

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

1263, 1266, 1270, 1273-1274, 1st NR 1276,

1277x-1280, 1282, 1284-1286, 1288-1290,

1291, 1294-1296, 1298, 1299, 1301-1302, 1304

- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General

January 5, 1976

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Seabaugh

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to the December 18, 1975, SSC letter forwarded from the Department of Justice by letter dated December 22, 1975, containing requests for information from the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is an original of a memorandum in response to some of the requests.

Also enclosed for your records is a copy of the memorandum.

Enclosures (2)

ST-111

62-116395

REC-51

62-116395-1304

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

JAN 30 1976

TJS:eks
(10)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
 - Admin. _____
 - Comp. Syst. _____
 - Ext. Affairs _____
 - Files & Com. _____
 - Gen. Inv. _____
 - Ident. _____
 - Inspection _____
 - Intell. _____
 - Laboratory _____
 - Plan. & Eval. _____
 - Spec. Inv. _____
 - Training _____
 - Legal Coun. _____
 - Telephone Rm. _____

ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM

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5-ENCLOSURE

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

62-116395

January 5, 1976

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Seabaugh

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

Reference is made to the December 18, 1975, letter of the SSC as modified at a conference on December 30, 1975, between Messrs. W. O. Cregar and Paul V. Daly of this Bureau and Committee Staff Members Michael Epstein and Mark Gitenstein.

The request, relating to Item 1 in its modified form with respect to each of the examples of effective prevention of violence provided the Committee, pursuant to Mr. John Elliff's letter of November 26, 1975, to Mr. Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., is for access to all material prepared for dissemination by FBI Headquarters which pertained to facts developed for the six-month period prior to the act of violence which was prevented.

Material pursuant to your request is available for access to SSC Staff Members. Because of your desire for a very early review of this material, the available data is only a portion of that requested. We are expediting our review of files, and you will be advised when additional material pursuant to your request is available.

- 1 - The Attorney General

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. **TJS:eks** *ebt*
- Asst. Dir.: **(9)**
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1304

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

LTR LHM Memo Report dated 1/5/75 76

Caption of Document: U.S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE.

12/18/75 request, Item 1

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: J.P. Stassinios Date: 1/9/76

Received by: Lynsey Carter

Title: Clerk

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

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ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1304

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:
FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

DOCUMENT BRIEFING INTERVIEW TESTIMONY OTHER

1/5/76

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SSC
<input type="checkbox"/>	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject)

Memorandum and enclosures

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword)

SSC letter 12/18/75, item 1

C

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis)

Information handling

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Materials pertaining to the examples of effective prevention of violence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/7/00 BY SP2AM/KP

62-116395

FMK: fmk
(4)

**ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY**

TREAT AS YELLOW

S-AD

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm.
- Dep. AD Inv.
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection
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- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

Act

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 1/12/76

- 1 - Mr. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. Hotis
- 1 - Mr. Daly

FROM : Legal Counsel *JBA*

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

Mark Gitenstein, Staff Member of the Senate Select Committee, advised that the Senate Select Committee intends to hold an informal session with Bureau representatives on 1/21/76 to discuss domestic intelligence investigations. Gitenstein expected that the following Senators would be present at this session: Howard H. Baker, Jr.; Philip A. Hart; Walter F. Mondale; Robert Morgan; and Richard S. Schweiker. Gitenstein stated the purposes of the session would be to informally discuss the necessity of domestic intelligence investigations and acquaint the Senators with same. He suggested it might be appropriate for the Bureau to have Branch Chief Hunter E. Helgeson and Section Chiefs Joseph G. Deegan and Robert L. Shackelford as the Bureau representatives at that conference.

H. Helgeson

[Signature]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Intelligence Division designate representatives to appear at the aforementioned informal session with the Senate Select Committee.

1/15/76
1/17/76

EX 103

REC-14

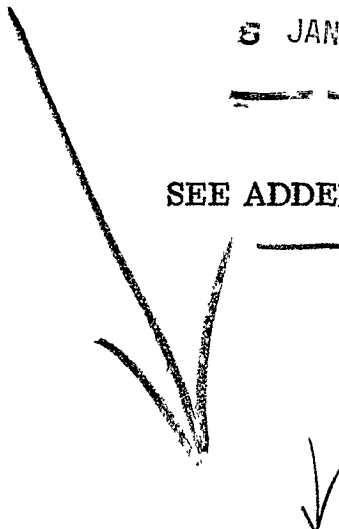
62-116395-1302

5 JAN 20 1976

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SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

PVD:lad *lad*
(8)



Legal Counsel Memorandum to Mr. Adams
Re: SENSTUDY 75

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 1/14/76 HEH:enm

Inspector Helgeson and Section Chiefs Deegan and Shackelford will be available to meet as requested with the Senate Select Committee 1/21/76.

Additionally it is recommended that Inspector John B. Hotis, Legal Counsel Division, attend as he has been working closely with the Department in preparing their guidelines for domestic intelligence investigations and will be in position to answer any questions which might arise concerning that aspect.

HEH
PWA
WBL

Jan
DMP

I don't see why A D Wannall is not designated - I agree to above and him.

H

Wannall to attend
HEH

William H. Lawrence
4 Swiss Pine Lake Drive
Spruce Pine, N.C. 28777
January 23, 1976

Mr. James B. Adams
Deputy Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington D.C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/7/00 BY SP2AMK

Dear Mr. Adams:

Senstive

As a retired F.B.I. agent (1944-1970) and as a U.S. citizen, I deplore the senseless overly critical, repetitiously debasing and dangerous allegations and recriminations currently being waged by certain self-seeking U.S. Congressmen, media people and others against our U.S. intelligence Agencies, particularly the F.B.I. and CIA.

Nevertheless the net harvest of this frenzied distortion adversely affects even our state and local intelligence activities.

It has finally hit close to home. I am enclosing for your information a copy of a clipping from the Asheville Citizen, Asheville N.S., issue of January 16, 1976, captioned: "Sen. Morgan Calls F.B.I. 'Most Dangerous Threat.'" Also enclosed is a copy of the editorial from the January 26, 1976 issue of U.S. News & World Report captioned "Is America Going Mad," which cogently and concisely voices my feelings..

I have reason to believe that the venomous remarks attributed to Senator Morgan, in the enclosed clipping are correctly ^{reported} based on facts being that Asheville TV Station WLOS-TV carried the same remarks in its 5:30 PM, January 15, 1976 newscast.

67-1811-100

I have responded to Senator Morgan, taking care to base my reply on facts which are not confidential or violative of my original oath of office. The reply is based upon documented reference material from newspaper clippings, from Ralph de Toledano's book: J. Edgar Hoover: The Man in His Time (Arlington House) and House Divided - The Life and Legacy of Martin Luther King by Lionel Lokos (Arlington House) along with excerpts from your testimony of November 19, 1975 before the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. I thought your testimony was excellent.

FEB 19 1976

I have also responded to the Asheville Citizen in the form of a letter dated January 23, 1976 with copies to WLOS-TV and to the executive Vice President, Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce (Mr. James Ellis, 151 Haywood St., P.O. Box 1011, Asheville, N.C. 28802).

Copies of both letters are enclosed for your information.

ENCLOSURE

I intend to send a copy of the letters to the Ex-RAI Agents "Grapevine" and to Joe Sizoo, Secretary Treasurer, N.C. Chapter of Ex Agents, Whispering Pines, N.C.

REC-113

62-116305-1301X

NOT RECORDED

CORRESPONDENCE

Due to the length of the letters, the Asheville Citizen may not print it. Hopefully WLOS-TV will ^{read} it over the air.

I worked for Clarence Kelley in Memphis during 1961, and have the highest respect and reverence for him. No man - no organization

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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84 APR 16 1976

should in an allegedly civil society receive the type of baseless abuse as exemplified by Senator Morgan's remarks.

I'll ask you one favor; namely, if the opportunity presents itself please give Clarence Kelley my regards, and if you think it proper and advisable from a moral support standpoint, give him copies of my letters.

I shall look forward to meeting and hearing you at the N.C. Ex-agents conference scheduled for Greensboro, N.C. on February 14, 1976.

Very truly yours,

William H Lawrence
William H. Lawrence

FRO

Mailing List
Change Noted
2-24-76 DDD

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DATE 11/7/00 BY SPANKP

Sen. Morgan Calls FBI ^{P 14} ^{Fril-16-76} ^{Asheville} ^{Citizen} 'Most Dangerous Threat'

In a wide-ranging discussion at the Great Smokies Hilton Inn Thursday, U. S. Sen. Robert Morgan said that he considers the Federal Bureau of Investigation the nation's most dangerous threat.

"It's just rotten to the core," he told an assembly of Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce leaders at a breakfast session.

Other topics Morgan talked about were the Presidential race, energy and foreign relations, the Central Intelligence Agency, the U. S. Supreme Court and school busing.

Morgan said the FBI has lied, opened mail, used wiretaps illegally and conducted organized campaigns to discredit

individuals, often with the cooperation of the Internal Revenue Service.

One such collusion involved the FBI's stealing a membership list from Ku Klux Klan headquarters in North Carolina, then having the IRS harrass the members.

He also said that the FBI had tape recordings critical of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. made to be played for audiences that the late civil rights leader would be addressing.

Hubert Humphrey is the leading contender for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Morgan said, and called the former vice president "one of the most winning personalities I've ever known."

Morgan said that he believes the CIA will rebuild and become a good agency. He added that he supported funding CIA operations in Angola.

On energy, Morgan said he was doubtful about breaking up the big oil companies but wondered if they shouldn't be barred from also controlling other types of energy such as coal.

"We're going to have to take some risks if we are going to develop our own sources of energy," he said.

On school busing, the senator said he voted against a bill that would have cut off federal funds to school systems for busing because it would not have changed anything.

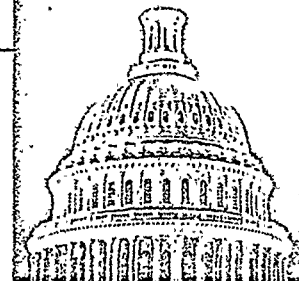
P. 14
JANUARY 16, 1976
"ASHEVILLE CITIZEN"
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

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ENCLOSURE

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DATE 11/7/00 BY SP2AM/SP



"IS AMERICA GOING MAD?"

BY HOWARD FLIEGER

The *Daily Telegraph* of London used the above question as the heading over its main editorial on January 3.

The editorial began:

"It is time America's friends spoke out with some nasty questions to the so-called 'liberal' east-coast establishment. By that we mean sections of the press, sections of Congress, television commentators and comedians, university pundits and a lot of other people who may think there is a dollar to be made out of denigrating their country's institutions and leaders."

From that takeoff point, the newspaper's comment went on:

"The United States should know that her European cousins and allies are appalled and disgusted by the present open disarray of her public life. The self-criticism and self-destructive tendencies are running mad, with no countervailing force in sight. . . .

"Please, America, for God's sake pull yourself together."

It is instructive, though painful, to see ourselves through the eyes of others.

Of course, this country is not going mad. But we should not ignore the anxiety about our reliability that is being caused abroad by the present frenzy of faultfinding.

Perhaps one way to soften the impression reflected by the *Daily Telegraph* editorial would be for Congress to start dismantling its investigative hit parade.

Committees have been probing into everything under the sun—producing shock headlines by their reports or because of "leaks" of unauthorized and often unsubstantiated bits of information, much of it trivia.

Undoubtedly, the current enthusiasm for investigations springs from Watergate. And there is much to be said for what was accomplished on Capitol Hill in those days.

In spite of what anybody claims, it was Congress and the courts—not the media—that

really developed the record of secret and sordid goings-on which culminated in the resignation of Richard M. Nixon. It was the diligence and thoroughness of congressional committees and their staffs during weeks of painstaking work that built the case for impeachment.

Certainly, Congress ought to maintain a watchful oversight on the activities and performance of all the departments and agencies of the Government. The public service must be held accountable to the public it serves, and Congress is the proper place to see to it.

But both the quantity and quality of investigations are beginning to raise doubts in the minds of many, including some of the members of Congress.

For example, there have been half a dozen separate investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency—each often calling the same witnesses for the same testimony and going over the same material in hearing after hearing. One begins to wonder how many times a bit of evidence needs repeating.

Another point: In the clamor to investigate things it didn't know about, Congress is exposing its own negligence.

It has always had the power—in fact, the duty—to keep a close watch on the CIA. The fact that some things are being discovered for the first time means that special committees to maintain a continuing oversight on the CIA haven't been doing their job.

A fair question: Is it better to spend hours tilling the soil of earlier faults, or to concentrate on ways to help the Agency function in the future? Once bygone errors have been unearthed, it is hard to see what is gained by rehashing them endlessly.

There is a role—a very important one—for investigations by Congress. But if some on Capitol Hill would pay more attention to current operations of Government, they wouldn't have to concern themselves so much with the happenings of the past.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

William H. Lawrence
314 Swiss Pine Lake Driv
Spruce Pine, N.C. 28777
January 24, 1976

U.S. Senator Robert B. Morgan
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/7/00 BY SP2AN/KP

Dear Senator Morgan:

I was appalled to read in the January 16, 1976 "Asheville Citizen" a story captioned "Sen. Morgan Calls F.B.I. 'Most Dangerous Threat'" A copy of this news story is enclosed herewith.

This news story reports you as telling the Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce on January 15, 1976, that you considered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be the nation's most dangerous threat, adding that: "It's just rotten to the core."

Additionally the story quoted you as saying that the F.B.I. has lied, opened mail, used wiretaps illegally and conducted organized campaigns to discredit individuals and that the F.B.I. had tape recordings critical of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. made to be played for audiences that the late civil rights leader would be addressing.

By way of introduction, I am a retired F.B.I. agent, having served as an agent from 1944 until retirement in 1970. Nearly twenty-five of those years were spent in domestic intelligence type investigations in the mid-south area.

I, along with many thousands of former F.B.I. agents who comprise the Society of Former Special Agents of the F.B.I., am proud of the privilege of having served our country within the F.B.I.

I can face my Maker with the knowledge and certainty that my investigative activities, as well as those of my fellow agents in the domestic and foreign intelligence field, were honorable, necessary and diligent and concentrated on one solitary and overriding purpose, namely; to protect this country, its people and institutions against the conspiratorial, unrelenting and so-often devious incursions against the safety of this country.

The central question for all of us should be: Has the F.B.I.'s investigations and operations provided the necessary and sufficient protection for the public, a protection to which it is most certainly entitled, in context with a recognition that in any free society there is and should be a prejudice and balance in favor of tolerating all but the most violent attacks on society?

Let us not in our well meaning but sometimes over concern with methods rather than substance, forget that the framers of our constitution were not so sure of the invulnerability of our form of government. Otherwise they would not have placed in its preamble a mandate providing that this government is to insure its domestic tranquility and provide for its common defense. This is a never

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ending challenge and an awesome responsibility.

You, as a citizen and as a U.S. Senator, certainly have every right and duty to follow, comment upon and report on agencies of the executive branch.

My deep concern is that the charges made by you on January 15, 1976, were exaggerated and taken out of context, resulting in your distinguished audience receiving distorted and misleading information which can only cause them as well as the readers of the story to lose confidence in the F.B.I. Once this transpires the entire country suffers. Sources of vitally needed information will evaporate; necessary interdepartmental cooperation will cease, all inuring to the sole benefit of the original, revolutionary and terrorist elements in our midst. As a lawyer and former attorney general you must realize this.

Those of us who were in the intelligence community saw and experienced history at close range and know that its actual process of evolution is so very different from what is now being presented to posterity by remarks such as yours on January 15.

The abuses alluded to by you must be reviewed on reflection in context with the times that prompted them; times of bombings, massive riots, destructive confrontations, maimings, snipings and killings, many of which were inspired, initiated and led by avowed revolutionary extremists.

These happenings were a unique, challenging and menacing threat to this country. In fact, many deceased and maimed victims of some of these barbaric acts continue to give mute testimony of their reality a testimony which far too many of us, I fear, have forgotten.

In balance, the nation's need for internal security protection intensified. Old line police investigative techniques could not cope with the problem. It became not a problem of proving criminal violations after the fact, but a problem of developing advance information, developing means of neutralizing and deterring this reasonably anticipated violence.

F.B.I. employees recognized the danger, felt that they had a responsibility to respond and, in good faith, initiated actions designed to counteract and deter these groups and their designs to bring this country to its knees.

Among the counterintelligence measures taken was the now controversial Cointelpro strategy, initiated in May of 1968 and terminated in March, 1971. Moreover, the F.B.I. officials who initiated and directed this program are now deceased or retired. This was over five years ago, yet the enclosed news story has it to read as though it was yesterday.

With regard to the investigation of Martin Luther King, Jr., the basis for that investigation is no secret. It was known to U.S. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, to their Attorney Generals, many members of Congress, numerous concerned Civil Rights leaders as well as to much of the media. The basis was a solemn concern for the extent of communist influence being exerted upon Rev. King plus a concern for the degree of his protracted willingness

