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62-116395

Serial Scope:

1-50

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Case#:NW 65380 Date: 11-17-2022

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

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THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

13 March 1975

DR16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-7-00 BY SP2 BUNI ZTG

Mr. William G. Miller
Staff Director
Select Committee to Study Governmental
Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Bill:

Following up on our brief discussion Tuesday on the clearances of Committee Staff, I thought it might be helpful to outline a procedure which you may consider reasonable to use.

As I understand your current ground rules, you are submitting your staff applicants to the FBI for full field security investigation and on report from the Bureau, under the authority of Senate Resolution 21, the Chairman and/or the Committee will take action to grant or deny clearance.

The next step requires a notification to the Director of Central Intelligence of the Chairman's decision and certification of the clearances granted. I've attached a suggested format for this which you could use. On receipt of the certification we will advise the USIB security elements of the people so certified.

I also promised to go over with you the range of compartmented clearances that exist and I am prepared to do that when we next get together. You will recall these are the clearances for which you will want to determine the "need-to-know" for selected members of your staff. We need to establish agreed procedures here as well. Access to this information requires that an individual meet security standards set forth in DCID 1/14, a copy of which is attached.

Classified by 006805
Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of E.O. 14176, Exemption
Category: 5B (1), (2), (3) or (4)
Declassified only on approval of the
Director of Central Intelligence

62-116373-43

EXCLUDED SECURITY INFORMATION
ORIGINALLY DETERMINED SUBJECT TO
EXEMPTIONS

ENCLOSURE

This document may be
referred to as Unclassified
and may be attached.

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I would like to suggest that you appoint a member of your staff - say, Ben Marshall - as a focal point for handling compartmented information access approvals and assign him the responsibility of insuring that these security standards are met by persons selected to participate in this sensitive area.

The CIA operates a Compartmented Information Branch as a service of common concern to the intelligence community which records the names of all individuals in the Government with access to compartmented information. Your personnel would be similarly recorded which would considerably ease the access certifications to all organizations for the duration of your inquiry.

As indicated, I am prepared to discuss this with you at any time.

Sincerely,



John M. Clarke
Associate Deputy to the DCI
for the Intelligence Community

Attachments:

- 1 - DCID 1/14
- 2 - Suggested Format

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DCID No. 1/14
(New Series)**DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE NO. 1/14****UNIFORM PERSONNEL SECURITY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES
GOVERNING ACCESS TO SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION**

(Effective 1 July 1968*)

Pursuant to the provisions of NSCID No. 1 (New Series, revised 4 March 1964), paragraph 2, subparagraph a. (5) and in order to ensure uniform protection of sensitive compartmented information, the following personnel security standards and practices are established for all United States Government civilian and military personnel, Government consultants, and employees-of-Government contractors who require access to sensitive compartmented information or to information which reveals the manner, methods and operational details by which sensitive compartmented information is collected. The standards and practices established herein are to be considered minimal and the departments and agencies may establish internally such additional security steps as may be considered necessary and appropriate to ensure that effective security is maintained. Access to sensitive compartmented information shall be under the strictest application of the "need-to-know" principle and in full accordance with the existing authorities and regulations which govern access thereto.

Purpose
 1. The continued protection of sensitive compartmented information within any one participating agency or among Government contractors affects and is a matter of serious security concern to all participating agencies. The provisions of this Directive shall apply to all persons under the jurisdiction or cognizance of the Executive Branch, without regard to civilian or military status, form of employment, official rank or position, or length of service. The establishment of uniform personnel security standards and practices as well as continuing security programs should enhance the security protection of such information and at the same time facilitate the security certification process among

*The term "Sensitive compartmented information" as used in this Directive is intended to include all information and materials bearing special community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. The term does not include Restricted Data as defined in Section 11, Public Law 585, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

* This directive supersedes DCID 1/14, approved 23 June 1967.

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COPY NO 301

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Government departments and agencies when access to sensitive compartmented information is required.

2. Individuals who do not meet the minimum security criteria contained herein and who are, therefore, denied access to sensitive compartmented information shall not, solely for this reason, be considered ineligible for access to other classified information. However, individuals whose access to sensitive compartmented information has been authorized as an exception granted in accordance with paragraph 5, shall not solely for that reason be considered eligible for access to other classified information.

Personnel Security Approval Criteria

3. Criteria for security approval of an individual on a need-to-know basis for access to sensitive compartmented information are as follows:

a. The individual shall be stable, of excellent character and discretion and of unquestioned loyalty to the United States.

b. Except where there is a compelling need and a determination has been made by competent authority as described in paragraph 5 below that every reasonable assurance has been obtained that under the circumstances the security risk is negligible.

(1) Both the individual and the members of his immediate family shall be U.S. citizens. For these purposes, "immediate family" is defined as including the individual's spouse, parents, brothers, sisters and children.

(2) The members of the individual's family and those persons to whom he is bound by affection or obligation should neither be subject to physical, mental and other forms of duress by a foreign power nor advocate the use of force or violence to overthrow the Government of the United States nor the alteration of the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

4. When there is compelling need to grant access to sensitive compartmented information prior to completion of the full prescribed investigation, such investigative checks as are immediately possible shall be made at once, and shall include a personal interview by trained security or counterintelligence personnel whenever feasible. Access in such cases shall be strictly controlled, and the full prescribed investigation and final evaluation shall be completed at the earliest practicable moment.

Exceptions

5. The exceptions to paragraph 3.b. (1) (2) above may be granted only by the Senior Intelligence Officer of the parent organization represented on the United States Intelligence Board (USIB), including military departments, or his designee, unless such authority has been specifically

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delegated to the head of an office or organization as set forth in inter-departmental agreements. All exceptions granted will be a common sense determination based on all available information, and shall be recorded by the agency making the exception. In those cases in which the individual has lived outside of the United States for a substantial period of his life, a thorough assessment of the adequacy of the investigation in terms of fulfillment of the minimum investigative requirements, and a judicious review of the information therein must be made before an exception is considered.

After security clearance has been granted, the following shall be done:

Investigative Requirements.

6. The investigation conducted on an individual under consideration for access to sensitive compartmented information shall be thorough and shall be designed to develop information as to whether the individual clearly meets the above Personnel Security Approval Criteria.

7. The investigation shall be accomplished through personal interviews by trained investigative personnel and shall establish affirmatively to the adjudicating agency complete continuity of identity to include birth, residences, education, employments and military service. Where the circumstances of a case indicate, the investigation shall exceed the basic requirements set out below to ensure that those responsible for adjudicating access eligibility have in their possession all the relevant facts available.

8. During the course of the investigation the individual shall furnish a signed personal history statement and a certificate of non-affiliation with those organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Fingerprints of a quality acceptable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be obtained. Photographs of the individual shall also be obtained where additional corroboration of identity is required.

9. The individual under investigation shall be given a personal interview by trained security or counterintelligence personnel whenever feasible.

10. Minimum standards for the investigation are as follows:

- a. Verification of date and place of birth and citizenship of the individual.
- b. Check of the subversive and criminal files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including submission of fingerprint charts, and other national agencies as appropriate. An additional check of Immigration and Naturalization Service records shall be made if members of the individual's immediate family are other than United States citizens by birth.
- c. Local checks in all areas of the United States where the individual has resided for at least six (6) months during the past fifteen years

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or since age eighteen, whichever is the shorter period. Such period of coverage shall include the following:

(1) Check of police and credit records.

(2) Interviews with neighbors at present residence regardless of duration and, to the extent considered to be productive and practical, any other address at which the individual has resided.

d. Confirmation of all employment during the past fifteen years or since age eighteen, whichever is the shorter period. Personal interviews with supervisors and co-workers who had personal contact with the individual shall be accomplished to the extent possible and practical.

e. Attendance at institutes of higher learning or at the most recently attended secondary school shall be verified in all instances. During these inquiries collateral verification of prior educational records shall be made and personal interviews with faculty members who had personal contact with the individual shall be accomplished to the extent possible and practical.

f. Review of appropriate military records.

g. Interviews with a sufficient number of personal references given by the individual and with a minimum of two other persons who can furnish information on the basis of personal knowledge concerning the individual's character, discretion and loyalty.

h. When employment, education or residence, except U.S. Government service, has occurred overseas during the past fifteen years, or since age eighteen, a check of the records will be made at the Passport Office/Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency and other appropriate agencies. Efforts shall be made to develop informants who knew the individual overseas in order to cover employment, education or residence during this period.

i. The spouse of the individual and members of the immediate family shall be investigated to the extent necessary and appropriate to permit affirmative determination by the adjudicating agency that the provisions of paragraph 3, Personnel Security Approval Criteria, above, are met. In all cases, the spouse shall be checked through the subversive files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other national agencies, as appropriate.

Previous Investigation

11. Where a previous investigation has been conducted within the past five years which substantially meets the above minimum standards, it may serve as a basis for granting access approval provided a review of the personnel and security files does not reveal substantive changes in the individual's security eligibility. If a previous investigation does not substantially meet the minimum standards or if it is more than five years

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old, a current investigation shall be required but may be limited to that necessary to bring the individual's file up to date in accordance with the investigative requirements set forth in paragraph 4, above. Should new information be developed during the current investigation which bears unfavorably upon the individual's activities covered by the previous investigation, the current inquiries shall be expanded as necessary to develop full details of this new information.

Evaluation

12. The evaluation of the information developed by investigation on an individual's loyalty and suitability shall be performed by analysts of broad knowledge, good judgment and wide experience in security and counterintelligence. When all other information developed on an individual is favorable, a minor investigative requirement which has not been met will not preclude favorable adjudication. In all evaluations the protection of the national interest is paramount. Any doubt concerning personnel having access to sensitive compartmented information shall be resolved in favor of the national security. The ultimate determination of whether the granting of access is clearly consistent with the interests of national security shall be an over-all common sense determination based on all available information.

Security Programs

13. In order to facilitate the attainment of the highest standard of personnel security and to augment both the access approval criteria and the investigative requirements established by this Directive, member departments and agencies shall institute continuing Security Programs for all individuals having access to compartmented information. In addition to security indoctrinations, these programs shall be tailored to create mutually supporting procedures under which no issue will escape notice or be left unresolved which brings into question an individual's loyalty and integrity or suggests the possibility of his being subject to undue influence or duress through foreign relationships or exploitable personal conduct. When an individual is assigned to perform sensitive compartmented work requiring access to sensitive compartmented information and operations, the department, agency or Government program to which he is assigned shall assume a continuing security and counterintelligence responsibility for that individual throughout the period of his assignment.

14. The Security Programs shall include the following:

- a. Security Education Programs to ensure that individuals who are granted access to sensitive compartmented information are initially and periodically thereafter indoctrinated as to its unique sensitivity and that they understand their personal responsibility for its protection. These indoctrinations should be conducted by individuals having

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extensive background and experience regarding the nature and special vulnerabilities of the particular type of compartmented information involved.

b. Security Supervisory Programs to ensure that supervisory personnel recognize and discharge their special responsibility for maintaining the security of sensitive information. Such programs shall provide practical guidance as to indicators which may signal matters of security concern. Specific instructions concerning reporting procedures shall be disseminated to enable the appropriate authority to take timely corrective action to safeguard the security of the United States as well as to provide all necessary help to the individual concerned to neutralize his vulnerability.

c. Security Review Programs to ensure that appropriate security authorities invariably receive and exchange, in a timely manner, all information bearing on the security posture of persons having access to sensitive information. Personnel history information shall be kept current. Security and related files shall be kept under continuing review. Departments and agencies shall develop security programs under which at intervals no greater than 5 years, checks are made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as all relevant police and credit sources and, where feasible, each individual is given a personal interview by trained security or counterintelligence personnel.

15. Whenever indicated during the course of these Security Programs, appropriate investigations shall be conducted on a timely basis. In the absence of such indication the tempo of additional investigation shall be tailored by the adjudicating agency to the circumstances surrounding the individual under consideration as well as the breadth of knowledge and degree of sensitivity involved in his access. The investigation shall be sufficient in scope to ensure that continued utilization of the individual in activities requiring sensitive compartmented information is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

Effective Date

16. This Directive declares the policy of USIB concerning Uniform Personnel Security Standards and Practices for Access to Sensitive Compartmented Information. This policy shall become effective as soon as practicable after approval of this Directive but in no case later than 1 July 1968. Existing directives,² regulations, agreements, and such other references governing access to sensitive compartmented information as defined herein shall be revised accordingly.

Richard Helms
Director of Central Intelligence

²These include pertinent provisions of the Clearance Standards and Investigation and Evaluation sections of DCID 6/3.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. AdamsTO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *W.R.W.*
FROM : W. O. Cregar
SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

DATE: 2/27/75

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cregar

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

This memorandum recommends that we keep Mr. Colby apprised, as the Director of Central Intelligence, through the Ad Hoc Coordinating Group on Congressional Inquiry of any proposed or completed FBI testimony before congressional committees when such FBI testimony impacts on other members of the Intelligence Community, could result in other members of the Intelligence Community being called to testify, or any questions are asked of the FBI which are of proprietary interest to another agency or department of the Intelligence Community.

The Ad Hoc Coordinating Group on Congressional Inquiry, chaired by Mr. John Clarke, Associate Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence, is made up of representatives of agencies and departments having membership on the United States Intelligence Board (USIB). Its purpose is to serve as a coordinating mechanism for future testimony before congressional hearings.

At a meeting of the USIB on 2/26/75, Chairman Colby commented on the effective manner in which the Ad Hoc Group was functioning. However, he noted that it is imperative all members of USIB be extremely sensitive to the need for prior coordination to insure that the basic interests of the Intelligence Community are served and that any testimony or documents furnished congressional committees are factual and accurate. He hoped that all members will be made aware of what other members are testifying to before a congressional committee as well as the identity of that congressional committee. Mr. Colby noted that it is highly likely that members of the Intelligence Community will be called before various congressional committees other than the Senate and House Select Committees.

REC-5 62-116395-30
The Intelligence Division believes this type of coordination is vital to insure that one agency's testimony is not in conflict with that of another through misunderstanding

62-116395

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
100-13000
1200 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535WOC:ebc
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Memo for Mr. Wannall
RE: SENSTUDY 75
62-116395

or inadvertency. As an example of this coordination, Mr. Colby has furnished the Bureau and other members of the Intelligence Community the statement he plans to make as the lead-off witness before the Senate Select Committee (SSC). This statement has been reviewed by the Intelligence Division and a memorandum has been prepared which notes that there is nothing objectionable from the Bureau's standpoint in Colby's proposed statement.

A second point Colby made at the USIB meeting was his desire that all members understand that no agency representative should discuss with a congressional committee information or techniques which are of proprietary interest to another agency without prior consultation. This is certainly a valid request and we should concur. [As an example, the FBI would not want the National Security Agency to discuss with a congressional committee FBI support of National Security Agency's TELEX effort without first clearing with us. Likewise, the Bureau representative should not discuss National Security Agency's exploitation of teletype traffic furnished to them by the FBI without prior coordination with NSA.] Recently a congressional committee asked CIA for copies of any written agreements between FBI and CIA. CIA felt they had no alternative but to provide the committee with copies of the ~~FBI - CIA Understanding dated 2/7/66~~. However, before doing so CIA did obtain FBI approval.

ACTION:

If approved, through the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Coordinating Group on Congressional Inquiry, representatives of the Intelligence Division will keep Mr. Colby and the Intelligence Community advised of any FBI testimony before congressional committees wherein such testimony could impact on other members of the Intelligence Community, could result in other members of the Intelligence Community being called to testify, or where questions are asked which are of proprietary interest to another member of the Community.

TM
Rec. copies of
A. M. or copies statement of
and 2/27/25 before Edwards
submitted to Ad Hoc group
available to Ad Hoc group
JFM

~~SECRET//SENSITIVE~~
**CATEGORIES OF ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT MATTER
THAT NEED STRINGENT PROTECTION**

- I. The names of agents, informants, covert liaison contacts and operations or other identifying characteristics of sensitive clandestine sources

a. Agent or informant names or operational information revealing them.

b. Details which would reveal the effectiveness of sensitive methods and techniques (1) employed overseas in human source collection (2) employed by the FBI for internal security and counter-intelligence purposes.

--The numbers, locations, times and other indications of recruitment or emplacement of personnel within target organizations.

--Specific statements of the use of technical devices in agent operations.

--The total extent of recruitment or investigative effectiveness against any given target organization or individual, or lack thereof.

--Names of selected agency and/or ex-agency employees if revealed would endanger lives, operations or future utility.

--Foreign or US sources, official or otherwise, who would be embarrassed or endangered by disclosure of their role.

II. Relationships with Other Intelligence Services

a. Identifying information on intelligence services in friendly and neutral countries.

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Except from general declassification schedule of E.O. 13526, exemption category:

(b) (3) or (4) (single one or more)

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DATE FURNISHED TO REFERENCE

(initials in, stamp, hand date or words)

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- b. Identifying collaborative operations between the United States intelligence agencies and other foreign intelligence liaison services against targets within the country extending the collaboration or within a jointly targetted third country.
- c. The nature of support provided or arrangements with foreign intelligence services supporting US technical collection operations.
- d. Material and information provided to the US by a foreign service under conditions of continued secrecy.

III. Cryptologic and Communications Activities

- a. Clandestine procurement of foreign cryptologic material.
- b. Operations against foreign cryptologic installations.
- c. Activities taken with the manufacturers of cryptologic devices in the U.S. and abroad.
- d. Product of telephone taps or technical surveillance operations of foreigners or foreign facilities (U.S. and abroad).
- e. Success of cryptologic operations against both friendly and unfriendly targets in the U.S. and abroad.
- f. Covert signals intelligence collection including (1) assistance arrangements with commercial U.S. and foreign companies (2) taps (3) and from US installations abroad.
- g. Collaboration with foreign governments in signals intelligence collection, particularly for arrangements which, if revealed, would be politically embarrassing in the countries involved.
- h. Protective communications security measures.
- i. Efforts to collect exotic signals and locate transmissions especially critical to our work in ASW.

IV. Technical Intelligence

- a. Identification of technical intelligence operations of high technical vulnerability and extremely high political sensitivity.

- b. Details of specific covert communications systems, including secret writing, special agent equipment, etc.
- c. Specific identification of foreign technical collection installations involving high political sensitivity in the host country,
- d. Identification of technical counter-measures techniques.
- e. Characterization of emplacement of devices for technical collection of foreign intelligence, including techniques of emplacement.
- f. Details of secure U.S. communications systems.

V. Other

- a. Reference to covert action operations that would embarrass the U.S. Government or frustrate the purpose of the operation.
- b. Details or disclosure of monetary arrangements with U.S. and foreign banks, investment houses, etc., in support of foreign intelligence operations.
- c. Specific information on special relationships with private firms established with the approval of top corporate officials. This includes names of firms or industrial associations that provide privileged customers or collaboration or cover for foreign intelligence operations.
- d. Names of firms collaborating with U.S. intelligence agencies in collection and assessment programs (especially those having large foreign clienteles).
- e. Details of covert contract techniques, covert contractors, and covert tax arrangements.
- f. Nature of support to and from other agencies for operations against foreign intelligence targets.
- g. The state of our intelligence on Soviet or PRC diplomatic or military intentions toward the United States or on the state of our intelligence on military technologies of these nations.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 7, 1966

*17-6-00
CLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM 121G
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1*

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(S)

(1) CIA will not initiate an investigation of any foreign official in the United States without the concurrence and coordination of the FBI. In this context, the term "investigation" means systematic and direct inquiries or procedures (such as physical or technical surveillances or neighborhood inquiries) aiming at developing information concerning an individual's activities or background; "investigation" does not include the acceptance or the development of information through social contacts or contacts normally made by CIA agents in discharging their cover functions. (S)

(2) CIA will seek concurrence and coordination of the FBI before approaching for recruitment any foreign official or communist-bloc visitor in the United States. The FBI will concur and coordinate if the proposed action does not conflict with any operation, current or planned, including active investigation of the FBI. (S)

(3) CIA will advise the FBI prior to any planned meeting between a CIA asset and a foreign official or communist-bloc visitor of known or presumed interest to the FBI (this would include all communist-bloc officials and visitors) for purposes of assessment and social development. (S)

(4) Clandestine CIA staff operatives, domestic American agents of CIA, and foreign agents of CIA recruited abroad who come to the United States will be identified to the FBI by name or appropriate description depending on the national security interest involved. (S)

(5) Pursuant to paragraph 4 above, when a CIA agent arrives in the United States for a visit or for an (S)

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~~SECRET~~Central Intelligence Agency
Operations in the United States ~~(6)~~

assignment, the Bureau will be advised and the two agencies will confer regarding the handling of the agent in the United States. It is recognized that each case will have its individual peculiarities. The governing principle will be positive intelligence interest as weighed against internal security factors. CIA will continue its contractual relationship for the purpose of handling the training, the procurement of positive foreign intelligence, the fulfillment of CIA commitments to the agent, and the preparation of the agent for his next assignment abroad. ~~(6)~~

(6) In those cases where CIA will be handling its agent in the United States, CIA will service FBI security or counterintelligence requirements and will provide the FBI all agent information bearing on counterintelligence or internal security matters, including the scope and nature of the agent's access to information and the identities of the agent's significant contacts, particularly in the communist-bloc field. In such cases where CIA servicing has been inadequate to FBI internal security interests, the FBI will have direct access to the agent. ~~(6)~~

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum~~SECRET - SENSITIVE~~

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: February 7, 1975

FROM : W. R. Wannall

9/15/00 SP3
CLASSIFIED BY: ALM/176
DECLASSIFY ON: 25Y1
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SUBJECT: SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dir. AD _____
 Dir. AB _____
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Cas. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspect. _____
 Infrastr. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rec. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

[Handwritten signature]

This communication is Secret - Sensitive since the information herein and in the attachments has been so classified by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (S)

On 2/6/75 the writer was furnished the attached material by Mr. William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, during a meeting in his office which was also attended by Lt. General Lew Allen, Director of the National Security Agency (NSA). General Allen was provided copies of the same material. It includes a three-page statement containing a listing of categories of activities of subject matters that require stringent protection during testimony before the captioned Committee by any members of the U.S. Intelligence Community. The FBI had input in connection with the compilation of this information and the material we furnished has been included. (S)

Also among the material is a copy of a statement which Mr. Colby is hopeful of securing permission to present at the very beginning of the Select Committee hearings in order that he can emphasize the importance of and need for intelligence operations, its processes, the processes for collection of intelligence, how they are controlled and overseen, why there is an overriding need for secrecy in certain areas and what Congress can do to enhance U.S. intelligence collections. (S)

The third paper lists eleven papers which Mr. Colby intends to turn over to the Committee whether or not he is permitted to make his opening statement. These papers supplement his statement and have been the subject of previous memoranda. The FBI has prepared the last two papers listed and is coordinating with all other interested Intelligence Community members to assure that all of the papers will be in such form as not to conflict with Bureau interests. (S)

EX-17 REC 3862-116395-22

A review of Mr. Colby's proposed opening statement has been made. Among the highlights are the following: (S)

He points out (page 2) that it is important that our intelligence activities be viewed in proper perspective and that the few (S) Enclosures

- WRW:lml/(6)
 1 - Mr. Callahan (with enclosures)
 1 - Mr. Adams (with enclosures)
 1 - Mr. Mintz (with enclosures)
 1 - Mr. Gregar (with enclosures)
 1 - Mr. Wannall (with enclosures)

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Memorandum to Mr. Adams
Re: SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

instances of failure or error that may have occurred in the past be understood in context. He states we cannot operate effectively without more precise provisions in the law to protect our secrets. (S)

Referring on page 5 specifically to the FBI, he notes that intelligence collection on a worldwide basis contributes to our internal security. The efforts of foreign nations to penetrate our society and to manipulate our citizens are well documented. There are several hundred foreign members of the KGB and intelligence operatives in this country seeking information about the United States and its plans and their efforts must be met by an intensive counterintelligence effort. He states "Within the United States, this is the function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Abroad, it is CIA's responsibility to identify the foreign agent before he arrives in America or to learn of the plans of foreign groups to try to subvert our institutions. To this traditional danger has been added a new threat of international terrorism. CIA's foreign and the FBI's domestic intelligence activities have collaborated to frustrate several plans to bring to America and its citizens the kind of hijacking and indiscriminate terrorist bombings that characterize too many areas of the world." (S)

Beginning at page 7, Mr. Colby undertakes to explain the processes of collecting intelligence and on page 10 briefly goes into the roles of the various intelligence components and the legislative bases for their activities. For example, he states the intelligence roles of the other members of the Intelligence Community in part stem from the 1947 Act and in part from separate legislation, such as that charging the FBI with responsibility for internal security, which I consider a correct statement. (S)

On page 11, he notes that all intelligence elements operate within legal authority and are given further direction by the National Security Council, but (page 13) "each of us in the Intelligence Community takes full personal responsibility for the actions recommended or taken in conformance with such general guidance and policy." (S)

He explains the role of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) whose "members are an impressive group of responsible Americans who report their independent views of the accomplishments and weaknesses of the Intelligence Community directly to the President." (S)

Following this, he notes that in addition to responding to various Congressional committees, the National Security Council and the PFIAB, all of which exercise oversight-type functions, the (S)

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Memorandum to Mr. Adams
Re: SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

intelligence agencies are exposed to audit-type functions exercised by the Office of Management and Budget, internal audit systems, the General Accounting Office, and the Director of Central Intelligence. (S)

On page 14, after referring to the manner in which the Intelligence Community functions through a series of committees and boards, Mr. Colby states that the work of such committees and boards is limited to foreign intelligence, "as internal security falls solely within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The FBI participates in the Intelligence Community effort, however, so that any contributions that foreign intelligence might make to internal security can be properly handled." (S)

On page 17, Mr. Colby expresses confidence that the American people not only support but insist upon an effective intelligence apparatus to protect their security and intelligence. Thereafter, referring to Congress, on page 17, he states "Just tell us in the intelligence business what the Nation wants and does not want, and we will do our best to satisfy it. But also give us a way openly to change these rules when the Nation expects them to be changed." He then calls upon Congress to organize itself to protect the necessary secrecy of our intelligence operations while exercising its responsibility for oversight. (S)

A review of Mr. Colby's proposed statement has revealed no information which I feel would be objectionable from the Bureau's standpoint.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials follow: a large 'J' on the left, a signature line with 'jmc' and 'jma' in the center, and 'wbu' in the upper right.]

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**CATEGORIES OF ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT MATTER
THAT NEED STRINGENT PROTECTION**

I. The names of agents, informants, covert liaison contacts and operations or other identifying characteristics of sensitive clandestine sources

a. Agent or informant names or operational information revealing them.

b. Details which would reveal the effectiveness of sensitive methods and techniques (1) employed overseas in human source collection (2) employed by the FBI for internal security and counter-intelligence purposes.

--The numbers, locations, times and other indications of recruitment or emplacement of personnel within target organizations.

--Specific statements of the use of technical devices in agent operations.

--The total extent of recruitment or investigative effectiveness against any given target organization or individual, or lack thereof.

--Names of selected agency and/or ex-agency employees if revealed would endanger lives, operations or future utility.

--Foreign or US sources, official or otherwise, who would be embarrassed or endangered by disclosure of their role.

II. Relationships with Other Intelligence Services

a. Identifying information on intelligence services in friendly and neutral countries.

ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-6-00 BY SP 2-A/m/zts

Classified by	054047
Except from general declassification schedule of E.O. 13526, exemption categories:	
53 (b), (c) (3) or (4) (circle one or more)	
Automatically declassified on	
DATE INDIVIDUALIZED TO DETERMINE	
(Indicate day, month, year, latest date or event)	

DISCLOSED

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62-116395-22

b. Identifying collaborative operations between the United States intelligence agencies and other foreign intelligence liaison services against targets within the country extending the collaboration or within a jointly targetted third country.

c. The nature of support provided or arrangements with foreign intelligence services supporting US technical collection operations.

d. Material and information provided to the US by a foreign service under conditions of continued secrecy.

III. Cryptologic and Communications Activities

a. Clandestine procurement of foreign cryptologic material.

b. Operations against foreign cryptologic installations.

c. Activities taken with the manufacturers of cryptologic devices in the U. S. and abroad.

d. Product of telephone taps or technical surveillance operations of foreigners or foreign facilities (U. S. and abroad).

e. Success of cryptologic operations against both friendly and unfriendly targets in the U. S. and abroad.

f. Covert signals intelligence collection including (1) assistance arrangements with commercial U. S. and foreign companies (2) taps (3) and from US installations abroad.

g. Collaboration with foreign governments in signals intelligence collection, particularly for arrangements which, if revealed, would be politically embarrassing in the countries involved.

h. Protective communications security measures.

i. Efforts to collect exotic signals and locate transmissions especially critical to our work in ASW.

IV. Technical Intelligence

a. Identification of technical intelligence operations of high technical vulnerability and extremely high political sensitivity.

- b. Details of specific covert communications systems, including secret writing, special agent equipment, etc.
- c. Specific identification of foreign technical collection installations involving high political sensitivity in the host country.
- d. Identification of technical counter-measures techniques.
- e. Characterization of emplacement of devices for technical collection of foreign intelligence, including techniques of emplacement.
- f. Details of secure U.S. communications systems.

V. Other

- a. Reference to covert action operations that would embarrass the U.S. Government or frustrate the purpose of the operation.
- b. Details or disclosure of monetary arrangements with U.S. and foreign banks, investment houses, etc., in support of foreign intelligence operations.
- c. Specific information on special relationships with private firms established with the approval of top corporate officials. This includes names of firms or industrial associations that provide privileged customers or collaboration or cover for foreign intelligence operations.
- d. Names of firms collaborating with U.S. intelligence agencies in collection and assessment programs (especially those having large foreign clienteles).
- e. Details of covert contract techniques, covert contractors, and covert tax arrangements.
- f. Nature of support to and from other agencies for operations against foreign intelligence targets.
- g. The state of our intelligence on Soviet or PRC diplomatic or military intentions toward the United States or on the state of our intelligence on military technologies of these nations.

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SIGHTLY~~

LIST OF ANNEXES

Drafter

- A. The Nature and Purpose of Intelligence CIA
- B. The Intelligence Process DIA
- C. Mission and Functions Statements for all Elements of the Intelligence Community DCI/IC
- D. Intelligence Community Oversight and DCI Role DCI/IC
- E. Description of Intelligence Community Resources and Capabilities DCI/IC
- F. A Description of the Committees of the USIB and IRAC DCI/IC
- G. Intelligence and the Law: Description of Suggested Changes Now Before the Congress CIA/JUSTICE/
DCI/IC
- H. A Listing of External Reviews of Intelligence Community Agencies DCI/IC
- J. The Role of Security in CIA and the Intelligence Community CIA
- K. The Nature and Purpose of Counterintelligence FBI/CIA
- L. The Origin and Disposition of the Huston Plan
(Will also cover Intelligence Evaluation Committee
and the Interdepartmental Intelligence Unit) FBI/Justice Dept.

Mr DR16
 ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-6-00 BY SP2 HJM/ML

62-116395-2d

Classified by	056447
Except from general declassification schedule of E.O. 13526, exemption categories:	
50 (b) (1), (2) or (3) (circle one or more)	
From which date (if any)	
Date authorized to declassify	
DRAFT - NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION	

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fmor16 11-6-00
 CLASSIFIED BY SP-2 ALMATE
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

ORIGIN AND DISPOSITION
OF THE
HUSTON PLAN

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT~~
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 6/20/69 Tom Charles Huston, Staff Assistant to the President, addressed a letter to the Director, FBI, stating that the President had directed that a report on foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States be prepared for his study. According to the Huston letter, the President specifically requested that the report draw upon all the sources available to the intelligence community, that it be as detailed as possible, and that the word "support" should be liberally construed to include all activities by foreign communists designed to encourage or assist revolutionary protest movements in the United States. The letter stated that on the basis of earlier reports submitted to the President on a more limited aspect of the problem, it was apparent "present" intelligence collection capabilities in the area were inadequate. Huston stated the President wanted to know what resources were currently targeted toward monitoring foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States, how effective they were, what gaps existed in our (U.S.) intelligence because of either inadequate resources or low priority of

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attention and what steps could be taken, if the President directed, to provide the maximum possible coverage of these activities.

The request was also sent to CIA, NSA and DIA seeking contributions relating to this same problem.

Pursuant to the request, the FBI and CIA submitted available information on the matter. These responses were handled unilaterally and without coordination between CIA and FBI.

On 6/5/70 Director Hoover met with President Nixon at which meeting the President appointed him as chairman of a special intelligence committee to coordinate a more effective intelligence-gathering function.¹ He also instructed that the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA) and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) were to coordinate their efforts to insure that comprehensive information would be obtained for the President's use which would provide him with a worldwide picture of the efforts of new left and subversive groups in directing dissident activities in the United States. Present at this meeting were CIA Director Richard Helms; Vice Admiral Noel Gayler, NSA; General Donald V. Bennett, DIA; Mr. Tom Charles Huston, White House Staff Assistant;

¹Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Ninety-third Congress, Second Session Pursuant to H. Res. 803, "A Resolution Authorizing and Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to Investigate Whether Sufficient Grounds Exist for the House of Representatives to Exercise its Constitutional Power to Impeach Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America," Book VII, Part 1, pg. 375.

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Assistant to the President H. R. Haldeman; Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs John D. Ehrlichman and Robert H. Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

An initial meeting of the Interagency Committee on Intelligence (AD HOC) was held in Mr. Hoover's office on 6/8/70. This meeting was attended by Mr. Helms, Vice Admiral Gayler, General Bennett and Mr. Huston. Mr. Hoover emphasized the President's keen interest in the problem of intelligence collection and outlined the general objectives to which the Committee was to address itself. He instructed that a working subcommittee be established, composed of representatives of all the member agencies which subcommittee was to be headed by FBI Assistant Director William C. Sullivan.

The first meeting of the working subcommittee was held on 6/9/70. At this meeting Mr. Huston presented the subcommittee with an outline which he stated the President desired the subcommittee to follow in preparing its report. The outline addressed itself mainly to the purpose, procedures and objectives of the subcommittee's review. The following from the outline is quoted:

"PURPOSE:

- (A) To define and assess the existing internal security threat.
- (B) To evaluate the collection procedures and techniques presently employed and to assess their effectiveness.
- (C) To identify gaps in our present collection efforts and recommend steps to close these gaps.

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- (D) To review current procedures for inter-community coordination and cooperation and to recommend steps to improve these procedures.
- (E) To evaluate the timeliness of current intelligence data and to recommend procedures to increase both its timeliness and usefulness.
- (F) To assess the priorities presently attached to domestic intelligence collection efforts and to recommend new priorities where appropriate.

PROCEDURES:

- (A) Although the sub-committee will be officially constituted within the framework of USIB, it will in fact be an independent, ad hoc, inter-agency working group with a limited mandate.
- (B) Operational details will be the responsibility of the chairman. However, the scope and direction of the review will be determined by the White House member.
- (C) The sub-committee will submit its reports to the White House and not to USIB. Report will be due by July 1, 1970.
- (D) To insure that the President has all the options available for consideration, the WH member may direct detailed interrogatories to individual agencies in order to ascertain facts relevant to policy evaluation by the President. Information resulting from such interrogatories will, if the contributing agency requests, be treated on a confidential basis and not be considered by the sub-committee as a whole.

OBJECTIVES:

- (A) Maximum coordination and cooperation within the intelligence community. The sub-committee may wish to consider the creation of a permanent Domestic Intelligence Operations Board, or some other appropriate mechanism to insure community-wide evaluation of intelligence data.
- (B) Higher priority by all intelligence agencies on internal security collection efforts.
- (C) Maximum use of all special investigative techniques, including increased agent and informant penetration by both the FBI and CIA.

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- (D) Clarification of NSA's role in targeting against communication traffic involving U. S. revolutionary leaders and organizations. (S)
- (E) Maximum coverage of the overseas activities of revolutionary leaders and of foreign support of U. S. revolutionary activities.
- (F) Maximum coverage of campus and student-related activities of revolutionary leaders and groups.
- (G) More detailed information about the sources and extent of financial support of revolutionary organizations.
- (H) Clarification of the proper domestic intelligence role of the Armed Services.
- (I) Development of procedures for translating analyzed intelligence information into a format useful for policy formulation."

At a meeting of the working subcommittee held on 6/23/70 a consensus was reached on a final draft of the Report to be issued by the Interagency Committee. This Report, which was captioned "Special Report Interagency Committee on Intelligence (AD HOC),"² dated June, 1970, and numbering 43 pages was signed and approved by the heads of each member agency at a final meeting of the Committee held in Mr. Hoover's office on 6/25/70.³ The Report footnoted several objections by the FBI to certain options contained in the Committee's Report.⁴ These objections are enumerated in a latter portion of this paper.

²Ibid., pp. 384-431.

³Ibid., pg. 383.

⁴Ibid., pg. 433.

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A copy of the "Special Report" was delivered to Mr. Huston at the White House on 6/26/70. The "Special Report" was divided into three main sections: Part One, a summarized estimate of the internal security threat; Part Two, a summary of various operational limitations on certain intelligence collection techniques with cited advantages of maintaining such restrictions as well as the advantages of relaxing them; and Part Three, an evaluation of interagency cooperation with suggested measures to improve the coordination of domestic intelligence collection.

During the first week of July, 1970, Huston sent the "Special Report" to H. R. Haldeman with a memorandum entitled "Operational Restraints on Intelligence Collection." In his memorandum Huston recommended that the President, from among the options discussed by the "Special Report," select, in most areas discussed, the options relaxing the restraints on intelligence collection.⁵

On 7/14/70 Haldeman sent a memorandum to Huston stating the President had approved Huston's recommendations for relaxing restraints on intelligence collection and requested a formal decision memorandum be prepared.⁶

In a memorandum dated 7/23/70 addressed to the AD HOC Committee agencies with copies for the President and Mr. Haldeman,⁷ Mr. Huston advised that the President had carefully studied

⁵Ibid., pg. 437.

⁶Ibid., pg. 445.

⁷Ibid., pp. 450, 454.

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the "Special Report" and had made certain decisions with respect to issues raised therein. The President's decisions called for a relaxation of certain existing restraints on intelligence coverage including the following: NSCID-6 was to be interpreted [to permit NSA to program for coverage the communications of United States citizens using international facilities;] the intelligence community was directed to intensify electronic surveillance coverage of individuals and groups in the United States who pose a threat to the internal security; restrictions on legal mail coverage were to be removed and restrictions on covert mail coverage relaxed to permit its use on select targets of priority intelligence; restraints on the use of surreptitious entry were to be removed on certain high-priority targets; the coverage of violence-prone campus and student-related groups was to be increased; [CIA coverage of American students traveling or living abroad was to be increased;] the restrictions on the use of military undercover agents were to be retained; each member agency was to submit a detailed estimate of manpower and monetary needs required to implement the decisions; and a committee consisting of the directors of representative agencies or appropriate alternates was to be constituted effective 8/1/70 to provide evaluation of domestic intelligence, prepare periodic domestic intelligence estimates, carry out other objectives specified in the Report and perform such other duties as the President should from time to time assign. The Director

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of the FBI was appointed to serve as chairman of this committee. An attachment to the memorandum from Mr. Huston captioned "Organization and Operations of the Interagency Group on Domestic Intelligence and Internal Security (IAG)" set forth specific composition, operations and duties of this new committee.⁸

On receipt of the letter from Mr. Huston the Director, FBI, addressed a letter to the Attorney General dated 7/27/70 pointing out FBI objections to certain of the decisions reported in the Huston letter. Mr. Hoover objected to relaxation of electronic surveillance policy, the implementation of covert mail coverage, the removal of restrictions on the use of surreptitious entry of embassies to obtain cryptographic materials, the removal of controls and restrictions relating to the coverage of violence-prone campus and student-related groups and the establishment of a permanent Interagency Committee on Domestic Intelligence. The Director stated that in the "Special Report" he had pointed out his opposition to these aspects of the Report and requested of the Attorney General a prompt expression of his views concerning the matter. He noted that no action to implement the instructions contained in Mr. Huston's letter would be taken pending a reply from the Attorney General.

No further action to implement the Huston letter subsequent to the 7/27/70 letter to the Attorney General was instituted by the intelligence community. There is no indication that the Attorney General ever responded to this communication.

⁸Ibid., pg. 456.

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On or about 7/27/70 each recipient agency of the
7/23/70 memorandum received a telephone call from the
White House instructing that the memorandum be returned.

- 9 -

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Form DJ-110
(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Memorandum~~SECRET~~

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: 11/12/70

FROM

RCW
Robert C. Mardian
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT:

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the tentative conclusions reached in the discussion in your office on November 10, 1970, which was attended by yourself, John Ehrlichman, the Deputy Attorney General, Jerris Leonard, Justice Morell Sharp, and Robert Mardian.

1. That there was a need for an inter departmental unit capable of obtaining and evaluating intelligence information from all the resources of the Federal government, relating to membership, status and anticipated activities of militant terrorist groups operating within the United States.

2. That previous attempts to elicit the cooperation of the Departments and Agencies possessing this information have been unsuccessful for numerous reasons and that the most recent attempt failed largely because of the lack of confidence by the Departments and Agencies in the White House representative responsible for contacting them.

3. That Justice Sharp, John Dean, and Robert Mardian be appointed as an ad hoc committee to contact the heads of the affected Departments and Agencies and explain the wishes of the President in this regard, and to seek their advice and enlist their cooperation in this effort. That such contacts would only be made after the heads of the affected Agencies were advised by the White House of the appointment and purposes of the ad hoc committee.

cc - Deputy AG
John Dean
Jerris Leonard

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- 2 -

4. That the Inter-Departmental Information Unit(IDIU) of the Department of Justice would be used as a cover for the proposed domestic intelligence unit.

5. That Justice Sharp would meet with Jim Devine of the IDIU for the purpose of informing himself as to the character of the IDIU operation and developing with Devine a strategy for the use of the IDIU as the operating entity for the proposed domestic intelligence unit.

Justice Sharp, Dean, and Mardian met on Wednesday, November 11, and reviewed the history of the government's attempt to create a domestic intelligence unit, including the efforts of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Committee(under the Chairmanship of Director Hoover) that recently made a study of the domestic intelligence gathering process and proposed steps that could be taken to improve that process.

It was generally agreed that, initially, the proposed domestic intelligence unit should limit itself to obtaining and evaluating the available intelligence information from the existing sources of the government and developing a more sophisticated method of collating and evaluating such information.

If you approve the foregoing and will advise us that preliminary contact has been made with the heads of the affected Agencies, we will proceed in accordance with your instructions.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum~~SECRET~~ - EYES ONLY

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: December 17, 1970

FROM : Robert C. Mardian *RCM*
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: Intelligence Evaluation Committee Meeting



The second meeting of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee took place at the hour of 9 AM in the Conference Room of the Vice President, Executive Office Building, on Wednesday, December 16, 1970. Attending were Justice Morell Sharpe, Egil Krogh, John Dean, Robert Froehlke (DOD), James Angleton (CIA), Thomas Kelly (Secret Service), Benson Buffham (NSA), George Moore (FBI), John Doherty (Technical Advisor to the Chairman), and myself.

Assistant Secretary Froehlke explained that he had been requested by Secretary Laird to attend the preliminary meetings and that after he had had an opportunity to brief the designee (probably Colonel Downey) that said designee would attend future meetings. He requested that I meet with him and Don Bennett of the DIA preliminary to Secretary Laird's making any designation. This I agreed to do.

I opened the meeting by briefly outlining the conclusions reached at our first meeting for the benefit of those who were not present. We then discussed how best to approach a solution to the problem and it was unanimously agreed as follows:

That on or before January 6, 1971, the operative agencies represented would furnish to me under appropriate security measures: (1) organizational targets and (2) intelligence targets (such as the extent and nature of foreign influence on our organization targets and the extent and nature of the financing of our organization targets).

Inspector Moore disclosed that the FBI had compiled a calendar of demonstrations and events planned by certain of the target organizations. He agreed to furnish a copy of the calendar to

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-2-

me and it was agreed that I would circulate the calendar (much of which is public knowledge) under appropriate security measures to ascertain whether or not the other agencies represented were aware of any further planned demonstrations.

We informed the Committee that sufficient space for the evaluation committee had been provided in FOB #7 and that Justice Sharpe would be available on a full-time consulting basis starting on January 11, 1971.

The Committee agreed to have its next meeting on Monday, January 11 at 9 AM, at which time I will have engrossed the submissions of each of the member agencies and further that at the next meeting we would attempt to establish priorities with respect to our intelligence targets.

The meeting adjourned at 11:35 AM.

cc: The Honorable John Ehrlichman
The Honorable Robert Haldeman

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D R A F T

~~SECRET - EYES ONLY~~

-2-

departments and agencies and headed by an executive director appointed by the Committee.

V. PROCEDURES AND FUNCTIONS:

The permanent staff will perform the following functions:

1. When requested by the Committee, the Departments or Agencies represented shall furnish to the Committee staff all pertinent information relevant to the stated request of the Committee. Such requests for intelligence data shall first be approved by the Committee. The Executive Director of the permanent staff may initiate requests for information from member agencies subject to review and approval by the committee.
2. Prepare estimates from time to time as directed by the Committee.
3. Report information gaps to the Committee as such gaps are identified.
4. Recommend to the Committee no less often than monthly subjects for intelligence estimation.
5. Prepare other relevant studies and reports as directed by the Committee.
6. Provide for the security of information received and the protection of all sources of information.

VI. OFFICE SPACE AND FACILITIES:

The Department of Justice shall provide necessary office space, supplies, and incidental administrative support.

~~SECRET - EYES ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~ - EYES ONLY

-3-

ADDRESSEES:

Inspector George C. Moore
Mr. Benson Buffham
Mr. Thomas J. Kelley
Colonel John W. Downey
Mr. Richard Ober

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PROCEDURES FOR THE AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION TO IEC ESTIMATES

1. The INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEE (IEC) has been charged with the responsibility of providing intelligence estimates to designated Government departments by effectively evaluating and anticipating problems of civil disorder. To evaluate a potential problem it will be necessary for IEC to request each assisting agency to prepare an intelligence analysis. The analysis, in the form of evaluated contributions, will be forwarded to the Executive Director of IEC. These contributions, pursuant to requirements set forth by IEC, will become the basis for the IEC's intelligence estimate of potential problems of civil disorder.
2. The IEC does not desire to receive a voluminous collection of intelligence data from the member agencies. The contribution should be an evaluation of the particular situation based on the data which that agency has in its possession. The IEC Staff may issue GUIDELINES, to assist the five agencies in the preparation of their intelligence contribution. Additionally, such GUIDELINES will be of assistance to IEC in identifying intelligence "gaps" and the basis for making supplemental requests to the individual agency for further intelligence information.
3. The following format will be generally used by the IEC evaluation staff in the preparation of intelligence estimates. It would be of great assistance if the participating agencies would follow the same format when submitting the completed contribution.

FORMAT

1. The Problem
2. Summary
3. Conclusions/Comment
4. Background
5. Discussion

GROUP I

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1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

REC-1172-111315 January 29, 1973

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
 TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF
 GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO
 INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

116/00 PMD 2/6
 CLASSIFIED BY SP-2 ALM 1/24
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X16

The FBI has the exclusive responsibility for protection of the internal security of the United States. As regards foreign counterintelligence activities in the United States, the FBI, as a member of the United States intelligence community, not only has the function of detecting and neutralizing hostile intelligence activities, but is a producer of positive intelligence information of value to the United States Government.

The FBI's foreign counterintelligence operations not only thwart the efforts of hostile intelligence services but contribute to the overall knowledge and effectiveness of the United States intelligence community. Since 1950, more than 110 Soviet-bloc intelligence officers and/or agents have been removed from their official positions within the United States or excluded from entry or reentry into the United States as a result of FBI investigative efforts. Some noteworthy examples of the FBI's contribution in this area and of the types of hostile activity which challenge our intelligence community follow:

In 1952 the FBI was successful in terminating an operation which was begun in 1950 when the Soviet intelligence services attempted to develop an agent of influence in American politics. A Soviet intelligence officer employed at the United Nations Secretariat cultivated a New York law student and eventually offered to finance this individual's campaign as a candidate for the New York State Assembly. The FBI terminated this operation by exposing it and the Soviet departed the United States and will not be permitted to return. (S)

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 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
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 Laboratory _____
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 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

ORIGINAL AND ONE TO DIRECTOR COLBY, CIA, BY LIAISON

HFC:JPT:dsh
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 Except from GDS, Categories 3 and 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

HFC

JPT

GPO 954-546

~~SECRET~~

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH NEGLECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

In July, 1966, a Czech intelligence officer assigned to the Czech Embassy in Washington, D. C., was declared persona non grata following an FBI operation which balked his plans to place an electronic listening device in a Department of State office. (S)

In 1967 a Soviet-bloc diplomat defected to the United States. The history of Soviet-bloc espionage is colored with the efforts of their services to prevent defections and take reprisals against those who throw off the communist yoke. In 1969 the FBI detected a plot by hostile intelligence against the aforementioned defector who was residing in the United States. The FBI determined that the hostile service had recruited two individuals during visits by them to their foreign homeland and assigned them to locate and photograph the defector. The immigrants confessed their assignments against the defector and a stern warning was issued by the Department of State to the offending nation that such incidents would not be tolerated in the future. (S)

On February 7, 1970, a Soviet national employed at the United Nations Secretariat was arrested on espionage charges in Seattle, Washington. He had been dispatched to the United States undercover as a translator at the United Nations, but his primary job was to collect classified documents about United States western air defense from an agent the Soviets believed they had developed, but who actually was a double agent under FBI control. The complaint against this Soviet was dismissed with the provision that he depart the United States by February 17, 1970. (S)

On February 14, 1972, another Soviet national who was dispatched to the United States under the cover of translator at the United Nations, was arrested outside of a restaurant on Long Island in the process of receiving classified documents pertaining to a jet fighter airplane being built for the United States Navy. Again, an FBI double agent was involved. (S)

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**SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

On July 31, 1973, a Soviet diplomat assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., was detained in New York City in the process of meeting with a member of the United States military. The United States military man was arrested on charges of espionage and upon establishing the fact that he had diplomatic immunity, the Soviet was permitted to depart the United States on August 15, 1973. By this arrest the FBI prevented the transmission to the Soviet Government of over 1,000 classified documents weighing nearly 40 pounds and encompassing information from the entire United States intelligence community. (S)

During 1973 three highly explosive devices were located in the vicinity of three Israeli-connected business establishments in New York City. The explosive devices fortunately failed to detonate, thus saving possibly hundreds of lives. FBI investigation identified an Iraqi national who had entered the United States on a visitor's visa during the early part of 1973 as the individual who planted these devices. It was later developed that the Iraqi national was a known member of the Black September Organization, which is the secret terrorist wing of Al Fatah. The Iraqi national was indicted in Eastern District New York on May 17, 1973, on one count, and in Southern District New York on May 23, 1973, on two counts of violations of Title 18, Section 844i. (S)

Industrial espionage by hostile intelligence services, which causes a drain of valuable technology from the United States, is of increasing concern to the United States intelligence community. In August, 1973, a Soviet-bloc industrial representative, who had entered the United States ostensibly for commercial purposes just a few days before, was arrested by FBI Agents following an attempt to steal a secret glass process from the Ford Motor Company. The process reportedly cost over one million dollars to develop. (S)

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Senate Select Committee
to Conduct an Investigation and Study of
Governmental Operations with Respect to
Intelligence Activities

Another example of investigations dealing with communist officials permanently assigned to the United States was the attempt by another Soviet diplomat during 1971 to penetrate the secure voice communications system of the Presidential command plane, as well as the secure voice communications system between The White House and Number 10 Downing Street. This operation also failed because of FBI counterintelligence efforts. (S)

An attempt of the Soviets to penetrate United States policy-making and legislative organs came to the attention of the FBI during the latter part of 1973 when a Soviet intelligence officer contacted an aid to a United States legislator. During this same period the FBI learned that an individual connected with the Communist Party of the United States had been encouraged to move to the Washington, D. C., area to gather all available information concerning this same legislator. Coincidental with this display of interest in the particular legislator, it was learned that the wife of another Soviet intelligence officer attempted to gather all information available concerning this legislator through the New York Times Information Bank. (S)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. O. Cregar to Mr. W. R. Wannall, dated 1/28/75, captioned as above, prepared by WOC:ebc.

4-1-1-2745, Sterling Stuver, Manager of Senate FOIA Unit, advised Insp. D.W. Bowers that the Senator not only had no objection to use of this material concerning him, but thought it was a good idea. A
1/30/75

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
 January 29, 1975

REC-111 62-111-347-5

**SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

Inasmuch as the captioned Committee, to be referred to hereinafter as the SEC, will, of necessity, be concerned in part with highly sensitive information relating to national security, this Bureau suggests that agreement of the SEC be sought for the adoption of the following security measures and procedures, both in the interests of national security and of protection of privacy of individuals:

In the resolution establishing the SEC it was established that no employee of the SEC or person performing tasks for the SEC on a contractual basis should be given access to classified material unless appropriately cleared for access to such material by the SEC. It was indicated that the type of clearance would be commensurate with the type of information to be made available to such persons under conditions agreed upon by the SEC. In this regard it would be desirable for the SEC to stipulate that no staff member who is to be given access to any material, testimony, or information received or generated by the committee other than that which is, in essence, public information be granted such access without prior receipt of a security clearance based on a full field investigation. Consideration might also be given by the SEC to assuring itself that its members are appropriately cleared to receive all material to which they may have access.

The SEC should adopt rules to insure that the secrecy of any sensitive information received or generated by it be preserved and that these rules be made known to the individuals and agencies who will be called upon to present testimony or materials.

ORIGINAL AND ONE FURNISHED TO DIRECTOR COLBY, CIA,
BY LIAISON

Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sigs. _____

JPT:bkb bkb
(9)

AMPR 16
1/25/00 SP2 ALM 118

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 1-23-75

FROM : J. J. MC DERMOTT

SUBJECT: SENATOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR. (R-Tenn.)

MINORITY MEMBER

SELECT SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

NAME CHECK REQUEST

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adv. _____
 Dep. AD Inv.
 Asst. Dir. _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Extr. Affairs _____
 File & Rec. _____
 Infra. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spcl. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Secy. _____

SA Richard T. Taylor, Jr., WFO, telephoned Inspector Quinn in my office this morning to advise that he had been contacted by Senator Baker requesting name checks on three individuals who are to be staff members of captioned committee. In this regard, Baker indicated that he anticipated that the committee would request full field investigations on all staff members of this committee.

Baker advised that the three names he provided will be among the ten staffers that the minority representation on the committee will have. The three are as follows:

RONALD DAVID MC MAHAN

DOB: 6-22-38, Knoxville, Tennessee

SSN #408-58-9952

Residence: 1904 Whipping Post Way, Vienna, Virginia

ARTHUR BOGESS CULAHOUSE, JR.

JFK Act 5 (b)(2)(D)

DOB: 7-4-48, Athens, Tennessee

SSN #415-78-7202

Residence: 1015 E Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

HOWARD LEIBENGOOD

DOB: 12-29-42, South Bend, Indiana

SSN #307-44-9707

Residence: 6304 Wildwood Valley Drive,
Brentwood, TennesseeFormerly a staff member of the Select Committee
to Investigate Presidential Campaign Activities

Baker stated that he would appreciate the results of these name checks as soon as possible since it is anticipated that the select panel will be receiving materials on or about Tuesday of next week (1-28-75).

GTQ:crtb (6)

1 - Mr. McDermott

1 - Mr. Gebhardt

1 - Mr. Minetz

1 - Congressional Services Office

62-116375-
21 JAN 31 1975

(OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: SENATOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

Baker indicated to Taylor that he has no idea as to who will have the responsibility of conducting the background investigations but he would hope that the staff members would have "Q" clearances or the type of clearances afforded Atomic Energy Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be approved and referred to the General Investigative Division for appropriate action in line with Senator Baker's request.

ADDENDUM: G. T. QUINN/crt 1-23-75

SA Taylor called back at 2:00 p.m. and requested that the following individual also be subjected to a name check for Senator Baker:

MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
DOB: 4-18-43, Washington, D. C.
SSN ~~4042-34-8797~~
Residence: 256 School Street, Acton, Massachusetts