

**File #:**

66-5J-1062

---

**Serial Scope:**

1 thru 12

---

14

17



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

STATEMENT OF  
CLARENCE M. KELLEY  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
BEFORE THE  
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

*ICC in 66-996*

*66-1062*

SEARCHED... <i>h</i> ...	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED... <i>1</i> .....	FILED... <i>h</i> .....
FBI - SAN JUAN	

*[Signature]*



Today marks my first appearance before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. I want to assure you that I sincerely welcome the opportunity to work with you.

I believe that we can and must develop a clear base of understanding between the Executive and Legislative Branches on the proper role of the FBI in the discharge of its complex national security responsibilities.

As the Supreme Court so aptly observed in its Keith Decision in 1972, "Unless Government safeguards its own capacity to function and to preserve the security of its people, society itself could become so disordered that all rights and liberties would be endangered."

Yet the maintenance of national security is a hollow victory unless it can be achieved with the least possible intrusion into the rights and privacy of our citizens. Balancing these imperatives will require the greatest study and serious thought.

Together, I feel we can reach a meaningful understanding which will best serve our country.

Since I became Director in 1973, there has been a continuous examination of all major aspects of the FBI's operations. One such study, initiated in 1974, established that a quality, rather than a caseload quantity, approach in the assignment of our manpower and other resources would produce better results.

Originally, this quality approach was tried on an experimental basis in four of our 59 field divisions. It proved so successful that we implemented it field-wide in 1975.

Today, the quality approach is being applied to all areas of jurisdiction, including those in the foreign intelligence and domestic security fields that are of prime interest to this Committee.

In July, 1973, we had 21,414 domestic security cases. By March 31, 1976, before the Attorney General's guidelines took effect, we had--through application of the quality approach--reduced this caseload to 4,868 investigative matters, a 78 percent reduction. As of September 20, 1976, this figure has been further reduced to 626. This includes investigations of 78 organizations and 548 individuals.

This reduction has been made possible largely because we have discontinued investigations of rank and file members. We are confident that the FBI can meet its responsibilities by focusing our investigations on the activities of organizations and on individuals who are in a policy-making position in those organizations or who have engaged in activities which indicate they are likely to use force or violence in violation of Federal law.

In effecting this reduction, we have kept these vital principles in mind:

First, there must be no sacrifice or compromise of the essential security needs of the United States.

Second, there must be the least possible intrusion on the rights and privacy of our citizens, including their sacred right of legitimate dissent.

Third, although domestic security cases differ in some respects from ordinary criminal investigations, these cases should be tied as closely as possible to actual or potential violations of Federal law. In furtherance of this objective, last month I transferred the supervision of all domestic security cases from our Intelligence Division to our General Investigative Division, which has responsibility over criminal matters.

In an effort to insure uniform adherence to the guidelines and laws applicable to these and all other areas of our jurisdiction, I have combined the Office of Planning and Evaluation and the Inspection Division. In this new Division I have created a Professional Responsibility Section. It will report directly to me.

I have also expanded the role of the Legal Counsel Division in reviewing all areas of FBI policies and operations. Legal Counsel will report directly to me and to the Associate Director.

The investigations transferred include those involving domestic organizations oriented toward violence and individuals affiliated with such groups, as well as civil unrest and demonstration matters and basic revolutionary groups dedicated to the overthrow of the Government. The General Investigative Division will also be responsible for several categories of criminal investigations formerly administered by the Intelligence Division. These are bombing matters, sabotage, passport and visa violations, and protection of foreign officials and official guests of the United States.

The guidelines which the Attorney General issued last March set forth standards and procedures for domestic security investigations. But, the FBI regards these to be minimum standards. FBI Headquarters has imposed stringent criteria to insure we use our manpower resources in the most productive manner.

There are a number of reasons why we have been able to bring about a major reduction in our domestic security caseload.

The decade of the 1960's was marked by protests, often violent, on our Nation's streets and campuses.

We entered the 1970s still engaged in an undeclared conflict in Vietnam which was unpopular with some segments of our population. Not in recent history had this country been so divided over an issue, and this division was not limited to rhetoric but included demonstrations that often erupted into violence.

There were deliberate criminal acts, including bombings and sabotage, by persons opposed to our involvement in Vietnam. The role of the FBI in this confrontation was clearly to thwart the efforts of those who resorted to violence as an expression of their opposition.

With the cessation of the Vietnam War in early 1973, a major cause for divisiveness in this country was eliminated, and the potential for violence was lessened, but not eliminated.

The FBI began closing thousands of investigations at that time as determinations were made that certain groups and individuals no longer were engaged in activities that were likely to involve violations of Federal law.

The FBI met the unusual challenges of the 1960s and early 1970s. The Senate Select Committee has examined these and other problems in the intelligence field which led

to the creation of this Oversight Committee; and as the Committee is aware, the FBI fully cooperated in that review.

You have my absolute assurance that your Committee will receive the same full cooperation in carrying out its responsibilities under Senate Resolution 400.

One of the tasks confronting this Committee is the formulation of a legislative charter defining the FBI's jurisdiction in the domestic security and intelligence fields. This will be a most precise and demanding undertaking.

As I remarked to Senator Church's Committee, the legislative charter must be sufficiently flexible that it does not stifle the FBI's effectiveness in combating the high incidence of crime and violence across the United States. The charter must clearly address the demonstrated problems of the past; yet, it must amply recognize the fact that times change and so also do the nature and thrust of our criminal and subversive challenges.

The fact that the Department of Justice has undertaken the formulation of operational guidelines governing this area of our activities does not in any manner diminish the need for legislation. The responsibility for conferring jurisdiction resides with the Congress.



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:

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

RE:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 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:

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
<b>FBI — SAN JUAN</b>	

Enc.  
Bufile  
Urfile

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

TO LEGAT:

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

RE:

HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE

Date December 4, 1975

- 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:

For your assistance in responding to local press inquiries, attached is a copy of unedited excerpted remarks by Assistant to the Director--Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams while testifying before the Senate Select Committee on 12/2/75, concerning anti-FBI allegations made by Gary Rowe, former FBI informant.

*66-1062*

Enc. (1)  
Bufile  
Urfile

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 6 1975	
FBI - SAN JUAN	

*Jnd*

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS MADE BY  
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR --  
DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JAMES B. ADAMS  
TESTIFYING BEFORE THE  
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
PERTAINING TO THE KU KLUX KLAN,  
GARY ROWE, FORMER FBI INFORMANT, AND  
PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS OF THE FBI  
TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

DECEMBER 2, 1975

# 3 ~~OK~~  
# 4 ~~OK~~  
(cont) SAC ~~WCG~~

66-10621-17

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 2 1975	
FBI - SAN JUAN	

942

QUESTION: . . . . You do use informants and do instruct them to spread dissention among certain groups that they are informing on, do you not?

MR. ADAMS: We did when we had the COINTEL programs which were discontinued in 1971, and I think the Klan is probably one of the best examples of a situation where the law was ineffective at the time. We heard the term, State's Rights used much more than we hear today. We saw with the Little Rock situation the President of the United States sending in the troops pointing out the necessity to use local law enforcement. We must have local law enforcement use the troops only as a last resort. When you have a situation like this where you do try to preserve the respective roles in law enforcement, you have historical problems.

With the Klan coming along, we had situations where the FBI and the Federal Government was almost powerless to act. We had local law enforcement officers in some areas participating in Klan violence. The incidents mentioned by Mr. Rowe--everyone of those he saw them from the lowest level--the informant. He didn't see what action was taken with that information as he pointed out during his testimony. Our files show that this information was reported to the police departments in every instance.

We also know that in certain instances the information upon being received was not being acted upon. We also disseminated simultaneously through letterhead

memorandum to the Department of Justice the problem. And here we were--the FBI--in a position where we had no authority in the absence of an instruction from the Department of Justice to make an arrest. Section 241 and 242 don't cover it because you don't have evidence of a conspiracy. It ultimately resulted in a situation where the Department called in U. S. Marshals who do have authority similar to local law enforcement officials.

So historically, in those days, we were just as frustrated as anyone else was, that when we got information from someone like Mr. Rowe--good information, reliable information--and it was passed on to those who had the responsibility to do something about it, it was not always acted upon as he indicated.

QUESTION: In none of these cases, then, there was adequate evidence of conspiracy to give you jurisdiction to act.

MR. ADAMS: The Departmental rules at that time, and still do, require Departmental approval where you have a conspiracy. Under 241, it takes two or more persons acting together. You can have a mob scene and you can have blacks and whites belting each other, but unless you can show that those that initiated the action acted in concert, in a conspiracy, you have no violation.

Congress recognized this and it wasn't until 1968 that they came along and added Section 245 to the Civil Rights Statute which added punitive measures against an

individual. There didn't have to be a conspiracy. This was a problem that the whole country was grappling with--the President of the United States, Attorneys General--we were in a situation where we had rank lawlessness taking place. As you know from the memorandum we sent you that we sent to the Attorney General the accomplishments we were able to obtain in preventing violence and in neutralizing the Klan and that was one of the reasons.

QUESTION: ....A local town meeting on a controversial social issue might result in disruption. It might be by hecklers rather than by those holding the meeting. Does this mean that the Bureau should investigate all groups organizing or participating in such meetings because they may result in violent government disruption?

MR ADAMS: No sir, and we don't....

QUESTION: Isn't that how you justify spying on almost every aspect of the peace movement?

MR. ADAMS: No sir. When we monitor demonstrations, we monitor demonstrations where we have an indication that the demonstration itself is sponsored by a group that we have an investigative interest in, a valid investigative interest in, or where members of one of these groups are participating where there is a potential that they might change the peaceful nature of the demonstration.

This is our closest question of trying to draw guidelines to avoid getting into an area of infringing on the 1st Amendment right, yet at the same time, being

aware of groups such as we have had in greater numbers in the past than we do at the present time. We have had periods where the demonstrations have been rather severe and the courts have said that the FBI has the right, and indeed the duty, to keep itself informed with respect to the possible commission of crime. It is not obliged to wear blinders until it may be too late for prevention. Now that's a good statement if applied in a clear-cut case.

Our problem is where we have a demonstration and we have to make a judgment call as to whether it is one that clearly fits the criteria of enabling us to monitor the activities. That's where I think most of our disagreements fall.

QUESTION: In the Rowe Case, in the Rowe testimony that we just heard, what was the rationale again for not intervening when violence was known about. I know we have asked this several times--I'm still having trouble understanding what the rationale, Mr. Wannall, was in not intervening in the Rowe situation when violence was known.

MR. WANNALL: Senator Schweiker, Mr. Adams did address himself to that and if you have no objections, I'll ask that he be the one to answer the question.

MR. ADAMS: The problem we had at the time, and it is the problem today, we are an investigative agency; we do not have police powers even like the U. S. Marshals do. The Marshals

since about 1795 I guess, or some period like that, had authorities that almost border on what a sheriff has. We are the investigative agency of the Department of Justice, and during these times the Department of Justice had us maintain the role of an investigative agency.

We were to report on activities. We furnished the information to the local police who had an obligation to act. We furnished it to the Department of Justice in those areas where the local police did not act. It resulted finally in the Attorney General sending 500 U. S. Marshals down to guarantee the safety of people who were trying to march in protest of their civil rights.

This was an extraordinary measure because it came at a time of Civil Rights versus Federal Rights and yet there was a breakdown in law enforcement in certain areas of the country. This doesn't mean to indict all law enforcement agencies in the South at the time either, because many of them did act upon the information that was furnished to them. But we have no authority to make an arrest on the spot because we would not have had evidence that was a conspiracy available. We could do absolutely nothing in that regard. In Little Rock the decision was made, for instance, that if any arrests need to be made, the Army should make them. And next to the Army, the U. S. Marshals should make them--not the FBI, even though we developed the violations. We have over the years as you know at the



Time there were many questions raised. Why doesn't the FBI stop this? Why don't you do something about it? Well, we took the other route and effectively destroyed the Klan as far as committing acts of violence and, of course, we exceeded statutory guidelines in that area.

QUESTION:           What would be wrong, just following up on your point there, Mr. Adams, with setting up a program since it is obvious to me that a lot of our informers are going to have preknowledge of violence of using U. S. Marshals on some kind of long-range basis to prevent violence?

MR. ADAMS:           We do. We have them in Boston in connection with the busing incident. We are investigating the violations under the Civil Rights Act, but the Marshals are in Boston. They are in Louisville, I believe, at the same time and this is the approach that the Federal Government finally recognized.

QUESTION:           On an immediate and fairly contemporary basis that kind of help can be sought instantly as opposed to waiting till it gets to a Boston state. I realize a departure from the past and not saying it isn't, but it seems to me we need a better remedy than we have.

MR ADAMS:           Well, fortunately we are at a time where conditions have subsided in the country even from the 60's and the 70's, or 50's and 60's. We report to the Department of Justice on potential trouble spots around the country as we learn of them so that the Department will be aware of them. The planning

for Boston, for instance, took place a year in advance, with state officials, city officials, the Department of Justice and the FBI sitting down together saying "How are we going to protect the situation in Boston"? I think we have learned a lot from the days back in the early 60's. But, the Government had no mechanics which protected people at that time.

QUESTION: Next I would like to ask, back in 1965, I guess during the height of the effort to destroy the Klans as you put it a few moments ago, I believe the FBI has released figures that we had something like 2,000 informers of some kind or another infiltrating the Klan out of roughly 10,000 estimated membership.

MR. ADAMS: That's right.

QUESTION: I believe these are FBI figures or estimates. That would mean that 1 out of every 5 members of the Klan at that point was an informant paid by the Government and I believe the figure goes on to indicate that 70 percent of the new members in the Klan that year were FBI informants. Isn't that an awful overwhelming quantity of people to put in an effort such as that? I'm not criticizing that we shouldn't have informants in the Klan and know what is going on to revert violence but it just seems to me that the tail is sort of wagging the dog. For example today we supposedly have only 1594 total informants, both domestic informants and potential informants. Yet, here we have 2,000 in just the Klan alone.

MR. ADAMS: Well, this number of 2,000 did include all racial matters and informants at that particular time and I think the figures

we tried to reconstruct as to the actual number of Klan informants in relation to Klan members was around 6 percent, I think after we had read some of the testimony on it. Isn't that right, Bill? Now the problem we had on the Klan is the Klan had a group called the Action Group. This was the group if you remember from Mr. Rowe's testimony that he was left out of in the beginning. He attended the open meetings and heard all the hoorahs and this type of information but he never knew what was going on because each one had an Action Group that went out and considered themselves in the missionary field. Theirs was the violence. In order to penetrate those you have to direct as many informants as you possibly can against it. Bear in mind that I think the newspapers, the President, Congress, everyone, was concerned about the murder of the three civil rights workers, the Lemul Penn case, the Violet Liuzzo case, the bombings of the church in Birmingham. We were faced with one tremendous problem at that time.

QUESTION: I acknowledge that.

MR. ADAMS: Our only approach was through informants. Through the use of informants we solved these cases. The ones that were solved. There were some of the bombing cases we never solved. They're extremely difficult, but, these informants as we told the Attorney General and as we told the President, we moved informants like Mr. Rowe up to the top leadership. He was the bodyguard to the head man. He was in a position where he could see that this could continue forever unless we could

create enough disruption that these members will realize that if I go out and murder three civil rights, even though the Sheriff and other law enforcement officers are in on it, if that were the case, and in some of that was the case, that I will be caught, and that's what we did, and that's why violence stopped because the Klan was insecure and just like you say 20 percent, they thought 50 percent of their members ultimately were Klan members, and they didn't dare engage in these acts of violence because they knew they couldn't control the conspiracy any longer.

QUESTION: I just have one quick question. Is it correct that in 1971 we were using around 6500 informers for a black ghetto situation?

MR ADAMS: I'm not sure if that's the year. We did have a year where we had a number like that of around 6000 and that was the time when the cities were being burned. Detroit, Washington, areas like this, we were given a mandate to know what the situation is, where is violence going to break out next. They weren't informants like an individual that is penetrating an organization. They were listening posts in the community that would help tell us that we have another group here that is getting ready to start another fire fight or something.

QUESTION: ... Without going into that subject further of course we have had considerable evidence this morning where no attempt was made to prevent crime when you had information that it was going to occur. I am sure there were instances where you have.

MR. ADAMS: We disseminated every single item which he reported to us.

QUESTION: To a police department which you knew was an accomplice to the crime.

MR. ADAMS: Not necessarily knew.

QUESTION: Your informant told you that, hadn't he?

MR. ADAMS: The informant is on one level. We have other informants and we have other information.

QUESTION: You were aware that he had worked with certain members of the Birmingham Police in order...

MR. ADAMS: That's right. He furnished many other instances also.

QUESTION: So you really weren't doing a whole lot to prevent that incident by telling the people who were already a part of it.

MR. ADAMS: We were doing everything we could lawfully do at the time and finally the situation was corrected when the Department agreeing that we had no further jurisdiction, sent the U.S. Marshals down to perform certain law enforcement functions.

QUESTION: ...This brings up the point as to what kind of control you can exercise over this kind of informant and to this kind of organization and to what extent an effort is made to prevent these informants from engaging in the kind of thing that you were supposedly trying to prevent.

MR. ADAMS: A good example of this was Mr. Rowe who became active in an Action Group and we told him to get out or we were no longer using him as an informant in spite of the information he had furnished in the past. We have cases, Senator where we have had

QUESTION: But you also told him to participate in violent activities

MR. ADAMS: We did not tell him to participate in violent activities.

QUESTION: That's what he said.

MR. ADAMS: I know that's what he says, but that's what lawsuits are all about is that there are two sides to issues and our Agent handlers have advised us, and I believe have advised your staff members, that at no time did they advise him to engage in violence.

QUESTION: Just to do what was necessary to get the information.

MR. ADAMS: I do not think they made any such statement to him along that line either and we have informants who have gotten involved in the violation of a law and we have immediately converted their status from an informant to the subject and have prosecuted I would say off hand, I can think of around 20 informants that we have prosecuted for violating the laws once it came to our attention and even to show you our policy of disseminating information on violence in this case during the review of the matter the Agents have told me that they found one case where an Agent had been working 24 hours a day and he was a little late in disseminating the information to the police department. No violence occurred but it showed up in a file review and he was censured for his delay in properly notifying local authorities. So we not only have a policy, I feel that we do follow reasonable safeguards in order to carry it out, including periodic review of all informant files.

QUESTION: Mr. Rowe's statement is substantiated to some extent with an acknowledgment by the Agent in Charge that if he were going

to be a Klansman and he happened to be with someone and they decided to do something, he couldn't be an angel. These are words of the Agent. And be a good informant. He wouldn't take the lead but the implication is that he would have to go along or would have to be involved if he was going to maintain his liability as a ---

MR. ADAMS: There is no question that an informant at times will have to be present during demonstrations, riots, fistfights that take place but I believe his statement was to the effect that, and I was sitting in the back of the room and I do not recall it exactly, but that some of them were beat with chains and I did not hear whether he said he beat someone with a chain or not but I rather doubt that he did, because it is one thing being present, it is another thing taking an active part in a criminal action.

QUESTION: It's true. He was close enough to get his throat cut apparently.

QUESTION: How does the collection of information about an individual's personal life, social, sex life and becoming involved in that sex life or social life is a requirement for law enforcement or crime prevention.

MR. ADAMS: Our Agent handlers have advised us on Mr. Rowe that they gave him no such instruction, they had no such knowledge concerning it and I can't see where it would be of any value whatsoever.

QUESTION:            You don't know of any such case where these instructions  
                      were given to an Agent or an informant?

MR. ADAMS:            To get involved in sexual activity? No Sir.



SJ 694

NR003 SJ PLAIN

12:47PM URGENT JANUARY 7, 1976 GRB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAN JUAN

ATTENTION: LEGAL COUNSEL AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS

SENSTUDY 75

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, DECEMBER 30, 1975.

SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT 946 AT 7:36 PM, JANUARY 7, 1976, AT FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT; WILL REPORT TO ROOM 3658 JEH BUILDING AT 8:00 AM, JANUARY 8, 1976, AS INSTRUCTED. PHONE NUMBER WHILE IN WASHINGTON WILL BE 941-4667.

END.

SECRET

66-1062-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

hes

F B I .

Date: 1/7/76

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN JUAN

ATTENTION: LEGAL COUNSEL AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL 12/30/75.

SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE EAL FLIGHT 946 AT 7:36 PM, 1/7/76 at FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT; WILL REPORT TO ROOM 3658 JEH BUILDING AT 8:00 AM 1/8/76 AS INSTRUCTED. PHONE NUMBER WHILE IN WASHINGTON WILL BE 941-4667.

**SENT**

1 - SAN JUAN

WCD:mjb  
(1)

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED *WCD* FILED *WCD*

60-1062-14

Approved: WCD  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

F B I

Date: 1/7/76  
PLAINTEXT

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR  
FROM SAN JUAN  
ATTENTION: LEGAL COUNSEL AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS  
SENSTUDY 75

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE, DECEMBER 30, 1975.

SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE EASTERN  
AIRLINES FLIGHT 946 AT 7:36 PM, JANUARY 7, 1976, AT  
FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT; WILL REPORT TO ROOM 3658 JEH BUILDING  
AT 8:00 AM, JANUARY 8, 1976, AS INSTRUCTED. PHONE NUMBER  
WHILE IN WASHINGTON WILL BE 941-4667.

END.

WCD:mjb/rv

66-1062-14  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

