

PART I

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO

DAVID CONN AND THE

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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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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(C) 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.

() 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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CHAPTER THREE

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

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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.

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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

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.")

State of California
City and County of San Francisco

SS:

Affidavit of
BETTY CARROLL

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

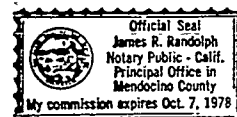
I lived with Elmer and Deanna Mertle in Redwood Valley, California, when both they and I were members of Peoples Temple Christian Church. One afternoon a man came to the house who claim ed to be a long-standing friend of Elmer Mertle's. The two of them went out to the bridge which leads to the house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

Christina Wood
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

X-4-b-27

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. Hardette
for J. Hardette, 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**

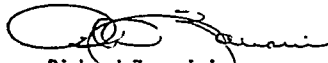
Peoples Temple of the
Disciples of Christ
Attn: **Jean F. Brown,**
Asst. Secretary
P.O. Box 15023
San Francisco, CA 94115

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
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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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-4-b-34

Title 26—Internal Revenue
CHAPTER 1—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

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.

(3) . . .

The provisions of section 552 are intended to assure the right of the public to information. Section 552 is not authority to withhold information from Congress. Subject only to the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, the public generally or any member thereof shall be afforded access to information or records in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service. Such access shall be governed by the regulations in this subpart and those in 31 CFR Part 1 (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records).

(b) Exemptions.—(1) In general. Under 5 U.S.C. 552(b), the disclosure requirements of section 552(a) do not apply to certain matters which are:

- (i) (A) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (ii) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Internal

Revenue Service which communicate to Internal Revenue Service personnel information or instructions relating to (A) enforcement tolerances and criteria with respect to the allocation of resources, (B) criteria for determining whether or not a case merits further enforcement action, or (C) enforcement tactics, including but not limited to investigative techniques, internal security information, protection of identities of confidential sources of information used by the Service, and techniques for evaluating, litigating, and negotiating cases of possible violations of civil or criminal laws;

(iii) Specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, as described in paragraph (b) (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 doing) pursuant to paragraph (a) (2) (i) of this section, a set of Cumulative Bulletins, and copies of various Internal Revenue Service publications, such as the description of forms or publications contained in Publication No. 481. Fees will not be charged for access to materials in the reading rooms, but fees will be charged for copying as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. The public will not be allowed to remove any record from a reading room.

(ii) **Addresses of public reading rooms.** The addresses of the reading rooms are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address: Chief, Disclosure Staff, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 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 30946, 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. 552(a) (3), make reasonably described records available to a person making a request for such records which conforms in every respect with the rules and procedures set forth in this subpart. This paragraph applies only to records in being which are in the possession or control of the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) **Requests for records not in control of the Internal Revenue Service.** (i) Where the request is for a record which is determined to be in the possession or under the control of a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury other than the Internal Revenue Service the request for such record will immediately be transferred to the appropriate constituent unit and the requester notified to that effect. Such referral will not be deemed a denial of access within the meaning of these regulations. The constituent unit of the Department to which such referral is made will treat such request as a new request addressed to it and the time limits for response set forth in 31 CFR Part 1.5 (g) and (h) (relating to disclosure of Treasury Department records) shall commence when the referral is received by the designated office or officer of the constituent unit. Where

the request is for a record which is determined not to be in the possession or control of any constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury, the requester will be so advised and the request will be returned to the requester.

(ii) Where the record requested was created by a Department or agency other than a constituent unit of the Department of the Treasury or has been classified or otherwise restrictively endorsed by such other Department or agency, and a copy thereof is in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service, such originating or restrictively endorsing Department or agency will be promptly requested to advise the Internal Revenue Service on the releasability of that record. The request for advice will also inform the other Department or agency that, in the absence of timely guidance from it, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart. When it becomes necessary to provide a response to the requester within the time limits set forth in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section without the advice of the other Department or agency, the Internal Revenue Service will proceed to make its own determination in accordance with this subpart and advise the requester accordingly. However, where as a result, access to the record is denied under one of the exemptions set forth in paragraph (b) of § 601.701 the requester will be advised of the right to appeal such denial and may also be advised to make a request for the record directly to the original Department or agency. When an appeal to the Internal Revenue Service results from such procedure, the originating Department or agency will again be promptly requested to provide timely advice on the releasability of the records. Nevertheless, the ultimate decision on the appeal of such record shall rest with the Internal Revenue Service.

(3) **Form of request.** The initial request for records must—

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the person making the request.

(ii) State that it is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or regulations thereunder.

(iii) Be addressed to and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the Internal Revenue Service official who is responsible for the control of the records requested (see paragraph (g) of this section for the responsible officials and their addresses), regardless of where such records are maintained; if the person making the request does not know the official responsible for the control of the records being requested, the request should be addressed to and mailed or hand delivered to the office of the director of the Internal Revenue Service district office in the district where the requester resides.

(iv) Reasonably describe the records in accordance with subparagraph (4) (i) of this paragraph.

(v) In the case of a request for records the disclosure of which is limited by

statute or regulations (as, for example, the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), sections 6103 and 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or regulations thereunder), establish the identity and the right of the person making the request to the disclosure of the records in accordance with paragraph (c) (4) (ii) of this section.

(vi) Set forth the address where the person making the request desires to be notified of the determination as to whether the request will be granted.

(vii) State whether the requester wishes to inspect the records or desires to have a copy made and furnished without first inspecting them, and

(viii) State the firm agreement of the requester to pay the fees for search and duplication ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or request that such fees be reduced or waived and state the justification for such request.

Where the initial request, rather than stating a firm agreement to pay the fees ultimately determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, places an upper limit on the amount the requester agrees to pay, which upper limit is deemed likely to be lower than the fees estimated to ultimately be due, or where the requester asks for an estimate of the fees to be charged, the requester shall be promptly advised of the estimate of fees and asked to agree to pay such amount. Where the initial request includes a request for reduction or waiver of fees, the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate) will determine whether to grant the request for reduction or waiver in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section and notify the requester of his decision and, if such decision results in the requester being liable for all or part of the fees normally due, ask the requester to agree to pay the amount so determined. The requirements of this subparagraph will not be deemed met until the requester has explicitly agreed to pay the fees applicable to his request for records, if any, or has made payment in advance of the fees estimated to be due. In addition, requesters are advised that only requests for records which fully comply with the requirements of this subparagraph can be processed in accordance with this section. The requester will be promptly notified in writing of any requirement which has not been met or any additional requirements to be met. However, every effort will be made to comply with the request as written.

(4) *Reasonable description of records: identity and right of the requester.* (i)

(A) The request for records must describe the records in reasonably sufficient detail to enable the Internal Revenue Service employees who are familiar with the subject area of the request to locate the records without placing an unreasonable burden upon the Internal Revenue Service. While no specific formula for a reasonable description of a record can be established, the require-

ment will generally be satisfied if the requester gives the name, subject matter, and, if known, the date and location of the requested record. However, it is suggested that the person making the request furnish any additional information which will more clearly identify the requested records. Where the request does not reasonably describe the records being sought, the requester shall be afforded an opportunity to refine his request. Such opportunity may, where desirable, involve a conference with knowledgeable Internal Revenue Service personnel. The reasonable description requirement will not be used by officers or employees of the Internal Revenue Service as a device for improperly withholding records from the public.

(B) The Internal Revenue Service will make every reasonable effort to comply fully with all requests for access to records subject only to any applicable exemption set forth in § 601.701(b). However, in any situation in which it is determined that a request for voluminous records would unduly burden and interfere with the operations of the Internal Revenue Service, the person making the request will be asked to be more specific and to narrow the request, and to agree on an orderly procedure for the production of the requested records, in order to satisfy the request without disproportionate adverse effects on Internal Revenue Service operations.

(ii) In the case of records containing information with respect to a particular person the disclosure of which is limited by statute or regulations, the person making the request shall establish his identity and right to access to such records. A person requesting access to such records which pertain to himself may establish his identity by—

(A) The presentation of a single document bearing a photograph (such as a passport or identification badge), or the presentation of two items of identification which do not bear a photograph but do bear both a name and signature (such as a driver's license or credit card), in the case of a request made in person.

(B) The submission of the requester's signature, address, and one other identifier (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) bearing the requester's signature, in the case of a request made by mail, or

(C) The presentation in person or the submission by mail of a notarized statement swearing to or affirming such person's identity.

Additional proof of a person's identity shall be required before the request will be deemed to have met the requirement of paragraph (c) (3) (v) of this section if it is determined that additional proof is necessary to protect against unauthorized disclosure of information in a particular case. A person who has identified himself to the satisfaction of Internal Revenue Service officials pursuant to this subdivision shall be deemed to have established his right to access to records pertaining to himself. A person requesting records on behalf of or pertaining to

another person must provide adequate proof of the legal relationship under which he asserts the right to access to the requested records before the requirement of paragraph (c) (3) (v) of this section will be deemed met. In the case of an attorney-in-fact the requester shall furnish an original of a properly executed power of attorney together with one other identifier bearing the signature of the person executing such power of attorney. A person signing a request for disclosure on behalf of a corporation shall furnish a certification by one of the officers of the corporation (other than the requester) that the person making the request on behalf of the corporation is properly authorized to make such a request. A person requesting access to records of a one-man corporation or a partnership shall provide a notarized statement that the requester is in fact an officer or official of the corporation or a member of the partnership.

(5) *Date of receipt of request.* Requests for records and any separate agreement to pay, final notification of waiver of fees, or letter transmitting prepayment shall be promptly stamped with the date of delivery to or dispatch by the office of the Internal Revenue Service official responsible for the control of the records requested (or his delegate). The latest of such stamped dates will be deemed for purposes of this section to be the date of receipt of the request, provided that the requirements of paragraph (c) (3) (i) through (vii) of this paragraph have been satisfied, and, where applicable—

(i) The requester has agreed in writing, by executing a separate contract or otherwise, to pay the fees for search and duplication determined due in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or

(ii) The fees have been waived in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or

(iii) Payment in advance has been received from the requester.

As soon as the date of receipt has been established as provided above, the requester shall be informed and advised when he may expect a response within the time limits specified in paragraphs (c) (7) and (8) of this section, unless extended as provided in subparagraph (8) 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 may obtain the records for not granting the request in full, set forth the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial, and advise the person making the request of the right to appeal to the Commissioner in accordance with paragraph (c)(8) of this section.

(iv) *Inability to locate and evaluate within time limits.* Where the records requested cannot be located and evaluated within the initial 10-day period or any extension thereof in accordance with paragraph (c)(9) of this section, the search for the records or evaluation will continue, but the requester will be so notified, advised that he may consider such notification a denial of his request for records, and provided with the address to which an administrative appeal may be delivered. However, the requester may also be invited, in the alternative, to agree to a voluntary extension of time in which to locate and evaluate the records. Such voluntary extension of time will not constitute a waiver of the requester's right to appeal any denial of access ultimately made or his right to appeal in the event of failure to comply with the time extension granted.

(v) *Administrative appeal.* The requester may submit an administrative appeal to the Commissioner at any time within 35 days after the date of any notification described in paragraph (c)(7)(iii) or (iv) of this section, or the date of the letter transmitting the last records released, whichever is later. The letter of appeal shall—

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the requester;

(ii) Be addressed and mailed to the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; to expedite delivery, requests made by mail should be addressed to—
Freedom of Information Appeal, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, c/o Ben Franklin Station, P.O. Box 929, Washington, D.C. 20044, or

if hand delivered, delivery should be made to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, Chief Counsel, National Office of the Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20224.

(iii) Reasonably describe the records requested to which the appeal pertains in accordance with paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this paragraph;

(iv) Set forth the address where the appellant desires to be notified of the determination on appeal;

(v) Specify the date of the request, and

(vi) Petition the Commissioner to grant the request for records and state any arguments in support thereof.

Appeals will be promptly stamped with the date of their delivery to the Office of the Director, Disclosure Division, and the later of this stamped date or the stamped

date of a document submitted subsequently which supplements the original appeal so that the appeal satisfies the requirements set forth in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (vi) of this section will be deemed by the Internal Revenue Service to be the date of their receipt for all purposes of this section. The Commissioner or his delegate will acknowledge receipt of the appeal and advise the requester of the date of receipt and when a response is due in accordance with this paragraph. If an appeal fails to satisfy any of such requirements the person making the request will be promptly advised in writing of the additional requirements to be met. The determination to affirm the initial denial (in whole or in part) or to grant the request for records will be made and notification of the determination mailed within 20 days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the appeal unless extended pursuant to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section. If it is determined that the appeal from the initial denial is to be denied (in whole or in part), the appellant will be notified in writing of the denial, the reasons therefor, of the name and title or position of the official responsible for the denial on appeal, and of the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4) for judicial review of that determination. If a determination cannot be made within the 20-day period for extension thereof pursuant to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section or, if granted (the requester) the request 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, 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) 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) 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 evidence submitted, shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. (See 5 CFR Part 294.1201-1207 (relating to disciplinary actions by the Civil Service Commission).)

(d) *Rules for disclosure of certain specified matters.*

(5) *Information returns of certain tax-exempt organizations and certain trusts.* Information furnished on Form 990, Form 1041-A, and on the annual report by private foundations pursuant to sections 6033, 6034, 6056, and 6058 which are filed after December 31, 1969, is open to public inspection for a 4-year period. This information will be made available for public inspection in the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224, as well as in the office of the district director serving the principal place of business of the organization or of the Director of the Mid-Atlantic Regional

Service Center. The applicability of this subparagraph is subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 6104(b) and § 301.6104-2 of this chapter.

(6) *Applications of certain organizations for tax exemption.* Subject to the rules on disclosure set forth in section 6104(a) and § 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, 1974, 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, 579).

(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

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determined and collected in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. A fee shall not be charged for determining whether an exemption under § 601.701 (b)(1) of this section can or should be asserted, deleting exempt matter being withheld from records to be furnished, or monitoring a requester's inspection of records which contains exempt matter. Should services other than the services described in this paragraph be requested and rendered, appropriate fees will be established by the Commissioner or his delegate, and imposed and collected pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 483(a), subject, however, to the constraint imposed by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A).

(2) *Waiver or reduction of fees.* The fees authorized by this paragraph may be waived or reduced—

(i) At the discretion of any Internal Revenue Service official (A) who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c)(7) of this section, in the case of a record which is not located for any person, or (B) who determines any portion of the requested record to be exempt from disclosure; or

(ii) On a case-by-case basis in accordance with this subdivision by any Internal Revenue Service official who is authorized to make the initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c)(7) of this section, provided such waiver or reduction has been requested in writing. Fees will be waived or reduced by such official when he determines either that:

(A) The records are requested by, or on behalf of, an individual who demonstrates in writing under penalty of perjury to the satisfaction of the deciding official that he is indigent and compliance with the request does not constitute an unreasonable burden on the Internal Revenue Service (to demonstrate indigency an individual shall show that he is eligible for Federally aided public assistance designed to supplement income on the basis of financial need, e.g., food stamp program); or

(B) A waiver or reduction of the fees is in the public interest because furnishing the information primarily benefits the general public. Normally, no charge will be made for providing records to Federal, state or foreign governments, international governmental organizations, or local governmental agencies of offices thereof.

The initial request for waiver of fees should be addressed to the official of the Internal Revenue Service to whose office the request for disclosure is delivered pursuant to paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section. Appeals from denials of requests for waiver or reduction of fees shall be decided by the Commissioner in accordance with the criteria set forth in this subdivision. Appeals shall be addressed in writing to the Office of the Commissioner within 35 days of the denial of the initial request for waiver or reduction and shall be decided promptly. See paragraph (c)(8) of this section for the appropriate address.

(3) *Search services.* Fees charged for the search services—

(i) Of personnel involved in locating records shall be \$3.50 for each hour or fraction thereof;

(ii) Of a computer to retrieve records stored by computer shall be \$3.50 for each hour (or fraction thereof) of personnel time associated with the search plus an amount which reflects the actual costs of extracting the stored information in the format in which it is normally produced, based on computer time and supplies necessary to comply with the request; and

(iii) In a case in which it is necessary to transport records from one location to another, or to transport an employee to the site of the requested records to locate rather than examine the records, shall be at the rate of the actual cost of such shipping or transportation.

(4) *Duplication.* The fee for duplication of materials shall be as follows:

(i) Photocopies, per page up to 8½" x 14"—\$.10 each.

(ii) Photographs, films and other materials—actual cost.

(iii) In a case in which the Internal Revenue Service finds it appropriate to furnish the records to be released to a private contractor for copying, the person making the request for such records will be charged the actual cost of duplication charged by the private contractor.

(iv) No fee will be charged where the person making the request furnishes the supplies and equipment and makes the copies at the government location.

(5) *Printed material.* Unpriced printed material which is available at the location where requested and which does not require duplication in order that copies may be furnished, will be provided at the rate of \$.25 for each twenty-five pages or any fraction thereof. Forms and instructions which may be available in the reading rooms for distribution are not subject to this price. Certain relevant government publications which will be placed on the shelves of the reading rooms and similar public inspection facilities will not be sold at these locations. However, copies of pages of these publications may be duplicated on the premises and a fee for such services will be charged in accordance with paragraph (i)(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, and the Director of the Office of International Operations, the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Data Center. In the case of records of the National Office not under the jurisdiction of one of the officials referred to in the preceding sentence (including records of the National Office of the Chief Counsel), the Chief of the Disclosure Staff is the responsible official. Records of a Regional Counsel's Office shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Regional Commissioner, but records of district offices and service centers shall not be so deemed. The addresses of these officials are as follows:

NATIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address

Chief, Disclosure Staff
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
c/o Ben Franklin Station
P.O. Box 388
Washington, D.C. 20044

Walk-in address

1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mailing address

Assistant Commissioner (Inspection)
National Office of the Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20224

Walk-in address

Same as mailing address

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Mailing address
Director, Office of International Operations
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20225

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

Mailing address
Director, IRS Data Center
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Internal Revenue Service
Freedom of Information Request
1300 John C. Lodge Fwy.
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, North Atlantic
Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
60 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

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 01813

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

BROOKHAVEN SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Brookhaven Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
1040 Waverly Avenue
Holtsville, New York 11742

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Mid-Atlantic Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
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 12836
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Walk-in address
5th Floor, Federal Office Building
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Pittsburgh District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 2488
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220

Walk-in address
Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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RICHMOND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Richmond District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 10067
Richmond, Virginia 23240

Walk-in address
Federal Building
400 North Eighth Street
Richmond, Virginia

WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Wilmington District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1206
Wilmington, Delaware 19699

Walk-in address
Second Floor
944 King Street
Wilmington, Delaware

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 69
Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania 19020

Walk-in address
11601 Roosevelt Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SOUTHEAST REGION REGIONAL OFFICE

Mailing address
Regional Commissioner, Southeast Region
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 126
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
1121 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
501 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
520 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
501 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

ATLANTA SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Atlanta Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
4600 Buford Highway
Chamblee, Georgia 30341

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

MEMPHIS SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Memphis Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
3131 Democrat Road, Stop 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 60690

Walk-in address
330 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

DES MOINES DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Des Moines District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 327
Des Moines, Iowa 50302

Walk-in address
Federal Building
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, Iowa

FARGO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Fargo District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 508
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Walk-in address
533 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 1157
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Walk-in address
Federal Building & Courthouse
517 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OMAHA DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Omaha District Office

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Internal Revenue Service
Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1053
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
15th & Dodge Streets
Omaha, Nebraska

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, St. Louis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1548
St. Louis, Missouri 63168

Walk-in address
U.S. Court & Custom House
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri

ST. PAUL DISTRICT

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

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

CLEVELAND DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Cleveland District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 90182
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

DETROIT DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Detroit District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 84
Detroit, Michigan 48224

Walk-in address
(Through May 7, 1976) Federal Building, 231
W. Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan.
(After May 7, 1976) Federal Office Building,
477 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Indianapolis District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 44242
Indianapolis, Indiana 46244

Walk-in address
Federal Office Building
575 N. Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Louisville District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 1735
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

Walk-in address
Third Floor, Post Office Building
Seventh and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Parkersburg District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
425 Juliana Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101

Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

CINCINNATI SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Cincinnati Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer, Stop 54
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 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 5781
Dallas, Texas 75222

Walk-in address
7839 Churchill Way
Dallas, Texas

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Albuquerque District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 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
3661 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 94103
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 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska

BOISE DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, Boise District Office
Internal Revenue Service

Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 641
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
335 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
465 South 400 East
Salt Lake City, Utah

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Mailing address
Director, San Francisco District Office
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
P.O. Box 36020
San Francisco, California 94102
Walk-in address
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
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Walk-in address
Same as mailing address

FRESNO SERVICE CENTER

Mailing address
Director, Fresno Service Center
Internal Revenue Service
Attn: Disclosure Officer
Freedom of Information Request
Stop 890
P.O. Box 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 8948
Ogden, Utah 84400
Walk-in address
1160 West 1200 South Street
Ogden, Utah

DONALD C. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 76-14193 Filed 5-13-76; 8:45 am]

X-4-b-45

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**

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

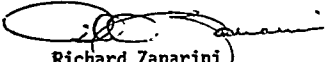
**Re: James W. Jones, Pastor of
Peoples Temple Christian Church**

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 ^{Lehman} ~~Brightman~~ 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, ^(S/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 525-716 DENNIS 530-00
Have - ~~the~~ Conn - investigating 6 years on
Standard oil Jones

Two ways - Common -
best than now -

A. Brainwashing & and publicity

B. Manipulator

- physical display -

1. Public display
2. Organizational acts

(Planning Commission -)

Plan the strategy

1st level of conspiracy

125-150 people

intelligence gathering apparatus

Telephone network

Presno "4" - Bushlands

High level Federal people
access to the Commission

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

300,000
B.A. ⁵⁰⁰⁰ Jones
Proof
Account

(Jones wants a massive complex)
Captures the people

pay the right thing -
"phony challenge" -

George Coker
Have - ~~the~~ Conn - 525-7766 DENIAL 530-00
Investigating weapons
Included at Jones

Two ways - common -
West than now -

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

(Planning Commission -)

Plan the strategy
II level of conspiracy
125-150 people
intelligence gathering apparatus
telephone network
Presno 40 - Bunkers -

high level Federal people
access to the Commission

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

300000
Proof BA. ⁵⁰⁰⁰⁰ Jones
Private account

(Jones - wants a messianic complex,
Captures the people -

say the right things -
"phony idealism" -

Leave

Tape recording Linking with
Manson

Night Hand Body Guard - "Killer"
Chris Lewis 6' 4"

Not out
Telling

Linked with 11 other Killings

Jones

4 years ago

Sex relation

with his inner core

apparent secretaries

that calls in the room

recently jealous of other men

have sex with her in room

Compromise people to mail their
time stores. beams covered Father

talked with ^{Grace} Stoen's wife about this.
Jones - sets up the scene

Jones has had relation with
Stoen - people (staff) came
in and caught them in the
act - thereby compromising
Stoen

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

Jones never begins anything
Jones never

Grace will
do this

1 inch 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 at Child Welfare
involved with 10 people

1-3 naves on hand steadily
punishment for the man Beat 50 times
all beatings are done in front
of Commission - Buttock
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 (where)
controls the Beating

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

by Jones claims as we was only
Heterosexual in the group.
Homosexual
Lesbians' 'Gays'

one case

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

Children

Hitler approach - training
to reform on another - Father Jones

Blue Eyed Monster -
Electrical conduits -
children → Have to habit love -
if this isn't done then they have
to go before the planning committee
that's why the public is fooled

Cathy Herrett \$2,000 to
Catherine Herrett invited 2-3
people - (staff) to Herrett Home -
that evening (typed) on the
table in the snack bar 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 men
because of fear from retaliation

~~James~~
Mike Prokes (media man)

Clearance with Treason Dept - "Jim"
SF PD affirmed this information

Venezuela -

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

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

100 members of the year - manipulated
in having relation drafted Brown brought
him

disciples of Christ - North Cal - Rev -
Earl Erben

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

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

(C) inner group:

low level safe - files of documents

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

(C) Girl Sandy - 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"

(C) Keep the people in a constant
state of fatigue - then the
confessions start. - Then
after they realize ~~it~~ what they
have done it's too late. They
turn over their houses - cars

People who leave change
their names. But Jones
intelligence finds them.

One family was
knocked off (who left) after
one hour of being there.

(P) (C) Women is superstitious - Jones has convinced her that her son who is 8 yrs old will be a babbling idiot if she works against the Church.

Redwood valley - 100-150 small. Stashed

upper Jones not into Heroin. But are used - immigration

(C) 1. Treasury - Ewings

(C) 2. Immigration (drugs)

3. Income tax

Refused of Kinsolving apts - to get a letter.

Grace has been visited by the Treasury Agents - / wants her kid by street

(C) Baby 5 yrs old of Grace is not Steven but actually is Jones kid

Jones threatened to jump off the Gold Gate bridge with the child rather than give the kid back to Grace.

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 -

Don 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 boy is
abled to run, walk, etc -

Connecticut

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

Maria Katsaris #1 Conventione

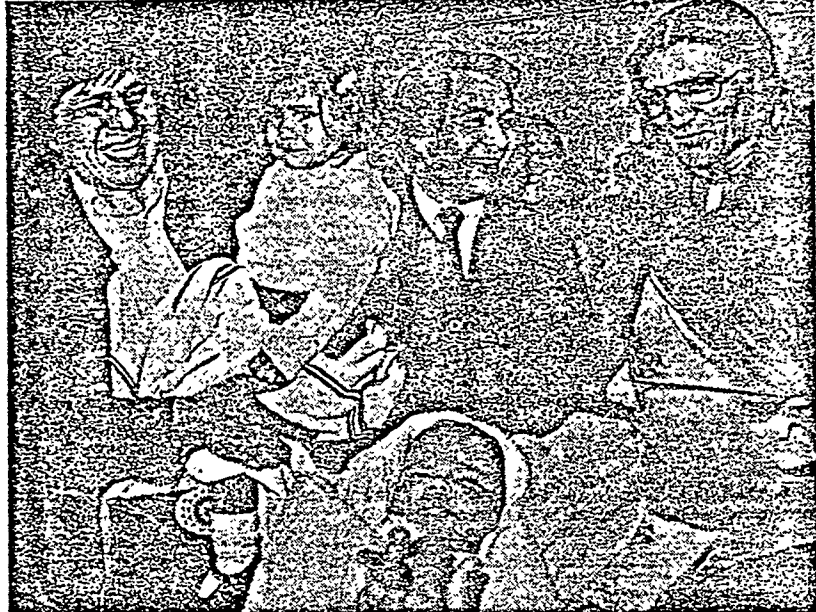
Charlie Tacket Juanna

Jack Beam & Assoc. Minn.

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 this 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.

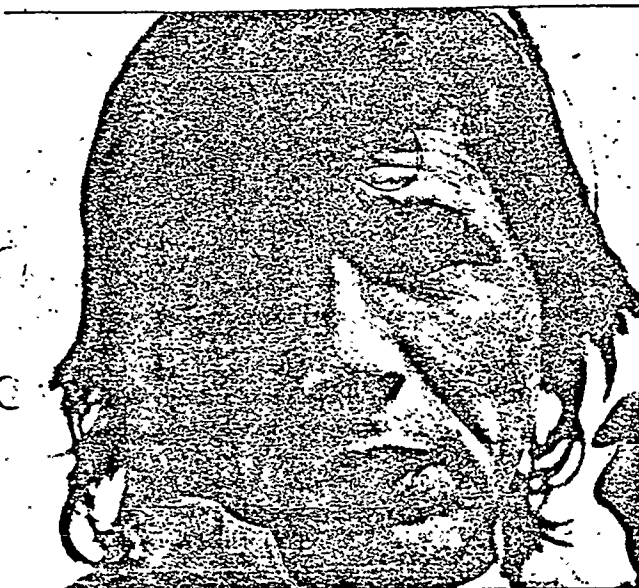
The following day Banks, his wife Ka-mook, attorneys Kunstler and Roberts, and other leaders of the Indian movement attended the second of three services at the San Francisco Peoples Temple where there were

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.

X-4-b-63

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.

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 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 or 13-14.
I was nine or ten or eleven. I
had it in for about ten seconds -
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 on} -
7. Joan ? ^{married (Powers)} ^{no orgasm}
8. Pat Clarke
9. Eleanor Chastaine
10. Lawana ?
11. Deanna Mertle 2nd wife
12. Lady with 4 boys forgot her name

Elmer 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.

Jated 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-70 gms

Grace has been visited by the
treasury agents 22 100 to 1000 V-10

X-46-71 ^{Amc}



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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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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buy you clothes?" "Did he buy you the shoes 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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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 NNPA (which is the major black press association in the U.S.), who has publicly and repeatedly denounced the efforts against Jim Jones;

--Mr. 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 Mary 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-McCarthyite 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 KGB 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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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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