

~~SECRET~~

3d

FACT SHEET

NLF MR Case No 09-02  
Document No 7

DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE INTELLIGENCE  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL.  
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)  
ISCAP No. 2013-005, document 7

On May 5, 1976, the Department of Justice submitted the first of a series of requests for the declassification of a number of documents in the possession of the Central Intelligence Agency and for advice as to problems the Agency may have with respect to the use of Agency employees, former Agency employees and Agency sources as witnesses before a federal grand jury and possibly at trial in federal District Court. The Department made these requests as a part of its investigation into the apparently criminal conduct of Richard M. Helms, other Agency officers and officers and employees of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. This conduct includes possible charges of perjury, obstruction of proceedings and conspiracy that relate generally to the testimony of various individuals as to events connected with the 1970 presidential election in Chile.

Since the initial request, the Agency has expressed concern about the inclusion of the names of seventeen Agency employees, past and current, and two sources of information in the documents requested. In consideration of the Agency's concern, the Department has designated eight of the contested names as the ones whose disclosure is most important to the investigation. The Department further agreed to withhold a request for declassification of the other names pending the results of the initial grand jury investigation. As to one witness, the Department agreed to explore the practicability of bringing the witness in under an alias and also agreed not to disclose the current Agency relationship of another witness.

There follow summaries of the reasons why each of the contested names is important to this criminal investigation.

~~SECRET~~

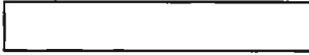
~~CLASSIFIED BY CIA DERIVATIVE 8202  
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION  
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652  
EXEMPTION CATEGORY  
FORMERLY DECLASSIFIED ON IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE~~

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)



E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library

~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

[REDACTED]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] He is a putative defendant in this investigation for activities which apparently include perjury, obstruction of proceedings and conspiracy. These charges would stem from his testimony before the Subcommittee and before the ITT-OPIC arbitration panel. He is also in a position to give testimony that relates to the guilt or innocence of others within ITT and, less directly, to the guilt or innocence of Richard Helms.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

There is contained in some of the documents requested evidence of [REDACTED] guilt and, in at least one instance, an admission by [REDACTED] that he had entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the Senate Subcommittee. Again, to delete the name of this individual from the documents would destroy whatever value they have as evidence in a criminal proceeding.

Theodore Shackley

Theodore Shackley, during the period which is relevant to this investigation, was Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division of the CIA. He currently is under cover in the Agency's Directorate of Operations. Mr. Shackley is an essential witness in the investigation of Richard Helms. Mr. Shackley supervised the preparation of briefing papers for Mr. Helms that are directly material to the question of Mr. Helms' knowledge of matters about which he later testified. Mr. Shackley personally delivered these briefing papers to Mr. Helms and participated in key briefing sessions in which Mr. Helms was given the information. Mr. Shackley also authored reports to Mr. Helms about the Agency's contacts with [REDACTED]. As noted earlier, Mr. Helms gave

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library

~~SECRET~~

sworn testimony about these contacts.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

Mr. Shackley is also an important witness in the case against [redacted] Mr. Shackley was one of [redacted] earliest contacts with the Agency and spoke with [redacted] during the period when [redacted] was planning to obstruct the Senate Subcommittee.

It should be noted that Mr. Shackley's connection with the CIA has been disclosed in various private publications.

Mr. Shackley's name appears in many documents which report on and relate directly to the activities described above which make him such an important witness. In order to use these documents in an interrogation of Mr. Shackley or as evidence of the activities mentioned, it is necessary to retain his name on the documents.

[redacted]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] was a CIA Western Hemisphere Division employee at all times material to this investigation.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] is a crucial witness in the case against [redacted] because of his direct contacts with [redacted] during the period prior to [redacted] appearance before the Senate Subcommittee. These contacts involved [redacted] as a putative defendant in the obstruction of the proceeding as well as in the aiding and abetting of perjury in the Subcommittee hearings.

[redacted] is also an important witness in the Helms investigation because of his substantial involvement in Agency contacts with ITT, in the preparation of briefing and background papers for Mr. Helms, and his attendance at important meetings in the 1972 to 1973 period preceding Mr. Helms' testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

Finally, as Deputy Chief of Station in Santiago, Chile during the 1970 period that was the subject of much of Mr. Helms' testimony, [redacted] is a witness in establishing the factual falsity of some of that testimony.

[redacted]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

During 1970 [redacted] was Chief of Station in Santiago, Chile. He is currently [redacted] in a foreign country.

[redacted] in his role as Chief of Station, was responsible for overseeing the activities of CIA in Chile which were so important a part of the testimony which Mr. Helms gave. He thus is in a position to testify as to the truth or falsity of statements which Mr. Helms made. [redacted] was also present at and in a position to testify about an important meeting with Mr. Helms which occurred in September 1970 in Washington, D. C.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] while he was stationed in Santiago, had several contacts with [redacted] and [redacted]. In the cables which Mr. Hecksher sent concerning those contacts are statements which directly touch on the guilt or innocence of both [redacted].

To hide [redacted] relationship with the CIA would prevent his testifying as to Agency matters and would seriously harm the cases against [redacted] and Helms.

~~SECRET~~

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library

~~SECRET~~

- 6 -

[REDACTED]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[REDACTED] was a staff employee of the CIA during 1952 and 1953. [REDACTED] was also a contract employee of the Agency during the early 1960's. His value as a potential witness in the investigation of certain ITT employees is as yet undetermined. However, [REDACTED] is a potential defendant on at least two counts of perjury for his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. The evidence that his statements were perjured resides in the files maintained on [REDACTED] by the CIA. Since one count of perjury relates directly to his relationship with the Agency, nondisclosure of the relationship would foreclose any possible prosecution.

[REDACTED]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[REDACTED] was assigned to the CIA's Western Hemisphere Division at all times material to this investigation. He is currently assigned as a Chief of Station in a foreign country. In 1972 [REDACTED] was directly involved in the preparation of background and briefing papers for Mr. Helms on CIA and ITT contacts and activities in Chile. He can corroborate and implicate other participants in the preparation of the papers and he is an important witness in establishing the efforts undertaken in the Agency to prepare for congressional hearings following the publication in March, 1972, of the Jack Anderson articles on CIA and ITT activities in Chile. In his interview by Criminal Division attorneys [REDACTED] demonstrated one of the best recollections of any of the witnesses who participated in those preparations.

~~SECRET~~

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library

~~SECRET~~

- 7 -

Angus Thuermer

As an assistant to Mr. Helms, one of Angus Thuermer's major responsibilities was press relations. He had this responsibility during the period that columnist Jack Anderson presented the CIA with a major publicity problem through the March 1972 publication of articles about CIA and ITT activities in Chile. Mr. Thuermer's communications with Mr. Helms concerning that problem are of great importance in determining the extent of Mr. Helms' knowledge of events about which he gave sworn testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1973. Mr. Thuermer twice declined to give sworn testimony in interviews with Department of Justice investigators. In the opinion of the investigators, Mr. Thuermer's unsworn testimony was questionable and should be tested before a federal grand jury.

Mr. Thuermer's name and connection with the Agency were well-known to the press because he was responsible for the Agency's press relations. Mr. Thuermer also signed his true name as an assistant to the Director to the Agency's responses to a variety of public correspondence. During the course of this investigation and after being notified that Mr. Thuermer was a potential grand jury witness, the Agency reassigned him from his well-known Agency position [redacted]

[redacted] E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

It should be noted that a restriction on the use of the above names involves not only the deletion of those names from particular documents, but also the deletion of information which might identify an individual as an Agency employee or as a source of the information. Where such deletions involve information concerning events about which Mr. Helms testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1973, the deletions could prevent the use of documentary evidence of Mr. Helms' knowledge of those events at the time he testified.

~~SECRET~~

Photo Copy  
from  
Gerald R. Ford Library