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June 27, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
THE BLACK VAULT
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1412347-001
Subject: FEENEY, LEONARD EDWARD

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

11 pages were reviewed and 11 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. The **“Standard Responses to Requests”** section of the Addendum applies to all requests. If the subject of your request is a person, the **“Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals”** section also applies. The **“General Information”** section includes useful information about FBI records.

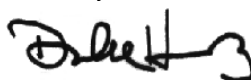
For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures:

The enclosed documents represent the first and final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are cross-references which are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files of other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages which mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned. The cross-reference pages were processed pursuant to the provisions of the FOIA and are being released to you in redacted form.

For your additional information, a record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). You may desire to direct a request to NARA, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file number 100-BS-28911.

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. If you submitted a request regarding yourself or another person, Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to requests for individuals. If you have questions regarding the standard responses in Parts 1 or 2, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful.

Part 1: Standard Responses to All Requests: See Below for all Requests

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the fbi.gov website.
- (ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3); 50 USC § 3024(i)(1). This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals: See Below for all Requests for Individuals

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual’s name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E) and (b)(7)(F) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. Most requests are satisfied by searching the Central Record System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling its dual law enforcement and intelligence mission as well as the performance of agency administrative and personnel functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters (“FBIHQ”), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (“Legats”) worldwide. A CRS search includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records.
- (ii) **FBI Records**
Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or “Rap Sheets.”** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks –often referred to as a criminal history record or “rap sheets.” These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

Mr. John V. Lindsay
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

July 17, 1956

Director, FBI

FATHER LEONARD FEENEY

Reference is made to your request of July 17, 1956, concerning the captioned individual.

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Father Leonard Feeny. The files of this Bureau contain, however, the following information which may be pertinent to your inquiry.

In 1938, Father Leonard Feeny, then associated with the Jesuit Mission Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City, brought to the attention of this Bureau various publications considered by him to be procommunist in content.
(61-7559-2334)

In a letter addressed to the Attorney General's Office, U. S. Department of Justice, dated December 15, 1953, F. W. Beneway, Ontario, New York, advised that his daughter, Ellen J. Beneway, had for the preceding five years been "impounded" in a group of young people known as "Slaves of the Immaculate Heart of Mary," headed by Father Leonard Feeny at Saint Benedict Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Beneway complained that his daughter since becoming a member of this group refused to have anything to do with her family and had been taught, as had other members, to hate her parents. Mr. Beneway exhibited concern over his daughter's health, indicating that she appeared in ill health and that Feeny teaches "that death is desirable and has written a book on the subject."

According to information furnished by the Boston Field Office of the FBI on December 9, 1955, Father Leonard Feeny was the Director of the Saint Benedict Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was formerly a member of the Society of Jesus assigned to the New England Province of this Society, and he taught at Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts. While a member of the Society of Jesus and Director of Saint Benedict Center, he reportedly disagreed with certain church doctrines and as a result was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. He reportedly, however, continued his activities at Saint Benedict Center.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RVH:bjd

(66)

See Note Page 3

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

10 JUL 19 1956

1 - Mr. Rosen

Memorandum to Mr. John V. Lindsay
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

The Boston Office in the above communication advised that the Saint Benedict Center reportedly published a monthly periodical called "The Point" which had been distributed by the followers of Father Feeney and in some instances by mail to various localities within the United States.

By letter dated November 25, 1955, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Boston, Massachusetts, reported to the FBI office in that city a shorthand account of a meeting of the "Father Feeney Slaves of the Immaculate Heart of Mary" held November 20, 1955, at Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts. This report indicated that Hugh MacIssac, a disciple of Father Feeney, was critical of Jews, stating that Alger Hiss who worked for the Russians in 1939 had as his boss a Jew and that Hiss arranged for the employment of 500 Jews to the United Nations. MacIssac inquired if anyone had ever heard of a Jew being killed in the Korean conflict. The Anti-Defamation League furnished copies of "The Point" to our Boston Office and advised that according to information received by it hundreds of copies of this booklet had been distributed by hand and through the mail to the detriment of the Jewish community. (62-102767-1)

The Reverend Richard D. Eldridge, [redacted] Massachusetts, by letter dated June 4, 1956, advised that he attended a service held the day previous at the Boston Common which was conducted by Father Leonard Feeney and a group of approximately fifty of his disciples. Reverend Eldridge stated that he was "dumbfounded" upon hearing such critical and seditious statements made concerning Jews and Protestants. Reverend Eldridge also advised he had heard it was generally understood that Father Feeney derived money for his support from a wealthy Arab for the purpose of creating antagonism toward the Jews. b6 b7C

(62-102767-2)

On June 15, 1956, Reverend Richard D. Eldridge was interviewed by representatives of this Bureau at his home, [redacted] Massachusetts, concerning his possession of information that Father Feeney

Memorandum to Mr. John V. Lindsay
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

was receiving money from an Arab for the purpose of spreading strife against the Jews. Reverend Eldridge advised that he received this information from an individual, purportedly a Roman Catholic, approximately two weeks before the submission of his letter to the FBI and that he could not divulge the identity of this individual. Reverend Eldridge advised that he did not know the name of this Arab who had only recently entered the United States from the Near East.

(62-102767-3)

Note: The above is submitted pursuant to a telephone request received 7-17-56 by Mr. Rosen from John V. Lindsay, details of which are set forth in memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Boardman dated 7-17-56.

A check of the files of the Boston Field Office on 7-17-56 revealed no data in addition to that in Bufiles.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

7/17, 1956

- Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- Service Unit - Room 6524
- Forward to File Review
- Attention _____
- Return to Conroy 6125IB
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations
- Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Rev Leonard
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address Freney

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials Pap

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>62-102767.</u>	
<u>62-98134-505,</u>	
<u>Encl P16;</u>	
<u>61-7559-1273, 2334</u>	
<u>One</u>	
<u>100-379668-7</u>	

NAME CHECK SECTION
REC'D

JUL 17 2 56 PM '56

FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Director, FBI

Attention: Supervisor of Service Section
Records Administration Office

[redacted]

**Pan American Union
LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

For your information, and in order that consideration may be given as to whether any Federal laws have been violated, there is transmitted herewith one copy of a letter of this date to the United States Civil Service Commission together with one copy each of its enclosures covering an investigation conducted concerning the captioned individual.

Also enclosed are single copies of six reports of investigation by the Civil Service Commission and a copy of the applicant's ILB-2 form.

138-4614

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Note: Enclosed CSC reports are dated 12/6/62, 11/17/62, 11/30/62, 12/14/62, 12/19/62, and 12/27/62.

Classified ~~confidential~~ as enclosures so classified.

Enclosure (2) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal letter becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

WWW:rjm

(2)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

32

MAILED FEB 13 10 30 AM '63

[Redacted]

January 20, 1963

Rec'd
1/29/63
gmt

International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board
Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D.C.
ATTENTION: [Redacted]

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1963
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
EMPLOYEES LOYALTY BOARD

Dear sir,

Since my initial astonishment in discovering that my loyalty to the United States has been questioned, I have tried to review my life, searching for an incident or event which might lead someone to misinterpret some act or word of mine as disloyal to our Constitution or traditions. I have found nothing; and since you are unable to enlighten me in this respect, I would like to review for you the general tenure of my beliefs and attitudes.

At the outset I would like to draw your attention to the bitter irony of my suspected disloyalty. My family and I have spent a considerable portion of the last [Redacted] years abroad. In the face of much foreign criticism of American policies and practices, I have been in the position of defending my country so frequently that it has practically become a second profession. When we returned to the United States [Redacted] rather than accept longer residence abroad, it was primarily to see to it that our children would not be denied a more intimate knowledge of the country in which they belong, and to strengthen their understanding of our unique and precious institutions. I think you will understand the shock I received when my loyalty was questioned, and an opportunity to support my family was denied to me.

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I have always thought of myself as moderate, but not lukewarm, in the convictions I hold. For example, I thought during World War II and when I was at Harvard that American optimism about Russian intentions was unfounded. It appeared to me that a simple assessment of the philosophy of communism and Russian practices provided no basis for such optimism. I did not, on the one hand, advocate preventive war; nor did I, on the other hand, sympathize with those who thought that the Potsdam agreement would provide a solution to the Russian problem. In some ways I expect that I antagonized both extremes. But I believe that had we followed a course of caution in our dealings with the Russians during and immediately after World War II, we could have prevented a lot of suffering in other countries and controlled the violent emotional swings of our own public opinion.

During my stay in Iran, I came to have grave doubts about the policies our administration was pursuing there. Again I was between the extremes represented by those who thought we should get out altogether rather than be associated with a repressive regime, and those who thought that our good intentions were sufficient. Fortunately, in the area of activities for which I had some responsibility, my views were shared by the U.S. Ambassador. He supported an armed forces vocational training program, which I had vainly advocated in opposition to the USOM military chief, who wanted only "to train combat soldiers". I certainly appreciated the need for combat soldiers, but I was also aware that Iranians feared their military establishment and thought its coercive intentions were condoned by the U.S. I thought it in the interest of Iran and of the U.S. to utilize the military in projects

138-4611-35

which were of direct benefit to the economy of the country and would help to establish it as a positive force for economic and social development. I was by no means alone in my views, and in time U.S. policies responded in the direction that I had thought necessary.

I think that I am a moderate in religion, also. I am a Roman Catholic, and accept the tenets of that faith. Still, I find that within my Church there are those who on the one hand would like to re-establish the "Golden days of the Middle Ages," while on the other there are those who would like to abandon the intellectual content of doctrine to accommodate themselves to what they believe to be modern conditions. Among some there are unfortunate vestiges of intolerance, among others lax interpretations that do violence to doctrine. I am certainly between these extremes, holding, in effect, that religious convictions are necessary, but in their application to the world they must be tempered with compassion and tolerance.

Since there were questions raised by the Strategic Air Command in a previous security clearance process, concerning my association with a Rev. Leonard Feeney, whom I knew briefly while a student at Harvard, I will explain to you my relations with him as I formerly did to SAC.

mass

Feeney was the unofficial Catholic chaplain to the University -- at least he was so regarded when I was at Harvard. His center was frequented by intelligent, respectable people, i.e., Clare Booth Luce, members of the Kennedy family, and others of national fame and good character. He apparently had the support of Archbishop Cushing, who also came to the center. It was natural enough, I think, that when my fiance wished for instruction in the Catholic faith, we should have gone to him. I knew him during that period (several months). We moved to Harvardens village shortly after and saw no more of him, until [redacted]. He was by that time becoming a controversial figure, but there was no evidence, to me at least, that he was espousing the hatred and bigotry that later he came to do.

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I was [redacted] and sometime later I read in Time or Newsweek about his weird position. We still sent him Christmas cards, but in later years, when he sent us some sickening propaganda leaflets, I wrote to him telling him that I wholly disapproved of his activities and beliefs and told him to send me nothing more. I have not heard of him since. Fortunately, my secretary had kept a carbon of that letter in my personal file, and I was able to give it to Colonel [redacted] at that time base commander of USAF [redacted].

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The matter was cleared up by SAC. It was apparently a matter of concern, although I have never understood why my knowledge of a man who later became insane had any bearing on a security clearance.

I do not know how a man can prove that he is loyal, but I would think that adherence to the constitutional guarantees, not only in a legal sense but in broader application of its principles, would not be discounted. Nor would service to one's country, and the willingness to speak the truth even when it is unpopular.

In closing I will add one more of my personal principles which I wish to be neither misinterpreted nor misunderstood. That is, that merely hating your enemies is no way to ensure victory -- a form of patriotism that I have encountered frequently. I am impatient with

those who shout "Down with Communists" while doing very little else. I believe that we have a system of government and a way of life that is superior to any in the world. And I think that we will defeat the Communists by understanding the American system, living it at home, and teaching it abroad. For the past [redacted] years of my life I have tried to do this.

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My loyalty to the United States is, in my own mind, unquestionable; and I have taken the trouble to know what I am loyal to. If doubt remains, I would testify under oath and go to any length to rid myself of this shameful accusation.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Memphis, Tennessee	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Memphis	DATE 6-29-60	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/9 - 6/14/60
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka "The Patriot"		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE	TYPED BY FJ
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, dated 5-3-60 at Memphis.

- P -

CC TO [redacted]
REQ. [redacted] 2-13
FEB 28 1968
ANS.
BY: *Ad 7* *RA*

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COPIES MADE:

ALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL

- 5- Bureau [redacted]
- 2- Atlant [redacted]
- 2- Boston [redacted]
- 2- Dallas (62-2686)
- 2- Houston (62-1399)
- 2- Louisville [redacted]
- 1- [redacted]
- 1- [redacted]
- 1- [redacted]
- 1- [redacted]
- 2- Memphis [redacted]

Re

b3
b7E

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE		[redacted]	REC-17
See Above	AGENCY <i>Dist. encls. + Dept. (vs. CR)</i>	10 JUL 5 1960	
	REL. REC'D		
	DATE FORW. <i>7/14/60</i>		
	HOW FORW. <i>RTS</i>		
	BY <i>RLH:yer</i>		

STAT. SECT.

Date May 27, 1960

[redacted] was interviewed and advised as follows:

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He was born [redacted]
His parents are [redacted] and he resides with them at [redacted] Telephone Number [redacted]
Twinbrook 4-3765. [redacted]

He completed the ninth grade in school; entered the U.S. Navy on [redacted] and was discharged [redacted] for [redacted]
[redacted] His U.S. Navy Serial Number was [redacted]

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Concerning his association with the organization known as "The Patriot," he related that some time in 1957, he went down to the Boston Common to observe the activities of a group led by Father LEONARD FEENEY. He said that Father FEENEY was a Catholic priest who had a falling out with the hierarchy of the Catholic Church and organized a group of his own. This group, along with Father FEENEY, met daily in the Boston Common attempting to enlist members in their organization. *Mass.*

While present at one of these affairs on Boston Common, [redacted] met a woman named Mrs. MARY KNIGHT whom he believed to be a member of this organization. Mrs. KNIGHT subsequently introduced him to Miss LUCILLE PURDON of Wellesley, Massachusetts who told him she was a member of the Father FEENEY group and who subsequently invited him to a meeting of the group known as the American Patriots at the Bradford Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. He believed this meeting took place in September, 1957 and the purpose of this organization was anti-Communist. While at this meeting, he met an individual named THOMAS M. MINTON of [redacted] Massachusetts who was a teacher in the Boston School System.

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[redacted] subsequently became friendly with MINTON whom he believed to be a staunch anti-Communist and sometime in April or May, 1958, he met GEORGE ANDREW MORIARTY at MINTON's home. At that time, MORIARTY, whom he described as over eighty years of age and apparently senile, discussed with him in the presence of MINTON, an organization known as "The Patriot" and also furnished him with some literature from "The Patriot." MORIARTY, at

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On 5-20-60 at Boston, Massachusetts

File # [redacted]

SA EDMUND L. McNAMARA/bmh/fj

SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN

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by _____ Date dictated 5-23-60