

✓
File #:

LS 66- 2541

Serial Scope:

1, 2, 3

11 THRU 32

35, 36, 1ST NR36

5 THRU 8

(FLY SHEET)

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

[illegible]

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 12/17/86

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATTN: DENNIS MILLER, ROOM 5129

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
 ON INTELLIGENCE

Re Bureau teletype to all FBI field offices, dated 12/17/86.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of three separate
 serials re RICHARD V. SECORD.

Louisville indices searched re ALBERT HAKIM, negative.
 Indices searched re RICHARD V. SECORD revealed LS file 58-196.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 ① - Louisville
 CER:bgr
 (3)

1*

Approved: 

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

Searched

Serialized

Filed

66-2541-36

FORM3.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#618)

TEXT: 50-176
VZCZCHQ0052

OO ASD

DE HQ #0052 3510053

ZNR UUUUU

O 172325Z DEC 86

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES

ALL LEGAL ATTACHES

BT

UNCLAS

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE SENT A LETTER
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHICH READS IN PERTINENT PART AS
FOLLOWS: "TO ASSIST IT IN ITS CURRENT INVESTIGATION, THE
COMMITTEE REQUIRES THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED BELOW:

"-- ANY AND ALL MATERIAL WHICH ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE
DEPARTMENT, AS A RESULT OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS OR OTHER
ACTIVITIES, WHICH RELATE TO FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS INVOLVING
ALBERT HAKIM WHICH INCLUDE USE OF BANK ACCOUNTS IN
SWITZERLAND;

"-- ANY AND ALL MATERIALS WHICH ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE

66-2541-35

1. 2000

SEARCHED <i>h</i>	INDEXED <i>h</i>
SERIALIZED <i>h</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
DEC 17 1986	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

185-1075

PAGE TWO DE HQ 0052 UNCLAS

DEPARTMENT, AS A RESULT OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS OR OTHER ACTIVITIES, WHICH RELATE TO TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING RICHARD V. SECORD IN WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THAT ILLEGAL PROFITS MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE DUE TO THE SALE OR DELIVERY OF U. S. ARMS, MUNITIONS, OR MILITARY OR DUAL-USE EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES TO FOREIGN NATIONS, GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS."

ALL OFFICES AND LEGATS IMMEDIATELY REVIEW THOROUGHLY ALL FILES AND THEREAFTER MAKE PHOTOCOPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS RESPONSIVE TO THE COMMITTEE'S REQUEST. SEND THESE PHOTOCOPIES TO FBIHQ, ATTENTION DENNIS MILLER, ROOM 5129. THIS REQUEST SHOULD RECEIVE TOP PRIORITY. A PROMPT AND THOROUGH RESPONSE IS ANTICIPATED.

BT

#0052

NNNN

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#618)

TEXT:
VZCZCHQ0052

OO ASD

DE HQ #0052 3510053

ZNR UUUUU

O 172325Z DEC 86

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES

ALL LEGAL ATTACHES

BT

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SWITZERLAND;

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C. Ross

66-2541-35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 11 1986	
FBI - NEW YORK	

PAGE TWO DE HQ 0052 UNCLAS

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IS ANTICIPATED.

BT

#0052

NNNN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI reportedly kidnaped radical political figure

WASHINGTON — Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents kidnaped a radical political figure within the last five years in an attempt to frighten him and deter his political activity, a well-placed FBI source disclosed yesterday.

That incident involved agents in the FBI's New York City field office, the FBI source said. Neither the name of the victim nor the location of the kidnaping could be learned.

The source said the incident could become part of a Justice Department investigation into other illegal techniques allegedly used by the FBI, including burglary.

Another source, a former agent in the FBI's New York office, said he could

confirm that kidnapings were directed against domestic radicals as well as foreign espionage agents, raising the possibility that Justice Department lawyers may find evidence to support indictments on those charges.

(The New York Times reported in March 1975 that the bureau had kidnaped and interrogated foreign agents it discovered operating covertly in this country.)

These sources said in interviews that kidnaping was also used to get information from or to "disrupt" the activities of domestic radicals.

The source said he could cite at least one kidnaping within the last five years, the period under scrutiny by the Justice Department. The source said two agents had been involved in seizing a member of the radical New Left to "disrupt"

activities planned by him. The victim, the source said, would not know he had been kidnaped by FBI agents and would probably think his abductors were radical right wing opponents of the antiwar movement who might kill him.

The source said the two agents had conducted the kidnaping without formal authorization from the bureau. He said the victim was roughed up but was released "without permanent damage."

Both sources said this was not an isolated incident over the last decade and that some of the men who had conducted burglaries knew about or had been involved in such kidnapings.

Meanwhile, a well-placed government source said that evidence in the investigation of FBI burglaries had already been presented to a grand jury.

Another source, with extensive contacts among present and former FBI agents, said indictments were expected as early as September and might involve 28 agents or officials initially.

"Street agents," however, had little specific knowledge of the pace of the investigation, according to one source. William L. Gardner, the lawyer in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, which is conducting this investigation, has told certain agents they might go before a federal grand jury.

He has also told agents, sources report, that the government would grant them immunity from prosecution for their part in burglaries in exchange for their testimony. Gardner, who heads the Civil Rights Division's criminal section, is investigating violations of laws that prohibit law-enforcement officials from depriving a citizen of his civil rights or from making illegal searches and seizures.

Gardner, according to FBI sources, has told agents that they will not face administrative punishment by the bureau if they choose not to testify on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A 8

COURIER JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE, KY

Date: 6/25/76

Edition:

Author:

Editor: BARRY BINGHAM, JR

Title:

Character: BU #

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

66-2541-32

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1976	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

66-2541

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : EACH HEADQUARTERS CITY AGENT and
EACH SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT

DATE: 1/27/76

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2579)

SUBJECT: COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM
OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND PRIVACY ACTS (FOIPA)

By communication dated 1/14/76, the Bureau advised as follows:

As you are aware, the FBI is currently responding to inquiries from various Congressional committees and agencies such as the General Accounting Office. In addition, we are having to devote ever larger amounts of resources to the handling of requests under provisions of the FOIPA.

While much of the effort required to process these matters is expended at FBIHQ, the field offices are increasingly being called on to give responses. From time to time in the past, the cost of responding to the inquiry of a particular committee or agency has been monitored when this was deemed appropriate.

Since it appears the high volume of inquiries will continue for the foreseeable future, it is necessary to provide for an efficient, standardized mechanism of collecting cost data and reporting the time spent servicing requests from all oversight groups which will be instituted immediately. The time spent on FOIPA matters will also be reported through this centralized system. As major inquiries from new groups are received, the time spent servicing these requests should also be reported.

- 1 - Each Headquarters City Agent
- 1 - Each SRA
- 1 - Chief Clerk
- 1 - Chief Steno
- 1 - 66-2579
- 1 - 66-2560
- 1 - 66-2541
- 1 - 66-2563
- 1 - 62-1979
- 1 - 66-52 (76-32)

HFT/pwm
(61)

66-2541-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 27 1976	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	



LS 66-2579

Under this system, each field office will submit an appropriate communication monthly reporting the time spent responding to the requests of various groups and handling FOIPA matters. This information must be received by the fifteenth of the month following the month being reported on and should be directed to the attention of the Budget and Accounting Section.

For uniformity, the information should be reported in the following sample format:

Office: LOUISVILLE
Month: January, 1976

General Accounting Office
Agent Hours: 21
Clerical Hours: 11

Freedom of Information Act
Agent Hours: 61
Clerical Hours: 13

Privacy Act
Agent Hours: 17
Clerical Hours: 7

Field offices are not expected to keep detailed time records. Reliable estimates are acceptable and time should be reported to the nearest whole hour.

The groups and activities which are being monitored at the present time are as follows:

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities
House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities
General Accounting Office
Freedom of Information Act
Privacy Act

Statistics should be reported on any oversight afforded to the FBI and should not be restricted to the committees and agencies described above.

LS 66-2579

For accountability purposes a report should be submitted by each field office each month, even if there is little or no time to be reported. The first report is to be submitted by February 15, 1976, for the month of January.

This data will be maintained in a control file (66-2579), and each Agent will be responsible to submit a copy of any outgoing communication setting forth results of any survey requested by any of the aforementioned agencies with an addendum setting forth the amount of Agent hours expended as well as clerical hours.

In the event the outgoing communication is lengthy, it would be more appropriate that a memorandum be submitted to the control file with a copy to the pertinent substantive file. This cost data must reach Louisville no later than the 13th of each month in order that the report to FBIHQ can be prepared on a monthly basis.

Each Supervisor and SRA will thoroughly discuss this matter with the Agents assigned in their respective areas to insure that the necessary cost data is obtained.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : EACH HEADQUARTERS CITY AGENT and
EACH SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT

DATE: 2/11/76

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2579)

SUBJECT: COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM
OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND PRIVACY ACTS (FOIPA)

Re memo of SAC, Louisville, dated 1/27/76.

By communication the Bureau advised an additional activity is being added to those previously set forth regarding monthly reporting of time spent responding to requests of various groups and handling FOIPA matters. The additional activity is the time spent preparing and defending lawsuits where the Bureau and/or its employees are named as defendants or are parties in interest. Insure time spent on this type activity is included in your monthly reports under the caption "Civil Suits."

For uniformity, information should be reported in the following sample format:

Office: LOUISVILLE
Month: January, 1976

General Accounting Office
Agent Hours: 21
Clerical Hours: 11

Freedom of Information Act
Agent Hours: 61
Clerical Hours: 13

Privacy Act
Agent Hours: 17
Clerical Hours: 7

Civil Suits
Agent Hours: 17
Clerical Hours: 7

66-2541-31

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 11 1976	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

1-Each HQ City Agent
1-Each SRA
1-Chief Clerk
1-Chief Steno

1-66-2579
1-66-2560
1-66-2541
1-66-2563
1-62-1979
1-66-52 (76-49)

HFT/pwm
(61)



TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☒ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Beirut
☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Singapore
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

RE: DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE

Date 1/5/76

BEFORE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1975

INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

ASAC

FBI-LOUISVILLE

- ☒ For information ☐ Retention ☐ For appropriate action
- ☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase content.
- ☐ Enclosed are corrected copies from report of SA dated 1/5/76

Remarks: By routing slip dated 12/30/75 and captioned as above, all SACs and Legats were furnished a copy of the transcript of Mr. Kelley's 12/10/75 appearance before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Although the data contained in the transcript may be made available to news media representatives, used in answering questions received from citizens, and otherwise treated as being of a public-source nature, the transcript itself should not be reproduced for, or given to, anyone outside the FBI.

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

Done
Routed to 5 Squads
and SRAs.

NR050 WA PLAIN

7:12PM NITEL 12/10/75 GHS

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE BEFORE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, DECEMBER 10, 1975

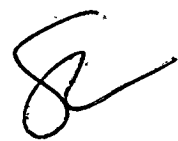
A COPY OF THE STATEMENT I DELIVERED BEFORE THE SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES TODAY HAS BEEN
SENT ALL OFFICES. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, THERE FOLLOWS A
SYNOPSIS ACCOUNT OF THE MAJOR AREAS OF THE COMMITTEE'S
QUESTIONS TO ME, TOGETHER WITH MY RESPONSES:

(1) REGARDING FBI INFORMANTS, QUESTIONS WERE ASKED
WHETHER COURT APPROVAL SHOULD BE REQUIRED FOR FBI USE OF
INFORMANTS IN INVESTIGATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS (MY RESPONSE
WAS THAT THE CONTROLS WHICH EXIST TODAY OVER USE OF INFORMANTS
ARE SATISFACTORY); HOW CAN FBI KEEP INFORMANTS OPERATING
WITHIN PROPER LIMITS SO THEY DO NOT INVADE RIGHTS OF OTHER
PERSONS (MY RESPONSE WAS THAT RELIANCE MUST BE PLACED ON THE
INDIVIDUAL AGENTS HANDLING INFORMANTS AND THOSE SUPERVISING
THE AGENTS' WORK, THAT INFORMANTS WHO VIOLATE THE LAW CAN BE

66-2541-29

W

W



PAGE TWO

PROSECUTED -- AS CAN ANY AGENT WHO COUNSELS AN INFORMANT TO COMMIT VIOLATIONS); AND DID FORMER KLAN INFORMANT GARY ROWE TESTIFY ACCURATELY WHEN HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE ON DECEMBER 2 THAT HE INFORMED FBI OF PLANNED ACTS OF VIOLENCE BUT FBI DID NOT ACT TO PREVENT THEM (MY RESPONSE WAS THAT ROWE'S TESTIMONY WAS NOT ACCURATE).

(2) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS REGARDING IMPROPER CONDUCT BY FBI EMPLOYEES, I STATED THAT ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF LAW BY FBI PERSONNEL SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED BY THE FBI OR OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCY; THAT THE INSPECTION DIVISION HAS CONDUCTED INQUIRIES REGARDING ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT; THAT AN OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS JUST BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, AND WE WILL ADVISE THAT OFFICE OF OUR MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL, INCLUDING FBI EMPLOYEES, FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF LAW, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS OF CONDUCT; THAT I WOULD RESERVE COMMENT REGARDING POSSIBLE CREATION OF A NATIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL TO CONSIDER MATTERS OF MISCONDUCT BY EMPLOYEES OF ANY FEDERAL AGENCY.

PAGE THREE

(3) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING HARASSMENT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., I STATED THAT THE PERSONS WHO ISSUED THE ORDERS WHICH RESULTED IN SUCH HARASSMENT SHOULD FACE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT, RATHER THAN THOSE UNDER THEM WHO CARRIED OUT SUCH ORDERS IN GOOD FAITH; THAT THE FBI STILL HAS RECORDINGS RESULTING FROM ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES OF KING; THAT WE RETAIN RECORDINGS FOR TEN YEARS BUT WE ALSO HAVE AGREED TO A REQUEST FROM THE SENATE NOT TO DESTROY INFORMATION IN OUR FILES WHILE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES ARE BEING CONDUCTED; THAT I HAVE NOT REVIEWED THE KING TAPES; THAT IF THE COMMITTEE REQUESTED TO REVIEW THE KING TAPES, THE REQUEST WOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(4) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS REGARDING WHETHER IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO SEPARATE THE FBI CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND OUR INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS, I STATED THAT WE HAVE FOUND THE TWO AREAS TO BE COMPATIBLE, AND I FEEL THE FBI IS DOING A SPLENDID JOB IN BOTH AREAS.

(5) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROLS ON REQUESTS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AND FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR FBI INVESTIGATIONS OR FOR INFORMATION

PAGE FOUR

FROM OUR FILES, I STATED THAT WHEN SUCH REQUESTS ARE MADE ORALLY, THEY SHOULD BE CONFIRMED IN WRITING; THAT WE WOULD WELCOME ANY LEGISLATIVE GUIDELINES THE CONGRESS FEELS WOULD PROTECT THE FBI FROM THE POSSIBILITY OF PARTISAN MISUSE.

A FULL TRANSCRIPT OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WILL BE FURNISHED TO EACH OFFICE AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE.

ALL LEGATS ADVISED SEPARATELY.

END

FBI LOUISVILLE SBW

TU CLR

NR050 WA PLAIN

7:12PM NITEL 12/12/75 GHS

TO ALL SACS
FROM DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE BEFORE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, DECEMBER 10, 1975

A COPY OF THE STATEMENT I DELIVERED BEFORE THE SENATE
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Routed to 5 Squads
and SRAs. *12/11/75*
q Bbs

36-2541-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 11 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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ALL LEGATS ADVISED SEPARATELY.

END

FBI LOUISVILLE SBW

TU CLR

TO: SAC:

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis
<input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles
<input type="checkbox"/> Butte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville
<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Miami
<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile
<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas	<input type="checkbox"/> Newark
<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans
<input type="checkbox"/> El Paso	<input type="checkbox"/> New York City
<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu	<input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk

<input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City
<input type="checkbox"/> Omaha
<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia
<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix
<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh
<input type="checkbox"/> Portland
<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond
<input type="checkbox"/> Sacramento
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis
<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City
<input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio
<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego
<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco
<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan
<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah
<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle
<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield
<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa
<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Quantico

TO LEGAT:

<input type="checkbox"/> Beirut
<input type="checkbox"/> Bern
<input type="checkbox"/> Bonn
<input type="checkbox"/> Brasilia
<input type="checkbox"/> Buenos Aires
<input type="checkbox"/> Caracas
<input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong
<input type="checkbox"/> London
<input type="checkbox"/> Madrid
<input type="checkbox"/> Manila
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico City
<input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa
<input type="checkbox"/> Paris
<input type="checkbox"/> Rome
<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore
<input type="checkbox"/> Tel Aviv
<input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo

RE: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Date 11/21/75

100-00-1765
(SSC) 66-2541

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an article by Mr. William Safire entitled "Mr. Church's Cover-Up" that appeared in the November 20, 1975, issue of "The New York Times."

Routed to 5 Squads

Enc. (1) SRAS.

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66-2541-28

Mr. Church's Cover-Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—On Oct. 10, 1963, the then-Attorney General of the United States put his personal signature on a document that launched and legitimized one of the most horrendous abuses of Federal police power in this century.

In Senator Frank Church's subcommittee hearing room this week, the authorized wiretapping and subsequent unauthorized bugging and attempted blackmailing of Martin Luther King Jr. is being gingerly examined, with the "investigation" conducted in such a way as not to unduly embarrass officials of the Kennedy or Johnson Administrations.

With great care, the committee has focused on the F.B.I. Yesterday, when the committee counsel first set forth the result of shuffling through press clips, it seemed as if no Justice Department had existed in 1962; today, an F.B.I. witness pointed out that it was Robert Kennedy who authorized the wiretap of Dr. King, and that "the President of the United States and the Attorney General specifically discussed their concern of Communist influence with Dr. King."

But the Church committee showed no zest for getting further to the Kennedy root of this precedent to Watergate eavesdropping. If Senator Church were willing to let the chips fall where they may, he would call some knowledgeable witnesses into the glare of the camera lights and ask them some questions that have gone unasked for thirteen years.

For example, he could call Nicholas Katzenbach, Attorney General Kennedy's deputy and successor, and ask what he knows of the Kennedy decision to wiretap Dr. King. Who at Justice concurred in the recommendation? How does the F.B.I. know the President was consulted or informed?

After Mr. Katzenbach assumed office, and the wiretapping continued, he was told by angry newsmen that the F.B.I. was leaking scurrilous information about Dr. King. Why did he wait for four months, and for a thousand telephonic interceptions, to discontinue the officially approved tap?

Of course, this sort of testimony would erode Senator Church's political base. That is why we do not see former Assistant F.B.I. director Cartha (Deke) Deloach, Lyndon Johnson's personal contact with the F.B.I. in the witness chair. What did President Johnson know about the character-assassination plot and when did he know it? What conversations took place between Mr. Deloach and President Johnson on the tapping of Dr. King, or about the use of the F.B.I. in any other intrusions into the lives of political figures?

The committee is not asking embarrassing questions even when answers are readily available. A couple of weeks ago, at an open hearing, an F.B.I. man inadvertently started to blurt out an episode about newsmen who were wiretapping in 1962 with the apparent knowledge of Attorney General Kennedy. The too-willing witness was promptly shooshed into silence, and told that such information would be developed only in executive session. Nobody raised an eyebrow.

That pattern of containment by the Church committee is vividly shown by the handling of the buggings at the 1964 Republican and Democratic con-

ESSAY

ventions which were ordered by Lyndon Johnson. Such invasions of political headquarters were worse than the crime committed at Watergate, since they involved the use of the F.B.I., but the Church investigators seem to be determined not to probe too deeply.

If F.B.I. documents say that reports were made to specific Johnson aides, why are those men not given the same opportunity to publicly tell their story so avidly given the next President's men? If Lyndon Johnson committed this impeachable high crime of using the F.B.I. to spy on political opponents, who can be brought forward to tell us all about it?

But that would cause embarrassment to Democrats, and Senator Church wants to embarrass professional employees of investigatory agencies only. A new sense of Congressional decorum exists, far from the sense of outrage expressed in the Senate Watergate committee's hearing room. When it is revealed that the management of NBC News gave press credentials to L.B.J.'s spies at the 1964 convention, everybody blushes demurely—and nobody demands to know which network executive made what decision under what pressure.

I have been haranguing patient readers for years about the double standard applied to Democratic and Republican political crimes, and had hoped the day would come when the hardball precedents set by the Kennedy and Johnson men would be laid before the public in damning detail.

Obviously, Democrat Frank Church is not the man to do it. His jowl-shaking indignation is all too selective; the trail of high-level responsibility for the crimes committed against Dr. King and others is evidently going to be allowed to cool.

Pity. You'd think that after all the nation has been through in the past few years, our political leaders would have learned that the one thing that brings you down is the act of covering up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1975
PAGE C-41

10/21/75

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)

Attn: Section Chief W. O. CREGAR
INTD, Rm. 4063 JEH

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight(8) copies
of a letterhead memorandum prepared by former FBI Section Chief
FRED J. BAUMGARDNER in the Louisville Office, dated 10/20/75.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)

1 - Louisville

SSC:mfm

(3)

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

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66-2541-27

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
October 20, 1975

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

RE: INTERVIEW OF FORMER SECTION CHIEF
FRED J. BAUMGARDNER BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

BACKGROUND

I was first contacted by Mike Epstein, SSC Staff Member, in April, 1975. Tentative arrangements were made for Epstein to come to Louisville, Kentucky, to conduct the interview. I contacted the Bureau and was advised that a current Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would be made available to sit in on the interview if I requested it. Such a request was made and the Bureau so advised Epstein. Subsequently, Epstein called me and asked whether I had requested someone from the Bureau to sit in on the interview. I replied that I had, and Epstein hung up the phone. No further contact was made with me until late in September, 1975. At that time, Martha Talley, SSC Staff Member, called me requesting that I testify in Washington, D. C. After I discussed this matter with the Bureau, I made arrangements with Martha Talley to appear before Staff Members of the Committee in Washington, D. C., on October 8, 1975. The next day, after these arrangements were completed, Martha Talley called and advised me that I would be testifying under oath and that I could request to be represented by an attorney. No such request was made.

INTERVIEW RE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
AND COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
ORGANIZATION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



8 - Bureau
① - Louisville (66-2541)
FJB:mfm
(9) *mfm*

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

RE: INTERVIEW OF FORMER SECTION CHIEF
FRED J. BAUMGARDNER BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

At approximately 10:00 a.m., October 8, 1975, I was interviewed by the following named SSC Staff Members: Mike Epstein, Mark Gitenstein, Mary De Oreo, Martha Talley, and one other Staff Member whose name I cannot recall. Epstein began the interview by handing me a typed sheet captioned "Advice of Rights". He asked me to read and sign that sheet. After reading it, I declined to sign it. Epstein stated he didn't understand my reluctance to sign the "Advice of Rights" form inasmuch as the FBI always did this when they conducted interviews. Epstein was corrected on this statement and was told that the FBI did not require every interviewee to sign an "Advice of Rights" statement unless the interview involved a possible violation of the law on the part of the person being interviewed. Thousands of interviews are conducted by the FBI where it would be completely out of place to advise people that statements they might make could be used against them in a court of law. Epstein then indicated that unless the "Advice of Rights" form was signed, no interview would be conducted. I replied that I had come to Washington at the insistence of the Committee, I was present, was available and willing to go through with the interview but I would not sign the "Advice of Rights" form. One point in the form stated that the interviewee had appeared voluntarily for interview. I made the point the I had not come voluntarily but had come only at the insistence of the Committee.

At the beginning of the interview, Epstein handed me two or three memoranda. During the course of the interview, he let me read several other memoranda. In all, he made available to me a total of 12 memorandums, the captions and dates of which are set out as follows:

- 1) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated August 22, 1963, "March on Washington".
- 2) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated August 29, 1963, "March on Washington".

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RE: INTERVIEW OF FORMER SECTION CHIEF
FRED J. BAUMGARDNER BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

- 3) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated September 16, 1963, "CPUSA - Communist Influence - Racial Matters".
- 4) W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont, dated September 25, 1963, "CPUSA - Negroes Question".
- 5) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated November 19, 1963, "CPUSA - Negro Question".
- 6) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated December 19, 1963, "CPUSA - Negro Question".
- 7) W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont, dated December 24, 1963, "CPUSA - Negro Question".
- 8) W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont, dated January 6, 1964, "CPUSA - Negro Question".
- 9) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated January 28, 1964, "CPUSA - Communist Influence - Racial Matters".
- 10) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated August 31, 1964, "Martin Luther King".
- 11) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated September 8, 1964, "Martin Luther King".
- 12) F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated September 17, 1964, "Martin Luther King".

The questions posed to me by the Staff Members revolved around the information which appeared in the above listed memoranda. I took no notes of the questioning and cannot set forth the questions and answers in the order in which they were asked. However, I will set out as many of the questions, together with my answers, as I can recall. Practically all of the questions were asked by Mike Epstein. I am unable to quote the exact questions and my exact answers; however, I will set out the gist of the questions and my answers as best I can recall them.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
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RE: INTERVIEW OF FORMER SECTION CHIEF
FRED J. BAUMGARDNER BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

Q. Why did the FBI open a case on Martin Luther King and the SCLC?

A. To the best of my recollection, some Communists were in the headquarters of the SCLC. In addition, a secret Communist Party member was exerting influence on King. Since King made policy decisions for the SCLC, the FBI had the responsibility to determine whether this important organization was being used by the Communist Party for its own purposes.

Q. When and why did the Bureau change from a Communist infiltration investigation to an effort to expose King?

A. We had developed information concerning King's moral conduct which indicated a vulnerability on his part and since the Communists were exerting influence on him, it appeared to be in the best interest of the country from a security standpoint.

Q. Did you know a tape of activity concerning King and others, which took place at the Washington Hotel, was sent to Mrs. King?

A. I don't recall any such incident and the first I can recall about it was a news item which appeared a few weeks ago in a Louisville newspaper. That item indicated that a Special Agent of the Atlanta Office of the FBI was quoted as saying he had made available such a tape to Mrs. King. Epstein said that story was wrong; the tape was sent from Washington, D. C., by someone else. I asked him if he knew who had taken the tape and he said he did. I asked him for the name of the person but he refused to give it to me. In answer to a question, I told Epstein I was aware of the existence of the tape. The only discussion I could recall concerning the use of the tape to expose King's immoral activity was one I had with W. C. Sullivan when he raised the question of whether it could somehow be made public through the news media. I objected to this approach and the matter was dropped.

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- Q. Epstein asked me about a conference at the Seat of Government with two Special Agents from the FBI Office in Atlanta for the purpose of discussing ways to expose King.
- A. I didn't recall any such conference. However, Epstein then showed me a memorandum which set out the details of such a conference, together with a list of possible ways in which King could be exposed.
- Q. Epstein then showed me an undated, uncaptioned page of typing on plain bond paper. He asked me to read it. It was a diatribe against King and was full of dirty words and bad language. Epstein asked me if I was familiar with it.
- A. I told him I did not recall having seen it before. I asked him where he got it. He said it came from Bureau files. I asked him if he knew who wrote it. He smilingly indicated that he did but he refused to tell me the name of the person.
- Q. Epstein asked the procedure we used in opening a Communist infiltration case.
- A. I couldn't recall the exact criteria used to open such cases but told him it would be necessary for us to have information that the Communist Party had infiltrated an organization before we would open such a case.
- Q. Epstein asked why was the FBI interested in the March on Washington.
- A. I replied that the FBI had information that Stanley Levinson, a Communist, had consulted with King about the march and had advised him. Further, that there was a great deal of Communist Party activity throughout the country in organizing and urging people to participate in the march..

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In addition, Communist Party leaders and members planned and did participate in the march and actually came to Washington, D. C.

- Q. At that point, Mark Gitenstein asked why did the FBI feel that 200 Communists could come to Washington, D. C., and take over the Government.
- A. I replied that no one in the FBI thought the Communist Party would take over the United States Government during the March on Washington. I told him I thought he knew that no one in the FBI had any such idea and I wanted to know why he had asked me such a question. Mr. Epstein knew that I was quite annoyed and he mumbled some half apologetic answer.
- Q. Epstein showed me a copy of a note from Director Hoover on a memorandum, in which the Domestic Intelligence Division was recommending the sending of instructions to the field to make careful checks and open Communist infiltration cases where warranted. In effect, the Director's note said since the Domestic Intelligence Division had informed him there was no material Communist Party activity in the March on Washington, he was not going to expend time and money on such matters.
- A. I told Epstein it appeared that the Director was upset about something but that I had no independent recollection of what it was.
- Q. Epstein asked whether there was at that time a deep division of opinion in the Bureau with the Domestic Intelligence Division taking the position there was no significant Communist activity in connection with the March on Washington and the Director taking the position there was.
- A. I replied that there was no deep division of opinion in the Bureau on this subject to my knowledge. I made the point that the Domestic Intelligence Division had not been ordered to change its mind by the Director and that in this instance, as always, we reported factually on information developed.

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- Q. Epstein continued to refer to the Bureau's efforts to expose King and indicated he thought we had gone rather far when we had furnished information about King to the Pope.
- A. I replied I never thought we had furnished any information to the Pope. Epstein then showed me a memorandum which instructed SAC Malone of the New York Office to contact Cardinal Cushing or Cardinal Spellman and brief them on King in order that they could in turn get the information to the Pope. This action grew out of a trip King was making to Europe and it was thought that he would see the Pope at that time. I pointed out to Epstein that although the memorandum in question had been sent up over my name, I had in fact not seen the memorandum inasmuch as someone had initialled it for me. He looked at the memorandum and agreed and then asked who had initialled it. I replied it appeared to be either James Bland or Charles Brennan.
- Q. Epstein asked how the FBI knew Levinson was a Communist.
- A. The FBI had reliable information that Levinson was a secret member of the Communist Party and was advising King on important matters involving the activities of the SCLC.
- Q. Epstein wanted to get into a detailed discussion concerning Levinson and his connection with the Communist Party.
- A. I declined to be drawn into any such discussion on the basis it might compromise Bureau sources.
- Q. Epstein persisted in discussing the Levinson matter.
- A. I asked him if he was going to show me a memorandum or a case file on Levinson as he had on other matters he had asked me about.

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Q. Epstein asked me if there was a case file on Levinson.

A. I told him I did not know. I told him that normally in such a situation, there would be a case file but I had no independent recollection of the Levinson case.

INTERVIEW RE THE SECURITY INDEX

At 1:30 p.m. on October 8, 1975, Staff Members John T. Elliff, Mark Gitenstein, Martha Talley, a recording secretary whose name I didn't get, and I went to the office of Senator Robert Morgan (NC), where I was sworn by the Senator. The Senator appeared to be somewhat ill at ease and commented to me that "Times change." He explained that if he or some other Senator was not present, I would not be required to testify under oath unless I wished to. He then explained that he had to get back to the Capitol and he left. The Staff Members, the recorder and I then went to the interview room.

Epstein asked me to read a lengthy memorandum which compared the Department's criteria for Security Index subjects with the FBI's criteria for Security Index subjects. During the course of the questioning, Epstein made available to me five or six memoranda which ranged in time from 1949 to 1956 or 1957. All of these memoranda had to do with Security Index matters.

Martha Talley opened the session by reading into the record the "Advice of Rights". She did not ask me to sign the "Advice of Rights". When she had finished reading, I put into the record an objection concerning the statement that I was voluntarily before the Committee. I wanted the record to clearly show that I was appearing at the insistence of the Committee. Elliff commented he couldn't see what difference it made. I told him it made a difference to me.

Q. Talley asked me to detail my Bureau career.

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- A. I replied that I entered the service in 1939, was transferred into the Seat of Government in 1942 or 1943, that I supervised War Labor Disputes Act cases; that at or near the end of World War II, I was transferred to the Internal Security Section. In 1946 or 1947, I was promoted to the position of Number 1 Man in that section. In 1948 or 1949, I was made Chief of the Internal Security Section and remained in that position until I retired in 1966. I called attention to the fact that the dates were to the best of my recollection but that my service record would speak for itself concerning the accurate dates.
- Q. Talley asked me to explain the origin of the Security Index.
- A. I told her it was in operation when I first came to the Seat of Government and I could not furnish any information concerning the history of the Security Index.
- Q. Elliff asked whether I approved the inclusion of names in the Security Index.
- A. I replied I thought I had done so. Gitenstein then remarked something to the effect, "I think we had better show him this memo." He was referring to a memorandum he was holding in his hands. He then showed me the memorandum which revealed that individual supervisors initialled forms for including subjects' names in the Security Index. The case Agent's initials were countersigned by an experienced Supervisor. I then stated that apparently I had been wrong when I recalled that I had approved the inclusion of subjects' names in the Security Index. They then showed me another memorandum to the effect that I should personally approve certain Security Index subjects before their names could be included in the Security Index. I pointed out that this was what I must have had in mind when I thought I had approved cases for the inclusion of the subject's name in the Security Index.

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- Q. With respect to the memorandum which compared Department criteria for inclusion of subjects' names in the Security Index with Bureau criteria in that regard, Elliff asked me if there was a dispute between the Department and the Bureau concerning the criteria.
- A. I told Elliff I had no independent recollection of such a dispute although there could have been one.
- Q. Talley asked why the FBI had made a list of names of United States citizens.
- A. The purpose of the Security Index, to the best of my memory, was so there would be available the names and addresses of Communist Party members who were considered dangerous to the internal security of the country in order that they could be apprehended if such action became necessary during a national emergency.
- Q. How did the FBI decide what names to put in the Security Index?
- A. Members of the Communist Party were included in the Security Index but I couldn't recall other breakdowns in the Index.
- Q. How did you open Communist infiltration cases?
- A. I couldn't recall the criteria but if the Communist Party had infiltrated an organization and were influencing the activities of the organization, we would open a Communist infiltration case.
- Q. Did the FBI use the Security Index to open cases? If a Security Index subject attend the meeting of an organization, would a Communist infiltration case be opened?
- A. As far as I know, the FBI did not set up the Security Index in order to use it to open other cases. The mere attendance of a Security Index subject at a meeting would not be

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sufficient to cause the FBI to open a Communist infiltration case. As I recall it, there would have to be information that the Communist Party had infiltrated the organization. In addition, the aims and purposes of the organization itself might reflect Communist influences.

Q. If one Security Index subject attended a meeting, would a Communist infiltration case be opened?

A. It wasn't a question of one or six Security Index subjects attending a meeting. The FBI utilized its experience in applying the criteria we had for opening such cases.

From time to time, Gitenstein and Elliff would go off the record for a discussion of matters of which I had no independent recollection. I tried to make it clear that the main thrust of the Security Index was to have available the names and addresses of people who would be dangerous to the internal security of the country in order that they could be detained in the event of a national emergency.

Q. Talley asked if the apprehension program would be initiated on the basis of a memorandum prepared by a Special Agent of the FBI.

A. I told her that the program of apprehension would not be initiated in that way. I explained that the FBI would receive orders from the Attorney General in this regard. I told her that there was a prepared set of rules called a Portfolio which outlined the steps to be taken in order to put the program into operation.

Q. Elliff asked if consideration had ever been given to putting the Security Index into operation.

A. I replied that on one occasion, Carl Hinrich, Assistant to A. H. Belmont, had asked me to come to his office to discuss putting the program into operation.

Q. When did this occur?

A. I don't remember the year.

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Q. Talley asked if any review was ever made of the Security Index.

A. Yes. The cases were under constant review and great care was exercised to make certain that names were deleted from the Security Index when such action was warranted.

Near the end of the questioning, Elliff showed me a memorandum dated in 1955 which Mr. Tolson had sent to the Director. In this memorandum, Mr. Tolson commented that the FBI had tried to get the Department to review all Security Index cases without success. He pointed out that we were including names of people who would be apprehended in the event the program was ever made operational. He was concerned about this because in every other type of case, Departmental Attorneys or United States Attorneys in the field made the determination concerning apprehension. He felt it was a heavy burden for the Bureau to carry this responsibility with respect to the Security Index. Mr. Tolson recommended that the cases, or at least certain of them, be approved by several people including me and Belmont (A. H. Belmont, Assistant Director).

I told Elliff I had no independent recollection of this memorandum and could not add anything to what Mr. Tolson had written.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL AGENTS

DATE: 10/10/75

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

SUBJECT: INTERVIEWS OF FBI EMPLOYEES
BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Bureau advised on 10/9/75, as follows:

By memorandum to all employees dated 5/28/75, captioned "Interviews of FBI Employees," all employees were advised of the necessity of securing FBI headquarters approval prior to submitting to interviews by representatives of Congressional committees. The necessity of securing this approval is prompted by the employment agreement all employees have signed.

You were advised that Congressional staff members were conducting interviews of former and/or current employees and that this Bureau had pledged its cooperation with Congress. Our cooperative efforts, of course, must be consistent with Bureau procedures.

Recently, we have had attempts by Congressional committee staff members to interview current employees without prior contact with FBI headquarters. You are again reminded that if a representative of a Congressional committee should contact a Bureau employee, that employee should decline to respond to questions posed to him and advise the Congressional staff member of the necessity of receiving FBI headquarters approval before responding to questions.

- 1 - SAC
- 1 - ASAC
- 1 - Supv. #3
- 1 - Supv. #4
- 1 - Supv. #5
- 1 - Each SA
- 1 - 66-52 (75-618)
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66-2541-26

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NR045 WA PLAIN

6:33PMNITEL 10/9/75 GHS

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

INTERVIEWS OF FBI EMPLOYEES BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

BY MEMORANDUM TO ALL EMPLOYEES DATED MAY 28, 1975, CAPTIONED "INTERVIEWS OF FBI EMPLOYEES," ALL EMPLOYEES WERE ADVISED OF THE NECESSITY OF SECURING FBI HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL PRIOR TO SUBMITTING TO INTERVIEWS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. THE NECESSITY OF SECURING THIS APPROVAL IS PROMPTED BY THE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT ALL EMPLOYEES HAVE SIGNED.

YOU WERE ADVISED THAT CONGRESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS WERE CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS OF FORMER AND/OR CURRENT EMPLOYEES AND THAT THIS BUREAU HAD PLEDGED ITS COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS. OUR COOPERATIVE EFFORTS, OF COURSE, MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH BUREAU PROCEDURES.

RECENTLY, WE HAVE HAD ATTEMPTS BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBERS TO INTERVIEW CURRENT EMPLOYEES WITHOUT PRIOR CONTACT WITH FBI HEADQUARTERS. YOU ARE AGAIN REMINDED

Memo all Agents 10/10/75
SR

66-2541-25

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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THAT IF A REPRESENTATIVE OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SHOULD
CONTACT A BUREAU EMPLOYEE, THAT EMPLOYEE SHOULD DECLINE TO
RESPOND TO QUESTIONS POSED TO HIM AND ADVISE THE CONGRES-
SIONAL STAFF MEMBER OF THE NECESSITY OF RECEIVING FBI
HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL BEFORE RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS.

END

NR045 WA PLAIN

6:33PMNITEL 10/9/75 GHS

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

INTERVIEWS OF FBI EMPLOYEES BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

BY MEMORANDUM TO ALL EMPLOYEES DATED MAY 28, 1975,
CAPTIONED "INTERVIEWS OF FBI EMPLOYEES," ALL EMPLOYEES WERE
ADVISED OF THE NECESSITY OF SECURING FBI HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL
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RECENTLY, WE HAVE HAD ATTEMPTS BY CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE STAFF MEMBERS TO INTERVIEW CURRENT EMPLOYEES WITHOUT
PRIOR CONTACT WITH FBI HEADQUARTERS. YOU ARE AGAIN REMINDED

66-2541-23

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PAGE TWO

THAT IF A REPRESENTATIVE OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SHOULD CONTACT A BUREAU EMPLOYEE, THAT EMPLOYEE SHOULD DECLINE TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS POSED TO HIM AND ADVISE THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER OF THE NECESSITY OF RECEIVING FBI HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL BEFORE RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS.

END

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL AGENTS

DATE: 9/30/75

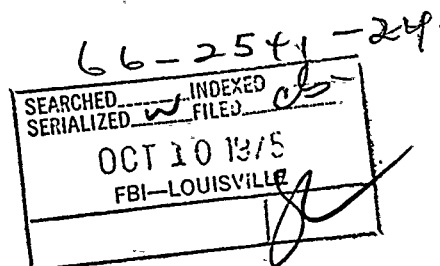
FROM : SAC LOUISVILLE

SUBJECT: LEGAL ADVICE FOR PRESENT OR FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES

The Bureau has advised that in response to its request, the Attorney General advised that legal representation for employees would be made available for preliminary advice. Should cases arise where a former or present employee requires more protracted and substantial legal representation, it is the position of the Department that special counsel may be retained for such employees at Department expense. Guidelines are being drawn by the Department to govern these matters. However, should the Department subsequently conclude that such cases involve matters outside the scope of a present or former employee's duties, other considerations would apply.

1 - SAC
1 - ASAC
11--Supervisor #3
1 - Supervisor #4
1 - Supervisor #5
1 - Each SA
① - 66-2541
1 - 66-52 (75-594)
SSC:ww
(79)

ww



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NR053 WA PLAIN

655PM URGENT 9-25-75 SMD

TO LOUISVILLE

FROM DIRECTOR

SENSTUDY 75.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO LOUISVILLE, SEPTEMBER 24, 1975.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THAT SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE STANLEY S. CZARNECKI OF THE LOUISVILLE OFFICE BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION OF KEY ACTIVISTS-NEW LEFT. THIS WILL BE A STAFF INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY STAFF MEMBER JOHN SMITH. SMITH REQUESTED THAT THE INTERVIEW TAKE PLACE IN LOUISVILLE ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1975, IF POSSIBLE.

SAC CZARNECKI SHOULD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION UPON RECEIPT OF THIS COMMUNICATION TO BE BRIEFED CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW AND ARRANGE FOR APPROPRIATE BRIEFING FROM THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

END

FBI LOUISVILLE SBW

ACK FOR 53, 60 & 66.

TU CLR

66-2541-23

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SEP 25 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

NR053 WA PLAIN

655PM URGENT 9-25-75 SMD

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TU CLR

66-2541-23

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10/1/75

AIRTEL

TO : Director, FBI (62-116395)
Attention: INTD
Mr. W. O. CREGAR
FROM : SAC, Louisville (66-2541)
SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

ReButel 9/25/75.

As the Bureau is aware, Mr. JOHN SMITH is a former U. S. Attorney in Louisville. He is extremely friendly with many Agents of this office and volunteered that he has a brother who is a Special Agent in the San Francisco Office.

He arrived at 9:40 AM and departed at 11:35 AM. Our conversation in my office lasted from 9:40 AM to 10:55 AM. Except for approximately thirty minutes, the majority of the time was general conversation about his past activities in Louisville, people he knew in the Bureau, etc. Between 10:55 and 11:35 AM, he was afforded a tour of the office and visited with Agent friends throughout the office.

SMITH advised he believes public hearings of the SSC will continue until December, 1975. He advised hearings on IRS will be coming up soon and thereafter additional hearings on CIA "re letter openings," plus hearings with the National Security Agency. SMITH advised he contemplates getting off the Committee around 12/1/75.

Bureau will be kept advised in the event SMITH re-contacts SAC, Louisville.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) RM
① - Louisville
SSC:ww
(3)

66-2541-22



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
October 1, 1975

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

RE: INTERVIEW OF FBI SPECIAL AGENT IN
CHARGE (SAC) STANLEY S. CZARNECKI
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On Friday, September 26, 1975, Mr. John Smith, Staff Member, SSC, interviewed SAC Stanley S. Czarnecki in his FBI office, Louisville, Kentucky, for approximately thirty minutes.

Czarnecki was not advised of any constitutional rights nor was he requested to sign any waiver of rights form.

Mr. Smith stated that while he was in his Washington, D. C. office earlier this week, members of the SSC staff, identities not mentioned, requested him to contact Czarnecki in connection with Smith's impending visit to his home in Louisville. Specifically, they requested Smith to interview Czarnecki concerning a memorandum Czarnecki had "signed out," captioned "Investigations of Key Activists - New Left," dated May 24, 1968. Mr. Smith stated he did not have a copy of this memorandum nor had he read it. He stated it dealt with requesting of Federal Income Tax returns of certain Key Activists from the U. S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Czarnecki advised he could not recall this specific memorandum nor its contents. Czarnecki advised Mr. Smith that he doubts that he had "signed out" a memorandum and then explained all of his correspondence was approved or "signed out" by a Unit Chief to which Czarnecki was assigned at any given time. It was further explained that Czarnecki had served in two Sections, eight Units, and three Divisions at FBI headquarters during the period September, 1967, through April, 1972.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8 - Bureau
① - Louisville (66-2541)

SSC:ww



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

RE: INTERVIEW OF FBI SPECIAL AGENT IN
CHARGE (SAC) STANLEY S. CZARNECKI
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Smith asked Czarnecki if he had ever requested IRS to furnish the FBI any income tax returns on Key Activists and what procedure was followed in requesting same. Czarnecki explained he could have, however, could not recall if he personally had ever requested such tax returns; however, he does recall such requests were made on a selective basis. These requests were made only after careful review of the request and approval obtained by officials within the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Smith asked Czarnecki if he had ever seen any of the tax returns and what type of security was afforded them. Czarnecki advised he had seen some tax returns of Key Activists and believes the number was small. These returns as well as all documents located in the Domestic Intelligence Division were afforded top security and most all such material was reviewed on a need to know basis.

Smith also asked whether the Bureau supervisor handling Key Activists had direct live contact with Internal Revenue Service Agents. Czarnecki stated he recalls no direct contact was ever had with IRS people by the regular Bureau supervisors.

Smith asked Czarnecki's opinion whether or not the Federal Income Tax returns should be made available to all law enforcement agencies to aid them in certain types of investigations. Czarnecki advised he could not speak for all of law enforcement, however, depending upon the type of investigative matter any and all information that could be developed on a key subject or suspect would be helpful.

Mr. Smith advised Czarnecki that he may be back in touch with him in approximately three weeks and, if necessary, will have a copy of the memorandum which Czarnecki allegedly "signed out."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

DATE: 10/1/75

FROM : Supervisor HENRY F. TOMPKINS, JR.

SUBJECT: SENN STUDY '75

At 2:50 p.m., 9/30/75, former SA FRED J. BAUMGARDNER, telephone 584-5183, contacted me and advised that he had been subpoenaed to appear before Senate Committee on 10/7/75, in Washington, D.C. He had attempted to contact Supervisor PAUL DALY, FBIHQ, but was advised that DALY was not in. He will continue his efforts to contact DALY on 10/1/75. BAUMGARDNER inquired as to whether or not he would be briefed prior to his appearance and, if so, where such briefing would take place.

On 10/1/75, BAUMGARDNER was contacted by the writer at which time he was advised that PAUL DALY would furnish him the desired information regarding his appearance and briefing.

HFT:afp

(1) *afp*

66-2541-21

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[Signature]



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NR 053 WA PLAIN

5:32PM NITEL 9/26/75 PMJ

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

LEGAL ADVICE FOR PRESENT OR FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

IN RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ADVISED THAT LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR EMPLOYEES WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PRELIMINARY ADVICE. SHOULD CASES ARISE WHERE A FORMER OR PRESENT EMPLOYEE REQUIRES MORE PROTRACTED AND SUBSTANTIAL LEGAL REPRESENTATION, IT IS THE POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT THAT SPECIAL COUNSEL MAY BE RETAINED FOR SUCH EMPLOYEES AT DEPARTMENT EXPENSE. GUIDELINES ARE BEING DRAWN BY THE DEPARTMENT TO GOVERN THESE MATTERS.

HOWEVER, SHOULD THE DEPARTMENT SUBSEQUENTLY CONCLUDE THAT SUCH CASES INVOLVE MATTERS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF A PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYEE'S DUTIES, OTHER CONSIDERATIONS WOULD APPLY.

END *ALL LEGATES ADVISE SEPARATELY*

PLEASE RETURN TO TALK AND ACK FOR TWO THANKS

*Memo to
all agents
for*

*SA
ASAC
for*

66-2541-20

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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NR 053 WA PLAIN

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PLEASE RETURN TO TALK AND ACK FOR TWO THANKS

66-2541-20

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

FROM : ASAC ROBERT L. PENCE

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY '75

DATE: 9/19/75

At 9:15 a.m. today, former Agent FRED J. BAUMGARDNER, telephone 502 - 584-5183, contacted me and advised that he had received in his absence a call from JOHN ELLEFF (Phonetic), who identified himself as a member of the Church Committee. ELLEFF (PH) left a message for BAUMGARDNER to call him collect at a telephone number in area code 202 (WDC). BAUMGARDNER was desirous of obtaining guidance and counsel from the Bureau prior to returning ELLEFF's call.

Subsequent to BAUMGARDNER's call, I contacted the Office of Legal Counsel, FBIHQ, and was advised that SA PAUL DALY was handling all such inquiries prior to referring them to Intelligence Division.

I recontacted Mr. BAUMGARDNER and advised him to call SA DALY collect at 202 - 324-3809 for possible assistance in this matter. He advised me that he would keep Louisville Office current on any developments involving him.

RLP:mfm
(2)

Rmfm

Index #1402 cancelled 4/1/83
DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

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SAC, LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

9/19/75

ASAC ROBERT L. PENCE

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RLP:mfm
(2)

mfm

Subj. #1402 cancelled H/183

66-2541-19

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[Signature]

NR 030 WA CODE

5:53PM NITEL 9/5/75 PMJ

TO ALEXANDRIA	BALTIMORE	BIRMINGHAM
BOSTON	CHICAGO	CINCINNATI
DALLAS	EL PASO	INDIANAPOLIS
JACKSON	JACKSONVILLE	LOUISVILLE
LOS ANGELES	MEMPHIS	MIAMI
NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA CITY	OMAHA
PHILADELPHIA	PHOENIX	ST. LOUIS
SAN DIEGO	SAN FRANCISCO	SAVANNAH
SEATTLE		

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

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66-2541-18

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G

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*Set out
New address*

ALEXANDRIA:

W. DONALD STEWART, CRYSTAL HOUSE I, APARTMENT 202, ARLINGTON,
VIRGINIA.

JAMES H. GALE, 3307 ROCKY MOUNT ROAD, FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

THOMAS E BISHOP, 8820 STARK ROAD, ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE:

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PAUL O'CONNELL, JR., 2417 STRATTON DRIVE, POTOMAC, MARYLAND

DONALD E. RONEY, 131 CAMBRIDGE DRIVE, WINDSOR HILLS,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

VICTOR TURYN, 2645 TURF VALLEY ROAD, ELLICOTT CITY,

MARYLAND

DONALD W. MORLEY, BOX 222, NEW MARKET, MARYLAND

PAGE FOUR

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EDWARD J. POWERS, 10 COLONIAL DRIVE, BEDFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

J.F. DESMOND, 185 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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MART, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HARVEY G. FOSTER, 1012 SOUTH HAMLIN, PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

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HARRY J. MORGAN, 5314 ELMCREST LANE, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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KENNETH E. COMMONS, 2458 DOUGLAS DRIVE, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

EL PASO:

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ALLAN GILLIES, 8228 HOOVER LANE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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WILLIAMS W. BURKE, JR., 1847 AZTEC DRIVE, JACKSON,

MISSISSIPPI

PAGE FIVE

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FLORIDA

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LOS ANGELES:

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CALIFORNIA

WESLEY G. GRAPP, 4240 BON HOMME ROAD, WOODLAND HILLS,
CALIFORNIA

ARNOLD C. LARSON, 4232 ABBINGTON COURT, WESTLAKE VILLAGE,
CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH K. PONDER, 3719 CARRIAGE HOUSE COURT, ALEXANDRIA,
VIRGINIA. BUSINESS ADDRESS: 3030 SOUTH RED HILL AVENUE,
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

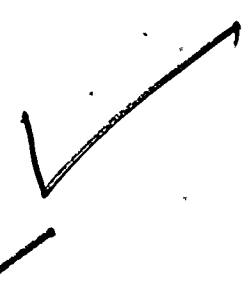
MEMPHIS:

E. HUGO WINTERROWD, 1550 NORTH PARKWAY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MIAMI:

THOMAS MC ANDREWS, 324 NEAPOLITAN WAY, NAPLES, FLORIDA

FREDERICK F. FOX, 11450 W. BISCAYNE CANAL ROAD, MIAMI,
FLORIDA

*6904 Wythe Hall Circle
Prospect H 40059*



PAGE SIX

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HENRY A. FITZGIBBON, 76 EASTON ROAD, BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

OKLAHOMA CITY:

JAMES T. MORELAND, 108 FERN DRIVE, POTEAU, OKLAHOMA

LEE O. TEAGUE, 2501 N.W. 121ST STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY,

OKLAHOMA

OMAHA:

JOHN F. CALLAGHAN, IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY,
CAMP DODGE, POST OFFICE BOX 130, JOHNSTON, IOWA

PHILADELPHIA:

RICHARD J. BAKER, 219 JEFFREY LANE, NEWTON SQUARE,

PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN F. MALONE, 25 GARFIELD AVENUE, CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

PHOENIX:

PALMER M. BAKEN, JR., 3832 EAST YUCCA STREET, PHOENIX,

ARIZONA

ST. LOUIS:

THOMAS J. GEARTY, 6630 CLAYTON ROAD NR. 105, RICHMOND HEIGHTS,

MISSOURI

WESLEY T. WHALEY, 286 GREEN TRAILS DRIVE, CHESTERFIELD,

MISSOURI

PAGE SEVEN

SAN DIEGO:

FRANK L. PRICE, 2705 TOKALON STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO:

CURTIS O. LYNUM, 644 EAST HILLSDALE BOULEVARD, SAN MATEO,
CALIFORNIA

HAROLD E. WELBORN, 13067 LA VISTA COURT, SARATOGA,
CALIFORNIA

SAVANNAH:

TROY COLEMAN, 36 CROMWELL ROAD, WILMINGTON PARK, SAVANNAH,
GEORGIA

JOSEPH D. PURVIS, 721 DANCY AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

SEATTLE:

LELAND V. BOARDMAN, ROUTE 3, BOX 268, SEQUIM, WASHINGTON

RICHARD D. AUERBACH, P.O. BOX 1768, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JAMES E. MILNES, 4317 - 50TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON

PAUL R. BIBLER, 15134 - 38TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON

END

NR 030 WA CODE

5:53PM NITEL 9/5/75 PMJ

TO ALEXANDRIA	BALTIMORE	BIRMINGHAM
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DALLAS	EL PASO	INDIANAPOLIS
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FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

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66-2541-18

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DONALD W. MORLEY, BOX 222, NEW MARKET, MARYLAND

PAGE FOUR

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WILLIAMS W. BURKE, JR., 1847 AZTEC DRIVE, JACKSON,

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PAGE FIVE

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JOHN F. MALONE, 25 GARFIELD AVENUE, CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

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RICHARD D. AUERBACH, P.O. BOX 1768, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JAMES E. MILNES, 4317 - 50TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON

PAUL R. BIBLER, 15134 - 38TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON

END

F B I

Date: SEPTEMBER 7, 1975

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

005

TO DIRECTOR (62-116395) *MRF*
FROM LOUISVILLE (66-2541)
SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL, SEPTEMBER 5, 1975.

MR. B. C. BROWN, 6904 WYTHE HILL CIRCLE, PROSPECT, KY.,
40059 (FORMER SAC, RETIRED) CONTACTED SEPTEMBER 7, 1975, BY
SAC, LOUISVILLE CONCERNING INSTANT MATTER. BROWN EXTREMELY
CORDIAL AND RECEPTIVE AND ADVISED WILL COOPERATE APPROPRIATELY
WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WILL CONTACT SAC, LOUISVILLE IMMEDIATELY
IN THE EVENT HE IS CONTACTED BY SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE. P
END

SSC/cam
(1)
CHM

O/R
SSC
12/14

66-2541-17

18
18

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

12:14

M

Per

R. K.

NR005 LS PLAIN

Urgent
PM ~~NITEL~~ 9/7/75 SENT 9/8/75 AT 12:14 AMBDH

TO DIRECTOR (62-116395)

FROM LOUISVILLE (66-2541)

SENSTUDY 75

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IN THE EVENT HE IS CONTACTED BY SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE. P

END

MRF

BEFORE YOU ACK JUST NOTICE I PUT NITEL INSTEAD OF URGENT

I DO YOU WISH RESEND, GAGA

NO THAT IS OK I WILL CORRECT IT MYSELF WA DC CLR

66-2541-17

NR033 WA CODE

6:04PM WOXRXUT NITEL AJN

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR WKYWAQQYEOTL

PERSONAL ATTENTION

~~SENSTUDY~~ 75

T REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

PURPOSES OF INSTANT TELETYPE ARE TO (1) REITERATE THAT FBI HAS PLEDGED FULL COOPERATION WITH THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND WISHES TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE ANY INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE SSC WITH RESPECT TO THE FBI; AND (2) SET FORTH NEW PROCEDURE RELATING TO SSC STAFF INTERVIEWS OF CURRENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES.

FOR INFORMATION OF THOSE OFFICES WHICH HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY HAD CURRENT OR FORMER EMPLOYEES IN ITS TERRITORY INTERVIEWED BY THE SSC, THE BUREAU FREQUENTLY LEARNS FROM THE SSC OR OTHERWISE THAT FORMER EMPLOYEES ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR INTERVIEW BY THE SSC STAFF. INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE TO CONTACT THE FORMER EMPLOYEE TO ALERT HIM AS TO POSSIBLE INTERVIEW, REMIND HIM OF HIS CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT WITH THE BUREAU AND SUGGEST THAT IF HE IS CONTACTED FOR

SAC _____
ASAC _____
Supv. 3 _____
Supv. 4 _____
Supv. 5 _____

66-2541-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 4 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILE	

PAGE TWO

INTERVIEW, HE MAY CONTACT THE LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. IN THE USUAL CASE, AS CIRCUMSTANCES UNFOLD, THE FORMER EMPLOYEE IS TOLD (1) THAT HE HAS A RIGHT TO LEGAL COUNSEL, BUT THAT THE BUREAU CANNOT PROVIDE SAME; (2) THAT THE BUREAU HAS WAIVED THE CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR THE INTERVIEW WITHIN SPECIFIED PARAMETERS; AND (3) THAT THERE ARE FOUR PRIVILEGED AREAS IN WHICH HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTION. THESE AREAS ARE RELATING TO INFORMATION WHICH MAY (A) IDENTIFY BUREAU SOURCES; (B) REVEAL SENSITIVE METHODS/TECHNIQUES; (C) REVEAL IDENTITIES OF THIRD AGENCIES, INCLUDING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, OR INFORMATION FROM SUCH AGENCIES; AND (D) ADVERSELY AFFECT ONGOING BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS.

HERETOFORE, BUREAU HAS OFFERED INTERVIEWEES CONSULTATION PRIVILEGES WHEREBY A BUREAU SUPERVISOR WOULD BE AVAILABLE NEARBY, ALTHOUGH NOT ACTUALLY AT INTERVIEW, SO INTERVIEWEE MIGHT CONSULT WITH HIM SHOULD QUESTIONS ARISE AS TO PARAMETERS OF INTERVIEW OR PRIVILEGED AREAS. THE CONSULTANT DID NOT ACT AS A LEGAL ADVISOR.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, BUREAU WILL NO LONGER PROVIDE

PAGE THREE

ON-THE-SCENE PERSONNEL FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES TO ASSIST
EITHER CURRENT OR FORMER EMPLOYEES. PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEWEES
SHOULD BE TOLD THAT, IF THEY DESIRE ASSISTANCE OF THIS NATURE
DURING AN INTERVIEW, THEY MAY CONTACT EITHER PERSONALLY (IF
INTERVIEW IS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.) OR BY COLLECT CALL, THE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, MR. W. R.
WANNALL, OR, IN HIS ABSENCE, SECTION CHIEF W. O. CREGAR.

THIS CHANGE IN PROCEDURE SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS
LESSENING THE ASSISTANCE WE ARE FURNISHING TO CURRENT AND
FORMER EMPLOYEES.

FOR YOUR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, I AM WORKING WITH THE
DEPARTMENT IN EXPLORING AVENUES TO ARRANGE LEGAL REPRESENTATION,
WHEN NECESSARY, FOR CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES WITHOUT
EXPENSE TO THEM. YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS
IN THIS REGARD.

END

FBI LOUISVILLE SBW

TU CLR

NR033 WA CODE

6:04PM WOXRXUT NITEL AJN

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR WKYWAQQYEOTL

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 75

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66-2541-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 4 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

PAGE TWO

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EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, BUREAU WILL NO LONGER PROVIDE

PAGE THREE

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THIS CHANGE IN PROCEDURE SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS LESSENING THE ASSISTANCE WE ARE FURNISHING TO CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES.

FOR YOUR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, I AM WORKING WITH THE DEPARTMENT IN EXPLORING AVENUES TO ARRANGE LEGAL REPRESENTATION, WHEN NECESSARY, FOR CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THEM. YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS REGARD.

END

FBI LOUISVILLE SBW

TU CLR

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

There's no defending CIA's drug-testing role

Of all the CIA's sins, both proved and alleged, none is likely to cause more widespread revulsion than the drug-testing program that resulted in the death of an Army biochemist.

times editorial

The propriety of other CIA activities will be the subject of continuing debate. There can be no defense, however, for using unsuspecting human subjects to determine the effects of LSD. The American Psychiatric Association, in the understatement of the year, called the program unethical. It was far worse than that. It violated all the values of democracy and civilization that the CIA was created to defend.

The family of Dr. Frank Olson, the man who died during the experiments, is understandably outraged not only by the circumstances under which he died, but by the false and incomplete

account they had been given of his fall from the 10th floor of a New York hotel 22 years ago.

Mrs. Olson was told only that her husband had either fallen or jumped from the hotel window. She and her children were left with the impression that he had committed suicide, although they could not conceive of any reasons why he would do so. They learned only recently, after the publication of the Rockefeller commission report on the CIA, that Dr. Olson had surreptitiously been given LSD. He subsequently became depressed and withdrawn, a condition that led to his death.

The impact on the family was devastating. Because the agency cruelly withheld details of what had actually happened, family members noted recently "we have agonized over the question of what kind of horrid nightmare or event could have driven him" to take his own life. Dr. Olson's children said they had often felt shame over the manner in which their father died.

The family is entirely justified in considering a lawsuit charging the CIA with wrongful death. Not only the agency, but the officials who permitted such an outrage (although there is some mystery concerning the whereabouts of two of them) should be held liable. Moreover, the agency should be called to account for giving the Manhattan medical examiner's of-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A-18

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: July 16, 1975
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham, Jr.
Title:

Character: Bu#
or
Classification: LS#
Submitting Office: LS
☐ Being Investigated

66-2541-15

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUL 17 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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~~file a less than truthful account of the~~
tragedy.

Perhaps the most shocking revelation of all is that the CIA continued its surreptitious drug testing for 10 years after its experience with Dr. Olson. The justification, as usual, was national security. It was thought that LSD could be used to break down resistance to interrogation or could even incapacitate entire armies. There is no telling how many lives were ruined or families hurt before the program was finally abandoned.

A more persuasive reason for reining in the CIA is difficult to imagine. In a totalitarian society, where human concerns take second place to the needs of the state, the use of innocent persons for such experimentation might be conceivable. There is no place for it here.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Senators win better access to FBI files

New York Times News Service
WASHINGTON.— The Justice Department has broadened its response to requests from the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence for classified FBI documents, following a statement by Sen. Frank Church, the committee's chairman, that the department's sluggishness had "severely hampered" committee work. Church made the remark last Thursday after the committee decided to ask Atty. Gen. Edward Levi and Clarence Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to discuss the delays. Meanwhile, a proposal to abolish the dissension-strewn House Select Intelligence Committee was supported last night by Republican Leader John Rhodes as the House took up a proposal to replace the panel.

"How many times do we need to investigate the CIA?" Rhodes said.

He noted that the Rockefeller Commission already has delivered its findings on the CIA, and he proposed that the House wait until the select Senate committee completes its investigation before deciding whether a third investigation is needed.

But Rhodes, R-Ariz., acknowledged that the House probably would approve a recommendation from the Rules Committee that it replace the present committee with a larger one.

Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., reportedly has decided to name Rep. Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., as the chairman if that is done.

Albert also reportedly has decided to name all present members of the 10-member committee to the new 13-member committee, with the exception of Chairman Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass.

The House put off all votes on the issue until tomorrow morning.

In an interview last Friday, Levi expressed surprise and dismay when told of Church's statement, saying "I'm sorry

he said that, and I hope it isn't true. I don't think we should be severely hampering their investigative work."

Levi met later that day with K. William O'Connor—who is coordinating the Justice Department's response to various investigations of federal intelligence agencies—presumably to seek an explanation of the Church committee's complaint.

Senior Justice Department aides would not disclose what had taken place during the meeting, but they acknowledged that O'Connor subsequently agreed to provide committee staff with documents he previously ordered withheld because of what he called national security considerations or because he feared compromising individuals' privacy.

F. A. O. Schwarz, the Senate committee's counsel, told reporters Thursday that areas in which his staff was not receiving the requested materials included the alleged political abuse of confidential FBI files, electronic and physical surveillance, the bureau's use of informers and its controversial effort to disrupt radical political groups.

Although the church committee has been concentrating on covert foreign operations of the Central Intelligence Agency—primarily its alleged efforts to assassinate foreign leaders—the panel also plans to delve into the domestic operations of the FBI, in open hearings within the next two months.

A topic of principal interest is likely to be Cointelpro, the FBI counterintelligence program that attempted, between 1956 and 1971 to disrupt, confuse and "neutralize" domestic political groups of the left and right, as well as some moderate civil rights organizations.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page A-2

— Courier Journal

— Louisville, Ky.

Date: July 15, 1975

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor Barry Bingham, Jr.

Title:

Character: Bu#

or

Classification: Ls#

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

Senate Select Committee 66-2541

100-00-1765

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

World War II to 1966

Director admits FBI burglaries

From Washington Star and AP Dispatches.

WASHINGTON — FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said yesterday that the bureau for many years had engaged in "surreptitious entry" of private premises.

Kelley said at a news conference that the practice, which dated back to World War II, had been cut back by J. Edgar Hoover, the late director, in 1966 but had continued on a limited basis in cases involving foreign counterintelligence.

Kelley acknowledged that what he

called "surreptitious entries" were called "burglaries" by others.

At one point Kelley seemed to indicate that civil rights groups were among the targets of the entries. Later he said he did not mean to confirm that this was so.

He implied, although he did not say so directly, that some embassies and other foreign government offices in Washington and elsewhere in the United States had been burglarized.

Kelley declined to say how many break-ins were conducted, describing the number only as "a few" and "not many." He said he cannot discuss many details publicly because of the pending investigation by the Senate select committee probing the Central Intelligence Agency and FBI intelligence operations.

A report on the practice has been sent to Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi, Kelley said.

Since he became director of the bureau two years ago, Kelley said, he has received no request for such entries. If he should receive such a request and he considered it a matter of serious national security significance, he said, he would go to the attorney general for advice.

Kelley said the CIA was not involved in the break-ins although it may have received some information turned up by them.

Kelley said the authority exercised by the FBI earlier to conduct break-ins stems from the president's authority to protect the national security.

In a related development, it was disclosed yesterday that President Ford provided the Justice Department in the early days of his administration with secret new instructions asserting the government's authority to conduct electronic surveillance without warrants in national security cases.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page A-2

— Courier Journal

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Date: July 15, 1975
Edition: Morning
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Title:

Character: Bu#
or

Classification: Ls#
Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

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62-2541-18

~~Robert J. Havel, press spokesman for~~
the Justice Department, disclosed the existence of the new statement of the wire-tap authority in response to a reporter's questions. But he said he could not make public the text of the President's statement.

The authority asserted by Mr. Ford apparently is more sweeping than the policy — spelled out recently by the attorney general — which actually is followed by the Justice Department.

Mr. Ford is the fourth president known to have made a specific assertion of authority to conduct electronic surveillance without a warrant. The others were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson.

The significance of Mr. Ford's instructions is that it is the first such statement to be made since the Supreme Court ruled out the use of warrantless taps in domestic security cases in 1972.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI break-ins in past acknowledged by Kelley

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley today acknowledged that the FBI has carried out break-ins for national security investigations, beginning as early as World War II and continuing through the 1960s.

At a news conference, Kelley declined to say how many break-ins were conducted. He characterized the number as "a few" and "not many." He said he has not been asked to authorize any break-ins since becoming FBI director two years ago. He said he would present any such requests to the attorney general and would be guided by his opinion.

He defended past break-ins and said FBI personnel "acted in good faith" in authorizing and conducting them.

In 1966, Kelley said, "all such activity was terminated" except for break-ins considered necessary for foreign-related counterintelligence activity. He declined to say how many break-ins have been conducted since 1966.

The director said he could not discuss many details because he expects to testify before the Senate committee investigat-

ing Central Intelligence Agency and FBI intelligence activities.

He refused to identify the targets of the break-ins but said he knows of none that were not related to national security and foreign intelligence.

"There were a few" break-ins at foreign embassies in Washington in counterintelligence investigations after 1966, Kelley said. He said he believes some of the foreign counterintelligence break-ins took place outside of Washington.

He was asked whether civil-rights groups were the targets of break-ins, and refused to say.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A-4

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: July 14, 1975
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham, Jr
Title:

Character: Bu#
or

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☐ Being Investigated

Senate Intelligence Committee 66-2541-5

66-2541-12

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SK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House bars resignation of Nedzi

From New York Times and L.A. Times-
Washington Post Service Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, in a highly unusual action, overwhelmingly refused yesterday to accept the resignation of Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi as chairman and a member of its Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The vote, 290 to 64, with 44 other representatives voting "present," appeared to cast new doubts on the future of the

President Ford is considering how best to handle data on assassination plots found in the minutes of a White House agency's meetings between 1959 and 1963; Page A 2.

committee created earlier this year by the House to investigate allegations of illegal and improper intelligence activities in the United States and overseas.

Even after the vote, Nedzi, D-Mich., who has been at odds with insurgent Democrats on the committee, told reporters he could not continue to serve as chairman of the 10-member committee as it is constituted.

"I frankly don't see how I could make a valuable contribution," he said.

Other possibilities that appeared to be open to the House leadership included abolishing the committee, reconstituting it with new members or transferring its duties to another committee.

Earlier yesterday, B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., and a member of the House Rules Committee, introduced a resolution to abolish the intelligence committee.

Nedzi said that the vote, which he had not sought, would "maintain the status quo" for now and "provide people with an opportunity to think through the pre-

cise role the House should play" in the various investigations of the U.S. intelligence community.

In an apparent reference to the investigation currently being undertaken by a Senate select committee and the recently completed investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Rockefeller Commission, Nedzi told reporters:

"To send investigators out to plow the same ground that has already been plowed is of questionable wisdom."

Nedzi's difficulties with his committee began earlier this month when The New York Times quoted authoritative sources as saying that Nedzi had received briefings more than a year ago, in which he was told about the CIA's involvement in assassination plots and about possible illegal domestic activity, but did not inform members of his committee.

This caused some committee members to question Nedzi's ability to conduct an impartial investigation. Last Monday a compromise was worked out under which a subcommittee, headed by Rep. James V. Stanton, D-Ohio, would investigate the CIA while Nedzi would remain head of the inquiry into other intelligence activities.

But last Wednesday, committee Democrats decided at a caucus that the new subcommittee should include all 10 committee members, and Nedzi, protesting that he had been stripped of all but "a gavel and a title," announced his resignation.

Rep. Carl L. Albert, D-Okla., the speaker of the House, asked Nedzi to delay submitting his resignation to the House until yesterday, and as late as yesterday morning Albert indicated to reporters that he was prepared to announce the selection of a new chairman to replace Nedzi.

Normally, such resignations are routinely received and accepted by the House without a vote being taken. Veteran House staff members said they could not recall a case in recent years when a resignation had been refused.

Struggling in vain against the tide on the House floor, five of the six Democrats on the select committee voted to accept Nedzi's resignation in hopes of getting another chairman. They said earlier this month that they had lost all faith in Nedzi's determination to conduct a vigorous investigation.

"They don't want an aggressive investigation, that's obvious," Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif., one of the committee members, said of the mood on the House floor. "But we'll get our day in court."

Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., Nedzi's most outspoken critic on the select committee, said he planned to go to the House Democratic Caucus tomorrow in an effort to insure a thorough CIA investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A-1

Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: June 17, 1975

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham, Jr.

Title:

Character:
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Classification: LS#

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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JUN 17 1975
FBI - LOUISVILLE

"We're not going to lie down and roll over," he vowed.

The House vote, however, represented a solid defeat for the committee's restive members. Not a single Republican voted to accept Nedzi's resignation. Ninety-seven GOP members lined up with 193 House Democrats to keep Nedzi as chairman, but without any commitment to keeping the committee in business.

Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., said he was afraid the CIA itself would be in jeopardy if the committee's Democratic majority had its way. What was needed, he maintained, was a chairman like Nedzi who could be counted on to conduct the inquiry "without putting everything in the (news) papers. That's the kind of a man we want."

Earlier, Harrington, was denied access to secret information by the House Armed Services Committee on grounds that he had disclosed testimony on CIA operations in Chile.

In a close vote marked by bitter debate, the House committee rebuked Harrington for leaking classified information about CIA operations in Chile.

Harrington, a member of the House In-

How they voted

Kentucky Reps. Carroll Hubbard, Romano Mazzoli, William Natcher and Carl Perkins, Democrats, and Tim Lee Carter and M. Gene Snyder, Republicans, voted with the majority to reject the resignation of Rep. Lucien Nedzi as head of a panel to investigate the CIA. Rep. John Breckinridge, Democrat, voted present.

telligence Committee investigating the CIA, said he had no regrets over what he did. He said he welcomed the Armed Services Committee action as an opportunity to force a showdown over "the real issue — secrecy in government."

"It appears that Congress does not control the CIA, but that the CIA controls Congress," Harrington declared in a statement. "It is easy to see how and through whom."

The Armed Services Committee voted, 15 to 13, to deny Harrington access to its classified files pending a formal ruling by the House Ethics Committee.

House rules give all members the right to inspect any committee's files, but the Armed Services Committee majority maintained that some sanctions ought to be imposed against anyone who makes classified material public.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo. said Harrington had "indisputably violated" another House rule forbidding the release or use of evidence received in executive session without the consent of the full committee.

Harrington's defenders pointed out that the rule Ichord cited has always been toothless until now and carries no enforcement provisions. Rep. Dellums called the attempt to penalize Harrington "petty . . . ludicrous and tragic" and said it was an unwarranted example of "prior restraint."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A presidential order to kill is called illegal

From L.A. Times-Washington Post Service and
AP Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi said yesterday that the president does not have legal authority to order assassinations.

Appearing on ABC's 'Issues and Answers,' Levi was questioned about charges that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in assassinations of foreign leaders.

Levi said the president "does not have a reserve, constitutional power . . . to go around ordering assassinations." However, he said, a President might discuss assassination.

"Consideration of alternatives is not the same thing as ordering the violation," he said.

If the Rockefeller Commission report, which Levi said he has not seen, contains information about possible crimes, "we will take it seriously" and determine if prosecution is warranted, Levi said.

The eight-member Rockefeller Commission, appointed six months ago by President Ford to investigate charges that the CIA was involved in widespread domestic spying, has decided to delete from its final report information about assassinations.

Levi said such material could not be sought under the Freedom of Information Act "if we're preparing a case on it."

Mr. Ford has received the report and is expected to announce at a news conference tonight his intention concerning its release.

On another matter, Levi said he has been considering measures to compensate victims of crime.

Levi noted that some states have such programs and said he has considered suggesting the idea.

While Levi said compensation for victims would not solve the problem of rising crime, he noted it would be important at least to those who suffered.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page A 3

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 6/5/75

Edition: morning

Author:

Editor: Barry Singham, J

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: LS#

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

60-2541-8

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officials ponder response to panel**FBI says data request is biggest ever**

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate committee investigating federal intelligence activities has sent the Justice Department a request for FBI intelligence files and documents that department officials say is unprecedented in scope.

"They're asking for everything," one official said. "The best thing to do is just invite them into the front office and say, 'Here's the file room.'"

A 20-page letter requesting the classified materials was sent to Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi last Thursday, after formal approval of the letter by the 11-member Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities a day earlier.

Levi then passed a copy to FBI officials, who began to study the demands.

The largest segment of the letter, the Justice Department official said, calls for copies of reports, letters, internal memorandums and routing slips and other documents relating to intelligence-gathering and counterintelligence operations.

In addition, he said, the letter requests FBI documents on a number of topics and incidents, such as the drafting of the Nixon administration's plan for increased domestic surveillance, the FBI's wiretapping of Nixon administration officials and reporters, and its electronic surveillance of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"A lot of this stuff is raw files," the official said. He added that the FBI would have to review the committee letter "line by line" before sending Levi its recommendations for a response.

Levi has previously refused to make the bureau's classified intelligence files available, even on a sample basis, to congressional investigators. The Senate committee's formal request, it is felt, may signal the beginning of a major confrontation between Congress and the executive branch on the issue of access.

The FBI's files have been opened on a selective basis in the past to members of Congress, as when representatives of the Senate Judiciary Committee were permitted to view the results of the bureau's Watergate investigation during the 1973 hearings on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray III to be FBI director.

The issue with which Levi is concerned is the extent to which the privacy of individuals named in such intelligence files, which often contain unevaluated material and hearsay, should be protected by the Justice Department.

The dilemma he now faces concerns the extent to which the department should make such documents available to aid a congressional committee that is investigating possible abuses of individual privacy by federal intelligence agencies.

Several officials said yesterday that no firm decisions had been reached either to withhold or to submit any of the materials named.

Meanwhile, the Senate committee's counterpart in the House yesterday concluded a two-day session in which it set up the rules and procedures that will govern its separate investigation of the intelligence community.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

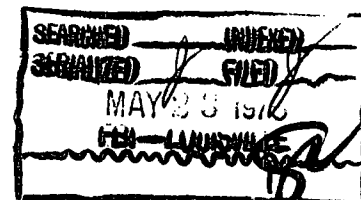
Page B17

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 5-22-75
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Author:
Editor:
Title: Barry Bingham, Jr.

Character: LS# 66-2541-7
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☐ Being Investigated



NR036 WA CODE

4:38PM NITEL 5-20-75 PAW

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY - 75.

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES, ITS REPRESENTATIVES MAY CONTACT YOUR OFFICE FOR INFORMATION.

IN ONE RECENT INSTANCE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TELEPHONICALLY INQUIRED AS TO IDENTITY OF SAC IN A PARTICULAR OFFICE DURING 1970.

IN HANDLING SUCH INQUIRIES INSURE ESTABLISHING BONA FIDES OF REPRESENTATIVE BY SHOW OF CREDENTIALS ON PERSONAL CONTACT OR, IF TELEPHONIC CONTACT, BY TELEPHONING BACK TO COMMITTEE. UNLESS INFORMATION IS OF A PUBLIC NATURE, AS IN THE INSTANCE CITED ABOVE, OBTAIN FBIHQ CLEARANCE PRIOR TO SUPPLYING ANY INFORMATION. FBIHQ MUST BE EXPEDITIOUSLY ADVISED OF ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED.

END

PLS RETURN TO TALK

62-2561-6

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MAY 20 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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NR036 WA CODE

4:30PM NITEL 5-20-75 PAW

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY - 75.

REBUTEL MAY 2, 1975.

IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES, ITS REPRESENTATIVES MAY CONTACT YOUR OFFICE FOR INFORMATION.

IN ONE RECENT INSTANCE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TELEPHONICALLY INQUIRED AS TO IDENTITY OF SAC IN A PARTICULAR OFFICE DURING 1970.

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PLS RETURN TO TALK

66-257-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

*In allegations of assassination role***Senator calls CIA denials incomplete**

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Denials of CIA involvement in the assassination of foreign leaders are "correct but not complete," according to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate intelligence committee.

"I would have to say based on the information that I now possess that those statements which have appeared in the press by (CIA Director William E.) Colby and (former Director Richard M.) Helms have been correct but not complete," Church said in response to a reporter's question.

Helms has said in the past that "as far as I know, the CIA was never responsible for the assassination of any foreign leader." Colby has refused to comment on the subject.

Church declined to elaborate on his remark that such a denial as Helms' was "not complete," turning aside questions about whether he meant to indicate that he knew of abortive assassination at-

tempts or plots that were never carried out.

"The committee will necessarily look very thoroughly into this matter," Church said, and "will discuss and decide how this information will be made public."

Church commented after a brief meeting with Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller at which he and Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., vice chairman of the intelligence committee, asked for all the documents and testimony collected by the Rockefeller Commission in its investigation of the CIA.

According to Church, Rockefeller replied that President Ford would have to make the final decision on what material could be turned over to the Senate Panel.

Church also described an apparent bottleneck in responses made by various government intelligence agencies such as the CIA, FBI and Defense Intelligence Agency to committee requests for documents.

Before these documents can be turned over to the committee, Church said, they must all be "funneled" through the White House.

"We think that a good deal of this material can be delivered directly without being reviewed by the White House," Church said, but "we have not been able to cut that knot."

However, Church also said that "I don't think I could fairly say that the White House is obstructing this investigation."

On Capitol Hill, the intelligence committee met over two hours to hear testimony by former Atty. Gen. Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

—Page A8

—Courier-Journal

—Louisville, Ky.

Date: 5-8-75
Edition: Morning

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Editor: Barry Bingham, Jr.

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Refusal to let GAO see FBI files faces showdown

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi's refusal to let a General Accounting Office (GAO) task force view the FBI's investigative files has set the stage for his response to similar requests expected later this year from the House and Senate select committees examining the intelligence community.

Negotiations on the question of access between the FBI and the GAO, which is conducting its investigation on behalf of a House judiciary subcommittee, are described by Justice Department officials as having reached "an impasse."

One FBI official said yesterday the dispute had taken on the proportions of "a constitutional question" that the bureau was prepared to argue "all the way to the Supreme Court."

The FBI official said his agency had not yet received requests from either of the select committees for so-called "raw" files, but he said he believed that, if and when they came, the bureau's response would remain the same.

Aides to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, have said that they expect requests will be made to the FBI for investigative files before the end of the summer.

"We intend to go into specific cases," a Senate committee official said when asked about the panel's prospective need for such documents in examining the FBI's intelligence-gathering activities.

Levi's position on the question, which reportedly coincides with the stand taken by Clarence M. Kelley, the FBI director, may thus presage a summer of congressional subpoenas and lawsuits reminiscent of the Senate Watergate Committee's battle with the White House to gain access to the tapes of presidential conversations.

In a recent interview, the attorney general said that while he was convinced of the necessity of "accountability" and a "sense of candor" where the FBI's activi-

ties were concerned, he was also disturbed by what might result from permitting the Congress to examine the files of an executive department.

Levi declined to say what he would do when faced with requests for specific documents, adding, "I would want, where we can, to give them materials."

But he said it would be "unfortunate" for the Justice Department to establish a precedent, "even on a sample basis, that one can examine raw files."

He referred to the GAO inquiry that, at the behest of Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., who heads the House judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights, has been looking into the operations of the FBI's intelligence division.

The FBI has reportedly been providing the GAO, the investigative arm of the Congress, with summaries of the materials contained in its files. But Levi has declined the auditors' request to compare the summaries with randomly selected raw files to gauge their accuracy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

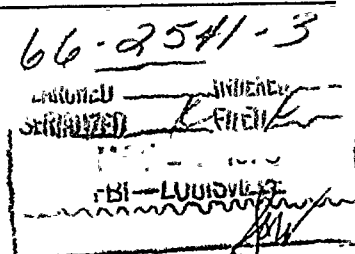
— Page A2

— Courier-Journal

— Louisville, Ky.

Date: 5-13-75
Edition: Morning
Author: Barry Bingham, Jr
Editor:
Title:

Character: LS# 66-2541
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NR 074 WA CODE

1035PM NITEL 5-2-75 MSE

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 79

CAPTIONED MATTER PERTAINS TO BUREAU'S HANDLING OF REQUESTS FROM SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THESE COMMITTEES, STAFF MEMBERS MAY SEEK TO INTERVIEW CURRENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES.

RECENTLY, THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) STAFF HAS INTERVIEWED SEVERAL FORMER EMPLOYEES AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT MANY MORE SUCH PERSONNEL WILL BE CONTACTED.

THE FBI HAS PLEDGED FULL COOPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WE WISH TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE ANY INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO THE FBI. HOWEVER, WE DO HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO INSURE THAT SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS AND ONGOING SENSITIVE INVESTIGATIONS ARE FULLY

ASAC
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66-2541-2

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MAY 2 1975	
FBI - LOUISVILLE	

[Handwritten "SAC" and "82" over the stamp]

PAGE TWO

PROTECTED. SHOULD ANY FORMER EMPLOYEE CONTACT YOUR OFFICE AND HAVE ANY QUESTION REGARDING HIS OBLIGATION NOT TO DIVULGE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY VIRTUE OF HIS PAST FBI EMPLOYMENT, HE SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT LEGAL COUNSEL, FBIHQ, BY COLLECT CALL. YOUR CONVERSATIONS WITH FORMER EMPLOYEES MUST BE IN KEEPING WITH OUR PLEDGE. IT IS BELIEVED SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD INSURE PROPER PROTECTION AND ALSO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE SSC.

THE ABOVE PROCEDURE ALSO APPLIES TO CURRENT EMPLOYEES OF YOUR OFFICE. HOWEVER, CONTACT WITH THE LEGAL COUNSEL SHOULD BE HANDLED THROUGH THE SAC.

END

NR074 WA CODE

1035PM NITEL 5-2-75 MSE

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SENSTUDY 75

CAPTIONED MATTER PERTAINS TO BUREAU'S HANDLING OF REQUESTS FROM SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. IN CONNECTION WITH WORK OF THESE COMMITTEES, STAFF MEMBERS MAY SEEK TO INTERVIEW CURRENT AND FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES.

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

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PAGE TWO

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END

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOUISVILLE

FROM : SA MARVIN C. EVANS

DATE: 4/29/75

SUBJECT: CHURCH COMMITTEE:
TESTIFYING OF FORMER BUREAU
OFFICIAL FRED BAUMGARDNER

At 9:07 AM on 4/29/75, Mr. FRED BAUMGARDNER, former Bureau official now retired, of Division 5, telephonically contacted writer and advised as follows:

He had been previously contacted by Investigator named EPSTEIN and requested to come to Washington, D. C., and testify before what BAUMGARDNER described as the Church Committee. He told EPSTEIN that he preferred to be interviewed here and EPSTEIN agreed to this arrangement. He later called SAC KITCHENS who talked with Supv. PAUL DAILEY at FBIHQ and arrangements at that time were made to have an agent from FBIHQ, with BAUMGARDNER during interview.

According to BAUMGARDNER at 6:00 PM on 4/28/75, he received a call from Supv. DAILEY who advised him that no agent would be available to assist him at this time as such policy was being worked out and DAILEY suggested that BAUMGARDNER wait to be interviewed until such policy was formulated.

BAUMGARDNER said that at approximately 6:30 - 6:45 PM, 4/28/75, he received another call from Investigator EPSTEIN who asked him if he had requested the FBI to have someone present during interview and he answered in the affirmative. EPSTEIN then told him goodbye and hung up. BAUMGARDNER now feels that he will be subpoenaed to Washington to appear before the Committee.

BAUMGARDNER wants to talk to somebody at FBIHQ and requested to speak with the Assistant Director of appropriate division, who can help him with some guidance in his testifying before, as he said "the situation gets out of hand".

BAUMGARDNER stated he was very proud of his role in the FBI and he is willing to combat any criticism of the FBI during that period, however, wants some guidance prior to receiving a subpoena as he "does not want to put the Bureau in the middle".

LS
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Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

see addendum
HA



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LS

He requested that this matter be discussed with the Bureau and he be contacted at telephone 502-584-5183.

KP/4/30/75

On 4/29/75 Supv. Paul Daly, Legal Analysis, EXT 2544 advised matter still up in air & being negotiated re procedure.

Wm.O. Cregar, Air 5 will fly to Is if interview is to take place & Baumgardner wants him as Bu representative.

Baumgardner advised & told of current situation.

On 4/30/75 Supv. Daly again advised no change in allowing Bu Rep to be with ex Bureau employees, and matter not adjudicated & is at White House level re policy.

He advised that Baumgardner will probably be contacted by Epstein when decision made & until then to advise Baumgardner to carry on as usual.

Baumgardner advised of above.

- 2 -