And I think that the logic has to lead us to the conclusion that very likely, these were federal funds.

Q: Mr. Lane, when the law suit is filed, will copies be made available to the press -- because you have a large number of disbelieving press here (that was the BPP paper talking). When they see it in black and white,

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you know, they will--

ML: We'll make everything available, whatever is involved, I'm sure of that. And in addition to that, the depositions of each of the people -- when the people are asked under oath where they got the money from, where they got their weapons from -- when that begins to develop, I think it will become clear, when you have the testimony of the people -- This is an early stage. And if you're saying in essence, this is an early stage, you're right.

Q: I don't think that there's necessarily disbelief. You're weaving a fabric of plausibility -- and we're asking you for specifics--

ML: Oh, I appreciate--

Q: There's an enormous difference between the two, you have to know that.

ML: I agree.

Q: You have to know the difference between what you can say publicly, and print publicly, without some backing--

ML: I appreciate that. And I don't think that --- And I don't consider a single question asked to have been a hostile question. I think they're all probing, intelligent questions.

Q: This man from Interpol -- what lead him to make this full and complete statement to you?

ML: Don Freed and I met him about a month ago, and explained to him that the charges that had been made -- which he was promulgating -- were false charges to our knowledge. And we invited him to go to Jonestown. He said, "Are you serious that I can actually get in there?"; we said "Sure". Now here is the key enemy of the Peoples Temple, and the key enemy of Jonestown. And it was our suggestion that he go there.

Q: This is the man that shot at them?

ML: Yeah. I'm not saying that he did the shooting, but he was part of that force that went down there. And he went down there with rockets, that's right, he lead this trek through the jungle. And he was invited back there as a guest. And he went there, he stayed there several days. I wasn't there then, but I had arrived in Georgetown on my way to Jonestown when he had just come out of Jonestown, and was in Georgetown. I talked with him, and he said, "I'm satisfied that all the charges are false. All the things that we've been told, all the charges that we've been making. They are false. I have been misused, and now (garb)."

Q: He apparently made charges. What charges did he make?

ML: The same thing: concentration camp, beating children, barbed wire. And of course he got there, there was no barbed wire.

Q: Mr. Lane, you said that your organization's original interest in this community, was because you are already investigating CIA activity in Jamaica and Guyana?

DP: And elsewhere. This is our orientation ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ as a freedom of information group.

Q: Where did your investigation into all these other places -- Jamaica and Guyana-- start, as an organization, your organization?

DF: Well, as Mr. Lane brought his investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy to wider and wider groups, and after the Pentagon Papers and Watergate, there is what has been called a Freedom of Information Movement that began in this country. Then large numbers of researchers began considering Mr. Lane the outstanding research historian in the country, began to associate themselves -- Dr. Pauling, some of the other people I mentioned-- and a community in Washington, with Morton Halpern and others began to function, and my interest, as a teacher and a writer and researcher, was to go out from the murder of President Kennedy into where the trail followed, and the trail lead in , directions which eventually to a study in Latin America and Africa and elsewhere, of American intelligence activity.

Q: When did your investigation into Jamaica and Guyana start?

DF: In the late 1960's . And as you know, Mr. Agee and others who have later brought forth evidence -- And there's now a loose grouping, or community of scholars and researchers of American citizenship worldwide now.

Q: This is primarily of the CIA involvement in those countries?

ML: The CIA involvement in Guyana is very well-documented now, and there's a great deal of frustration in intelligence organizations in this country about what has taken place in Guyana. Cheddi Jagan, an avowed Marxist, who was trying to bring about a socialist state in Guyana, was in fact the Premier at the time that the Central Intelligence Agency played a major part--

Q: This is dating back to the 60's?

ML: That's right.

Q: So far as your information's concerned, the CIA presence in Guyana, or your belief of it dates back to the 60's?

ML: Oh yeah. Let me just say this: that it not our belief of it. It's -- documented now . And the Central Intelligence Agency played a major part in deposing Cheddi Jagan, and installed Forbes Burnham. Burnham had admitted that, more recently. And, Burnham says however, some years ago he offered a statement called the Guyana Declaration of (??) , in which he announced that their country's now on the road to socialism. And it's his position that he is the only person put in office by the Central Intelligence Agency who used the CIA, who was not used by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Q: Are you telling us, according to your data, that the CIA went down there before Jonestown?

ML: Oh. Where haven't they been before Jonestown? But the Premier of the country has discussed this openly, that's correct. And Guyana represents a terrible moment of frustration for the Central Intelligence Agency, for they put in a government, and the government became a socialist government; and started expropriating British property, American property, and making it a nationalized (garb). And this has been discussed openly, and the United States government has feelings of frustration towards what has taken place there.

Q: One other question. Are there any agencies besides the CIA who are not as most of the agencies you mentioned by name, are people who were specifically asked in the local ~~XX~~ press, by local people with personal gripes against

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PRESS CONFERENCE

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the Temple. Two in fact take action. You know, they were asked to do so. Do you know of any agency that you can document has taken action on the Jonestown matter, that was not asked to do so? -- by either -- for instance, the State Dept. was asked to do so by supposedly --

ML: Well, we don't know why the Treasury Dept. went to Dennis Banks-- with this deal, but I don't think that anyone concerned families is asking that -- I know, I heard from the highest authority in Guyana, that as I held a press conference down there, that the American Embassy tried to prevent the publication of that story, and (garb) in Guyana. The American Embassy. I know who in the American Embassy. And I don't suppose anybody in concerned families called up. Now, they're acting in this fashion.

MJ: I would like to say something before everybody goes. Now, I don't want us to forget that before there was Jonestown, there was a very strong organization called Peoples Temple here in the Bay Area. That stood for anybody they felt was being oppressed. It's not just a matter of trying to destroy Jonestown -- everything they say is true; but Jim Jones has given poor people and oppressed people a vehicle in which to work. And he's stood with people he considered political prisoners, he stood with Dennis Banks -- This organization is very strong; and I personally feel that the only thing they can accuse Jim Jones of doing is to stand with oppressed people. In trying to build a better world. I feel that I just wanted to--

ML: Thank you. If anyone is interested in some photographs from Jonestown, they're here, and if anybody wants a picture of (garb), they're here; and if anybody wants to talk to me individually, I'll be happy to talk with you about trying to work out a trip down there.

Press conference dismissed. Yvonne Golden talking with him, I guess others past that, some reporters. Mostly unintelligible.

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Dear Dad,

I don't know all of the details about what the Medlocks are trying to do. I did hear the figure of 18 million which seems outrageous. In fact, any amount of money is outrageous.

I am willing to testify against them or do whatever I can to discredit any statement they may make against you or anyone in the cause.

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Thank you, Dad,
Clara Johnson

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