

Released under the John F. Kennedy
Assassination Records Collection Act of
1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). Case#:NW/
88608 Date: 03-18-2025

The Senate Select Committee (SSC) letter of July 14, 1975, to K. William O'Connor, Esq., requested a response to Item #3.

Item #3 is set forth as follows:

"All memoranda and any other materials which relate to or reflect discussions about the Ku Klux Klan at the Executive Conference held on October 1, 1958, and all memoranda and any other materials which relate to or reflect recommendations, proposals, and decisions made either prior to or following said conference."

A diligent, extensive, exhaustive search was conducted in an effort to obtain a copy of the minutes of the Executive Conference held on October 1, 1958. However, this search disclosed no memorandum reflecting an Executive Conference being held on October 1, 1958. Executive Conference memoranda for the year 1958 were reviewed. This review did not disclose any memorandum which related to discussions about the Ku Klux Klan.

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forth above under the caption, "The History of Foreign Intelligence Collection in the United States - Prior to World War II," President Roosevelt conducted certain conferences following which he issued instructions with regard to investigations of fascist and communist activities in the United States. Those investigations were to be for intelligence purposes. For the most part, they took on a counterintelligence aspect; however, during the course of them foreign intelligence information was developed either as an outgrowth of investigative activity or through the conducting of technical surveillances.

We found no record regarding the designation of the FBI as the agency responsible for collection of foreign intelligence information in the United States as of the time the Office of Coordinator of Information was created on 7/11/41. Neither did we find any record indicating such responsibility had been delegated to any other agency.

b. Requests From Other Agencies

From time to time the Bureau has received specific requests from other agencies based upon which we have undertaken the collection of foreign intelligence information in the United States in a clandestine fashion. Two instances of this nature were based on requests from the Department of State and from the White House.

(1) Department of State Request - Recognizing a gap in our intelligence coverage of friendly governments, on 10/21/55 we discussed with the then Deputy Undersecretary of State, Robert Murphy, the question of instituting limited discreet technical surveillances on official establishments of selected foreign nations, principally those located in world trouble areas. We pointed out that the FBI stood ready to institute such coverage as might be desired by the Department of State.

JFK Act 5 (g)(2) (D)

Mr. Murphy was quite receptive to this idea, stating that limited coverage sufficiently flexible to change with changing world conditions might be highly desirable. After further discussions it was agreed that a program, "progressive" in nature, would be instituted. By this, Mr. Murphy explained that he did not feel at that time that all desirable coverage should be instituted at a given date, but rather that coverage should be placed on one country at a time as moving events abroad might dictate. On this basis this type coverage was instituted

based on a specific request from Mr. Murphy on 12/5/55 that we place technical surveillances on all Egyptian establishments in the United States. Since then, technical surveillances have been placed on numerous establishments of foreign countries for either extended or limited periods of time, depending upon developments on the international scene.

(2) White House Request - In May, 1965, President Johnson advised the Director he wanted the FBI to set up a group in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of taking charge of cleaning out communists in the Dominican Government and advising the Government of those who might try to infiltrate Government ranks. This was the basis for opening our Santo Domingo Office, which has continued operation since 5/21/65.

As a result of maintaining our Dominican Office and assisting in its mission, we have instituted various technical surveillances and developed numerous live sources in the United States from which we regularly acquire foreign intelligence information. Since the President has relied on the Bureau to keep him apprised of developments from an intelligence standpoint as well as developments with respect to communist influence, these sources are regularly contacted for information which fits within the terms of foreign intelligence data.

c. FBI's Role in the United States Intelligence Board

The predecessor to the United States Intelligence Board (USIB) was the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC). the IAC was established by National Security Council Intelligence Directive (NSCID) number 1 dated 12/12/47. By amendment to this Directive dated 7/7/49, the Bureau was designated a member of the IAC for the purpose of coordinating domestic intelligence with foreign intelligence. NSCID 1 has been revised several times. Subsequent to a revision dated 4/21/58, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board merged the IAC and the U. S. Communications Intelligence Board into one body known as the United States Intelligence Board. National Security Council Directive dated 9/15/58, approved by the President, formally created the United States Intelligence Board as successor to the IAC and the U. S. Communications Intelligence Board.

The USIB in its present form is chaired by the Director of Central Intelligence. The Director of Central

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