

FBI Study Linked to Dismissal

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A freelance editor living here has charged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court that she was dismissed from her \$7,000-a-year job as a government clerk almost three years ago as a result of an FBI report on her background.

The editor's former bosses at the Department of Housing and Urban Development deny that they acted in response to the FBI report. They assert that Susan Carroll's temporary appointment as a clerk in the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance division simply expired, after it had been renewed twice.

Members of the Socialist Worker's Party claimed here yesterday that Miss Carroll's experience was an example of the kind of harassment of its members carried on by the FBI for 10 years. over 3,000 pages of documents from FBI files, detailing what the Bureau called disruption to the Socialist Workers Party and its youth wing, the Young Socialists Alliance, were made public yesterday as a result of a court order issued in New York.

Miss Carroll said yesterday that she had been a member of the Young Socialists Alliance from 1970 to 1971. She is not now a member of either group, she said.

Her suit, filed in 1973 and still under consideration by Judge Charles R. Richey, seeks reinstatement in the job and back pay on the grounds that she never has been allowed to see the FBI report or answer its allegations. The record in the case shows that the FBI began

investigating Miss Carroll, the 27-year-old daughter of an upstate New York Methodist minister, on its own initiative 13 months after she began work at HUD.

A spokesman for the bureau denied that the questioning of Miss Carroll's teachers, neighbors, and fellow workers, carried out in 1972, was part of any planned political harassment. The spokesman said that the FBI is required by executive order, to investigate all "derogatory or security" information about any govern-

ment employee that may come to its attention.

"It had nothing to do with any counter-intelligence program," the spokesman said, referring to the thorough check on Miss Carroll in Washington and in upstate New York, where she was born. Informing private employers of an employee's political affiliations that the bureau considered subversive was one of the counter-intelligence tactics the FBI used against Socialist Workers Party members. Such tactics were listed late last year by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly.

Kelly has said that harassment and disruption of political groups in the U.S., under counter intelligence programs, stopped in April, 1971.

The record in Miss Carroll's suit shows that the FBI told the Civil Service Commission it was going to do a "full field investigation" of her in May, 1972, because of unverified information it had received. The results—two reports by special agents and two memorandums—were sent to the Civil Service Commission on June 2, and the commission forwarded them to HUD two weeks later.

Later that month, Miss Carroll has told the court in an affidavit, her supervisor told her that her appointment was not going to be renewed. One of the reasons he gave, she said, was that the FBI had been investigating her. But her appointment was extended after Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R-N.Y.) intervened on her behalf.

But in October, the appointment was marked expired and Miss Carroll was let go. She alleged in her suit that Furman Layman, a HUD personnel officer, told her at the time that there were employees "better qualified in terms of loyalty to the U.S. and moral character." Layman has denied the allegation in a deposition.

The record shows that HUD's inspector general for security reported Miss Carroll's expired appointment back to the Civil Service Commission as action taken after the FBI investigation. The commission reported it to the FBI.