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02	report	Minutemen	C	11	12/13/67	A
02a	report	Minutemen	C	1	12/13/67	A
03	report	Minutemen	C	20	11/6/67	A
03a	report	Minutemen	C	1	11/6/67	A
05	report	"Minutemen"	C	35	8/17/67	A
05a	report	"Minutemen"	C	1	8/17/67	A
06	report	"Minutemen"	C	9	5/1/67	A
06a	report	"Minutemen"	C	1	5/1/67	A
07	report	Minutemen	C	9	1/10/67	A
08	report	Minutemen	C	9	12/30/66	A
08a	report	Minutemen	C	1	12/30/66	A
09	report	"Minutemen"	C	23	8/19/66	A
11	report	"Minutemen"	C	10	1/28/66	A
11a	report	"Minutemen"	C	1	1/28/66	A

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)**Folder Title** Minutemen - FBI Reports**Box Number** E16

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10	report	Minutemen; p. 2 redacted under FOIA (b)(6)		7	7/27/66	A B

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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11012

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
December 19, 1967

"MINUTEMEN"

A Kansas City confidential source who has been associated with the "Minutemen" organization for the past several years, advised on December 18, 1967, that to his knowledge the "Minutemen" have not formulated or conducted training in preparation for resistance to civil disturbances.

A second confidential source on December 18, 1967, advised that in his numerous contacts and discussions with Robert B. De Pugh, National Co-ordinator of the "Minutemen", concerning the "Minutemen" activities, no mention was ever made of the organization expanding its training to have its members act as police or in any other capacity because of the rioting in large cities during the past summer.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri

December 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	"MINUTEMEN"
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	Kansas City airtel to Bureau, dated December 19, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first confidential source's reliability has not been determined, however, this source is in a position to furnish reliable information.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

December 19, 1967

MINUTEMEN

The September 29, 1967, edition of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" contained an article captioned "Minutemen Get City Police Role, Leader Claims." This article identified EDWARD HAAS, 42-year-old Camden County, N.J., resident, as the group's New Jersey leader who claimed that members of the Minutemen gave Philadelphia Police Commissioner FRANK L. RIZZO tips about riots planned in Philadelphia and that some Minutemen took part in the Newark riot either as police or as hastily sworn in special deputies.

On December 18, 1967, FRANK L. RIZZO, Commissioner, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that the name of EDWARD HAAS was completely unknown to him. He said that he never received any tips about riots, planned or real, from any person identifying himself as being a member of the Minutemen.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Chief of the Civil Disobedience Unit of the Philadelphia Police Department, advised on December 18, 1967, that he was not acquainted with anyone by the name of EDWARD HAAS, that he had never received any letters, telephone calls, or been in receipt of any information from anyone identifying himself as a member of the Minutemen in connection with any activity under his responsibility. FENCL, who is responsible to the Commissioner for providing all intelligence information and recommendations regarding civil unrest in the City of Philadelphia, advised that he knew of no assistance furnished or offered by the Minutemen in these matters.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Newark, New Jersey

December 19, 1967

MINUTEMEN

Dominick A. Spina, Police Director, Newark Police Department, Newark, New Jersey, advised on December 18, 1967, that there was absolutely no evidence or indication that members of the Minutemen were involved in the July, 1967 riot in Newark. He stated that there were no special deputies sworn in to assist during the trouble, and he has no knowledge of any member of the Newark Police Department being a member of or involved with the Minutemen. Director Spina stated that to the best of his knowledge, based on his sources, there are no Minutemen, as such, in the City of Newark.

Captain Charles Kinney, Newark Police Department, who is heading a special police department investigation relative to the entire problem of the Newark riot, advised on December 18, 1967, that there has been no information developed indicating that members of the Minutemen were involved either as participating rioters or members of law enforcement. He stated that he had never heard of Edward Haas.

The New Jersey State Police, Trenton, New Jersey, advised on December 18, 1967, that during the course of their investigation relative to New Jersey riot problems, they had developed no information indicating participation of Minutemen, either as rioters or as members of law enforcement agencies.

MINUTEMEN

The New Jersey State Police also advised that they had no information as to the identity of the Edward Haas of the Camden, New Jersey, area. There was no information from their sources indicating knowledge of an Edward Haas as a member of the Minutemen in New Jersey.

The records of the Camden, New Jersey, Police Department, contain no information identifiable with Edward Haas, age 42, of unknown address.

The records of the Camden Credit Association, Camden, New Jersey, which covers the Camden, New Jersey, area, contain no record identifiable with Edward Haas, age 42, of unknown address.

A source who is in a position to be knowledgeable of Minutemen activity in New Jersey and who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 29, 1967, that an Edward Haas of Camden, New Jersey, area was not known to be a member of the Minutemen. On December 18, 1967, this source advised that no information had been developed that would identify Edward Haas. It was the source's opinion that Haas's alleged statement in a newspaper article to the effect that he was "the group's New Jersey leader" was a "fabrication."

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Determined to be an
administrative marking
By AC On 10/27/05

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MINUTEMEN INVESTIGATION

A Report By

HON. LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF NEW YORK

TO

HON. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
GOVERNOR
STATE OF NEW YORK

October 18, 1967

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Pursuant to your directive of January 3, 1967 (annexed hereto as "Appendix A"), under the authority of Executive Law, Section 63, subd. 8, I instructed Assistant Attorney General Allan N. Smiley, in Charge of the Special Prosecutions Bureau of the Department of Law, to conduct a statewide investigation to determine the extent of activities, organization and purposes of the organization known as the Minutemen.

Following a preliminary investigation, closed hearings were held in six cities at which persons from thirty counties, believed to have relevant information, were questioned under oath.

<i>Hearings Held at:</i>	<i>Number of Witnesses</i>
New York	72
Syracuse	39
Albany	10
Utica	10
Rochester	4
Buffalo	15
	<hr/>
Total	150

Thousands of pages of testimony were taken and voluminous documentary evidence was gathered in the form of Minutemen brochures, membership applications, magazines, bulletins, newsletters, manuals, handbooks and correspondence.

The Documentary Evidence

"On Target", a magazine published monthly by the Minutemen, the "Bulletin" issued periodically, "Training Manuals", pamphlets, brochures, correspondence and applications for membership reveal the Minutemen as an ultra right-wing military organization whose primary purpose is to train and prepare its members to fight as an underground guerilla army assertedly in the event of a Communist takeover of the United States.

In comparison to other extremist groups, the Minutemen are activists; one of their mottos is "Words Won't Win—Action Will". Members are constantly reminded of the inadequacy of the nation's

conventional means to combat subversion and the inability of democracy to function in the face of danger. Thus, in the February 1, 1964 issue of "On Target" the Minutemen declared that the time has passed when the American people can save themselves by traditional political processes because the Communist conspiracy has such complete political control that it is practically impossible to get a "real patriot" nominated to office, let alone get one elected. They argue that when constitutional government is threatened they are morally justified in resorting to violence to destroy Communists and fellow travelers.

In the April 1, 1964, issue of "On Target" it is stated:

"Communist organizations that usually have good sources of information are expecting Johnson to be the next President and Hubert Humphrey to be the next Vice-President. Once this election is over they expect to be able to operate openly without any government interference whatsoever."

In the September 1, 1964, "On Target" the organization cautioned:

"Now that the first part of this prediction has come true, we should give serious consideration to the possibility that the second part may also occur."

In the same vein, the November 4, 1964 issue of "On Target" reported that "The hopes of millions of Americans that the communist tide could be stopped with ballots instead of bullets have turned to dust. . . . What more is needed as proof of the basic premise on which the Minutemen were organized—'The time is past when the American people might have saved themselves by traditional political processes.'"

The organization's booklet, "The 'Minutemen' America's Last Line of Defense Against Communism", summarizes their philosophy and objectives. They contend that "a frightening majority of our citizens are completely unaware of the dangers we face", and that "this is especially true regarding the degree of subversion within our own government." Americans are unaware of this danger because "Our nation's news media have been so infiltrated by communists and their fellow travelers."

Minutemen spokesmen and its writers have broadly proclaimed that the Government is already communist dominated. "Proof" is supplied in "On Target" and "Bulletins" by extensive lists of individuals declared by the organization to be Communists. Anyone who does not share the Minutemen outlook concerning the Communist "problem" is suspect and without more, condemned. Their perverted interpretation of Communism includes any group which supports civil rights, religious ecumenical movements, traditional American democracy or gun legislation.

The Minutemen claim that "the communists now have an army of 500,000 individuals already landed on American shores and already working by the most insidious means to destroy our American way of life", such as by "infiltration and control of such fields as: education, psychiatry, entertainment, communications, religion, government, and the news media."

The organization blames this on "the specific actions of our last four presidents that have directly aided or cooperated with our communist enemies." With reference to the late President Kennedy, the Minutemen state: "Even though he is being eulogized as a martyr the record of John F. Kennedy speaks for itself." To substantiate their position they list "an entire crop of pinks" in the Kennedy Administration. The list of alleged "pinks" includes Pierre Salinger, (whose mother they allege helped organize a communist youth camp) and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., (whose father they allege belonged to at least 19 different communist front organizations). The long list includes Chester Bowles, G. Mennen Williams, J. Kenneth Galbraith, Adlai Stevenson, Arthur Goldberg, Abraham Ribicoff, Wilbur J. Cohen, Orville Freeman, Henry H. Fowler, Archibald Cox, Robert C. Weaver and others. ("The Minutemen America's Last Line of Defense Against Communism").

The Minutemen contend that President Johnson has kept this same group in office.

Minutemen are organized militarily as follows:

- A. Local armed bands or teams made up of two or more members of a village, headed by a team or band leader.
- B. Local coordinator; leader of two or more bands, generally within one county.

- C. Area Coordinator; jurisdiction part of one state.
- D. Regional Coordinator; jurisdiction large section of the country.
- E. National Coordinator with office and staff in Norborne, Missouri.

In keeping with the paramilitary nature of the organization, the "Minuteman Handbook and Training Manual" unequivocally announces that "this book deals with violence." Members are instructed on the formation of guerilla bands, use of the rifle including instructions to convert it into an automatic weapon, and the manufacture of silencers. Over 150 pages in the handbook are devoted to instructions in the fabrication of military explosive devices and chemical warfare agents. Members are also kept abreast of the latest United States Ranger and Viet Cong tactics believed helpful by their leadership. To illustrate the ubiquitous nature of the guerilla, the Minutemen warned, in the March 15, 1963 issue of "On Target":

"See the old man at the corner where you buy your papers? He may have a silencer equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman that calls on you might be a cyanide gas gun. What about your milk man? Arsenic works slow but sure. Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps. These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the stranglers cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards. Only their leaders restrain them. Traitors beware! Even now the cross-hairs are on the back of your necks."

In the Minuteman scheme, civilian possession of arms is the *sine qua non* of the guerilla capability; thus, in the April 1, 1964 issue of "On Target" they informed the membership that:

"Left wing legislators seem determined to get anti-gun laws passed . . . If you are ever going to buy a gun BUY IT NOW! The time may come that almost any gun in any caliber will be worth its weight in gold. Still your life may depend on it, so why not get the best you can possibly afford? We especially recom-

mend the following: Adult Males: 30-06 Garands, 7.62 NATO FN's, 30-06 bolt action Springfields or Enfields, high caliber sporting rifles as desired, 12 gage double barrel, pump or semi-automatic shotguns. Adult females: Winchester model 100 in .308 caliber, Remington model 742 in 30-06 caliber or 30 caliber military carbines. Older children: sporting rifles in 6mm, .243, .270, .222 calibers. Younger children: semi-automatic .22 rifles. For each gun stockpile at least 300 rounds of ammunition plus 200 rounds or more to practice with. To purchase extra ammunition now is the best investment you can make. . . ." "Seek the advice of experienced members on purchase of unregistered guns and survival equipment at the right price. . . ."

And in their January, 1966, "Bulletin" the Minutemen advise:

"The .22 can be silenced completely with materials that are always available. Although the .22 lacks killing power, this can be readily increased by filling hollow point bullets with poison."

The rationale by which a citizenry is justified in arming is provided by the following construction of the Second Amendment:

"to provide the citizens a means by which they could, if necessary protect themselves against their own government." "to give the people one last 'guarantee' by which they could protect themselves from their own government—when all other measures fail—by force or arms." ("On Target", Feb. 1, 1966.)

Weapons control legislation is obviously anathema to the program. Thus, "The Manual" teaches: "Any time a person advocates passage of laws designed to gradually disarm the American people there is good reason for suspicion that his designs are communist inspired. Similar logic may be applied to the use of explosives, military strategy or the tactics of guerilla warfare."

The reader is advised by "The Manual" that "it is estimated that the civilian population of the United States alone has in its possession over sixty million rifles, shotguns and pistols." It goes on, "At the present time it is estimated that the hardware, sporting goods stores

and the people themselves have on hand over 4,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition! No wonder the communist sympathizers in this country want we Americans to disarm ourselves through restrictive anti-gun laws!" Members are warned: "Hide your weapons away. To surrender your arms is to surrender your liberty. . . ."

"The Manual" was written by the National Coordinator in a simple pseudo-home-spun style. For example, the definition of sabotage: "Ever hear of the 'great American sense of humor'? In no other country is the 'practical joke' so widely appreciated or so ingeniously applied as in the United States. Sabotage is nothing more than the 'practical joke' carried to its ultimate extreme."

In the November 4, 1964 "On Target" the Minutemen appraised the political scene from their vantage point as follows:

"1. Our diplomatic war against communism has already been lost by bunglers or traitors within our own government. Our enemies have been strengthened through unnecessary lend lease and foreign aid arrangements. Our traditional allies have been snubbed and alienated from us. By subscribing to and translating newspapers from several foreign countries we learned that other nations of the free world do not trust the leaders of American government to protect even their fellow Americans from communism.

2. This diplomatic war has been and continues to be lost by appointed government officials beyond the reach of public opinion.

3. We cannot win a diplomatic war against communism abroad until we first establish a genuinely pro-American government here at home.

4. *We also decided that a pro-American government could no longer be established by normal political means.* In this one respect our conclusions differ from those of most conservative movements. There has not been one presidential election since World War II where the American public has had an opportunity to vote for a real American.

5. The minority vote blocks, controlled labor unions and corrupt political machines so completely monopolize the American political scene that there is no chance for the average American

citizen to regain control of his own destiny at the ballot box. All the media of mass communication are effectively controlled by the enemy so they can make the people think whatever they want them to think. Even if we could awaken enough Americans to the true facts and get out the vote for a really patriotic candidate then we must expect from past lessons that these votes would be stolen.

6. Having come to these conclusions we decided that any further effort, time or money spent in trying to save our country by political means would be wasted and that we would be better off spending these limited resources on something that actually had a little chance of victory.

7. We learned that the leaders of most other conservative organizations privately agree that it is politically impossible to elect a conservative government. Many of them, however, continue to hope that they can build up 'public opinion' into such a strong force that it will prevent our elected government officials from actually selling us out to the enemy. Here again we concluded that further efforts to alert public opinion would be largely wasted. A politician cares nothing about public opinion except as it may bring him votes or lose him votes.

Therefore, the objectives of the Minutemen are to abandon wasteful, useless efforts and begin immediately to prepare for the day when Americans will once again fight in the streets for their lives and their liberty. We feel there is overwhelming evidence to prove that this day must come."

In the March 1, 1966 issue of "On Target" the role of the organization is restated:

"1. To prepare the means of personal defense and survival in case of enemy attack.

2. To resist and expose the spread of communist influence and propaganda within our own national boundaries.

3. To investigate by means of our own secret membership, the possible infiltration of communist sympathizers into American Organizations of Government, business, labor, religion, education, etc.

4. To detect and expose waste, corruption or disloyalty in any American enterprise or activity that might subvert the defense effort.

5. To resist by all legal means the passage of laws which regulate the private ownership of firearms or which detract from the individual's ability to defend his own family and personal property.

6. To promote knowledge and skill in the use of arms by our members and by the general public.

7. To form in advance of actual need a secret underground organization equipped to spy upon, harass and destroy troops of any foreign power that might occupy United States territory.

8. To extend this organization, wherever possible into other nations besieged by the threat of communist expansion or subversion.

9. To lend assistance and support of such kinds as our own government cannot officially extend to underground organizations now operating in Cuba and other communist occupied nations.

10. To pursue these programs as private citizens motivated only by patriotism and to remain entirely free of government subsidies or control."

In keeping with an activist program the leadership assigned 50 work projects designed to prepare the organization for its ultimate function ("Bulletin", April 1966):

'1. Get literature of national and local 'peace' groups and commie fronts.

2. Make cards for Central File.

3. Make and keep cards on local liberals.

4. Search papers and magazines for intelligence information on systematic basis.

5. Write up short articles, well documented with references on:

(a) National Disarmament

(b) Major legislation such as Civil Rights Bill, Test Ban Treaty, etc.

(c) Truth about the United Nations and its various agencies.

(d) Communist infiltration into:

1. Labor
2. Religion
3. Education
4. Entertainment
5. Defense industry
6. Tax free foundations
7. Government
8. Journalism
9. Publishing industry

(e) Communist aggravation of racial violence.

(f) Various specific communist fronts.

(g) Anti-gun legislation.

6. Hold regular meetings that combine both education and action. Team work is a motivation for attendance. Allot specific time to be spent on both phases of activity, for example:

(a) Tape recording followed by poster campaign.

(b) Lecture followed by work on records or other group project.

7. Keep up continuous distribution of literature everywhere you go.

8. Always keep alert for new prospective recruits—obtain name and all personal data.

9. Contact and check out new prospective members and recruit if desirable.

10. Hold local public meetings and rallies under 'front' groups to distribute literature and gain recruits.
11. Take part in Psywar Projects against enemy agents or sympathizers.
12. Find suitable locations for rifle ranges and construct same.
13. Organize and conduct local training maneuvers.
14. Infiltrate local organizations such as gun clubs, civic clubs, etc. and gain voting control if possible.
15. Harass meetings of opposition.
16. Picket and give out literature in front of churches of left-wing ministers.
17. Obtain a telephone message machine and numbers—write up to two minute messages—send copies to National Headquarters for referral to other cities—pass out literature asking others to dial that number. Either as MM or 'front'.
18. Take advantage of 'local issues' for appropriate agitation as commies do. (a) Change to City Manager form of government. (b) Fluoridation. (c) Annexation of new areas. (d) Election, etc.
19. Attend PTA meetings and school board meetings. One observer can be followed by many for action. Demand review of textbooks and teaching curriculum. Work with National organization on textbook analysis. Check libraries for balance of patriotic as well as left-wing books and authors. Demand that libraries have certain books like 'Brainwashing in the High Schools', 'Behind the UN Front', etc. Picket and protest—get innocent bystanders to help—make an 'issue' of it.
20. Organize or become part of a combat team.
21. Obtain and care for your personal combat equipment.
22. Contribute regular dues toward:
 - A. Obtaining needed team equipment.

B. Conducting local underground projects.

C. Support of National Organization.

23. Make special effort to recruit people suitable as espionage agents.

24. Send a sponsor student to National School on Intelligence and Espionage.

25. Find and contact outside contributors to help finance Minutemen.

26. Establish 'front' business to buy explosives and other needed equipment: such as public shooting ranges—other business to act as cover for MM activities and as source of income.

27. Join and work within other patriotic organizations to get their support of MM projects.

28. Get On Target displayed and sold in Patriotic book stores along with other MM literature.

29. Encourage all members to take Training Programs either national or local.

30. Do research and development on new types of equipment, weapons, camouflage, silencers, booby traps and sabotage.

31. Prepare and stock both group and individual hide-outs in advance of need.

32. Plan and conduct camping trips to test equipment—especially cold weather equipment.

33. Regional Coordinators can set up to copy and distribute training and meeting tapes.

34. Collect stationery from different hotels, motels and picture post cards from various cities—send to national headquarters for quick use in letting agents pretend to be in cities where they are not. Or to harass reds by making them think an agent is close to them.

35. Make special study of certain aspects of underground warfare and use material to write new chapters for handbook or make training tapes.

36. Develop and use new fund raising methods to help finance the organization. Ideas and suggestions alone are useless because we have not men, time or money to get them started. Example: Sporting goods, book store, etc.

37. Find 'silent' drops, mail drops, alternate route of communications, emergency addresses, etc., for future need.

38. Maintain surveillance on local party headquarters, offices of communist fronts and publications. Take down and check out license numbers and get photographs of those coming or going.

39. Take photographs of those persons who participate in communist led 'peace marches', rallies, and racial demonstrations.

40. Search used book stores and old library records for past communist activities of persons who now keep such activity hidden.

41. Prepare carefully camouflaged hiding places where weapons may be stored to prevent seizure or where small groups of people may be hidden safely.

42. Prepare alternate locations to which printing presses, machine tools and similar equipment may be moved and hidden at short notice.

43. Stockpile such essential material as photographic film and chemicals, variety of paper stock for forging travel permits, food ration stamps, personal identification papers, etc.

44. Working with regional coordinator, set up two good tape recorders to reproduce meeting tapes and training tapes for bands in each region.

45. Circulate petitions for left-wing causes to obtain names of communists and fellow-travelers—at left-wing meetings—by newspaper ads.

46. Organize definite bands, teams and cells. Assign definite positions. Delegate responsibility and authority. Let every person have a definite position in the local organization. This will produce team spirit which is the basis of good attendance to meetings and an efficient continuity of activity.

47. Prepare codes for use on telephone and for written messages. Be sure each person who will use code understands it fully and keeps his copy in a safe place.

48. Prepare instruction booklets on useful avocations that would help our members such as hand loading, bullet casting, photofinishing, etc.

49. Conduct classes for other members on subjects you are personally qualified to teach.

50. Act as couriers in performance of regular job such as salesman, truck driver, etc."

In the "Special Bulletin" of December 4, 1966, the Minutemen discuss their sponsorship of a political adjunct called "The Patriotic Party" organized to "maintain an area of open communications by which [our] basic concept can be presented to the general public". Again, the appeal is directed to the ultra right-wing element, especially those who have found no comfort in existing right-wing organizations. The organizational meeting of the Patriotic Party is described in the July, 1966 "On Target."

Despite the conviction of the National Coordinator and several top lieutenants on National Firearms Act violations, the organization remains defiant. "Certainly we will continue the Minutemen organization in essentially its present form. We will probably also encourage the formation of other similar groups which will remain independent for the time being. Greater emphasis will be placed on security and most of the organization may go further 'underground' in an orderly manner." Further, new members are needed "who are not generally known as right wingers". Such members would "support the fighting guerilla bands in a hundred different ways."

The arrest of 20 alleged Minutemen in New York for the attempted bombing of "Communist" camps was also commented upon in the December issue of the "Special Bulletin": "It can now be disclosed

that the persons arrested were members of this organization and the quantity of arms seized was essentially that which the papers reported." The 20 Minutemen were arrested in Queens and Onondaga Counties and are awaiting trial.

In the "On Target" of February, 1967, the Minutemen boast that "the organization is well established in all fifty states" and that "each state includes enough people of leadership ability to operate without close supervision from a national headquarters." Apparently adversity and bad publicity has not affected their appeal.

In the course of our investigation we acquired documentary evidence of widespread active membership in sister states.

The Testimony

The testimony taken at the closed hearings as hereinafter synopsisized is presented in a format of salient features, each corroborated by many witnesses. To gain a deeper understanding of the motivation, activities and purpose of these people, the synopsis is followed by highlights of the testimony of some typical Minutemen referred to as "A", "B", "C", etc., each an actual person.

Some prominent members of various communities throughout the State refused to testify, claiming their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination.

Synopsis of Testimony

Members of the organization have been found to include a few policemen, National Guardsmen, doctors, teachers, employees in sensitive industries and public employees as well as citizens in ordinary walks of life. Many Minutemen hold pistol permits. Some have criminal records.

Training Program. Members are required to complete a five phase correspondence course consisting of reading material on communism, military-intelligence, guerilla warfare and survival. Upon completion of the "five phases", members begin field guerilla warfare instruc-

tion and training including the ambush of troops and truck convoys. The leadership supplies the local "teams" with a continuous flow of printed instructional material on the fabrication and use of explosive devices, silencers and the use of guerilla weapons. In addition, members are instructed to and do purchase and cache medical supplies, rifles, grenades and other military ordnance.

Field Maneuvers. The Regional Coordinator encourages teams to practice survival techniques and military maneuvers in the wooded areas near their homes. We found this practice to be widespread. Downstate Minutemen teams use various locations upstate to camp out, discuss survival techniques, target shoot and practice military and guerilla tactics. On one specific occasion, Minutemen constituted the "enemy" force at Fort Dix during a weekend of military war games with the Special Forces of the United States Army. After those maneuvers an Army officer commented that the Minutemen were better equipped than his Special Forces.

An upstate physician (who donated thousands of dollars to the Minutemen) offered his retreat as a training area and place of refuge for the Minutemen. In addition, one Area Coordinator made available his private acreage for Minutemen activities.

Weapons. The organization directs each member to obtain a rifle, preferably of military design, and large quantities of ammunition and to secrete them along with rations, survival equipment and other weapons.

Many Minutemen own several weapons including carbines, pistols, mortars and machine guns. Kits which enable one to convert semi-automatic weapons to fully automatic weapons are readily available. Recommended guerilla weapons include everything from bayonets with brass knuckles to recoil-less rifles. Minutemen are urged to form rifle and gun clubs and affiliate with the National Rifle Association in order to obtain military weapons from the Armed Forces of the United States made available to National Rifle Association clubs. Most of the Minutemen questioned admittedly joined the National Rifle Association or formed affiliated clubs solely for such purpose.

Explosives. The Minutemen are instructed in and do fabricate, test, use and store such incendiary devices as Molotov Cocktails and C-3

plastic explosives, pipe bombs consisting of potassium chlorate and gasoline stuffed into pipes, dynamite and hand grenades. Some of the plastic explosives were successfully tested by a group of Minutemen on hiking trips in the Catskills. Pipe bombs were detonated in the woods in Suffolk County.

Violence. Tendencies toward violence were demonstrated by teams mainly within the New York City metropolitan area including the much publicized criminal conspiracy to bomb alleged Communist camps, upstate and in New Jersey, the burning and bombing of offices of alleged Communists, the bombing of automobiles and the arming and preparing for attacks upon negroes congregating for civil rights protests. They also attempted to foment disturbances by the distribution of hate literature.

A number of Minutemen testified that upon the orders of their superiors they would not hesitate to assassinate such "communist sympathizers" as the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York and others.

Infiltration. Minutemen are encouraged to join Communist organizations for intelligence purposes. They are instructed to compile lists of local liberals, suspected Communists and their sympathizers and to assemble files on these individuals.

Membership in the Minutemen by members of state and local police and National Guard is especially prized by the leadership and to some extent has been accomplished. The hope is that information helpful to the organization will be obtained from these sources.

Secrecy and Security. Correspondence between Minutemen bears code numbers instead of names. These numbers are assigned by the organization at the time of initial membership.

Mail drops, i.e., the use of post office boxes and addresses other than true home addresses, are used and members are instructed to answer letters within multiple envelopes and to wrap their message in silver foil to avoid detection. Return addresses are not used. Correspondence is often in code. False names are used on membership applications when the applicant is a governmental employee.

There is no published roster of Minutemen and a member knows only his own team. Team captains know only the Area Coordinator and not one another. On the occasions when teams meet for maneuvers first names only are used. Thus, the hierarchy knows each and every member and corresponds with them but the individual members are unaware of the size and scope of the organization. Each member is to know only that which he "needs to know".

Meetings are held in members' homes as often as twice a week. Military problems, achievements of the group, and the Communist conspiracy are discussed. At some meetings films are shown and tapes of special significance to the group are played, i.e., a speech by former Major General Edwin A. Walker, a talk by Robert DePugh, the National Coordinator. These are obtained from the National Headquarters.

Members are urged to screen carefully and recruit new members.

Distribution of Propaganda Material. One of the first duties of a Minuteman is to post propaganda stickers prominently, as supplied by the National Headquarters, and to encourage neighbors to join the organization. Members distribute Minuteman pamphlets at public meeting places, such as American Legion Halls and at meetings of the John Birch Society.

Activities of Regional Coordinator. The jurisdiction of this individual, who is responsible directly to Robert DePugh, is a large section of the country, such as the northeastern portion of the United States including New York.

The Regional Coordinator is responsible for the formation of new groups and the selection of team captains responsible to him. Some are designated by him as Area Coordinators. He also collects dues through the team captains.

The Regional Coordinator travels extensively throughout the State of New York meeting with members, prospective members and team captains. When a prospective member applies to the National Headquarters his name is relayed to the Regional Coordinator who follows up and communicates with him. Maintaining an aura of secrecy, brief conferences are held at airports, hotels and private homes. Extensive communication is also maintained by mail as previously described herein.

Association with Right-Wing Groups. Analysis of information found in membership applications and in the testimony reveals the membership to be comprised primarily of super-militant anti-Communists and individuals receptive to hate movements. The investigation has additionally discovered Minutemen with criminal records, teenagers who enjoy the clandestine nature of the organization, members of various revolutionary groups, and some unfortunates of low intelligence. The movement also attracts an element eager to profit from the sale of arms and explosives. Unfortunately, some honestly patriotic Americans, unaware of the true nature of the organization, have been caught up by its outward appeal. Certain Minutemen are former John Birch Society members, discharged because they were found by that organization to be too radical. One of these members summed it up as follows: "The Birchers believe in the ballot while the Minutemen believe in the bullet".

Highlights of Specific Testimony of Typical Minutemen

The following synopses of the testimony of fifteen Minutemen are merely representative of the testimony of over one hundred members.

Illustrative of the nature and extent of the organization's activities in the State of New York is the testimony of a typical Metropolitan Area Minuteman referred to hereafter as "A". He joined the Minutemen in 1965 after learning of the organization from a fellow John Bircher. "A" filed an application and submitted it, along with \$5.00, to the National Headquarters. Within three months he was accepted as a member, given a number and assigned to a six-man team.

His monetary contributions eventually totalled approximately \$100.00.

"A" readily admits that the Minutemen are a guerilla army. Orders are taken from a team captain. He attended regular meetings of his band at the homes of various members. At first their discussions were limited to politics, race riots and conservatism. Subsequently, the military aspects of the organization, including weapons, tactics and warfare, were discussed. Later, the group discussed and planned the bombing of certain areas and installations owned by alleged Communists. They proposed to rent an airplane and to hire

a pilot to reconnoitre the premises prior to the bombing raid. Target dates for the destruction of the facilities were set.

"A" was instructed to buy his own weapon, and he purchased a carbine and two rifles. The team captain who trained him to use the arms, suggested that members buy a certain knife equipped with brass knuckles.

In the fall of 1965, "A" bivouacked with his band in the Catskill Mountains where they shot at targets and practiced military tactics. They repeated the maneuvers in the spring of 1966. In early summer, 1966, with another downstate Minutemen group, the team practiced guerilla warfare. Instruction was given on ambushing convoys and on the use of explosive devices. "A" testified that every member of his band had at least one rifle and that at one time, his team captain owned a .45 caliber pistol. He was aware of one member who owned a mortar.

"A" revealed that he carefully studied the mimeographed instruction sheets received periodically from National Headquarters concerning fabrication of incendiaries and plastic explosives and that he met with his team captain and others to make bombs (from potassium chlorate and other elements) and plastic explosives. One team member, a college student with a working knowledge of chemistry, had purchased the bomb components. "A" testified that his team captain also made Molotov Cocktails which were intended to be used to burn down an alleged Communist's office.

The basic ingredient of the Molotov Cocktail, was created from gasoline, oil and soap suds. About three-quarters of a gallon of this material was prepared and stored for use against suspected Communist premises and facilities.

"A" was assigned a five digit Minuteman number and had to use it in lieu of his name.

Members of "A's" team distributed hate literature printed for them by another Minuteman team. The literature bore the title, "**KILL THE WHITE DEVILS**". They disseminated this material intending to "wake up the white neighborhood, to make the white people think the Negroes were distributing it so they would go out and purchase arms".

His team captain boasted that if anyone interfered with the Minutemen, he would be killed. At about this time, terrorist activities became the major topic of discussion at their meetings. "A" told of an occasion on which he was notified by his team captain that there was to be a Negro riot in his neighborhood and he was ordered to proceed at once to the team captain's home, armed with a rifle. He and other Minutemen waited with their weapons on the roof of the team captain's building and surveyed the gathering crowd. The team captain scouted the area in his automobile. When asked what they intended to do, "A" testified, "We were going to assist the police if a riot occurred". However, there was no demonstration and the crowd dispersed.

"A" met the Regional Coordinator on two occasions, first at his team captain's home and later at a hotel in New York City. The team captain reported to the Regional Coordinator and presented information concerning the team's armament and the number of members who had completed the five phases of training. "A" related that the Regional Coordinator was aware of the bombing plots.

"A" admitted that his personal arsenal of weapons included a Springfield rifle, an M-1 carbine, a Marlin rifle, a grenade launcher and sight, a bayonet, a machete, two hunting knives and several hundred rounds of ammunition. At one time he possessed a bottle of glycerine which he used with potassium nitrate to start fires in the woods.

"A" concluded that the Minutemen have already established their underground army and traced the chain of command from Member to Team Captain to Area Coordinator to Regional Coordinator to National Head.

In his opinion, shared by much of the membership, the President, the Secretary of Defense and both New York State's Senators are Communist sympathizers. He revealed that his team leader advised him that Governor Rockefeller is the head of the International Communist Conspiracy and that when the day arrives his team leader would shoot the Governor. In addition, other targets for assassination would be the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Senators Jacob Javits and Robert Kennedy and others.

* * * * *

"B", a bookkeeper, was born in 1912 and completed 8th grade in school. Two years ago, while a member of the John Birch Society, he wrote to Robert B. DePugh in Norborne, Missouri requesting information on the Minutemen. He received an application, completed it and sent it back with \$5.00. A few months later he was visited by a Minuteman who collected dues from him.

"B" was assigned a Minuteman number and completed the Minutemen phases of training.

"B" believes that this country is selling out its sovereignty to the United Nations and that high government positions have been infiltrated by Communists. "Politicians want us to go under the United Nations charter instead of the Constitution of the United States", he complained, and NATO was an effort "made to force the United States to become part of an Atlantic Union, the Charter of which would nullify the sovereignty of the United States."

"B" reveres the techniques and thinking of the late Senator Joseph J. McCarthy and states categorically that Governor Rockefeller is one of the heads of the International Communist Movement. He disclosed: ". . . in my estimation Governor Rockefeller is one of the hierarchs of the thing, of the whole communist movement", and "The Rockefeller Foundation was the largest contributor to communist causes". He testified that President Roosevelt's entire Cabinet and White House staff were "packed with Communists".

"B" testified that Vice President Humphrey is ". . . definitely on the extreme left" as "He's a member of the ADA, that's open knowledge, he's a friend of Walter Reuther, and Walter Reuther, publicly stated he wanted to see a Soviet America formed". There is no question in "B's" mind that Mr. Dean Rusk is likewise a Communist; the entire Supreme Court, as well as Senator Javits, he labels Communistic. "His whole political career has been geared up to promoting communism. We know that and everybody else knows it", he said, referring to Senator Javits.

"B" is certain that Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, "definitely a Communist", is conspiring with the United Nations in a scheme to take over the United States and that the sovereignty of the United States will be sold out when the Senate approves an order to nullify our Constitution. Then, instead of citizens of the United States we

will become citizens of the United Nations with our American flag no longer in existence.

"B" states that he has studied the Communist conspiracy for many years which he asserts began with Woodrow Wilson and continues to the present day as a form of slavery imposed from the top by the ultra-rich. Among other things, he states that the Conspiracy controls the economy and "created the 1929 depression so they could impose Socialism from the top". He states that a large percentage of today's journalists had been brain-washed with Communist propaganda while in college and have carried this over into their daily work. The New York Post is "strictly an ultra-communist paper, (since the) granddaughter of Jacob Schiff is outwardly a communist . . . and the New York Times is owned by the commie hierarchy".

"B's" understanding of the reason for the existence of the Minutemen is that one day soon there will be a United Nations takeover of the United States. This would naturally mean Communism in the United States. At that time, for their own protection, citizens will have to form into bands and fight these people. The Minutemen then will save the country.

"B" spent Sundays standing in front of churches convincing the congregation members to sign petitions calling for the impeachment of Justice Earl Warren. "B" admits that he read in the "Bulletins" and other Minutemen publications of how to make explosive devices, to install silencers on guns, and to waylay troops or a column of trucks.

"B" donated money to a defense fund for a California Minuteman who was arrested. Like other Minutemen in his area, in addition to his Minuteman code number, he used a false Jewish name as a disguise.

"B" owns a rifle, a .44 Magnum. He was ejected from the John Birch Society for being "too outspoken".

* * * * *

"C" is a bus driver who lives and works upstate. He is an Air Force veteran who learned of the Minutemen about three years ago. He admitted donating money to the Minutemen and that he was a friend of the Regional Coordinator with whom he has corresponded extensively. With other Minutemen he listened to propaganda tapes supplied by the National Headquarters.

“C” completed the phases of training and submitted monthly reports to the Regional Coordinator. On one occasion he distributed a large quantity of Anti-U.N. stickers and Minutemen posters. As part of his training he wrote a report on army intelligence and spying. He recruited other Minutemen and collected dues.

“C”, at the time of the Selma, Alabama, incidents wrote to the Regional Coordinator suggesting that it would be a good idea to write the following letter to the civil rights marchers in Selma, Alabama:

“My Dear Friend:

I have been designated by the party to extend our heartfelt congratulations, for the wonderful work that you and others like you have been doing in the great Negro Revolution that has been planned for so many years, and now is coming into full fruition.

We had just about given up when the Comrades of the Clergy stepped into the picture saving the day for us.

Again I thank you.

Yours for a future

United Soviet States of America.

Gus Halberg (sic)

P.S.

If you need literature feel free to call on us at any time, we will send you some applications to pass out to your congregation. That is if you know of any one else who might be interested in the party.

We welcome you into the party again.”

The Regional Coordinator wrote back to “C”:

3/29/65

“Hello Friend:

Received all your material all o.k. Letter noted, the letters you talked about sending out is a real good idea but it will take a lot of time to get ready for. By the time we get mail back and forth etc., but I will write west and see what I can do . . .”.

"C" was promoted to Team Captain and regularly completed Team Captain reports which kept the Regional Coordinator apprised of the activities of his team, viz., training, distribution of propaganda literature, dues collection and recruiting.

At one time "C" inquired of the Regional Coordinator where he might locate 15 to 30 M-1 carbines as his team needed these weapons. During Christmas of 1965, he wrote to the Regional Coordinator: "Heat is on, discontinue all correspondence". He then burned all his Minutemen "Bulletins" and other printed material.

At one time "C" and another Minuteman tried to buy a lathe so that they could make their own hand guns. He held meetings in his home and at the homes of team members and from time to time met the Regional Coordinator at airports, at hotels or in his own home.

"C" testified: "Half the government is Communist as far as I am concerned". He believes that Communist subversion has begun from within the government and that this has been going on for the last 40 years. The Minutemen, he warns, are an underground organization preparing for the ultimate takeover of the United States by this Communist conspiracy which has been two-thirds or three-quarters complete. "C" owns a shotgun and a .22 rifle.

* * * * *

"D" is an 18 year old high school student who lives with his parents in upstate New York. He said he joined the Minutemen at age 16 after learning of the organization at meetings of "Conservatives" in his area. "D" received all of the Minutemen pamphlets and instructions including those on silencers, Molotov Cocktails and explosives. He was told to obtain and store arms. At first he thought the Minutemen to be a political propaganda organization but later on he realized that they are more concerned with arms.

Early in his membership, while but 16, he wrote the Regional Coordinator:

"About guns: when will I need a rifle? I have the money for an M-1 right now in the bank, I can withdraw it when I need it. What types of guns do the other members have? Where can I get a rifle? I have considered getting an M-1 by ordering it in the mail, but I have nowhere to send it, as it cannot be sent to my home because of my family. Please advise me on this matter. Thank you".

"D" was in the 4th phase of training at this time and was required to obtain a rifle. He tried to conceal the truth, testifying that his purpose for obtaining a weapon was to hunt with it. When we discussed the weakness of an M-1 carbine as a hunting rifle he admitted that his intent was to satisfy the requirements of Minutemen membership. (Our confidential investigation revealed that "D" shot a friend in the abdomen with this carbine.)

"D" admits sending \$90 to the Regional Coordinator for two M-1 carbines. When asked whether he ever received these weapons from the Regional Coordinator at first he hesitated and then, remaining unresponsive, claimed his privilege against self-incrimination.

* * * * *

"E" is from central New York State. Shortly before he testified he was ordained a Minister. He had served in the army under General Walker. A fellow Bircher asked him to join the Minutemen in 1964, telling him that the organization was "pro-American, right wing, anti-Communist". He joined.

"E" testified: "Each one of us were supposed to have military weapons and ammunition and equipment, so you might say * * * they were a private army".

He received the usual literature, brochures, "On Targets", "Bulletins", "Training Manuals", etc., either through the mail or from his team captain.

There were eight men on his team. At least one night each week he took part in military training maneuvers with weapons in the woods.

"E" was part of a large group of Minutemen one of whom "had some connection with someone in the special forces, with someone in Camp Kilmer, and we pulled maneuvers with them at Fort Dix on a weekend, we stayed for a weekend and played war games with them". After the exercises, he testified, the major in charge commented that the Minutemen were better equipped than the special forces.

He testified also that his superior owned a mortar which was fired during training exercises in the fields around his home.

His team captain, he swore, obtained conversion kits for the organization so that M-1 rifles could be converted into automatic

weapons. "E's" Area Coordinator "had weapons there that could have been converted into automatic weapons. In fact, some of them were automatic weapons * * *."

He and his team were given instructions in the making of explosive devices and silencers for weapons. His superiors ordered the members to hide their rifles and at least 300 rounds of ammunition for each weapon, and "to stash them someplace other than your home."

He stated that Minutemen would be advised by someone from higher headquarters when the United States government was taken over by subversion or infiltration, and at that point, the superiors of the organization would expect the local Minutemen to commence their shooting war against those considered to be Communists. He listed the names of all his superiors in the organization.

"E" stated that he left the organization two years prior to his testifying because "I'm no longer a super patriot. My kingdom I'm going to preach is God's Kingdom, and no other."

"E" warned that there are a lot of fanatics in the organization who have arms, ammunition and explosives cached away.

* * * * *

"F", a policeman, resides in upstate New York. He became aware of the Minutemen toward the end of 1962 when he heard of it on television and was later shown a news clipping by a friend. In mid-1963 he filed an application, submitted the necessary dues and formally joined the organization. "F" was advised by the National Headquarters that he would receive communications from someone in his local area.

In the fall of 1963 he received a telephone call from a man who arranged to meet him at a hotel in a nearby city. He learned later that the man he met that day was the Regional Coordinator. This man was keenly interested in him and came personally to see "F" because he was a policeman. "F" underwent training and during this period was requested to obtain for the Minutemen certain secret information readily available to "F" solely because of his employment.

In the spring of 1964 the Regional Coordinator made a surprise visit to "F's" home and told him that henceforth he would have to file a team captain's report. "F" disclosed the fact that another police

officer was a member of his team. At the request of the Regional Coordinator, "F" recruited additional members, and, from time to time, obtained secret information and reports from the place of his employment which he submitted to the Regional Coordinator. Like all Minutemen (and especially because of the sensitive nature of his employment), "F" used a code number and false mail drop, to prevent tracing.

"F" stated that the purpose of the Minutemen organization was to train an underground guerilla army which would activate upon a Communist takeover of the United States. He was instructed by the Regional Coordinator to store quantities of arms and ammunition. "F" supplied the Regional Coordinator with equipment owned by the governmental agency for which he worked, and from time to time kept him informed of various weapons that were for sale. Toward the end of 1965 "F" offered the Regional Coordinator tear gas grenades and supplied him with a police uniform.

* * * * *

"G", a Minuteman from the Metropolitan area, joined the organization in 1964. A few months later he met his Area Coordinator in a nearby county. They discussed the goals, aims and objectives of the organization. A few weeks later they met again. The Area Coordinator gave him Minutemen literature and brochures to read, which were delivered by hand to "G" for security reasons.

"G" attended a meeting at the home of the Area Coordinator during which he was shown a large supply of weapons including machine guns and a mortar. At this meeting "G" was asked to become a member of the Area Coordinator's personal team. "G" filed reports with his Area Coordinator each month, signing them with his code number. He paid dues and additional monies for training courses on weapons, guerilla warfare and instructions in the fabrication of silencers for weapons.

"G" identified correspondence between himself and the Area and Regional Coordinators in which "G" offered to sell large quantities of explosive devices to the Minuteman organization. He was particularly interested in the fabrication of bugging devices and the making of incendiary devices.

He admitted owning an M-1 rifle, a carbine, a Garand rifle, a Remington 30.06 rifle, a Marlin .22 rifle, a .22 calibre Savage rifle, a

Grislinger model 60 rifle, plus 3 air rifles and an air pistol. He testified that two of the above weapons are semi-automatic and that he has banana clips which enable him to shoot 30 bullets at one loading. He testified that he made arrangements to buy 100 pounds of demolition equipment and asked his Area Coordinator to send him the necessary funds to make this purchase.

He testified that he purchased walkie-talkies, radios, medical kits, rifles and ammunition for the organization. He offered to sell fragmentation grenades to his Regional Coordinator but the sale was not consummated because the Regional Coordinator was short of funds.

He delivered a large quantity of a plastic explosive known as C-3 to the Area Coordinator which he purchased from "someone from up-state New York" with money supplied by his Area Coordinator. He admitted driving in congested areas with these plastic explosives stored in his automobile trunk.

"G" refused to identify the person who sold him the plastic explosives. He testified that his Area Coordinator was going to secrete a large supply of these explosives at Minutemen training areas in the Adirondack Mountains. "G" testified that his Area Coordinator told him that the organization had buried quantities of arms and ammunition in areas such as the Catskill Mountains. "G" testified that when he sold the weapons and explosive devices to his Area Coordinator he generally made a profit.

He told his Area Coordinator that he had connections with a Cuban exile group from whom he could purchase explosive devices such as plastic C-3 explosives and quarter pound blocks of TNT.

"G" testified that he learned from his Area Coordinator that the organization had a contact in New Jersey for machine guns, and that there were plans to trade some mortars for machine guns.

He said that his group and the Area Coordinator did not bother converting rifles into automatic weapons because of the availability of machine guns from the party in New Jersey.

* * * * *

"H" is a young woman whose friend is married to a Minutemen team captain. She and her friend visited a Communist's office to reconnoitre preparatory to a Minutemen bombing. The bombing plan was later abandoned.

She was present at a discussion between the Minutemen team captain and his wife before he left on another bombing mission. "H" remained with her girlfriend until after the mission was accomplished and the Minuteman returned and exclaimed, "Oh, boy. You should have seen the job we did, the whole street was on fire." Together with another Minuteman, he had bombed a "Communist" book store using Molotov Cocktails.

On another occasion, "H" travelled upstate together with her friend, her friend's husband and a member of the local police department. The group went into a forest where many men were shooting guns. "H's" friend's husband bought "a big green gun" from a man who drove a jeep. The purpose of this trip, "H" was told, was to scout some Communist camps which were to be bombed.

On a number of other occasions "H" was present when her friend's husband discussed with other Minutemen plans for bombing camps in upstate New York.

Once, "H" and her friend were assigned the task of recording the license numbers of automobiles parked at a Communist rally. Policemen friendly to the Minutemen were to ascertain the owners' names and addresses and this information was to be used by the Minutemen. On one occasion, while at her friend's house, "H" saw a long knife with brass knuckles attached.

At another occasion she heard that the Minutemen blew up the printing presses of the Daily Worker and was again present when this same Minuteman returned home to explain "You should have seen the job we did." "H" later learned that the fire destroyed an adjacent church as well as the press offices.

* * * * *

"I" and his wife are Minutemen from the downstate area. Their team leader has a band made up of Minutemen from two adjoining counties. "I's" team leader personally brought monthly "Bulletins" and "On Targets" to "I" and his wife. "I" in turn distributed them to the other members of the team.

"I's" leader was responsible for the distribution of a piece of literature with the following caption underneath the photograph of a

dead Negro:

“Kill The White Devils. This African Negro is one of 20,000 innocent civilians brutally murdered by the white devil soldiers. Now the white man’s day is over. We will kill the white men. We will have the white women for our pleasure. We will smash out the brains of the white babies against the nearest tree. The time to begin is soon—Watch for the sign.”

“I” testified that his team captain gave him a thick packet of these pamphlets for distribution intended to arouse the white community to purchase arms and ammunition.

“I” testified that he attended many meetings at which his team captain presided and taught the fabrication of explosive devices.

“I” testified that his team reconnoitred alleged Communist camps in New York and other states, planned to return to these camps, place incendiary bombs in buildings and burn them down. “I” disclosed that these bombings were rehearsed and various explosive devices were detonated during field maneuvers. “I’s” leader made conversion kits available to the team and taught how to convert semi-automatic weapons into machine guns.

“I” told that his team was responsible for throwing stink bombs at rallies and for the bombing of the automobile of an alleged Communist.

* * * * *

“J”, a commercial artist, loves guns. His brother is an Area Coordinator. “J” corresponds and communicates regularly with the Regional Coordinator.

He participated in field maneuvers at Fort Dix as the “enemy” against the Special Forces unit playing war games. He camped out with other Minutemen in State Parks and went camping and target shooting with Minutemen in upstate New York.

“J” complied with the requirement that each Minuteman was “to have a suitable arm and a suitable amount of ammunition and a suitable escape pack.”

He testified that the tyranny feared by the Minutemen “had already begun.”

"J" was a team captain and submitted team captain's reports to his Area Coordinator, along with team members' dues.

He admitted buying explosives, radios, rifle grenades and a number of cans of plastic C-3 explosives for the organization. He paid \$15.00 each for walkie-talkie radios, \$5.00 each for the rifle grenades, and \$10.00 per pound for the explosives. There were 10 cans of explosives, each containing one-half pound. They acquired for their team, in addition, medical supplies and a German machine gun.

At first "J" lied about the use of plastic explosives on upstate maneuvers. He returned after the hearing to recant and admit that they had in fact successfully tested some of the C-3 explosives which they had purchased.

* * * * *

"K" is 37 years old and was unemployed at the time of the hearing. He joined the Minutemen after a number of his friends became members.

"K's" political philosophy is that of the extreme Right. He is a member of the John Birch Society and the Young Conservative Party. He is convinced that the Communist takeover of this country has already begun.

He classifies Ambassador Goldberg as "highly sympathetic" to the Communist cause. When asked what action he would take toward Ambassador Goldberg he replied, "After the conquest, theoretic conquest, I'd probably assassinate him. I have no qualms about it." "K" testified that it would be more difficult after the takeover of this government to eradicate a person like the Ambassador and there would be little one could do once the takeover was accomplished. He revealed that at one time he stood face to face with Ambassador Goldberg but "did not spit at him, . . . did not do anything vile or derogatory toward him. If I had it in my mind to assassinate him, I could have very well, with his two secret servicemen or guards."

When asked whether he owns any firearms, "K" refused to answer the question.

He labeled Chief Justice Earl Warren and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman as Communists.

"K" demonstrated in front of the United Nations Building, has attended Communist rallies and has "harassed the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade March."

He is "disgusted" with the Minutemen because of the lack of security precautions taken by them. He refused to communicate with his Area Coordinator by using his General Post Office box because he feared that at any time the box might be raided and "K's" identity learned.

When asked how close he felt we are to a Communist takeover in this country, "K" replied, ". . . according to the left, '73 is a potential date."

* * * * *

"L" is a seventeen year old Minuteman. He works in the morning and goes to high school at night. He joined the Minutemen when he was sixteen, learning of them in the Young Conservatives Club.

He testified that the aims and goals of the Minutemen organization are to "Stop America from turning Socialistic or Communistic" and this would be done "by any means necessary" including the use of arms. He admitted receiving instructions on making explosive devices, on guerilla tactics and guerilla fighting. When asked what the Minutemen are to do with their knowledge of how to make explosives and what the Minutemen are to do with the arms they acquired, he answered, "nothing until orders were given."

He was asked, "Say Mr. DePugh gave the order or alerted the organization that there has been infiltration into government by Communist agents, that there had been an internal takeover, would you then have gone into action with this underground guerilla army?" "L" replied: "Yes, I will." He was asked: "To what length would you have gone?" "L" replied: "To any means necessary." He was asked, "Well, say that Mr. DePugh advised you that Hubert Humphrey was a Communist and you were given the assignment of shooting Mr. Humphrey, would you have done that?" "L" replied, "Yes, I would."

At this point "L" refused to testify further.

* * * * *

"M", a laborer in the Metropolitan area, testified that our government is being infiltrated by Communists, and that is why he joined a Minuteman band headed by his brother-in-law.

He testified that members of his group planned to blow up a "Communist club" in an adjoining county, but instead merely "messed it up." He admitted that his group goes to rallies at churches and schools, which they consider to be "pink", and throw stink bombs, smoke bombs and start fights. He admitted that his group compiles lists of "pinkos" and that Governor Rockefeller is included.

"M" said that "the talk was" that when this so-called Communist takeover took place, the plan of the Minutemen organization was to assassinate all the known Communists. "I guess you'd take it like anything, if you kill the top men in anything, the leaders, everybody founders." "M" stated that if Rockefeller was on the list of Communists, he would be killed. "M" was then asked who else was in this category. He replied: "There's been a lot of talk about Mayor Lindsay." He testified that the Minutemen list Supreme Court Justice Warren as a Communist and when he was asked: "And he'd also be one of the guys that would be marked?" "M" replied: "I imagine so. I think he's a pinko myself."

"M" testified that he attended meetings at which members of his team discussed bombing a Communist camp.

When "M" was reminded that it is contrary to law to destroy property regardless of whose property it might be, he replied: "Yes, that's true, it is against the law, but there are a lot of things these pinkos do that are against the law. You can't go into law a hundred per cent if you're going to do anything."

* * * * *

"N", a West Coast Minuteman leader, moved to New York State and continued his Minuteman activities in a position of leadership here.

He joined the organization while in California in 1961 and subsequently became the assistant to the West Coast Coordinator. "N" admitted owning various weapons from time to time including a .303 Enfield rifle, a 12 gauge shotgun, a Smith and Wesson .38 revolver and a Garand rifle. He testified that as Area Coordinator he was

responsible to the West Coast Coordinator, who in turn was responsible to the National Coordinator of the Minutemen.

"N" admitted that in California he and his group participated in military maneuvers during which explosive devices were detonated. He testified that he had California police officers on his Minutemen team. "N" identified a letter written by him to the West Coast Coordinator in May of 1963, reading in part:

"Another suggestion I have concerns the initiation of a massive terror campaign directed against the Left wingers and commies in our various levels of government. This is in the form of a nationwide letter campaign, and the idea is to have some cards printed up with the slogan:

"TRAITORS BEWARE"
Picture of a Fish

The fish sign is the ancient sign

of Christian Resistance and would be quite effective, I feel.

The cards should be printed in black letters, either on a press where one is available or with a child's toy printing outfit, and signed with the sign of the fish. I would send these cards first to all members of the U. S. Supreme Court, then to all members of the President's staff—all other officials and agency heads to whom it would apply, to the President and then all members of his family, that is all the Kennedys, to all the Rockefellers, the Roosevelts and Adlai Stevenson. I would send them, not only to all these people, but to officials of our state and city government. I would send these to all those people on my list about two times a week for about a month, stop for a couple of weeks and then send to the same people this card:

"DEATH TO TRAITORS"
Picture of a Fish

Follow the same sequence, for a month, stop for a week or two and then start sending packages to a few of them. I would rig

up a bomb set to go off when the package is opened to be sent to these people whom I could be sure would open their own mail. If just one or two of these people receive a real bomb the other packages could contain a phoney bomb or just some trivial little item. If the packages are addressed with the same kind of lettering as the envelopes containing the cards, in some cases just the sight of the package with the tell-tale lettering would possibly bring on a heart attack. Of course everything, the cards, envelopes, packages and contacts should be handled so as to eliminate (Avoid) fingerprints, and it should be conducted on a nationwide concerted effort. As an added touch, if in every state where there are Minutemen operating, at least one Left winger could be abducted, or otherwise liquidated, I believe the effect would be tremendous”.

“N” upon rereading the above letter remarked, “That is vicious, isn’t it?” He stated that when he wrote the letter he believed that there was a present threat to the country by infiltration of Communists in government, and that he still holds this belief.

“N” testified that he believes the Communists are already in government, that the threat is imminent and that the Minutemen are a military organization set up to fight by means of underground warfare or guerilla warfare when such a Communist takeover of this country commences. “N” admitted that his group in California “were a bunch of cut-throats” and that he had considered adding blow guns and darts to his arsenal. To be truly effective “the darts would have to be treated with curare”. They also sought “to acquire cyanide gas pellets”.

“N” admitted that he has food, rations, clothing, weapons and ammunition stashed away in several different locations in California. He named the Minutemen who are responsible for these stores and supplies.

“N” stated that one purpose of the organization is to “make Americans aware of the present state of affairs in government, of the reality of the Communists in Washington now, a game of power-mad charlatans whose purpose is the destruction of our Constitutional form of government, the incorporation of America into a Socialist One World government and the perpetration of themselves as a rul-

ing dynasty in this system” and, he continued “for this reason I believe the Minutemen organization should be ready at all times to lead and direct this fighting from coast to coast and border to border”.

“N” identified letters from himself to the West Coast coordinator in which he stated that they had been purchasing their ammunition and gelatin explosives from a source in Texas and that they were looking for a good source in California where they could acquire in addition to the usual arms and explosives, .30 caliber machine guns and large quantities of hand grenades. “N” admitted that their arsenal includes pistols, machine guns and explosives.

“N” identified a letter he wrote to the West Coast coordinator shortly after President Kennedy was assassinated, which letter read:

“I have just heard for the past hour reports of the assassination of JFK and one question is uppermost in my mind; what can we expect now? Do you think we can expect midnight visitors and a number of us arrested?”

“N” testified that he was afraid of being arrested “because in the initial news broadcast about it there was reference made to a possible connection between his assassination and the Right Wing element, and we were known as the Right Wing element, and the Minutemen in particular were known as a military organization or para-military organization. It just made sense that we could expect an investigation in connection with this.” “N” also admitted that he had sent a letter to the West Coast coordinator after President Kennedy’s assassination which read:

“We must not allow Kennedy to become a martyr. As such he could become a much greater menace to our country than when he was alive.”

“N” stated that he thought President Kennedy was a menace “because it was in my mind at that time that he was working toward a one world socialist government, Communist type government, and this was what the John Birch people had told us and various other extreme right wing speakers.”

“N” testified that a member of his group was married to a woman who “boasted on occasion that the fellow who assassinated Lincoln

was in their family." "N" stated that in one of his Minutemen groups there was a deputy sheriff who hated Negroes and Jews and had planned dynamiting Negro and Jewish temples in California. "N" revealed that there were quite a number of bigots and racists in the Minutemen organization.

He warned that Minutemen groups in California are prepared to blow up Communist installations.

"N" admitted that he has phoney identification papers "for the purpose of establishing a different identity for myself" and that he uses an alias.

He continued his Minutemen activities in 1964 after moving to the State of New York. In New York he compiled lists of Communists and Communist sympathizers for his superiors. "N" testified that the West Coast coordinator sent letters and Minutemen tapes to him in New York State which he was to use to continue his recruitment program. "N" said that after moving to New York State he placed ads in local newspapers to lure persons who were "true patriots" to communicate with him. "N" testified that as part of his operation in New York he has five false mail drops on Long Island alone, each in a false name and at a different address.

"N" testified that he is still a Minuteman. He identified a letter that he wrote to the West Coast coordinator in November, 1964, in which he bragged that through his wife he became friendly "with some of the upper crust of New York society, the international playboy and playgirl set", and that at a party given by a very well-known socialite, he discussed the Minutemen organization with an interested group of people.

"N" testified that although he is now a New Yorker he still takes orders directly from the West Coast coordinator (and not from the East Coast coordinator). "N" testified that he wrote to his superior in California requesting him to send rifles and pistols to New York.

When asked to state the aims and goals of the Minutemen organization as it exists today, "N" answered, "As it exists today, I believe it is just the same as it always has been."

* * * * *

“O”, a Minuteman, is also a member of the American Nazi Party. He testified, “They were both what you would call right-wing organizations, but they operated in completely different ways. * * * The Minutemen would like to overthrow the government by violent means, but the American Nazi Party by legal means, not through violence, such as impeachment of such men as Earl Warren.”

He testified that as a Minuteman he was told to buy weapons and hide them, that he was instructed in the art of making explosive devices and silencers and on how to attack truck convoys. He admitted that the Minutemen are a “pretty violent group”. “O” named those deemed to be Communists or Communist sympathizers in high governmental positions. “O’s” first answer was, “I can mention one name, Hubert Humphrey. Soft on Communism and for race mixing toward the mongrelization of our race and nation, blacks marrying whites for instance.” With reference to Earl Warren he testified, “a very sick man. He is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He belongs in the same category as Milton Eisenhower. I believe he’s soft on Communism.” As to Senator Robert Kennedy “O” testified “Another one that falls in the same category.”

“O” testified that he associates Communism with people who advocate the mixing of the races. He said “it’s one and the same. It’s the beginning of the end”. He continued, “a Communist long range plan, that is one of the first steps to mongrelize us. Another step is to alienate our police force. * * * have disunity within the police force itself, policemen fighting policemen.”

“O” stated that he is no longer a member of the organization “because in order to be a real Minuteman you would have to own your own machine shop. I live in an apartment.”

He testified that Adolph Hitler “virtually kicked Communism out of Germany. All right, he did it in his own way, but he got it out anyway * * * He did it through violent means, but either the people had to get out of Germany or they were eliminated.”

“O” described the John Birch Society as “drawing room conservatives. They talk, they rub their hands together and say how terrible things are in this country and they don’t do anything about it. They’re panty-waist right wingers.” “O” stated that he no longer considers himself a member of the Minutemen organization. He said that a good

patriotic American citizen, if asked what organization to join, should join the National Socialist White People's Party (The Nazis). "O" concluded his testimony with a long tirade against Negroes. He testified that Negroes are inferior to whites. He said "most of them are animalistic even in their appearance. I mean very like monkeys."

* * * * *

Conclusion

Today's Minutemen, in contrast to their historic namesake, are a group obsessed with what they regard as the Communist threat, and they are prepossessed with secrecy, firearms, explosives, sabotage and violence. Bound together by hatred, they propagate theories of national doom. In their private war against Communism, they create enemies as they need them and plot their destruction. They regard disagreement with political ultra-conservatism to be treason, and measure patriotism by a man's color and religion. Political enemies are their candidates for assassination and, in the name of patriotism, they employ the big lie reminiscent of the Nazi and McCarthy eras.

The Minutemen are a potential threat to the peace and security of New York State and other States. Training, reading, thinking and living guns, bombs and violence, they are actively preparing for a private war. An army of bigots and thrill-seekers, unstable gun-buffs, warped minds who thrill in the toils of intrigue, society's rejects and youngsters lured by curiosity through the attractive bait of guns and weapons, they are all trained in guerilla warfare. This is our self-proclaimed "last line of defense". Minutemen are prepared to fight "the conspiracy" they allege is fostered by our President, Vice-President, United States Supreme Court, Governor of the State of New York and its Senators as well as the Mayor of New York City.

The organization exists on a nationwide basis. New members are constantly being recruited, armaments are procured and cached. The quantity of such secreted materials can only be guessed.

We will make documentary evidence, testimony and copies of this report (which includes members' names and addresses) available to the Governors of other states and to other appropriate public officials. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The United States Secret Serv-

ice and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the United States Treasury Department have been advised of the matters set forth in this report.

Annexed hereto and marked "Appendix B" is my recommendation for proposed legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
Attorney General of the
State of New York

Dated: New York, New York
October 18th, 1967.

"APPENDIX A"

[EMBLEM]

STATE OF NEW YORK
Executive Chamber
Albany

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
Governor

January 3, 1967

Dear Attorney General Lefkowitz:

Because of the various activities of the "Minutemen" organization affecting the public peace and safety which have come to light in recent weeks, I approve of your proposed investigation pursuant to Section 63 (8) of the Executive Law, to determine the extent of activities, organization and purposes of this organization in New York State.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

The Honorable Louis J. Lefkowitz
Attorney General of the State of New York
The Capitol
Albany, New York

"APPENDIX B"

Amend Article 11, Section 240 of the Military Law of the State of New York, by deleting the last sentence in subdivision 4, amending subdivision 5 and by adding a sixth and seventh subdivision.

§ 240. Military parades and organizations by unauthorized bodies prohibited

1. No body of men other than the organized militia and the armed forces of the United States except such independent military organizations as were on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen eighty-three and now are in existence and such other organizations as may be formed under the provisions of this chapter, shall associate themselves together as a military company or other unit or parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state.

2. No municipal corporation shall raise or appropriate any money toward arming or equipping, uniforming or in any other way supporting, sustaining or providing drill rooms or armories for any such body of men.

3. No body of men shall be granted a certificate of incorporation under any corporate name which shall mislead, or tend to mislead, any person into believing that such corporation is connected with or attached to the organized militia or any unit thereof in any capacity or way whatsoever. In case any such certificate has been heretofore or may hereafter be granted, which in the judgment of the chief of staff, misleads or tends to mislead anyone into believing that such corporation is so connected or attached in any capacity or way whatsoever, the chief of staff shall notify such corporation, in writing, to forthwith discontinue the use of its said corporate name and forthwith take the necessary steps to change its name pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, to some name not so calculated to mislead. In the event such proceedings are not forthwith taken and completed within six months from the service of said notice, the attorney-general shall bring an action to procure a judgment vacating or annulling the act of incorporation of such corporation, or any act renewing the corporation, or continuing its corporate existence or annulling the existence of such corporation.

4. Associations wholly composed of soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States, or members of the order of Sons of Veterans, may parade in public with firearms on Memorial day, or on May first, known as Dewey day, or upon the reception of any unit of the organized militia or of the armed forces of the United States returning from duty or from the active military service of the United States, and for the purpose of escort duty at the burial of deceased members or former members of the organized militia or the armed forces of the United States. Students in educational institutions where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction, and cadet organizations composed of youths under eighteen years of age, under responsible instructors, may, with the consent of the chief of staff, drill and parade with firearms in public under the superintendence of their instructors. ~~This section shall not be construed to prevent any organization authorized to do so by law from parading with firearms, nor to prevent parades by the organized militia of any other state.~~

5. Any person violating any provision of subdivisions 1 through 4 of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. (a) Any person who assembles or conspires to assemble with one or more persons as a paramilitary organization for the purpose of practicing with any weapon actual or simulated or other dangerous or deadly instrument or appliance, or explosive device or instrument of chemical warfare is guilty of a Class C Felony.

(b) As used in this section, "Paramilitary Organization" means an organization which is not an agency of the United States Government or of the State of New York or which is not an organization meeting the requirements set forth in subdivision 1 of this section but which engages or conspires to engage in simulated or actual military instruction or training, warfare or sabotage, or the commission of any act that impedes, retards or interferes with the armed forces of the United States or an agency of the United States Government or the State of New York or any essential industry or public service.

7. This section shall not be construed to prevent any organization authorized to do so by law from parading with firearms, nor to prevent parades by the organized militia of any other state.

(40499)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10

Copy to: 1-NISO, New York (RM)
1-OSI, New York (RM)
2-INTC, Newark (RM)
1-Secret Service, Newark (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM H. PORZER Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: July 27, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-46383 Bureau File #: 62-107261

Title: "MINUTEMEN"

Character: INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Synopsis: JOSEPH ANTON SELLNER, 117 Florence Ave., Arbor, N.J., former U. S. Marine and presently police officer with Piscataway Township PD, executed application with MINUTEMEN but is not a member and no longer attends any functions. No record of gun sales during months of May, June, July, 1965, to FRANK NORSELLI, JOHN NORSELLI, or CHARLES NORSELLI, by either Eastern Firearms, Edison, NJ, or Service Armament Co., Ridgely Park, NJ. NEAL CHARLES GUTTERMAN, 152 Main St., Ft. Lee, NJ, advised no personal association or knowledge of MINUTEMEN. ALBERT J. EARDENSOHN, Bergenfield, N.J., advises he is not a member.

-P-

DETAILS:

Military service records at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, disclosed that JOSEPH ANTON SELLNER, Serial Number 169 19 99, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in September 5, 1957, and was released under honorable conditions September 23, 1960. He was transferred to Marine Corps Reserve, where he served in an inactive status until September 23, 1963, at which time he was

NK 100-43823


issued an honorable general discharge by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

During his enlistment he served at Parris Island, South Carolina, and Camp Le Jeune, North Carolina. He had no foreign service.

On July 7, 1959, he was convicted by a Summary Court Marshal for disobeying a lawful order and on June 21, 1960,,he was convicted by Summary Court Marshal for unauthorized absence.

The records indicate SELLNER was receiving a 10 per cent disability pension from the Veterans Administration under Veterans Administration Claim Number C 21 541 117.

The following is his description:

Date of Birth	November 20, 1939
	Plainfield, New Jersey
Height	6 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Residence	117 Florence Avenue
	Plainfield, New Jersey
Parents	JOSEPH SELLNER, Father
	FLORENCE SELLNER, Mother
Selective Service	
Number	23-44-39-894
Social Security	
Number	

b6)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/26/66

JOSEPH SELLNER, JR. was interviewed at his residence at 117 Florence Avenue, Arbor, New Jersey. SELLNER is a patrolman with the Piscataway Township Police Department and was extremely cooperative during the interview. He was advised of the security responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and his cooperation was asked in furnishing any information he might have regarding the MINUTEMEN organization in New Jersey.

SELLNER advised that he considers himself a very patriotic American and dislikes the inroads which he notes the subversive elements have made in our traditional American way of life such as their refusal to salute the flag, opposing our nation's stand in Vietnam and many others. He stated he served in the Marine Corps and is proud of his country and will give his all to defend the nation. He stated that after coming out of military service, he really had no political affiliations, but cast around and read a great deal in an effort to determine just what sort of stand he would take on matters. He stated he first heard of the MINUTEMEN through a gun dealer in Highland Park whom he says is not a member. This dealer had small gummed stickers bearing the name of the MINUTEMEN and the national headquarters address in Missouri. SELLNER had reservations about communicating with this headquarters and did nothing. About a month later, as he recalls, this gun dealer gave him a local number to call about the MINUTEMEN and this number turned out to be that of ARTHUR GOODSTONE of Middlebush, New Jersey. SELLNER advised he got in touch with GOODSTONE, executed an application since he liked the patriotic theme of this organization and attended several meetings. He stated he agrees with the idea of defending the nation, and should there be a takeover by an enemy of this country, he has camping gear and would live off the land and fight the enemy in guerilla warfare as best he could in such an emergency. To this extent, he does believe in the principles of the MINUTEMEN, but he stated he is not a member and no longer attends any functions, nor does he have contact with the former members of the New Jersey group.

4/19/66

Arbor, New Jersey

Newark 100-46383

On _____ at _____ File # _____

SA DALE R. SUTTON /ks

4/20/66

by _____ Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NK 100-46383

SELLNER stated that GOODSTONE has grandiose ideas as to how to conduct such an organization, and according to SELLNER, the local group is unorganized, untrained, argues among itself, and is certainly not in harmony with the national objectives of the MINUTEMEN as he interprets them. He stated that when he found this group so disorganized, and the leader, GOODSTONE, almost a comical character with his World War II approach to leading men in a rapidly changing atomic world, he asked to have his application returned. The application, he was informed, had been photographed, then destroyed and was maintained locally, and he was given the negative of this item and he destroyed this negative.

He stated that he has no interest in this MINUTEMEN group and now refers to them as the "Madmen" because of their extreme viewpoint. He stated he does not want anything to interfere with his work and career as a good police officer.

SELLNER was asked if the MINUTEMEN group were interested in getting any guns from him during his association, and he replied in the negative, stating that he looked up the MINUTEMEN, not the reverse. He stated he would contact the interviewing agent should any information concerning the MINUTEMEN come to his attention.

SELLNER is described as follows:

White male, born November 20, 1939, at Plainfield, New Jersey, height 6'3", weight 185, hair dark brown, eyes brown, residence - 117 Florence Avenue, Arbor, New Jersey, marital status single, occupation patrolman, Piscataway, New Jersey, Police Department, military service - U. S. Marine Corps.

Acting Chief of Police JOHN BEITZ, Piscataway Township, New Jersey, Police Department, advised SA DALE R. SUTTON on April 19, 1966, that Patrolman JOSEPH SELLNER is a good officer, is on the pistol team, and a member of the newly formed Tactical or Riot Squad. Chief BEITZ stated that inasmuch as SELLNER was not a member of the MINUTEMEN group at the present time and had retrieved his application, no action was contemplated against SELLNER.

Chief of Police TOM NORMAN, Wyckoff, New Jersey, Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM H. PORZER on March 31, 1966, that there was no record for PETER SLUIS, 27 Deerfield Road, Wyckoff, New Jersey. The records do reflect that ANITA C. SLUIS, wife, received a motor vehicle parking ticket in Wyckoff for her 1963 Plymouth, New Jersey license FHR 476.

The records of the Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, which covers Wyckoff, reflects that PETER SLUIS in March, 1964, was employed by the Shell Oil Company in New York.

On June 15, 1966, SA PORZER determined from MIKE KOKIN, co-owner, Eastern Firearms and Eastern Surplus Sales, Incorporated, 8 Casey Street, Edison, New Jersey, that a review of all sales, both those made in the store itself and those made by mail for the months of May, June, July, 1965, were negative as to FRANK NORSELLI, JOHN NORSELLI, of New York City, and CHARLES NORSELLI of Stockholm, New Jersey.

Likewise, on June 15, 1966, VAL FORGETTE, owner, Service Armament Company, 689 Bergen Boulevard, Ridgewood Park, New Jersey, advised that there was no record of any sales made either in the store or by mail during the months of May, June, July, 1965, to anyone named NORSELLI.

RALPH C. GENUING, 1349 Moore Road, Toms River, New Jersey, advised SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR., on June 21, 1966, that he received a letter on April 16, 1966, from someone who typed his name as "PATRIOT-B-60572. This letter, typewritten, addressed to "Dear Fellow American", inquired as to whether the receiver of this letter would like to join an anti-communist organization, which is nationwide and is going to take its first offensive against the Reds within

the next 4 months. The letter went on to say that the receiver should join the MINUTEMEN, P. O.Box 68, Norborne, Missouri.

Information developed by New York was to the effect that several guns were in the possession of one CHARLES NORSELLI, Grandview Avenue, Stockholm, New Jersey.

Investigation by SAS RICHARD C. LEE and JOHN COUGHLIN on April 27 and May 5, 1966, reflected that CHARLES NORSELLI was not known in either Stockholm, New Jersey, or Lake Stockholm, New Jersey. Inquiry through police departments, credit bureaus, and the Post Office Department were made with negative results. Grandview Avenue in Lake Stockholm, New Jersey, is a short street, having approximately 30 homes, and neighborhood inquiry and also an inquiry of the grocery store serving that area, who are well acquainted with tenants and property owners, failed to indicate that anyone named NORSELLI was residing there.

On June 28, 1966, NEAL CHARLES GUTTERMAN, owner-operator, Parabellum Ordnance, Incorporated, 152 Main Street, Ft. Lee, New Jersey, advised SA JOHN J. KENNELLY as follows:

He advised that he has no personal association with or knowledge of the organization MINUTEMEN. He stated that no one has ever approached him to join the organization, that no one under the guise of this organization has ever attempted to purchase either guns or ammunition from him.

He stated he lately has been invited and has given a talk on foreign weapons to members of the Special Service Corps at Camp Smith in Peekskill, New York. He stated that he is not paid to do this but rather feels that this is an obligation on his part and that he is being of some service to the United States.

He assured the interviewing agent that should any information come to his attention concerning the above organization that he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The records of the Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, which covers Bergenfield, New Jersey, reflected on June 21, 1966, that ALBERT J. EARDENSOHN, and wife KATHERINE, resided at 132 Elder Avenue, Bergenfield, New Jersey. EARDENSOHN, born 1901, was former owner-president of the Modern Finance Company in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, and he was now retired. He at one time was treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of that town.

The records of the Bergenfield, New Jersey, Police Department as made available by Detective Lieutenant EMERY EINREINHOFF on June 22, 1966, to SA KENNELLY, reflected that the EARDENSOHN family enjoyed a good reputation and there was no indication of any derogatory information.

On July 7, 1966, SA KENNELLY interviewed ALBERT J. EARDENSOHN, who advised that he has two sons, one of whom is LOUIS W. EARDENSOHN, 90 Phelps Avenue, Bergenfield, New Jersey, and his other son, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force, has been a career officer since 1942.

EARDENSOHN stated that he was familiar with the MINUTEMAN from reading about it in the press and periodicals. He stated, however, that he had no connection with it, that he has never been solicited by anyone to join it, that he has no first-hand knowledge of it, and knows of no one who is even remotely connected with it. He stated that he could also vouch for his son and his cousin, A. J. EARDENSOHN.