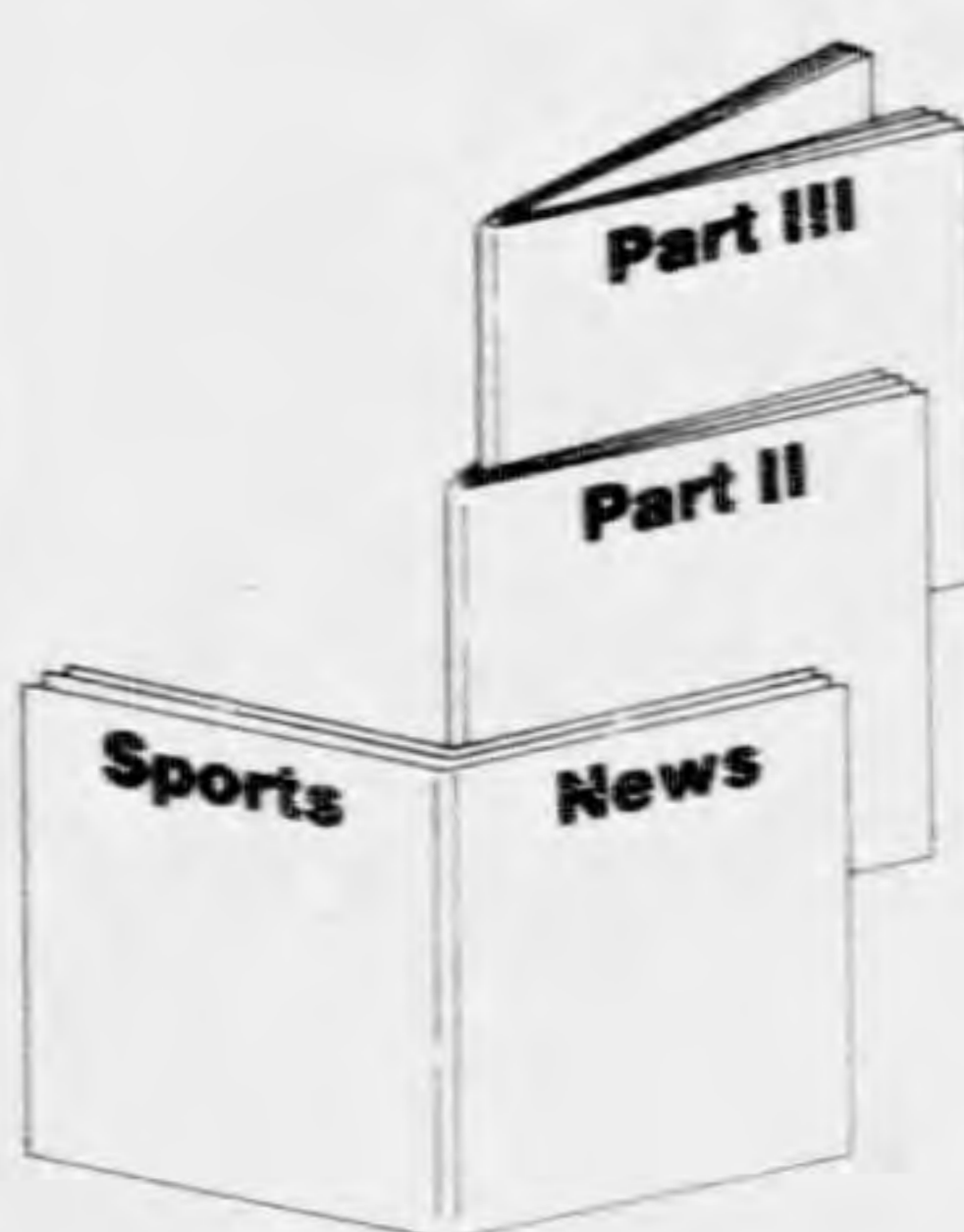


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WEATHER

Clearing and colder tonight, low 25-30. Tomorrow, partly sunny, cold, highs in the middle 30s. (Color Forecast, Part II/36)

LOTTERY

Yesterday's winning N.Y. numbers:
Lotto: 11, 14, 22, 30, 44, 48; supplementary: 36.
Win-10: 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 27, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 41, 44, 46, 48, 52, 57, 70, 72, 76.
Numbers Game: 489. **Win Four:** 9001.

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NY Strt 01/21/88

Probe of Feds

'I Don't Have a Problem Saying This Publicly'

Here are excerpts from a tape-recorded, two-hour interview with the Rev. Al Sharpton Jr. on Monday in his Bedford-Stuyvesant office. Sharpton was interviewed by New York Newsday reporters Bob Drury, Robert E. Kessler and Mike McAlary.

New York Newsday: When did you find out that Victor Quintana was an undercover agent?

Sharpton: When [reputed Colombo crime family figure Michael] Franzese got in trouble. It comes up in discovery that Quintana is an agent. That's when Quintana and the rest come to me and say we are the FBI and we want you to sit down and work with us on several things. I don't have a problem with saying this publicly. I will work with anybody against what I feel is criminal activity. Prior to this, Victor Quintana offered me — and I will bring you to [U.S. Attorney Rudolph] Giuliani to prove this — he offered me a drug deal.

NYN: And this was at his [Quintana's] apartment?

S: No, this was at his office.

NYN: Before Franzese got in trouble?

S: Yes, before Franzese got in trouble. Then he says to me, 'Can you introduce me to somebody in drugs?' and I say I don't know anybody who does drugs. I think it is the worst thing that happens in the black community. He says, 'Well, there's a guy I know and I'd like you to meet him.' We finagled around. The guy he thought I knew didn't exist. We finagled around for two or three weeks and then I started talking to him. Then, you know, a month or two later this thing comes up. Now one of these agents comes in and says we got you on tape talking about drugs.

NYN: Was this Joe Spinelli?

S: No, it was the other guy. He said to me that they got a tape of me talking drugs. I don't know if they were bluffing, to be honest with you. He wrote down how much money I could make, all this crap. They claim that they have all this on tape. And I said, 'If you do, you got an entrapment. I never agreed to doing anything like this.' I told them to indict me. Then the guy comes back after I take this position and says, 'Listen, you said that you would work as long as there was something wrong. What are you willing to work with?'

Then they say, 'Well, we're trying to do some situations on [boxing promoter Don] King and uh, the Franzese.' And I say, 'Well, I think if one will look at me you can tell that I am not Italian. I don't know how much Mafia I can give you.' They say, 'Well you know guys who are Mafia.' I say, 'You will have to tell me who they are.' I say, 'Let me explain something to you. The problem I have with the entertainment world is that I represent a lot of blacks at the bottom, and these mobsters have used us. I will work with you.' I don't mind telling you that I volunteered to work with them.

After a week or two they rested on that about King. Then they said, 'Let's deal with the mob side.' And I said, 'What do we want to deal with on the mob side?' And we went through a litany of mobsters that have been using contracts, have been doing things like intimidating blacks. And they got lucky in the middle of this. This is 1984. I'm threatening to boycott the [Michael] Jackson tour and one of these mobsters threatened to kill me.

NYN: Who is this?

S: His name is Sal Posillo. So right away I say, 'If you guys want something, I got a guy wants to kill me.' I certainly would love to give this guy up. They get a guy to send to a meeting with me and let me be threatened, see if he would threaten me on behalf of one of the biggest record presidents in the business.

NYN: Were you wired?

S: It's in the brown valise. So then they go through the litany again. Another guy's name you'd recognize, because he's under investigation now. The booking agent, Norby Walters.

NYN: Norby Walters, the guy that was illegally signing all the kids out of college?

S: Yes. All the kids out of college. I was saying this is something I can help you with. This guy's



Newsday / Christopher Hatch

The Rev. Al Sharpton talks on WLIB yesterday.

exploiting and going through his song and dance. They couldn't pin down the way they wanted him, or at least they didn't tell me. Then they go on to King again, with [reputed Genovese crime family member] Danny Pagano, who was a guy that had a record company who I knew. One of my guys worked for him and, uh, the guy and I would try to get the information. I say, 'Well, is he doing anything that will hurt any of us?' This is where I meet this [FBI agent] John Pritchard. They say Pagano might be scalping black artists' tickets, and, uh, they set up a sting for some guys in Jersey that were working for him. This guy in Jersey wants some tickets from me.

S: Then about six months after, I went down to meet with the Eastern District. I called from my office and I said I had some information on some election fraud.

NYN: This is Andrew Maloney's people you called?

S: Yeah, I had information on drugs in the community. I had information with a guy that was coming up to me from the 77th Precinct. It ended up that I didn't work that one. We were reluctant to call the Eastern District because we understood some political enemies of ours were tied into Maloney's office.

So they started to investigate, they said, 'OK, we can work together.' So they started to investigate, and they're still working on the election stuff and some of the drug stuff and, uh, they said fine, we'll work with you. In the middle of this, some state

Please see TAPE on Page 24

Asked in Sharpton Case

And He Denies Report

By Howard Manly,
Barbara Whitaker
and Bob Drury



Newsday / Christopher Hatch

Activist attorney Alton Maddox, the Rev. Al Sharpton and disc jockey Gary Bird field calls yesterday at radio station WLIB.

Backers: 'This Movement Will Not Be Destroyed'

By Clem Richardson

Manhattan Borough President David Dinkins was surprised. Assemb. Al Vann resented it. Attorney C. Vernon Mason was angry.

Thomas Brooks, a Queens lab technician, was upset.

But all agreed that revelations that civil rights activist the Rev. Al Sharpton worked as a government informant will not divide the budding protest movement in the city or disrupt the second Day of Outrage demonstration scheduled for today.

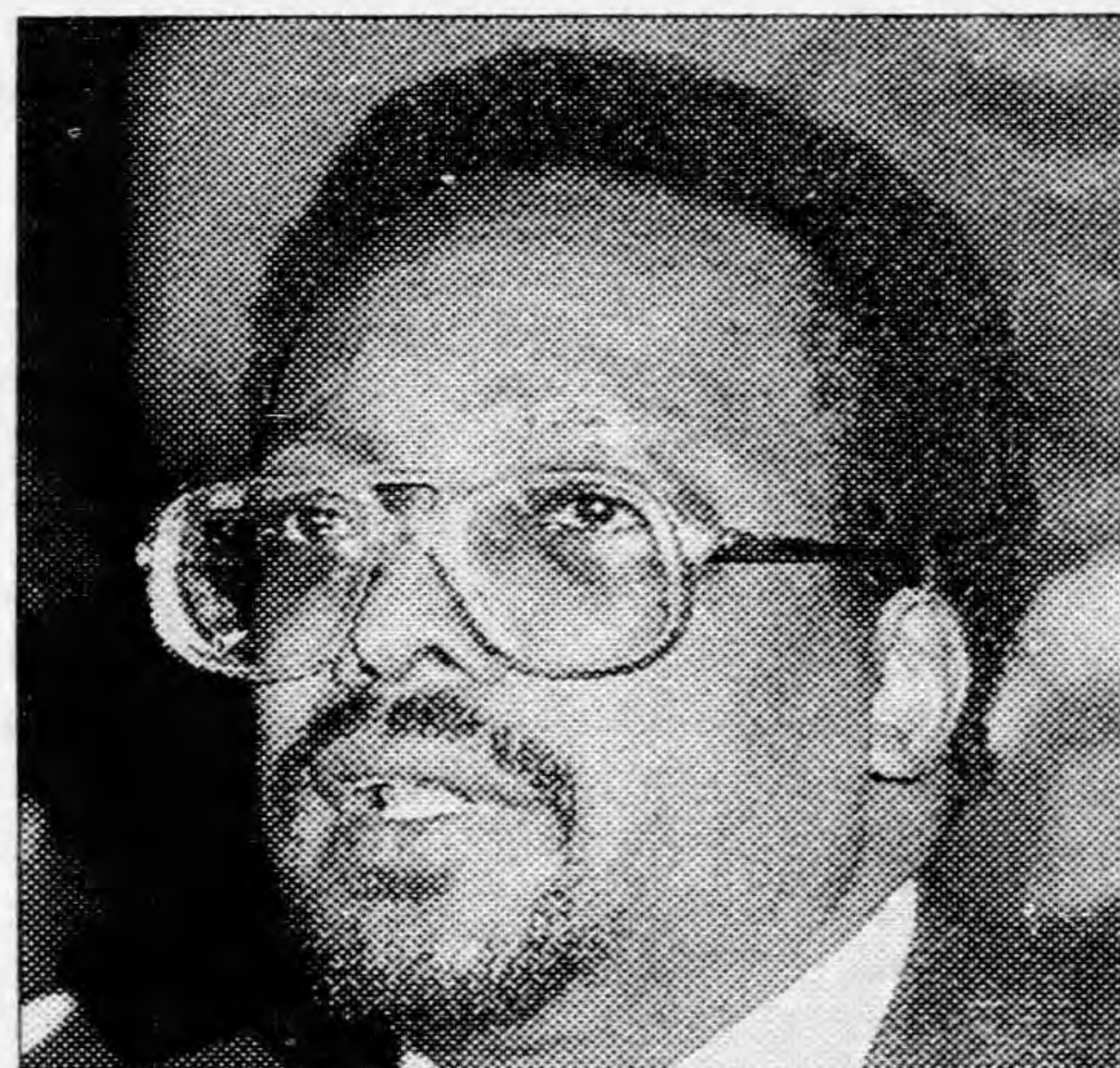
"There will be no break in the unity of this movement," said Mason, counsel for the coalition that sponsored the first Day of Outrage on Dec. 21. "We are not going to be pushed back one

iota. This movement will not be destroyed."

The New York Newsday article detailing Sharpton's dealings with federal law enforcement agencies "won't affect [today's demonstration] at all," said Jitu Weisu, of the Black United Front, an activist group. "We are skeptical of the whole thing. Why was this done now, in the middle of so much activity?"

Five hundred demonstrators defied a court order when they held the first Day of Outrage, snarling street and subway traffic around Brooklyn's Borough Hall for four hours and briefly blocking the Brooklyn Bridge. Seventy of the demonstrators, including Sharp-

Please see REACTION on Page 25



C. Vernon Mason

Please see SHARPTON on Page 25.

Civil rights activist C. Vernon Mason yesterday called for a congressional probe of the agencies that he said had leaked information about their use of the Rev. Al Sharpton in a number of federal investigations.

At the same time, Sharpton called New York Newsday's report that he had supplied federal investigators with information on boxing promoter Don King, reputed organized-crime figures and black activists and black elected officials "ludicrous."

Mason called on New York Sens. Alfonse M. D'Amato and Daniel P. Moynihan to investigate the leaks and the use of counter-intelligence tactics against the black movement in New York City.

"This is an issue of counter-intelligence," said Mason. "The government is trying to destroy a movement where the only casualty has been the exposure of racism."

"This is the same mode of operations that J. Edgar Hoover used," Mason said. "These sources in the story have decided that Al Sharpton can be physically assassinated. [U.S. Attorney Andrew] Maloney should be questioned about that."

Maloney is the U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York. Sharpton admitted in an interview Monday with three New York Newsday reporters that for the past seven months he has been secretly supplying Maloney's office with information on organized-crime figures, election irregularities and drug deals.

New York Newsday reported yesterday that Sharpton, 33, one of the city's most visible black activists, has for the past five years been cooperating with federal investigators. Sources said that Sharpton was willing to supply information to federal law-enforcement

A Servitor With a Serpent's Wisdom



Murray Kempton

A yesterday morning search for the Rev. Al Sharpton Jr. carried one sodden and misguided traveler down those streets of Bedford-Stuyvesant where there are fewer grocery stores than there are those Pentecostal churches that make their humble but touching statements two to a block.

Bedford-Stuyvesant is the Rev. Al's home diocese, and its Pentecostal churches are altars of his faith. But he is vicar of none. His preference is for missionary work *in partibus infidelium*.

He was observed a few weeks back in an especially splendid display of this ecumenical sweep at the ceremonies where Donald Trump, purveyor of realty parcels, and Donald King, purveyor of bruised flesh, an-

nounced their joint promotion of tomorrow's Mike Tyson-Larry Holmes fight.

Holmes sat at the head table even more than usually afflicted with one of the sulks that canker his twilight years, and Don King essayed a stab at appeasement by flattery.

"Larry's got a lot of money," he said. "For a fighter," he added, and the tones of an irrepressible rancor at Holmes' effrontery in hanging on to a bundle that was rightfully his own grew loud in the room. At least one of his auditors reflected that Don King is in exigent need of the spiritual counsel that presses sinners towards repentance, and that it was therefore comforting to know that his household staff was

equipped with a chaplain, if only one as agreeable and disinclined to reprove as the Rev. Al.

Don King is an unlikely penitent and the Rev. Al appears to have been no less curious a chaplain, since he seems to have done his office equipped with a tape recorder provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after one of its operatives had seduced him into a conversation about a drug buy of ambiguous although not indictable import.

The FBI always thinks only bad of every object of its suspicions until he is

Please see KEMPTON on Page 42

'I Don't Have a Problem Saying This'

TAPE from Page 2

guys come to me and say that they got me selling tickets to friends of Danny Pagano.

NYN: People from the New York State Organized Crime Task Force?

S: That's who it was? Yeah.

NYN: You were already volunteering to help Maloney with his investigation?

S: Yeah.

The state guys asked me if I sold some tickets, and I said yeah. Then they asked, 'Well did you sell them for purposes of scalping?' And I said I didn't know what they were after and I called the people at the Eastern District.

No, no, wait, I told the people in Pritchard's office about the call, because it was their situation. They were the ones who had set the thing up. Maybe they went to [Task Force chief Ronald] Goldstock and said this is our case, back off, because they knew I sold it for them.

NYN: And what did Goldstock's people do?

S: I never heard any more from them again. I never sat in on the negotiating with them or anything. They came asking questions. I replied. I never heard anything else from them.

NYN: You told Pritchard's people to extricate you from Goldstock's investigation and continued to work with Maloney.

S: Yes. But Pritchard's office did not know I had went to Maloney's office. This is a whole different thing I was dealing in. Maloney's office was elections, drugs and something else. The elections were Brooklyn elections, and this is some stuff that I can prove that there's been a ring that involves [Assemb. Al] Vann and [Rep. Major] Owens misusing 2,000 votes. I felt Maloney was the route to go.

Major Owens once offered me a bribe.

NYN: What was the bribe?

S: Owens offered me a job not to run against him in 1978.

NYN: Who did you report that to?

S: [Former Brooklyn District Attorney] Eugene Gold, who didn't process it.

S: [Boxing promoter Butch] Lewis introduced this guy Quintana all over boxing. He introduced him to Bob Lee, who's now at IBM, but who was on the Jersey boxing commission at the time. I'm not saying Butch was working for him, right. But when you called Butch last week asking about me, he called me a half-hour later. He called me, he said, 'Man, they're trying to create something, you know how the white folk are.' Butch hasn't called me since him and Don fell out and me and Butch had an argument. I said, 'What are you talking about Butch?' So then the next day, when I talked to him, I said, 'You know something Butch? If someone tries to distort what I'm doing, you're the guy that told me that Quintana and these guys were all right. I know you brought them in the bar and I know for a fact that you've been to [Franzese's] house.' Then he says to me, 'Yeah, brother, we can't let them split us.' I mean I have nothing to hide.

NYN: What information are you giving to Maloney's people on drug dealers?

S: We're in the middle of finishing one thing right now on the drug side.

NYN: Who does that involve?

S: It involves two guys and some big dealers in this area.

NYN: Donny Smallwood? [Indicted in Brooklyn in July, 1987, in a narcotics-related killing.]

S: Yeah.

NYN: That it?

S: Just about, yeah.

NYN: During all this time, have you talked to any prosecutors?

S: No. I haven't talked to a prosecutor. I've talked to an investigative squad in Maloney's office.

NYN: Do you have a name?

S: I don't know them off the top of my head because the guys call me using code names in case somebody in my office listens.

NYN: Did you ever wear a microphone?

S: No. One time I think we used a brief case.

But mostly they would have a guy go with me. They would be wired.

NYN: Did they pay you?

S: No.

NYN: Did they offer to pay you?

S: On the mob case they asked me if I needed expenses, and I told them no. I told them I was doing this as a citizen.

NYN: This was Maloney's people in the Eastern District?

S: This was, uh . . .

NYN: Spinelli and Pritchard, the FBI agents?

S: Right.

NYN: Did they ever put a wiretap on a friend's phone?

S: No, I don't think so.

NYN: Did they ever install any extra phones here in your office?

S: No. In Maloney's office, yes. That's when they installed a phone in my house, on the drug case.

NYN: Did they?

S: Yes.

NYN: And what would happen if like somebody that you didn't want recorded, like the civil rights activists, called you in your house.

S: They would never call me on that phone.

NYN: So this was a separate phone they installed?

S: Absolutely.

NYN: So if somebody calls you up on that line?

S: Nobody calls me, I didn't give the number to anybody. I would call certain guys on this phone.

NYN: Is the phone still there?

S: It's there, but it's not on. It's gonna be back on tomorrow cause we gotta finish up, we got, you know, a little shipment the Colombians are coming in.

NYN: Do you expect any backlash from people when they find out that you been working with the FBI?

S: From organized crime, yeah.

NYN: Do you know what some people are going to say? There's an element out there that's going to say that if you're working out there with the mob and with drugs why, if he sees somebody dirty in civil rights, why isn't he giving them up, too?

S: If it's painted the way you're telling me, that somebody got me in trouble and that I turned around and did these things . . . then that's one thing. If it is painted that there are some guys in the civil rights movement that are willing to work with the government to get rid of drugs and election fraud in their neighborhood, well, anybody that doesn't like that, I don't care if they don't. The only thing I ask is when I give the whole story to you guys, I want to prove that I'm not doing it because somebody had me.

NYN: How are we going to prove that? Are you going to have people call us?

S: It would have to be a U.S. attorney or something.

NYN: Under whose orders did you sell the tickets to Pagano's crew?

S: Pritchard's people. I say, 'All right, I'm going to sell them the tickets.' They say, 'Just let us know when and where you're gonna sell them.' So I'm assuming they were surveilling that. I heard nothing else about it. A year later, some guys come from the state [Goldstock's office] come and ask if I sold some tickets to scalpers.

NYN: So they had no idea that you were already working with the FBI on this case when you sold the tickets?

S: No, that's what I'm saying.

NYN: So you just walked into Goldstock's surveillance?

S: You're telling me they had a surveillance, I don't know that, to this day, that they had a surveillance. They questioned me, I says, 'I never scalped any tickets.' They said, 'Did you sell these tickets to these guys?' I said, 'Well I could try to check the record.' I did. And I think I met with them the next day. And I said I sold them.

NYN: This is after you started to work with Maloney?

S: I already had been in touch with Maloney.

NYN: On election fraud, drugs and the mob?

S: We're finishing the drugs and election thing now. 2,000 fraudulent votes.

NYN: Who is your contact in Maloney's office?

S: The investigators use a code thing, so I don't know his last name.

NYN: We have all covered enough rallies where you denounce the government.

S: I still denounce it . . . I don't think the government is willing to cooperate with us. Please put that in your story, we can't get full cooperation. There are a lot of people out here that would work with all levels of government if they knew the government would go ahead and prosecute

crooks. They won't. They want to select which crooks, and when they want them, and how they want them . . . People [hear] that I'm working with the government, people have that perception that if you're talking about that, the perception that I'm a paid agent of the government . . .

NYN: You worried about that?

S: You know what's gonna be my biggest problem? The biggest problem is that you got guys in Bensonhurst and Howard Beach that want to kill me. They will see this and say, 'We can kill him now and make it look like organized crime killed him.'

NYN: You never offered anything on [City Councilman Wendell] Foster and Wedtech?

S: Foster? Foster's got something to do with Wedtech? You tell me something I don't know. Wendell? Wendell tells me he's broke . . . I know Wendell well. But nobody's actually involved Wendell and Wedtech.

NYN: And they never asked anything about Sonny Carson?

S: They have never asked me about Sonny. Sonny and I, you know, have been good friends. So they probably would feel I would consider that a civil rights question.

NYN: Which you don't allow them to do?

S: I do not allow them to raise questions about that. I don't talk to them about anything but what I brought to them. The only thing they ask me about that came from them was King. I brought all this other stuff to them.

NYN: When you were talking about Quintana and the drug sting, he brought the subject of drugs up?

S: Yeah.

NYN: He took out a piece of paper?

S: Yes.

NYN: And did what?

S: He says, 'Let me explain to you how much money you can make out of this.' He says, 'I know you're against them but you need money, Reverend, like anybody else, and listen all you got to do is introduce me to the guy and we can move and start.' I remember it was boxes that he was using as a symbol, it was you know what the measurements were per box.

NYN: Keys?

S: I don't remember, but I know he used boxes and he kept drawing boxes and going through these shenanigans and finally he says, 'Your money could make this over here.' — whatever the figure was. I says I'm not interested in getting involved in drugs.

NYN: Was that figure like fifty thousand bucks, a hundred thousand bucks? He was talking about big amounts?

S: Yes, he wasn't talking about two or three thousand.

S: They said, 'Let's sit down, maybe we can work something out.' I think that was Joe Spinelli. I'm sure that was Spinelli. Then he sits down and says, 'We think you can help us and we won't have to hurt you.' I said, 'Indict me.' He really insulted me. He talked to me like I was some little kid off the street and I knew that I had not agreed to this. So he says 'Don King.' And I says, 'Don King as far as I'm concerned is not doing anything wrong and you guys are spending a million dollars to frame him.' And I still believe that. And they said, 'Well what about, uh, organized-crime guys? You and Michael [Franzese?]' I said, 'I just met him but there are mob guys in the record industry I would be willing to work with you on. I'd be willing to work with that.'

NYN: Spinelli, part of the government is spending millions of dollars trying to frame King. Why would you turn around and say to Spinelli, 'I won't work with you on King, who you're trying to frame but I will work with you on guys in the record industry?'

S: Because I felt that at the same time that these guys were moving on King they were spending a lot of Giuliani's money trying to get mob guys. And I thought he would go after the mob in the record industry.

NYN: Did you met with Giuliani?

S: I met with Giuliani on drugs and everything else.

NYN: But with the knowledge that he knew that you were talking to the FBI?

S: On drugs, yeah.

Probe of Feds Asked in Sharpton Case

SHARPTON from Page 3

agencies on King and his stepson, Carl; reputed Colombo crime family figures Michael and Sonny **Franzese**; reputed Genovese crime family figures Joey and Danny Pagano; City Councilman Wendell Foster (D-Bronx); Brooklyn-based black activist Sonny Carson; and sports agent **Norby Walters**.

Sharpton disputed that yesterday. He said he did indeed agree to supply covert information, but that he cooperated in order to rid the entertainment industry of mobsters and drug dealers.

Sharpton denied that he ever supplied federal investigators with infor-

mation on King or on black activists.

King said he did not believe Sharpton had given information to federal agents.

On Monday, the reporters told Sharpton that their story would be published in yesterday's editions. The newspaper's sources said Sharpton spent most of Tuesday at Maloney's offices discussing the ramifications of having his cooperation with the government revealed.

The sources added that yesterday, investigators for Maloney's office agreed to provide protection for Sharpton's family after he requested it.

Attorney and activist Alton Maddox

Jr. appeared with Sharpton in the midtown studio of radio station WLIB. Maddox said that the revelations "will only increase our ranks."

"It will make us more effective, more determined, and it will clearly define who our enemies are," Maddox said. "No one in the coalition is of any mind that the Rev. Sharpton has agreed to snitch on the coalition."

At a meeting last night at his church in Harlem, the Rev. Lawrence Lucas, a civil rights activist and Roman Catholic priest, said that revelation of Sharpton's contacts with federal agents would not damage the rights movement.

"If you think that the tactic of using Al Sharpton is going to stop this movement, the government is crazy," Lucas told about 100 people at Resurrection Church on West 151st Street.

Lucas, joined by self-styled radicals who call themselves the New York Eight, urged blacks citywide to participate today in the second Day of Outrage, which has been called to protest what organizers say is racism in the city.

Sharpton began cooperating with federal investigators after he was videotaped in a transaction in what the sources said was a sting involving cocaine in 1983.

Yesterday, responding to the details of his involvement outlined in the story, Sharpton denied he had ever carried an undercover microphone in a briefcase for federal agents.

However, in the taped interview with reporters Monday night, he said that he and the agents at times had concealed a recording device in a briefcase they took with them. "On some of the mob stuff, sometimes we used a briefcase," he said.

Yesterday, Sharpton denied accompanying agents with concealed body microphones to various rendezvous with targets of a federal probe.

On Monday night, he said: "Most of the time they [the agents] would have someone go with me. They would be wired."

Yesterday, Sharpton denied that he allowed Maloney's investigators to install a tapped telephone in his apartment.

On Monday night, he said: "On the drug case, they installed a phone in my house. Civil rights people would never call me on that phone. I didn't give the number out. I called them. Guys would come to my house and use the phone."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams confirmed that Abrams' office is investigating the finances of the National Youth Movement, a Brooklyn-based community group that Sharpton heads.

"Sharpton's only connection with this office is that we've been looking into the finances of the National Youth Movement since about the middle of last year," said David Fishlow, a spokesman for Abrams' office. "There is no allegation of theft or illegal use of funds."

Fishlow said the investigation involves a general accounting of the group's financial records for "the past several years."

"The National Youth Movement turns out not to be a registered charity," said Fishlow. "And any charity that takes in more than \$10,000 a year is supposed to register with both the New York attorney general's office and the New York secretary of state."

Sharpton's charity hadn't, said Fishlow, who added that Sharpton has hired an accountant and is cooperating in the investigation.

Sharpton's longtime antagonist, Mayor Edward I. Koch, asked yesterday for his reaction to Sharpton's working with federal agents, smiled and said, "I have no comment. Isn't that a comment?"

But Mason said, "Nobody in the black community is going to lay a finger on Al Sharpton."

Phone calls to WLIB were overwhelmingly supportive of the Pentecostal minister, and when Sharpton walked out of the radio studio, he raised a clenched fist and said, "We're outraged."

Mike McAlary and Robert E. Kessler contributed to this story.

Black Support for Sharpton

REACTION from Page 3

ton, were arrested. The cases will be argued Feb. 9 in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Today's demonstration will begin in Borough Hall Park on Jay Street at 3 p.m. Organizers have not disclosed today's targets.

"My reaction is one of surprise," Dinkins said of the story about Sharpton. But he added, "The struggle will go on. Most intelligent people will weigh his [Sharpton's] words on their merit, and that's all. We will go on nonetheless."

Vann, a Brooklyn Democrat, said he resented the story and called accusations of irregularities in his election campaign "innuendo."

"You can't make something out of nothing," Vann said in Albany. "My record and my conscience are clear."

City Councilman Wendell Foster (D-Bronx) said he was "outraged" by published charges that he was involved in an "extortion-like case."

"Those who know me — my congregation, my family, my community and my colleagues in government — will, I believe, be likewise outraged at these allegations," Foster said. "I have even offered to take a lie-detector test in Madison Square Garden."

About 20 people called the New York Newsday office to protest the article. Many said they saw the story as an attempt to discredit black leadership.

"The whole thing was designed to make the man look small," said one caller, Carolyn Johnson of Brooklyn. "Someone said, 'Get him, he's getting too strong up there.' But people aren't stupid. All of us have something in our past, something we're ashamed of."

"I'm very upset," said Thomas Brooks, a Queens lab technician. "It seems like every time a black man speaks out against the system, this character assassination begins. It's a pattern of what happens to black leaders."

Clarence Canty, a resident of Brooklyn's Fort Greene section who called Sharpton "a freedom fighter," said "Cointelpro is very much alive."

Cointelpro was the Counter Intelligence Program under the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. The program, which included wiretaps and surveillance, was designed to discredit civil rights leaders, such as Martin Luther King Jr., and leaders of the black nationalist movement. Other targets included the student movement during the late '60s and early '70s.

According to the book "Secrecy and Power, The Life of J. Edgar Hoover" by Richard Gid Powers, the program had as a stated goal to "prevent the rise of a black Messiah who could unify and electrify the black nationalist move-



C. Vernon Mason yesterday denounces reports that Sharpton was informant.

ment" and to keep black nationalist movements from forming coalitions.

FBI agents leaked information to the press about the sex lives of King and Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad. A favorite tactic was to portray loyal movement members as snitches for the FBI, thus ostracizing them from their group, the book said.

The programs were discovered in 1971 when files were stolen during a burglary of an FBI office in Media, Pa. Hoover terminated the program in April of the same year.

Jeff Benkoe, Michael Cottman, Ron Davis and Howard Manly contributed to this report.

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