

UNMASKING A MORMON SPY

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPRESSED FBI DOCUMENTS

On March 5, 1974, we talked with a man who had been excommunicated from the Mormon Church who claimed that his telephone had been bugged and his private journal stolen at the time he was under Church investigation. In June of that year Attorney General William B. Saxbe called on the American people to report any information they might have about illegal wiretapping. On July 1, 1974, we sent all the material that could be gathered about this alleged wiretapping to the Justice Department. After a long delay the FBI finally investigated these charges and claimed that there was no "validity to the allegations" (*Salt Lake Tribune*, April 9, 1975).

During this period we were investigating to see if there was a connection between Mormonism and the intelligence world. We found, for instance, that the Watergate break-in and other illegal activities had been discussed in the Mullen Company, an organization which handled public relations for the Mormon Church. Robert Bennett, the son of Utah Senator Wallace F. Bennett, was president of the firm and the notorious spy Howard Hunt worked for Mr. Bennett. We also found that a student from Mormon-owned Brigham Young University helped Hunt with spying and bugging operations. Moreover, we discovered that James A. Everett, who worked for Bennett's company in Europe, was doing public relations work for the Mormon Church at the very time he was serving as a secret agent for the CIA.

"THEY'RE TRYING TO CALL OUT"

On November 6, 1975, one of the authors of this article (Jerald Tanner) picked up the phone to call an ex-Mormon who claimed to have information on bugging operations. The phone rang a number of times without an answer. Between two of the rings, however, a woman's voice softly but distinctly said, "They're trying to call out." Since both our phone and the number we were calling were private lines, we could only conclude that someone was monitoring our conversations.

While we are aware of the fact that much of the equipment used in bugging telephones is made in such a way that it does not produce any sound, on some occasions telephone equipment is used which can carry a voice back into the line. In his book, *Undercover: Memoirs of an American Secret Agent*, page 273, Howard Hunt alleges that

On September 22 I was telephoning attorney Bittman from my home when I heard a whisper just after my attorney had spoken. The intruder voice said, "That's Bittman," as though to identify the person to whom I was talking. This slipup by the monitors convinced me—if I needed further convincing—that my telephone line continued to be tapped.

At any rate, after the strange voice came on the phone, we became fearful that we were uncovering something that could turn out to be like Pandora's box. This was a very disturbing experience.

Not too long after this occurred (January 23, 1976) a man in California by the name of Steven L. Mayfield wrote Dr. John Fitzgerald a letter inquiring if he happened to "know anything" about the individual who claimed his phone had been bugged before he was excommunicated—the incident we reported in 1974:



A picture of Steven L. Mayfield, who spied under the alias "Stan Fields."

"I understand the FBI investigated possible illegal wiretapping against the church . . ." Steven L. Mayfield's desire to know more about this man becomes rather interesting in light of the information which follows: According to Mr. Mayfield's own admission (tape recorded interview, July 16, 1980), he was working for the FBI at the time he wrote this letter of inquiry. Even more important, however, is the fact that on October 11, 1976, Steven L. Mayfield assumed the alias of "Stan Fields" in a letter which he wrote to us:

Dear Friends in Christ: I am a feollow [*sic*] Ex-Mormon for Jesus, and would like to be added to your mailing list, . . . What is it like being "Apostates" in the capitol of the "Saints"? It really fascinates me how anyone could survive as long as you have.

Thank you in advance for answering my questions . . . God's blessings on you as you do His work, Sincerely in Christ

Mr. Mayfield not only assumed an alias, but he opened up a post office box in Pleasant Hill, California (P.O. Box 23114) for the purpose of deception. On the very day (October 11, 1976) that Mr. Mayfield wrote to us under the alias "Stan Fields," he wrote a letter to John Fitzgerald in which he gave his address as 925 St. Louis Ct., Concord, California 94518. It is common practice, of course, for those who are engaged in spying operations to cover their tracks by assuming an alias and renting a post office box.

In any case, Mr. "Fields," who has professed to be our Christian brother, has been spying on our operation for about four years and has also penetrated a number of groups of Ex-Mormons for Jesus. By dishonest means he has obtained the names of many Mormons who have questions about their religion. He has been diligently working to obtain photographs of critics of the Mormon Church and has gathered large files of information. He boasted, in fact, that he had the largest file on Sonia Johnson. We know that in one case he did research on a prominent non-Mormon and found that he had obtained a divorce several years ago. He also claims to have "tons of tapes." One of his primary objects seemed to be gathering information concerning the scheduling of activities which were critical of the Mormon Church.

MAYFIELD'S CONFESSION

Mr. Fields' nefarious career came to a sudden end in July, 1980, when we discovered his true identity. We also found that he was employed at the Mormon Church Office Building in the Genealogical Department. On July 16, 1980, Edward Decker of Saints Alive in Jesus (a group of ex-Mormons who share "the gospel of Jesus Christ with the Mormon people") and Jerald Tanner directly confronted Steven L. Mayfield in the Mormon Church Office Building in Salt Lake City. We had abundant evidence of the spying activities and Mr. Mayfield made no attempt to deny the basic charges. He consented to an interview and we went to an area of the Church Office Building where we could have some privacy. Although Mormon Church Security guards were patrolling the area, they made no attempt to stop the interview. Mr. Decker pulled out his tape recorder, set it on the table and asked Mr. Mayfield, "Do you mind if I record our conversation?" Mayfield replied: "You might as well, I kind of figured you would . . . Do you want to ask questions, or do you just want me to spill the beans here?"

Although Mr. Mayfield maintained he "was not spying for the Church," he said:

. . . I can't guarantee that material that I've shared with other people hasn't floated upstairs . . . I'm as scared of Church Security just as much as you are, if not more . . .

Mayfield admitted that "by taking on an alias I made a mistake, an error, a sin. I was out of line . . ."

In this same interview Mr. Mayfield gave this revealing information about his activities:

I went on my mission to Colorado and Nebraska . . . 71 to 73 . . . I went back home . . . started working with the FBI on San Francisco as a file clerk . . .

Everything about Stan Fields is untrue, but I did work for the FBI. If you care to I've got, from the Freedom of Information, I've got my file which you can look at.

A lot of things happened down there that I wasn't aware of . . . San Francisco . . . I think is the fifth largest FBI office . . . I served from July of 73 to June of 77 . . . I went over to Berkeley, this is in early 74, to be the clerk in Berkeley _____ on the Patty Hearst thing . . . then back . . . I went back to a security squad which were maintaining the file . . . upon various radicals . . . Then, from there . . . I accepted a job as the evidence enclosure clerk . . . and that is the job I had when I resigned. My letter, in . . . my file says . . . that I resigned to go back to school, which is true.

. . . what I was doing with you was spy, what I did with the bureau . . . was just a paper shuffle.

One of the biggest fears I had was some crazy person taking a pot shot at you or you. Why? Well, because the first thing they [the authorities] would do, they would probably want to get your mailing list . . . and try to . . . contact people you've had contact with . . . and that would come right back to me, and when they find that Stan Fields is a non-existent person — let's find out about it.

JERALD TANNER— . . . You were watching us—protecting us?

STEVEN MAYFIELD— Well, this was one of my concern[s], you know, . . . people would say, you know, I wish someone would take a pot shot. I'd say please, no, don't think that.

Some time after giving this tape recorded interview, Steven Mayfield said he wished he had not consented to it. He was

apparently concerned with some of the things he had revealed. However this may be, the FBI has confirmed the fact that Mayfield was an employee at the time he assumed his alias:

Steven L. Mayfield was employed by the FBI in a clerical capacity in our San Francisco Office from July 3, 1973, until June 3, 1977. (Letter from Roger S. Young, Inspector in Charge, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, to Jerald Tanner, dated August 18, 1980)

MAYFIELD'S MASK COMES OFF

Although we were at times a little suspicious of Stan Fields, we did not realize what he was up to until July 1980. On the morning of the 10th a well-known Mormon, who works at the Church Office Building, called us on the phone and said he would be paying us a visit. Not too long after this Stan Fields showed up at our bookstore and began to engage in a conversation with Sandra and another man from California.

The man from the Church Office Building was delayed for sometime. When he finally arrived, we noticed that Mr. Fields turned his back to him and pretended to be looking at books.

This lasted for some time, but when the man finally left, Mr. Fields jumped right back into the conversation. His behavior led us to suspect that he might have been at our bookstore for the purpose of spying on this man.

After Mr. Fields had been in our bookstore for about three hours, Michael Marquardt came walking up the path. As soon as Fields saw who it was he made for the door. We thought that his sudden departure was rather strange, but it was not until two days later that we learned Mr. Marquardt knew him under the name Steven L. Mayfield. He had originally been introduced to him by a man who had known him before he took on the alias. Michael Marquardt, therefore, posed a real threat to him, and he was always afraid that Mr. Marquardt would run into him when he was using the alias. In his tape recorded confession, Mr. Mayfield said that, "My problem . . . was the fact that . . . Michael Marquardt . . . knew me by my right name because he was introduced to me by John Fitzgerald . . ."

Besides the problem with the alias, it would appear that Steven Mayfield had another reason for fearing an encounter with Marquardt. This stems from an incident that took place on March 18, 1980. (In an earlier "Statement on Mormon Spies" we erroneously gave the date as August 11, 1979. This was actually another occasion when Mr. Mayfield visited with Marquardt for over four hours.) On March 18, 1980, Mayfield came to Marquardt's house and spent five hours visiting with him. During the course of the conversation, Mayfield desired the telephone number for a Mormon scholar at BYU. Mr. Marquardt got out his address book and gave him the number.

Later, however, when Marquardt went to put his papers away, he noticed that his address book had disappeared! Although we cannot actually prove that Mr. Mayfield took it, it is interesting to note that Mayfield subsequently compiled a long address list of critics of the Mormon Church and such a notebook would have been helpful in its production.

LINKED TO FBI?

The question as to whether Mr. Mayfield's spying operation had anything to do with the FBI is one we are not prepared to answer at the present time. The FBI maintains that Mayfield's work "was not connected to any FBI investigation. Mr. Mayfield has assured you that he acted on his own initiative, and his correspondence was in no way authorized or approved by the FBI" (Letter dated August 18, 1980).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SALT LAKE CITY	DATE 12/19/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/13-16/74
TITLE OF CASE UNSUBS; JERALD TANNER - COMPLAINANT OGDEN KRAUT - VICTIM SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE IOC

REFERENCE: Salt Lake City report of SA [REDACTED] dated 11/21/74.

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of report of SA [REDACTED] dated 11/21/74, Salt Lake City, was furnished to AUSA MICHAEL W. TURNER, Salt Lake City, Utah, on 12/16/74.

During the interview with [REDACTED] was advised Mr. JERALD TANNER had written numerous individuals concerning this inquiry, among them a newspaperman in San Francisco, California. [REDACTED] he is acquainted with Mr. WALLACE TURNER as a "New York Times" representative at San Francisco, California, because Mr. TURNER on several occasions has written articles highly unfavorable

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN
WARRANT	FINES	RECOVERIES	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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Dissemination Record of Approved Report		Notations:
Agency	Request Recd.	15 DEC 23 1974
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	

COVER PAGE

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to the LDS Church and its activities. [REDACTED] said this became of so much concern to church members of Salt Lake City that they requested [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to intercede with the editor of the "New York Times" at New York City to request that articles such as those written by Mr. TANNER be carefully examined.

[REDACTED] said that shortly after [REDACTED] contact with the editor of the "New York Times," the "Times" began publishing articles favorable to the LDS Church and [REDACTED] said he was not surprised that Mr. TANNER remained in contact with Mr. TURNER in view of their apparent mutual feelings about the activities of the LDS Church.

The above discussion by [REDACTED] of this matter did not appear to be appropriate to be placed in the FD-302 containing his interview and has been furnished to the Bureau as a matter of information.

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COVER PAGE

A photograph of an FBI document which indicates that Mormon leaders tried to pressure the New York Times so that it would not print articles critical of the LDS Church.

According to Steven Mayfield's tape recorded statement, he did go under cover—i.e., rent a post office box and assume an alias—while he was still employed with the FBI. He claimed that he did not stop working for the FBI until “June of 1977,” yet as we have already shown, he wrote to us under the name of Stan Fields on October 11, 1976. The letter from the FBI confirms that Mayfield was working for them “until June 3, 1977.”

Melaine Layton has sent us a copy of a letter which moves the date Mayfield took the alias back before October 11, 1976. He wrote a letter to her on September 22, 1976, in which he mentioned that he had “not yet received the tapes which I ordered two months ago, . . .” The letter is signed “Stan Fields,” and we would naturally assume that he would have used the same name when he wrote “two months ago.” This would bring the date back to July 1976—about a year before he left the FBI.

When we told Wallace Turner, a reporter for the *New York Times*, about Mayfield, he advised us to request the FBI to release any documents they have relating to us under the Freedom of Information Act. We did this and to our great surprise, one of the FBI documents had to do with Wallace Turner himself. It is dated December 19, 1974, and contains this revealing information (see photograph on page 3):

During the interview with [over one line blacked out] was advised Mr. JERALD TANNER had written numerous individuals concerning this inquiry, among them a newspaper man in San Francisco, California. [one-third line blacked out] he is acquainted with Mr. WALLACE TURNER as a “New York Times” representative at San Francisco, California, because Mr. TURNER on several occasions has written articles highly unfavorable to the LDS Church and its activities. [one-fourth line blacked out] said this became of so much concern to church authorities at Salt Lake City that they requested [two and one-half lines blacked out] to intercede with the editor of the “New York Times” at New York City to request that articles such as those written by Mr. TANNER [Turner?] be carefully examined.

[one-fourth line blacked out] said that shortly after [one-fourth line blacked out] contact with the editor of the “New York Times,” the “Times” began publishing articles favorable to the LDS Church and [one-fourth line blacked out] said he was not surprised that Mr. TANNER remained in contact with Mr. TURNER in view of their apparent mutual feelings about the activities of the LDS Church.

This document was apparently generated because of our call for an investigation into wiretapping allegations in 1974. We will have more to say about the document concerning Wallace Turner in another article in this newsletter.

Although the material concerning Turner is certainly revealing, the document which we are most interested in is dated October 4, 1974. In this document we find the following:

. . . TANNER then suggested he thought a complete investigation into this matter was called for. [a full page of material blacked out]

Salt Lake City files further disclose that on 4/30/70 [one and one-third lines blacked out] reported that JERALD J. [sic] TANNER and his wife, SANDRA LUCILLE TANNER, moved to Salt Lake City from California several years ago, that TANNER operates the Modern Microfilm Company and that [one-third line blacked out] had told [one-fourth line blacked out] that the TANNERS had been circulating petitions against the Church and had been “trouble makers.”

This report seems to indicate that the “Salt Lake City” Division of the FBI has a file or files concerning us with material dating back to at least April 30, 1970. Since almost all of page two and portions of page three have been blacked out (see photograph on page 5 of

this newsletter), it is impossible to determine if this report mentions Steven Mayfield. Two reasons were given for the suppression of this material. It was claimed that these are “investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would . . . constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person; (D) reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information furnished only by the confidential source; . . .” In addition to the deletions made on these pages we have received, eighteen full pages were “withheld entirely” for the same reasons. On October 21, 1980, we appealed this decision to the Associate Attorney General in Washington, D.C. Even if we are able to obtain these pages, however, we will only have the information sent to the central records system in Washington, D.C. This would not give us the records stored in the Salt Lake City Division of the FBI. We have, however, requested these records under a separate Freedom of Information request. Until we are able to examine all the records, we will not be able to make a definite statement about this matter.

In any case, the facts as we now have them show that an employee of the FBI assumed an alias and began spying on us. About a year later he resigned his position. He then became an employee of the Mormon Church and was employed there at the time we became aware of his spying operations.

LINKED TO CHURCH SECURITY?

One of the most interesting aspects of the Mayfield affair is his association with Church Security Guard Brent Metcalfe. For over a year Mr. Metcalfe has been deeply involved in gathering information from critics of the Mormon Church. In fact, a Mormon scholar who knows him told us that Metcalfe feels it is his mission to destroy the Tanners and Ex-Mormons For Jesus. Our first contact with Metcalfe came when he sent a letter while serving on a mission to England.

After Mr. Metcalfe returned from his mission, he went to work for Mormon Church Security. He came to our bookstore on a number of occasions, but he did not tell us of his involvement with Church Security. We became very suspicious of him, however, and finally discovered that he worked for Church Security. When we confronted him with the matter, he frankly admitted the fact but claimed that his visits to our bookstore were prompted because of his own personal interest and had nothing to do with the Church.

The evidence now shows that all during this period Brent Metcalfe was closely associated with Steven Mayfield. In fact, on one occasion Metcalfe and Mayfield (posing under his alias of Stan Fields) came to our bookstore. When Paul Carden asked “Fields” about Brent Metcalfe, he responded:

Now as to BRENT METCALFE. He is a returned missionary from England who, while on his mission, began writing to out [sic] brothers and sisters in the ministry about their work and material. He became acquainted with Cromptons while in England. I meet [sic] him last summer at the Historical Dept. Tom Truitt . . . introduced me to him and he bragged about his apparent refuting and successful defense of mormonism . . . he knows a lot of the arguments used against Mormonism. But he is a little pest when ever I run into him. Always asking questions etc. about EMFJ [Ex-Mormons For Jesus] and what I know about others. (Letter from Stan Fields to Paul Carden, received March 81, 1980)

Edward Decker told us that “Stan Fields” and Brent Metcalfe came in Metcalfe's car to a meeting at a Baptist church in Roy in January 1980. Moreover, he claims that they showed up together at meetings held at the Salt Palace in Salt Lake. Metcalfe and Mayfield have also been seen together in the Church Office Building on a number of occasions. One woman told us that while Mayfield was

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A photograph of page two and part of page three of an FBI document dated October 4, 1974. This document seems to indicate that the Salt Lake City Division of the FBI has a file or files containing information on the Tanners dating back to April 30, 1970. Notice that a full page of material has been blacked out.

posing as Stan Fields, he said that Metcalfe was a good friend whom he had known for a long time. In his interview, however, Mayfield claims that it was only about a year ago that he met Brent Metcalfe.

Last winter a group known as LDS Study Clubs of America sponsored a series of lectures by individuals who were critical of the Mormon Church. Brent Metcalfe and Steven Mayfield had a peculiar interest in these lectures. The activities of both these men made one woman suspicious, and on July 4, 1980, she wrote a letter to John Fitzgerald and told him she believed they were “spies” (like Michael Marquardt, she did not know at that time that Steven Mayfield went under the alias “Stan Fields”):

... You know, and I know that the church has its spies; ...

I must tell you about one night at that series of lectures being held in S.L. last winter. I learned that the church has a file with my name, address, picture—and the devil knows what all—with information that I set up some lectures in Ogden to overthrow the church, that I am sending out hundreds of anti-Mormon tapes, etc. I don’t know if you were there the night that little fresh returned missionary with white bib overalls was jumping up and down after the lecture, spouting the words of the Lord. ... A bigger man was standing by him taking everything in. The next week this friend was there and came up to me after the meeting and asked—or stated—... “My friend told me last week who you are, that you live in Ogden, and that you set up lectures there to overthrow the church, and that you are sending out hundreds of anti-Mormon tapes.” “Wow,” I said, “what an accomplished lady I am. Pray tell, wasn’t your friend that newly returned missionary?” “Yes.” “Well, how could he possibly know who I am?” “Because he’s a security man from the church.” I started to stammer, “But he’s only been back a few months, and I’m sure he hadn’t seen me before. Or had he and where?” “They keep files with pictures and information.” “Why isn’t he here tonight?” “Well, the church officials told him not to come. He was making too much commotion last week which wasn’t good for the church.” “Well, bless him,” I said, “and thanks for the information. It’s good to know I’m so busy sending out tapes when I haven’t sent any and have only loaned them to two individuals. The one individual, I’ve come to believe, is also a spy.”

John, you remember that friendly young man from Kaysville that used to talk with you—Steve Mayfield. We both thought he was earnestly trying to find out what was right. ... When our lectures started in Ogden you remember Steve showed up. I think you introduced him to me. He was so interested to hear everything so he could understand things better, but he couldn’t be to all the lectures. Could he borrow the tapes?

Steve would call me from college where he attended school. Could he come down and, borrow the tapes he hadn’t already had? Then when he got there he wanted copies of all our flyers, asking for any other materials I could let him have. He was so-o-o interested in hearing what I could tell him. And when I would offer him a comfortable chair to sit in, if it wasn’t right next to me, he would always come and sit where I was, be it the dining table or whatever. I hope I’m not getting paranoid, but he would pump me with questions and he could have been recording. When a church sends out spies, I think that church is very sick, deceitful, and dangerous. (Letter dated July 4, 1980)

By cautioning people to beware of Brent Metcalfe’s questions, Stan Fields directed attention from himself. This is evident from a letter to Paul Carden, postmarked July 11, 1980:

... I’m sure our “buddy” Metcalfe has tried to contact Rick Graham—he told me he heard about what Rick said on the phone and was drooling to talk to him—I’m sure he would also like all the info on Dr. Martin—so I wouldn’t tell him you work there [at CRI]. ...

Say, Paul could you do me a favor? Now that you work at CRI I would like copies of if possible, the following—...

According to Edward Decker, Steven Mayfield went by the name “Stan Fields” in the presence of Brent Metcalfe as early as September 1979. In his tape recorded interview with us, Steven Mayfield affirmed that Metcalfe “knew that I had that name. I think I told him that I used that and he just didn’t want to know about it ...” When one of the authors of this article (Jerald) talked to Brent Metcalfe about this matter, he acknowledged that he knew about the alias and had told Mayfield that he should not use it. When Metcalfe was pressed as to the wisdom of a Church Security man going about with a man who was using an alias, he finally blurted out that he had reported this fact in a written statement he prepared for Church Security on Edward Decker’s first visit to the Church Office Building (apparently sometime in 1979).

It has been claimed that just after we found out about “Stan Fields,” Brent Metcalfe wrote him a note in which he disassociated himself from him and claimed that he would tell the Tanners all about his activities. Unfortunately, when we tried to reach Metcalfe at Church Security we were told that he was “apparently on vacation.” We later learned that he was visiting ex-Mormons in Los Angeles. After he came back he had changed his mind and stated he would not submit to a tape recorded interview. Mr. Metcalfe was later asked to appear on a radio show to give his side of the story, but he claimed he had been given instructions not to talk publicly about the matter and could only appear if approval was obtained from his superior.

Mr. Metcalfe now claims that a false rumor has been circulated about him—i.e., that he was hired by Church Security because of his knowledge of Ex-Mormons For Jesus. While we have no way of knowing about this, before the Stan Fields episode came to light, Metcalfe told us that he had been questioned about his association with Ex-Mormons For Jesus by Church Security before he was hired.

In making this statement about Brent Metcalfe, we should probably point out that to our knowledge he never used an alias nor represented himself to us as an ex-Mormon. If there is a connecting link between Church Security and Steven Mayfield it probably was forged long before Mr. Metcalfe came on the scene. We feel that Metcalfe was only one of many who knew of Mayfield’s alias and deceitful methods. We believe, in fact, that a number of Church Security men must have been aware of what was going on. To begin with, Metcalfe claimed that he reported this to Church Security in a written report. Then, too, on different occasions Mayfield helped (or at least claimed to help) pass out anti-Mormon literature around Temple Square. In a letter to Edward Decker, dated April 25, 1980, Stan Fields wrote:

Conference went off with nothing too earth shattering—... We had about 12 people handing out literature on Sat & Sun., Wally Tope, Paul Carden & friends, Einar & Ann Anderson, Rev. & Mrs. M’Gimsey — and yours truly. Brent M. was there, cocky as ever.

Brent Metcalfe later admitted to us that he had seen Mayfield standing with anti-Mormon literature in his hand at Temple Square. Church Security guards, of course, would have had a great deal of interest in knowing who was involved in this activity. Is it reasonable to assume that none of these guards (with the exception of Brent Metcalfe) recognized Steven Mayfield? It should be remembered that Mayfield worked in the Church Office Building which is close to Temple Square. It is rather hard to believe that Church Security guards or employees of the Church Office Building would not report that a fellow employee was helping the enemy. The fact that no discipline was administered may very well indicate that Mayfield had protection in his deceitful activities.

Not long after we obtained the taped interview with Steven Mayfield, John Harrington, a reporter for the *Ogden Standard-Examiner* phoned Mayfield at the Genealogical Department of the Church. According to Harrington, he asked Mayfield if he had been passing on the material he had obtained in his spying activities to the Church. At first Mayfield said he would not comment about the matter, but when he was pressed real hard, he replied, "Yes." Mr. Harrington was to meet with him the next day to learn the details, but to his disappointment Mayfield disappeared. For a number of days he could not be found at home nor at work. After this we tried on many occasions to call Mayfield at his home or the Church Office Building. We were always told that he was either not there or too busy to talk. When we finally reached him on the phone on August 5, we told him circumstantial evidence indicated that he did not conduct this spying operation on his own. He replied that this was "not necessarily so," but declined an invitation to meet again to discuss the matter.

We feel that the link between Steven L. Mayfield and Church Security needs to be investigated. We have asked for help from the FBI, but they feel that no federal law has been violated. The Utah Attorney General's Office has also declined the invitation to investigate the matter.

"ENEMIES LIST"

As we mentioned earlier, Mr. "Fields" prepared a long list of critics of the Mormon Church. The list contains at least 165 names of organizations or individuals who oppose the Church in one way or another. This list includes not only the "Major functioning units of EMFJ [Ex-Mormons For Jesus]," but also organizations such as: Modern Microfilm Co., Mormons for Era, Affirmation/Gay Mormons, American Civil Liberties Union and even the *New York Times* reporter Wallace Turner. Mr. "Fields," of course, did not represent this list as an enemies list, but rather gave the impression that he was providing a valuable service for those who were working with the Mormons—in other words, he was helping to unite us. In the copy of the list he provided for us the page which contains the names "Affirmation/Gay Mormons," and the "American Atheist (Utah Chapter)" was not included, but we were able to obtain it through another source. On our copy he made a handwritten note which invited us to add more names: "Jerald & Sandra—Here is a list of Christian groups or individuals that I typed up, who actively witness or work with Mormons. There might be some errors or changes—if you know of anyone else or different addresses et al, please let me know. Thanks and God bless Stan"

Mr. Fields sent this list to others and invited them to add additional names. He probably found it amusing that he could get critics of the Church to help him prepare his "enemies list." In any case, when we learned that Fields was a spy we were able to use the same list to gather information concerning his dishonest activities. All we had to do was cut out the names and addresses from the list, tape them on an envelope and mail it, together with a request for information on Fields, to the parties involved. We received a good response from the people on the list. He had contacted a number of them and some had saved correspondence and made photocopies or turned the originals over to us. We also received information by telephone which added pieces to this intriguing puzzle.

One of the organizations Stan Fields penetrated is found as No. 11 on his list: "Mission to Mormons P.O. Box 322, Roy, Utah 84067." Mission to Mormons was founded by Harry L. Ropp, a brilliant young man who seemed to have great potential for organization. In less than two years after he arrived in Utah Mr. Ropp became one of the most noted critics of Mormonism. In 1977

Inter Varsity Press published his book, *The Mormon Papers*, and in a short time thousands of copies were distributed throughout the country. Steven Mayfield's first contact with Mission to Mormons apparently occurred when he wrote a letter to Harry L. Ropp on March 31, 1978, under his alias "Stan Fields." In this letter he stated:

Dear Brother in Christ — I am an ex-Mormon for Jesus living here in the Ogden area. Recently I acquired a copy of your book "The Mormon Papers," and found it very interesting. I am writing to you, to inquire some information about your organization and work. . . . Do you lecture or offer classes on the study of Mormonism? What is your present feelings on the Spaulding theory? Do you have any connection with any of the other Christian groups that work with the Mormons?

I hope to be able to meet you in the near future—as time and work permit. I . . . use my spare time witnessing about Christ (mostly to Mormons).

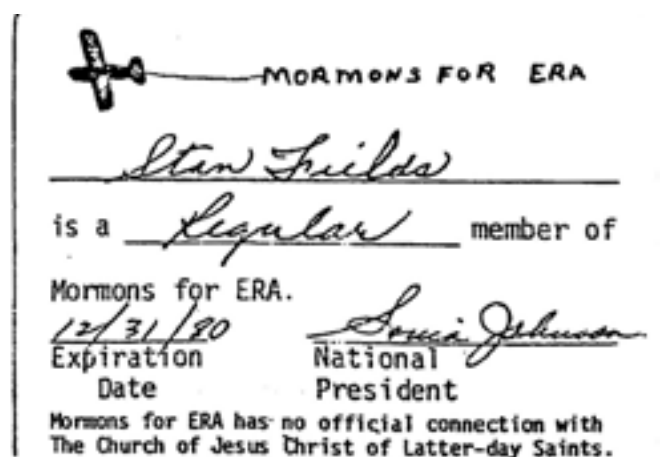
A few months later Harry Ropp's dreams concerning "Mission to Mormons" were almost completely wiped out when his plane "apparently ran out of gas an[d] plunged onto the freeway last Thursday" (*Salt Lake Tribune*, September 6, 1978). After Hr. Ropp's death it appeared that Mission to Mormons would go under, but his father (also named Harry Ropp) and others kept the work going. A few months after Harry Ropp's death, and while the Mission was still in a very precarious situation, "Stan Fields submitted an application to be an "Associate Staff-Member." On the application he listed "Jerald and Sandra Tanner" in the section for "personal references." In the same application Stan Fields wrote:

Being an ex-Mormon and part of a group called "Ex-Mormons for Jesus" I feel that I can share my experiences, my knowledge and enormous material with others in witnessing to Mormons and guarding Christians against its falsehoods. I can also help with answering letters, filling orders etc.

Mr. Fields interest in "answering letters" and "filling orders" becomes especially important now that we know of his spying activities.

On March 20, 1979, Mr. "Fields" was accepted as an Associate Staff-Member, and at the time we interviewed him in the Church Office Building (July 16, 1980) he said: ". . . I'm on the staff of that [Mission to Mormons] . . ." Mr. Fields apparently did not get the acceptance with Mission to Mormons that he had hoped for because he was unable to list a phone number where he could be contacted.

Another organization found on the "enemies list" is Mormons For ERA. We asked Mr. Fields about this organization and he freely admitted that he was a member of the group. He went so far as to produce a card showing that he was a member and allowed us to obtain a photocopy of the document.



MORMONS FOR ERA

Stan Fields

is a Regular member of

Mormons for ERA.

12/31/80 Expiration Date

Lorna Johnson National President

Mormons for ERA has no official connection with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The President of Mormons For ERA is Sonia Johnson, an excommunicated Mormon who vigorously opposed the Church's stand against ERA. The battle between Sonia Johnson and the Mormon Church has received a great deal of coverage in the national news media. It is little wonder, therefore, that Stan Fields would try to infiltrate her organization. According to Edward Decker, Stan Fields has a massive collection of material on Sonia Johnson. In a letter to Maurice Barnett, dated December 27, 1979, Stan Fields wrote: "P.S. You interested in the SONIA JOHNSON THING?? got a ton of articles on Her. It's BIG NEWS Here in ZION!!"

Although Mr. Fields tried to penetrate a number of groups, his greatest effort seems to have been directed against J. Edward Decker, whose organization appears on the "enemies list" as "Saints Alive In Jesus P.O. Box 1076 Issaquah, Washington 98027." In a letter to Paul Carden, written in the fall of 1979, Fields stated that he "visited Ed in July." Fields apparently spent over a week at Decker's home in Washington, and was able to obtain at least some of his mailing list by posing as an "Ex-Mormon For Jesus" who wanted to help enlighten the Mormon people. .

At the time of the Mormon Conference in April, 1980, Mr. Decker published a two page article in the Home Section of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. It was entitled, *To Moroni With Love*. This article was published in a tract, but the Mormon Church leaders threatened to sue him because the picture of Moroni on the front resembled the cover of the Book of Mormon. Mr. Decker felt he could win the suit, but his publisher received a phone call stating that the Church was willing to pay \$100,000 or more to stop publication. Edward Decker, of course, capitulated and modified the cover. He now feels, however, that Stan Fields was in some way involved in relaying information to and from Church leaders about this matter.

That Stan Fields wanted to be closely involved with Decker's operations is evident from the following: On September 13, 1979, Decker was to speak at the Ascension Lutheran Church in Ogden. According to Claudette Bingham, Stan Fields prepared a rather large number of advertizements for Decker's meeting and mailed them out. Mr. Fields told Claudette Bingham that it cost him \$50.00 to mail out the advertizements—this would amount to over 300 copies at 15¢ each. There is no way to know whether he actually mailed out all of these, but one thing seems certain, he was trying to make an impression with Decker and his fellow workers. It is hardly any coincidence, then, that "Stan Fields" requested permission to set up a chapter of Decker's organization in Utah. Since it was apparent that eventually a branch would be set up, Fields wanted to be in on the ground floor. This type of thing reminds us of tactics used by the FBI with regard to the Ku Klux Klan: "Covert techniques used in this COINTELPRO included creating new Klan chapters to be controlled by Bureau informants . . ." (*Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans*, Book II, page 87)

Mr. Fields had an interest in many other groups and individuals and would go to great lengths to try to demonstrate how opposed he was to Mormonism. In a letter to Latayne Colvett Scott, dated July 22, 1978, he wrote:

Not too long ago I read a copy of the Ex-Mormons for Jesus REPORT, and it mentioned your letter seeking information from ex-Mormons. So I am taking this time to respond and help in any way, your proposed book.

My name is STAN FIELDS, I am 24 years old and presently live in Ogden, Utah . . .

When I started to attend college (U.C. Berkeley) I became social involved with the growing protest against society. I tried drugs, and all those things related with the "hippie" element. During this time I gave up my church activity, and denounced Mormonism, mainly due to the Negro priesthood denial, and what I believed was church involvement in politics and business fraud.

While at Cal Berkeley, I came across some students involved with the Campus Crusade for Christ who shared Jesus with me. Their testimonies of Christ's love and their patience with me enabled me to come to Christ, and claim him as my personal Lord and Savior. After this I became involved on Campus with various Christian groups and began studying my original faith. I read some of the Tanner's material and became thoroughly convinced that the Mormon cult the church of my youth, the church of my ancestors was wrong, false, and Satan inspired. . . . the love and patience of some Christians and the quiet workings of the Lord touched my heart and made me realize I was [a] sinner before God and needed Christ as my Savior. I realized that good works and faithful church attendance were not going to save me from hell and eternal damnation. Finding the Lord was the greatest thing that has ever happened to me. It gave me the most happiness that any man could ever receive, and it enabled me to see the falseness of man-made religion (like Mormonism) which leads men to hell.

In another letter addressed, "Dear Brother in Christ," Fields said that his eyes were opened "to see that I was involved in a godless—false religion—"

USING CHURCH EQUIPMENT

To carry out his diabolical plan to obtain information, Stan Fields used a type of bait which he referred to as his "goodies." He would do research in newspapers and magazines to find articles critical of Mormonism. Then he would make photocopies of these articles and send them to critics of the Mormon Church in various parts of the country. Fields apparently began this practice while he was still working for the FBI in California. In a letter to Melaine Layton, whom he refers to as, "Dear Sweet Sister in Christ," Stan Fields wrote:

I make it a practice to go to the San Francisco library at least once a week to get articles from the *Salt Lake Tribune* and other papers about the Mormon cult. Perhaps you would be interested in copies of some of these articles? Let me know and I will send you some. (Letter dated October 11, 1976)

The following year (October 6, 1977) Fields wrote to Mrs. Layton:

I still spend any of my spare time in the libraries going thru newspapers and magazines . . . (If you want articles on any matter, I [will] send them to you, since I probably have them or can get them.) . . . Let me know [if] I can send you anything or do anything for you . . .

After Fields moved to Utah, his base of operations became the Church Office Building and he used both the Historical Department and the Genealogical Department. In a letter to Wally Tope, dated December 19, 1978, Fields commented: "If you'd like, I can provide you with material from L.D.S. Historical Dept or articles . . ." In a letter to Paul Carden, apparently written in September or October 1979, Stan Fields made these statements:

When I first started requesting things out of the archives, I had an hour interview with Don Schmidt (1977) at which time he was told by me, that I had been excommunicated. I have not been restricted or denied anything (so far) But have been watched closely and given BIG HINTS that if I do anything "against" the church, I will be banned from the library. . . . I have been carefully watched—but not yet "kicked out."

The reader will remember that in a letter dated March 31, 1980, Fields claimed that he met Brent Metcalfe "last summer at the Historical Dept. Tom Truitt . . . introduced me to him . . ."

However this may be, Fields used the Historical Department as well as the Genealogical Department to carry out his deceitful work. In a letter to Paul Carden, postmarked July 15, 1979, Fields indicated he would send “some clippings once a month . . .” In another letter he commented: “Hope you got my package of clippings ok. I’ll try to send you some each month — if I’m in town and can get copies made.” In still another letter, postmarked July 11, 1980, Fields wrote: “Greetings and Salutations in the name of Jesus! Here are some more goodies for you . . .” Fields was providing without charge packets of photocopies on a regular basis to a number of people. John L. Smith, who is also on the “enemies list,” claims that Fields “sent clippings perhaps half a dozen times in recent months” (Letter dated August 6, 1980). On July 11, 1980, Fields mailed Wally Tope a package containing 24 pages of photocopies, a letter and an order for \$10 worth of material. The postage alone for this package was 93¢. A question, of course, arises as to who was paying for all the photocopying and mailing. Was Steven Mayfield or the Mormon Church paying the bill? Since we found that Steven Mayfield’s job in the Genealogical Department was in “Copy Supplies,” it would have been very hard for him to deny that the packets of “goodies were photocopied on Mormon Church equipment. In the taped interview, Mayfield acknowledged that he was not paying for all the photocopies he was making at the Church Office Building:

MAYFIELD — Sometimes I would copy up there and not pay for it, which means I’m in heck with them . . .

TANNER — On this copying without paying, you could . . . do probably as much of that as you wanted couldn’t ya?

MAYFIELD — Yea, unless they caught you at it.

TANNER — So we could almost infer, though you say they [the Church] didn’t pay for it that—

MAYFIELD — I paid for some of it . . . (Tape Recorded Interview, July 16, 1980)

It is interesting to note that almost a month after Mayfield was caught red-handed in his spying activities, he was observed making photocopies of letters from Mormon critics in the Historical Department of the Church. Church Security guard Brent Metcalfe was also present with him in the Historical Department, but we have no evidence that he gave him photocopies.

In any case, Mayfield must have incurred numerous other expenses in his deceitful activities. Besides the money spent on his vast collection of anti-Mormon materials and the mailing out of packets of “goodies,” Fields seems to have made long distance phone calls and traveled to see different ex-Mormons. For instance, according to Kurt Salfrank, Fields spent at least ten days visiting Edward Decker in Issaquah, Washington. In a letter to Wally Tope, postmarked July 11, 1980, Fields indicated he was planning another trip to Washington:

Are you going to be at the Seattle Wash. temple dedication??
I’m thinking of going up there & be with the Deckers in whatever they do — haven’t heard if Ed has anything planned. I’m sure Mormons for ERA will be there with their plane & Banners.

In the application Fields filled out for Mission to Mormons the question was asked: “How many miles from home would it be possible for you to travel to Meet with someone who needs help with Mormonism?” Fields answered as follows:

I travel throughout Idaho, Nevada into Calif, and parts of Utah, as part of job

The question that comes to our mind is this: how could a man who works only 30 hours a week at the Genealogical Department

of the Church and goes to school at Weber State College afford to travel in these states to “Meet with someone who needs help with Mormonism”?

We do not have the room in this issue of the *Messenger* to deal at length with Stan Fields’ spying activities, but we have prepared a new booklet entitled, *Unmasking A Mormon Spy: The Story of Stan Fields*. In this booklet we show that Steven Mayfield not only spied on ex-Mormons, but he also tried to cause dissension. This booklet also presents new evidence that the Council of Fifty actually anointed Joseph Smith as King on Earth, and that Heber J. Grant, the seventh President of the Church who lived until 1945, was initiated into this secret organization. *Unmasking a Mormon Spy: The Story of Stan Fields* sells for only \$1.00 a copy. The quantity prices are 5 for \$4.00 — 10 for \$6.00.

SOMETHING TO HIDE?

Some of those who would defend the tactics used by Steven Mayfield assert that we would not make such a big issue over the matter unless we have something to hide. Actually, just the opposite is true, if we really had something to hide, we would want to remain quiet about the matter and just let the whole thing blow over. After all, we believe that we have been victims of electronic surveillance and other forms of spying, and if we were involved in any wrong doing we would certainly be afraid that would come out as we bring this whole matter to light. Now, while it would be untrue to say we have no fear of a direct confrontation with the Church, this anxiety does not come because of any wrong doing on our part, but simply from the knowledge that the Church has a great deal of power that could be directed against us. On the other hand, we know that God is greater than all and we have great comfort in that fact. Almost a year before the strange voice came on our telephone, we wrote the following:

Although the Watergate scandal has really hurt our country, there is a real lesson that we all can learn from it—that is, that it does not pay to try and cover up our sins. The Bible warns: “. . . be sure your sin will find you out” (Numbers 32:23). It is true that we can often hide our sins from men, but Jesus tells us that we cannot hide them from God: “. . . there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known” (Matthew 10:26).

Our former President must have firmly believed that his tapes would never come to light, but through some very strange circumstances they did become public and caused his downfall. This is certainly a tragic example, and we cannot help but feel sorry for him and for his family. Nevertheless, it teaches us that even the President of the United States does not have the power to cover up his sins.

It is certainly ironical that Richard Nixon should be trapped by his own tapes. The Bible, however, tells us that we all stand in jeopardy of being convicted by our own words at the judgment:

“But I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.

“For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned” (Matthew 12:36-37).

Although we do not feel that God has a secret tape recorder which he uses to bug us with, we do believe He has knowledge of everything through his Holy Spirit. The Bible says that God not only knows our every word and action but also the “thoughts and intents” of our heart:

“For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

“Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight: but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do” (Hebrews 4:12-13).

In 1 Corinthians 4:5 we read that the Lord “will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts: . . .” Romans 2:16 tells us that “God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ according to my gospel.”

In the parable of the rich man and Lazarus it is clear that after death our memory will be restored and that if we have continued in sin and selfishness it will condemn us (see Luke 16:25). The Bible tells us that we are all sinners and in need of God’s forgiveness. To refuse to face this fact is to live a life which is founded on cover-up, and this will eventually prove disastrous to our souls. In the story of the Pharisee and the publican Jesus shows that we can appear to be very religious, but if we have not acknowledged that we are sinners in need of God’s grace we are still under condemnation.

Now, while the Bible teaches that it is impossible for us to cover up our own sins, it does state that God Himself can cover them up if we will turn to him and ask for forgiveness: . . .

In Psalms 32:1 we read: “Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.” This is a cover-up that really works. In Psalms 103:12 we find this statement: “As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us.” . . . Those who have received the Lord into their hearts know the great joy and peace that comes from accepting God’s forgiveness. The Bible says:

“Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; Behold, all things are become new.” (2 Corinthians 5:17)

(*Salt Lake City Messenger*, January 1975, page 8)

TURNER, MORMONS AND THE C.I.A.

As we indicated earlier in this issue, Wallace Turner was included on Stan Fields’ “enemies list.” Mr. Turner is a former Pulitzer Prize winning reporter who works for the *New York Times*. Ever since Turner began criticizing the Mormon Church for its anti-black doctrine, Church leaders have been very concerned about him. The FBI document which appears on page 3 of this issue reveals that Turner’s articles “became of so much concern to church authorities at Salt Lake City that they requested” some undisclosed person or persons to “intercede with the editor of the ‘New York Times’” so that articles unfavorable to the Church would not be printed. Mr. Turner has told us that he believes that pressure was exerted on the *Times*, but he feels that it did not affect the policy of the newspaper as the FBI document indicates.

In any case, the Mormon leaders have considered Wallace Turner to be a serious threat. In 1966 Turner published his book *The Mormon Establishment*. Right after this book came out, another book by a non-Mormon appeared which many people feel was written in an attempt to counter the influence of *The Mormon Establishment*. This book was written by Robert Mullen and was entitled, *The Latter-day Saints: The Mormons Yesterday and Today*. Writing in the Book Review Section of the *New York Times* for October 23, 1966, John Cogley observed:

Forty-eight pages of the Turner book, for example, are devoted to what the author terms the Mormons’ “anti-Negro doctrine.” Mr. Mullen glides past the same doctrine in one-half of a compound sentence: . . . Mr. Mullen is too obvious about avoiding the “back corners” of Mormonism to put the Gentile reader wholly at ease. . . . It is known that Mr. Turner’s earlier newspaper accounts of the Mormon dilemmas upset some in the Church’s hierarchy. It does seem not altogether coincidental, then, that these two books should be turning up at the same time.

Although it is true that Mr. Mullen was a non-Mormon, he was hardly an unbiased observer. As a matter of fact his company handled public relations for the Mormon Church. As we indicated earlier, the notorious spy Howard Hunt worked for the Mullen Company while Robert Bennett served as president, and the Watergate break-in and other illegal surveillance activities were discussed there. The fact that the Mormon Church would use the Mullen Company to handle public relations becomes extremely interesting when we learn that this company provided cover for CIA agents. J. Anthony Lukas wrote:

. . . when Mullen established its “own” office in Stockholm in 1962, it was staffed by two CIA men—James Everett and Jack Kindschi—who pretended to be working on a study for General Foods, . . . while they were actually debriefing Soviet and Chinese defectors. . . . Kindschi moved for a time to Mexico, City, again under Mullen cover, while Everett established a Mullen office in Amsterdam. . . . there is evidence that Mullen & Company may have served a similar role at home. (*Nightmare: The Underside of the Nixon Years*, New York, 1976, page 38)

It is interesting to note that we had corresponded with CIA agent James Everett for a number of years. In fact, he had written to us from Sweden on January 20, 1965, on Mullen & Company stationary (see photograph in *Mormon Spies, Hughes, and the C.I.A.*, page 14) and had requested copies of our publications on Mormonism. When we first confronted James Everett with the question of whether he had worked for the CIA, he denied any involvement. Later, however, we found evidence that Everett had served as an agent. On May 29, 1976, we decided that we would confront Mr. Everett again with this important question. This time we had the evidence and Mr. Everett frankly confessed that he had been under “deep cover” while he was with the Mullen Co. and that this fact had come out in testimony before the Nedzi committee. The findings of the Nedzi committee have been published under the title, *Inquiry into the Alleged Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Watergate and Ellsberg Matters: Hearings Before the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fourth Congress, First Session*. These hearings not only throw light on James Everett, but they also show the cover-up which Robert Mullen and Robert Bennett engaged in after the Watergate break-in when they tried to keep their company’s relationship with the CIA a secret. One CIA memo, written March 1, 1973, contains some enlightening information:

1. Mr. Robert R. Mullen . . . telephoned CCS on the morning of February 28 to advise us that Sandy Smith, a reporter from *Time Magazine*, was in the Mullen office late on February 27. Smith started off by saying that “a source in the Justice Department” had informed him that the company “is a front for CIA.” Mr. Mullen denied the allegation stoutly, said the company clients are all legitimate and offered to let Smith inspect the company books. . . .

3. Mullen told Smith that Bob Bennett, partner of Mr. Mullen who was on a business trip to California, really knew most about Hunt’s later period of Mullen employment. . . .

10. . . . It was agreed that Mr. Colby would recommend to the DCI, Mr. Schlesinger, that Messrs. Mullen and Bennett be allowed to read the June 21, 1972 memorandum to the FBI and that they be asked to continue to deny any allegation of association with the Agency, and state in effect that there was no relationship, and if there were, it, of course, would not be admitted. . . .

12. Mr. [deleted] and Mr. Mullen met near the Watergate and proceeded to Mr. Mullen's apartment in The Watergate through a rear entrance to the Watergate. Mr. Bennett joined them shortly and both read the memorandum. . . . They said they would continue to deny any association with the Agency other than the already acknowledged relationship with the Cuban Freedom Committee.

13. . . . Mr. Bennett said that he recently spent four hours in Los Angeles being interviewed by a *Newsweek* reporter and had convinced him that the Mullen Company was not involved with the Watergate Affair. Mr. Bennett rather proudly related that he is responsible for the article "Whispers about Colson" in the March 5 issue of *Newsweek*. Mr. Bennett does not believe the company will be bothered much more by the news media . . . Mr. Bennett said also that he has been feeding stories to Bob Woodward of the *Washington Post* with the understanding that there be no attribution to Bennett. Woodward is suitably grateful for the fine stories and by-lines which he gets and protects Bennett (and the Mullen Company). . . . Mr. Bennett mentioned the February 12, 1973 meeting among himself, Mullen and [deleted], when he stated his opinion that the Ervin Committee investigating the Watergate incident would not involve the company. He said that, if necessary, he could have his father, Senator Bennett of Utah, intercede with Senator Ervin. His conclusion then was that he could handle the Ervin Committee if the Agency can handle Howard Hunt. . . .

14. . . . Bennett believes he and his Agency affiliations will not be raised again. He has the Ervin Committee shut off and feels the Agency has the responsibility to persuade Howard Hunt to avoid revealing what he knows of the history of cover arrangements with the company. Bennett and Mullen further suggested that the Agency "plug the leak" in the FBI and/or Department of Justice. (CIA memo, dated March 1, 1973, as cited in *Inquiry into the Alleged Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Watergate and Ellsberg Matters*, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1975, pages 1073-1075)

In his testimony before the Nedzi committee, Robert Bennett gave this information:

Mr. Nedzi. When was your last contact with the CIA on any matter prior to July 10?

Mr. Bennett. The last one?

Mr. Nedzi. Yes; prior to then?

Mr. Bennett. I cannot recall.

Mr. Nedzi. Had you any general idea prior to the Watergate break-in, for instance, Mr. Bennett?

Mr. Bennett. Oh, indeed, yes. We were having discussions with Mr. Lukoskie about the transfer of Mr. Everett. The suggestion had been made to us that it might be necessary for the CIA to transfer him to [deleted]. . . .

Mr. Nedzi. Did you ever receive any instructions from anyone in the CIA to misrepresent or to refuse to represent the truth to the press?

Mr. Bennett. In the July 10 meeting with Mr. Lukoskie when I told him that I denied to the press that Mullen had any CIA ties, he expressed approval of that. He urged me to continue to take that posture. . . .

Mr. Bennett. Although we did not make any money out of our relationship with the CIA, . . . it was of some value to us as a firm to be able to say to our clients that we had an office in Europe and that we had an office in Asia. This gave a little extra stature to the firm.

On occasion, Mr. Everett, while in [deleted] did perform services for some of our clients. The CIA was very happy to have him do that. It added to the legitimacy of his cover. . . . during the 9 years that Mr. Everett was on our payroll, we formed a close personal bond with him. We felt that he was not being given the amount of personal consideration by the Agency that he deserves. . . .

Mr. Fisher. You are an innocent victim. You happened to hire this man [Hunt?] and you became involved in that respect. I would be interested to know what effect during this time period that has occurred since the Watergate break in, as to what effect this has had on your public relations business?

Mr. Bennett. It has destroyed it. The Mullen Co. does not exist anymore. All of the clients that we had at the time of the break-in, they are gone with one exception. That is the Hughes organization. . . .

Mr. Nedzi. At one point Mr. Eisenstadt, in his memo, makes reference to a statement allegedly made by you, " * * * that they take care of Hunt and you take care of Ervin." Would you comment on that statement?

Mr. Bennett. That is an accurate statement. I am not sure the way it appeared in the paper is accurate. There have been other phrases.

Mr. Nedzi. The statement in the memorandum was, "His conclusion then was that he could handle the Ervin committee if the Agency can handle Howard Hunt."

Mr. Bennett. Yes, that is accurate. The reference to the newspaper to my father was not accurate. We are talking about a coverup, Mr. Chairman. We are talking about a coverup of the Mullen Co.'s relationship with the CIA overseas. As I explained this morning, I have consistently attempted, prior to the time that it was blown by CBS News, to keep this relationship dark. I was convinced that the Ervin committee would not expose that relationship. I was not convinced that Howard would—that Howard might, very easily, get on the stand and, for some purpose connected with his own defense, expose Mr. Everett in [deleted.]

I was saying to the Agency . . . I am satisfied that the Ervin committee can be handled in terms of covering up the relationship between the Mullen Co. and the CIA. I said, "I cannot handle Howard. That is your responsibility." That is the message that I was giving the CIA. (*Inquiry into the Alleged Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Watergate and Ellsberg Matters*, pages 1081-1084, 1105, 1106)

Robert Bennett, of course, knew that if the whole story came out it would bring embarrassment to both the Mormon Church and the CIA. In spite of his efforts to cover up the matter, the truth became known, and Jack Anderson, who is himself a member of the Mormon Church, revealed that Bennett knew of the "White House burglary-bugging team" before the Watergate break-in was discovered. For a more complete statement about Bennett's cover-up see *Mormon Spies, Hughes and the C.I.A.*, pages 35-39.

At any rate, we think the most significant thing about James A. Everett's confession that he was a secret agent for the CIA is the new light it throws on Robert R. Mullen's book about the Mormons, *The Latter-day Saints: The Mormons Yesterday and Today*. This is the book which the Mormon newspaper, *Deseret News*, called "one of the most complete, objective and friendly treatments of the Mormon story ever done by an 'outsider'" (Church Section, September 24, 1966). After we found that the Mullen Co. provided cover for the CIA, we began to suspect that Mr. Mullen's book might have some connection to the CIA. Since the investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, the connection between the CIA and the publishing world has become known. The *New York Times* for April 27, 1976, reported that "Prior to 1967, the Central Intelligence Agency sponsored, subsidized or produced over 1,000 books: approximately 25 percent of them in English. In 1967 alone, the C.I.A. published or subsidized over 200 books, . . ." The Mullen book on the Mormons appeared in the fall of 1966, and was printed by "Doubleday & Company." It is interesting to note that the Senate Select Committee found that another book "actually written by C.I.A. agents" was unwittingly published by Doubleday.

This, of course, does not prove, that the CIA had anything to do with Mullen's book about the Mormons, but when we remember that Mullen provided cover for the CIA, we cannot help but be a little suspicious of any book which came from his public relations firm. Now, when we add to this the fact that CIA agent James Everett worked on foreign editions of the book on the Mormons the whole thing becomes even more intriguing. We became aware of Mr. Everett's involvement with the Mullen book when we first talked to him on the telephone October 7, 1974. At that time, of course, he was denying any connection between himself and the CIA. Now that we learn that Mr. Everett was really a secret agent, this takes on new significance. Why would a CIA spy be working on a book for the Mormons? Mr. Everett later explained that this work was just part of his cover and that it had no connection with the CIA. In other words, he needed a legitimate project to work on so that he could cover up his secret activities. This could very well be true, but then how can we be certain that it was not also a part of his CIA role? How do we know where to draw the line? In a conversation on May 29, 1976, Mr. Everett made a very revealing statement concerning his work on the Mullen book. He said that before the various translations were made, it was necessary to make certain changes to make the book fit each country and that he helped make these revisions. In other words, he had a part in the decision making process as to what should appear in each translation of the book. These revisions were then approved by Mr. Mullen.

The situation we have, then, is this: Robert Mullen, whose company provided cover for the CIA and helped to prepare literature for groups connected with the CIA, wrote a book promoting the interests of the Mormon Church. It was published by a company which had previously been unwittingly used by the CIA to print a book written by CIA agents. After Mr. Mullen's book about the Mormons appeared in English, it was translated into foreign languages and a secret agent of the CIA, James A. Everett, helped to make revisions in the text to fit the various countries. Because of these strange circumstances, we cannot help but raise the question as to whether the CIA has some interest in the programs of the Mormon Church. In the book *Mormon Spies, Hughes and the C.I.A.*, pages 55 and 68, we pointed out that some former CIA agents believe that the Mormon missionary system is sometimes used to provide cover. Mr. Everett claims that this is "a lot of hogwash." He indicated that the CIA would never use such young men. We, of course, agree that most missionaries would be too young, but there are certainly

many that are old enough. Then, too, there are mission presidents who serve for a longer period. Patrick J. McGarvey, who used to work for the CIA, gave this information in his book, *C.I.A.: The Myth and the Madness*, page 57: "Deep cover knows few bounds. . . . A friend found himself back in the Mormon mission in Hong Kong after his training." The Church's educational system and genealogical program could also be very useful to the CIA. In our book *Mormon Spies, Hughes and the C.I.A.*, we explored the possibility of a relationship between Mormonism and the CIA. Jim Kostman, of the Assassination Information Bureau, an organization which has done research on the murder of John F. Kennedy, became so interested in this possibility that he flew out from Massachusetts to talk with us. Mr. Kostman told us he interviewed a man who had been involved with the CIA. This man claimed that when he was trying to locate a piece of equipment belonging to the CIA, he was told that it was on loan to the Mormon Church Genealogical Library, and that the Church did a great deal for the CIA. Although we have no information linking Steven Mayfield with the CIA, it is interesting to note that he worked with the Genealogical Department when he was caught in his spying activities.

However this may be, we feel that the publication of Mullen's book was probably an attempt to offset Wallace Turner's criticism of the Church in the *New York Times* and *The Mormon Establishment*. Mr. Turner, for instance, stressed the great wealth of the Church. In the "Author's Forward" to his book, Mr. Mullen talks of "the world's press" giving "a somewhat overblown idea of the Church's business activities, . . ." Mr. Everett denied there was any connection between the two books, but he did say that Mr. Mullen's book grew out of an attempt to counter criticism of the Church. He also stated in a letter written October 15, 1974, that Earl Minderman of the Mullen Company had been "answering critical media reports, . . ."

Since the book *The Latter-day Saints: The Mormons Yesterday and Today* was written by a man who prepared material for organizations linked to the CIA, and since a secret agent worked on foreign editions, we cannot help but suspect that it is in some way connected with the interests of the CIA.

We feel that this whole matter needs further investigation to determine if there has been a secret attempt to link church and state through the CIA. For more information on this important subject we recommend our book, *Mormon Spies, Hughes and the C.I.A.* This book sells for \$2.95 a copy.