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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

[From the Washington Post, July 27, 1966]

PROBERS REVEAL DODD'S REQUEST FOR CIA SUPPORT

The Senate Ethics Committee disclosed last night that Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) had sought support of the Central Intelligence Agency in his efforts to clear himself of misconduct charges.

The Committee released the text of a letter it got from CIA Director Richard Helms partly supporting Dodd's version of a controversial trip he made to West Germany in 1964.

Committee Chairman John Stennis (D-Miss.) said in a statement accompanying the letter that it had been handed to him by a CIA man "who stated that it was in response to inquiries from Sen. Dodd."

Earlier in the day, after word of the letter had leaked out, Dodd denied to reporters that he had asked the CIA for the letter. He said he first learned of it from newspaper accounts.

In other developments yesterday:

Government investigators, it was learned, are studying "more than one" alleged conflict of interest against Dodd.

A last-minute hassle over a deposition Dodd was to have given today in connection with his libel suit against columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson is expected to send lawyers for both sides into Federal District Court.

In the cautiously worded CIA letter, Helms who recently took over as director, said Dodd had been in contact with the CIA both before and after the 1964 trip.

Dodd has been accused of going to West Germany primarily to help out old friend Julius Klein, a Chicago public relations man fearful of losing his West German clients.

The Senator has told the Ethics Committee that he made the trip as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to investigate Soviet terror tactics.

In the letter dated July 14, Helms said Dodd "has asked this agency to confirm the fact of his contacts with this agency in obtaining information on Soviet murders, assassinations and kidnappings."

The CIA director said he was "pleased to provide this information for such use and consideration as the Select (Ethics) Committee may deem appropriate."

"Sen. Dodd and his assistant, David Martin, were in contact with representatives of this agency intermittently both before and after the Senator's trip to Germany in April of 1964 in an effort to obtain as much information on the subject as could be made public at that time," Helms wrote. He added:

"Particular attention was given to the case of Bogdan Stashynsky since a great deal of information about the case was a matter of record and could be made public."

While Helms' letter showed that Dodd was interested in Stashynsky (a confessed assassin), it avoided the issue of whether that was the reason for the trip.

Dodd's former administrative assistant James P. Boyd, told the Ethics Committee that the Senator's inquiry about Soviet terror tactics was only a coverup for the real reason for the trip—which Boyd said was to help Klein.

While Dodd had professed not to know of the CIA letter, Stennis said that the Connecticut Senator's attorney, John F. Sonnett, had offered it in evidence July 19 after the Committee had finished questioning Klein.

John Averill of the Los Angeles Times reported that Stennis was privately furious over the circumstances that forced release of the letter. Word of the letter was said to have been leaked by one of Dodd's lawyers.

Meanwhile, both the Justice Department and the Ethics Committee were understood to be studying conflict of interest allegations against Dodd.

Neither would comment, but it was learned that the Senator's intervention with Federal

officials on behalf of a Connecticut builder—disclosed last week by columnists Pearson and Andrews—was not the only potential conflict under study.

Pearson and Anderson have also accused the Senator of turning to his personal use several hundred thousand dollars in campaign contributions.

The Senator sued for libel, but subsequently dropped the part of his complaint against the columnist dealing with campaign finances.

Dodd was to have given a deposition in the libel suit today at 10 a.m. in the offices of Anderson's attorney, Warren Woods.

But Woods said he was told late yesterday afternoon that the Senator was unwilling to leave Capitol Hill for the questioning.

Woods said he had already completed arrangements and did not want to drag all his files to Dodd's Senate offices.

The Senator's attorneys could not be reached for comment.

In the late afternoon, however, Woods said he was told that the Senator wanted to stay close to the Senate for roll-call votes that might be coming up.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 19, 1966]
KLEIN, A WITNESS AT DODD HEARING TODAY,
MAY EMBARRASS SOME WASHINGTON NOTABLES

(By Jerry Landauer)

WASHINGTON.—When Julius Klein takes a seat at the witness table before the Senate Ethics Committee today the name-dropping retired general's numerous political acquaintances will be hoping he won't name too many. They don't want to be too closely identified with this central figure in the Senate investigation of Connecticut Democrat Thomas Dodd.

The hope, however, is bound to be dashed. "I can't wait to testify," asserts Mr. Klein, a Chicago-based public-relations practitioner who makes a career of befriending the high and mighty. "You can bet I'll have lots to say," he adds.

For the most part, Maj. Gen. Klein (the title derives from the Illinois National Guard) hopes to refurbish his own image: "My reputation means more to me than all the U.S. Senators put together." But what he says may embarrass Vice President Humphrey and other luminaries who along with Sen. Dodd helped Mr. Klein douse bad publicity stemming from a 1963 Senate investigation of the U.S. activities of agents for foreign interests.

At the time, Chairman Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee pointed to Mr. Klein as among the agents who played up their influence with Washington figures to impress foreign governments and naive businessmen. Sen. Fulbright's remarks plus erroneous reports in some German newspapers that Mr. Klein was on trial for wrongdoing led to his loss of several lucrative West German public-relations accounts, including the Daimler-Benz auto company.

Another account, this one paying \$150,000 a year from a government-subsidized society of German businessmen, also seemed in jeopardy. To save it, Mr. Klein turned to Congressional contacts made during a 40-year career as a politician (he ran in vain for the Illinois Republican Senate nomination in 1954), Army officer, former national commander of the Jewish War Veterans, liberal campaign contributor, image-maker, Pentagon adviser and unpaid Senate consultant. "Julius Klein has more friends in the Senate and House than any man I know," Hubert Humphrey said of him in 1962.

Sen. Dodd was among those to whom Mr. Klein turned after the Fulbright investigation. Overlooking Mr. Klein's rebuke for not having attended the Fulbright hearings ("I'm ashamed of you, Tom," the public-relations man wrote), Sen. Dodd dispatched letters of

praise for him to key West German officials and put in a good word for friend Klein at a meeting with former West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1964. This Dodd trip to Germany at government expense, Sen. Bennett (R., Utah) of the Ethics Committee has alleged, was prompted more by Mr. Klein's cries for help than by the ostensible intention of investigating the Soviet international murder apparatus.

Despite Sen. Bennett's view of the reason for the trip, it's considered unlikely that Sen. Dodd's peers will condemn him for it. For one thing, the Ethics Committee staff hasn't developed evidence that Mr. Klein proffered, or that Sen. Dodd accepted, valuables in exchange for the trip. Moreover, Mr. Klein takes the view that other Senators were equally prepared to help a friend reverse an injustice.

One such Senator was Mr. Humphrey, then Senate Democratic whip. Fed up with Mr. Klein's pleas, Sen. Humphrey declined to write still another testament to the general's probity. "You have that in writing many times and you have demonstrations of respect by many personal acts on my part," he told Mr. Klein. But Sen. Humphrey did agree to attend a meeting in the office of Senate Republican Leader Dirksen of Illinois with German Ambassador Heinrich Knappstein on Jan. 10, 1964.

As it turned out, a hurry-up call to a White House meeting that day prevented Sen. Humphrey from keeping the date. Deeply disappointed, Mr. Klein renewed his entreaties for a gesture of support, and this time Sen. Humphrey succumbed.

"When you get back," Mr. Humphrey wrote on Feb. 6, "I would be more than pleased to sit down with you and the German ambassador so that we can have a good friendly discussion. I think this would be desirable for all parties. So keep it in mind."

Sen. Humphrey continued: "When you are speaking to some of your clients, I wish you would show them this letter. There is not a single thing in the reports of the Fulbright committee that indicates that you have done anything improper. To the contrary, these reports reveal that you have done a very good job of representing your clients."

"Furthermore, those hearings and reports reveal that you have a host of friends in the Congress of the United States in both political parties, and men of considerable stature in the Congress who have a high regard for you and respect for your professional ability."

As a further salve, Sen. Humphrey apparently undertook to help Mr. Klein land the public-relations account of ADELA, an investment company to which 130 corporations in 13 countries have pledged to contribute \$40 million.

"I am getting in touch with Sen. Javits at once on the suggestion that you made in your letter of Jan. 16 concerning the public relations for the ADELA program," Sen. Humphrey assured Mr. Klein. "I shall be talking about it to Sen. Javits this week and will do all I can to comply with your request."

The investment company was conceived by Sen. Javits, New York Republican, and promoted by Sen. Humphrey as a way to pump private funds into capital-starved Latin American lands. Mr. Klein didn't get the public-relations account because, he explains, the organizing corporations failed to meet the set quota for contributions.

Vice President Humphrey's aides say they doubt whether the contemplated discussion with the German ambassador materialized. They say, too, that Mr. Klein subsequently wore out his welcome by continuing to intrude on Mr. Humphrey's generous nature.

Indeed, Mr. Klein himself wonders whether his steadfast friend for many years still likes him. "Sen. Humphrey was a very good friend of mine," he says, "but whether he still considers me a friend, I don't know."