



Berkeley Barb photo by Janet Fries

SARA JANE MOORE

She said she was a 'go-between'

SFChronicle SEP 23 1975  
**Ford Suspect  
Linked to  
Hearst Case**

By Carolyn Anspacher  
and Paul Avery

Sara Jane Moore, 45, held for shooting at President Ford yesterday has a bitterly ironic tie to the efforts of Randolph A. Hearst to ransom his kidnaped daughter, Patricia, through his \$2 million food giveaway program.

Miss Moore told the Berkeley Barb, a counter-culture newspaper, less than three months ago that she was converted to the political left as a result of her activities with the futile People in Need program. She said she worked as a bookkeeper during the distribution program in February and March 1974.

She told the paper that after the program was over, she was

Back Page Col. 1

From Page 1

contacted by the FBI and agreed to spy on a man she refused to identify other than to say that he is "associated with a cadre revolutionary group."

The crux of her involvement, according to the article, was her interest in Wilbur (Popeye) Jackson, the 45-year-old head of the United Prisoners' Union who was shot to death in June.

Miss Moore was quoted in the article as saying: "I first met Popeye at PIN coalition meetings, and found him politically and personally impressive and asked him to help educate me in the politics of the left."

Miss Moore claimed to be the "go-between" for Jackson and Hearst, "desperate for contact with his daughter" who felt Jackson might be the transmission link with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

In the article, Miss Moore denied that she had ever spied on Jackson for the FBI.

However, sometime during the summer of last year, she said she broke with Jackson and about the same time informed her FBI "control officer," Bert Worthington, that she had "converted to revolutionary politics and quit as a federal informer."

Of Jackson, Miss Moore is reported to have said: "He treated people like —. He wanted money and middle-class life. He did not give people the same respect he expected from them."

Subsequently, Miss Moore, member of a wealthy Southern family and a frustrated actress, played both ends of the political street.

She told San Francisco friends she bought a gun to protect herself from radicals who threatened her with death because of her double life as both an activist and informant.

But she somehow could not tear herself away from the fringes of the radical underground and tried to cast her lot with the "serious" revolutionaries.

For some reason, Miss Moore, divorced and the mother of an 8-year-old son, felt impelled to share her "This Is Your Life" saga with anyone who would listen. She went on radio and television shows and gave countless interviews.

The FBI has never conceded Miss Moore was an informant.

In January of this year, Miss Moore said that after a meeting with attorney Charles Garry, she was convinced it was "necessary to tell the truth about her role as an FBI informer and to relate what she knew about Jackson."

Miss Moore described herself

as an "upper middle-class woman who had been in anti-war and civil rights movements."

Miss Moore burst briefly into the limelight in May of 1967 when she was an accountant in the office of the San Francisco Economic Opportunity Council.

She charged she was unceremoniously fired from her job because she followed orders to prepare and deliver the first fiscal report on the multi-million dollar agency.

She subsequently was reinstated in her job by Superior Court Judge Joseph G. Kennedy,

the local chairman of EOC.

Miss Moore was an accounting major at UCLA and a staff worker during the 1964 campaign of then-Republican Senator George Murphy. She worked for some time as a secretary in the brokerage firm of Davis Skaggs & Co.

She said at the time of her contretemps with the EOC that she was an "angry woman." She said then: "I think there is an abuse of public trust. I don't think these people are really concerned about the poverty program. I think they are building empires."