

History of Far-Left Activities

Dellums and Harrington Dangerous

House Speaker Carl Albert (D.-Okla.) as placed CIA Director William E. Colby in an extremely difficult position—a dilemma in which Colby's apparent options are to (1) openly defy House inquiry into the CIA or (2) clearly violate security laws.

The dilemma stems from the following facts: The National Security Act holds Colby "responsible for protecting [CIA] intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." Other statutes bind him and all government officials not to reveal classified information to anyone lacking clearance for access to such information.

At the same time, Speaker Albert has appointed to the House Select Committee on Intelligence—which will shortly open hearings on the CIA—at least two congressmen whom reasonable men might conclude should be barred from receiving highly sensitive government information. The two: Representatives Michael Harrington (D.-Mass.), a liberal activist, and Ronald V. Dellums (D.-Calif.), a strong supporter of avowed Communists and known revolutionaries.

Harrington is not in the same league as Dellums when it comes to joining questionable committees and engaging in suspect activities, but he has compiled enough of a radical record to make his presence on the Select Committee on Intelligence arouse concern within the intelligence community and even among some of his committee colleagues.

Harrington, for instance, is a member of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile.

This commission has all the earmarks of an international Soviet front. The USSR has strong representation in the commission's membership, as does its satellites—Hungary, East Germany, Poland (included: Stepan Shalayev, president of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Chilean Democrats and Edmund Osmanczyk, chairman of the Polish Solidarity Committee with Chile).

Castro Cuban agents are on it in force and the Chilean left is also strongly represented—Allende's widow, former officials of the Marxist Allende government and leaders of the CP and Communist youth of Chile. There is also, of course, the usual assortment of Lenin Peace Prize-winners, fellow travellers and well-intentioned dupes from non-Communist nations.

By FRANCIS J. McNAMARA

Choices for CIA Panel

Harrington addressed a recent Mexico City meeting of the commission. He also sponsored at Concordia Teachers College in February 1975, a CP-organized conference on Chile, the details of which are spelled out more fully below in examining Dellums' fitness to serve on the CIA inquiry panel.

As HUMAN EVENTS has reported, Harrington was a special guest at a recent affair honoring Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden sponsored by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, cited as Communist-controlled.

Harrington is one of 21 House members who filed a suit against the President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, CIA Director Colby and others to halt all U. S. operations in Cambodia—which had been aimed at preventing a Communist takeover and bloodbath there.

He filed a separate suit of his own against Colby, Kissinger and Treasury Secretary Simon last December, asking for an injunction against all non-intelligence-gathering CIA activities on the ground they are illegal.

This suit was prepared by Leonard Boudin and other attorneys in the New York law firm, Rabinowitz, Boudin and Standard. Boudin and Rabinowitz, long active in radical causes, were compelled by court order to register as agents of Castro Cuba some years ago.

Harrington's suit was filed in D.C. District Court by David Rein, identified party member and partner in the CP's Washington law firm, Forer & Rein. Not surprisingly, it accuses the CIA of all the recently aired, but unproved, claims of large-scale illegal activity—break-ins and burglaries of homes and offices of U.S. citizens and groups, wiretapping and secret inspection of their mail; surveillance of and collecting data and maintaining files on the "political beliefs, activities and associations" of at least 10,000 citizens.

It also includes charges about CIA Chilean operations and accuses the agency of illegal activity against just about every Communist and left-wing foreign national leader deposed in the last 20 years.

Harrington introduced two House resolutions aimed at CIA early in this Congress. One directed the President to answer 20 lengthy, detailed questions:

the other called on Kissinger to answer 14 similar questions. All concerned Chile and CIA and State Department policy and actions there.

Many lives would be endangered by public answers to these queries; in addition, CIA effectiveness would be seriously damaged and U. S. foreign policy-making injured. The White House and State Department told the Foreign Affairs Committee they hoped neither the committee nor the House would approve the resolutions. The committee voted 19 to 9 to table them.

Harrington was one of the original sponsors of the idea of a House Select Committee on Intelligence and a member of the ad hoc committee recommending H. Res. 138, its authorizing resolution. In the debate on establishing the committee he referred to "illegal political operations abroad" by U. S. intelligence and said:

"[E]xisting controls on intelligence activities, particularly on the CIA, have been wholly inadequate. Specifically, the CIA's secret program in Chile to destabilize the Allende government has yet to be subjected to searching congressional inquiry."

It is not unreasonable to believe Harrington may try to use the committee hearings for this "searching" inquiry and also to get answers to his resolution questions and facts to bolster his anti-CIA suits.

Harrington's ties with Soviet Chilean agit-prop activity, with related U.S. CP-front activity and with attorneys long active in Communist and radical causes are grounds for committee, CIA and White House jitters.

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But if Harrington's activities seem justifiable cause for concern, the case of Rep. Dellums should—and does—

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trigger alarm within the defense and intelligence communities.

Consider first just two matters:

In May 1972, Sen. Mike Gravel (D.-Alaska), by some underhanded means still not revealed, obtained a copy of a 500-page report on Vietnam prepared for the President in 1969. It was still classified "Secret." Gravel asked the Senate for permission to put it in the *Congressional Record*, making it public. Result: calls for censure and referral of his conduct to the Ethics Committee. Permission was never granted.

Dellums went to Gravel, obtained a copy of the report and on May 10, without revealing his purpose, asked for and received unanimous House consent to extend his remarks.

He then placed the full text of the report in the *Record* without even indicating it was a classified document (it was so lengthy only part could be printed that day, the remainder on May 11).

The report was a gold mine for the KGB, and Soviet military intelligence. Basically, it summarized just about all U.S. intelligence on every aspect of the Vietnam War, in addition to revealing U.S. thought on its options in Vietnam.

Dellums first said Gravel gave him the report and asked him to put it in the *Record*. Gravel and Dellums' own aides, however, said Dellums had gone to Gravel and asked for the report.

Reasonable Conclusion: Dellums has no respect for the secrecy of classified, highly sensitive U.S. documents and, when so inclined, will reveal them to the world, our enemies as well as our friends. In addition, he is not above dissembling about such matters.

The next item: The Select Intelligence Committee will undoubtedly delve into CIA activity in Chile because of allegations of improper operations there made by U.S. and CIA critics.

Chile has been a priority item for the Communist party and Moscow since Allende's overthrow and Dellums has been involved in their agitation and propaganda efforts on this issue, specifically with three major conferences they have organized, through fronts, on the subject.

The first, called the National Legislative Conference on Chile and Peoples' Rights, was held in Washington, July 14.

1971
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stated its purpose was "to demand investigations of the U.S. role in the coup" [which it is getting], end all aid to the new anti-Communist government [which it has gotten] and open the gates of the U.S. to the Communist agent refugees fleeing the country.

Known CP officials and many identified as party members sponsored the conference: Angela Davis, Charlene Mitchell, Jarvis Tyner, Ernest de Maio, Roque Ristorucci, Abe Feinglass, Helen Winter, Harry Bridges, Lester Cole, to name a few.

Dellums received a standing ovation when, addressing the opening session of the gathering, he promised support in building a united front coalition to force a cutoff of U.S. aid to the new Chilean government.

"The U.S. is the world's No. 1 gun-runner, the No. 1 counterrevolutionary force," he told his audience.

He also personally welcomed the conference delegates to the Capitol.

The Second National Conference in Solidarity with Chile was held February 8-9 of this year at Concordia Teachers College, near Chicago. One of its proclaimed purposes was to discredit the CIA by "making use of the revelations relating to Chile."

Some other well-known CP members sponsored this gathering: John Abt, Herbert Aptheker, Anne and the late Carl Braden, Joseph Brandt, Archie Brown, and then the old reliables again—Angela Davis, Mitchell, Winter, De Maio, Feinglass, Ristorucci and others.

Dellums, too, sponsored it.

Along with Harrington, he has also supported the heavily Communist-dominated International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile. The commission, as noted above, is saturated with Soviet, Cuban and East European members.

Dellums sent greetings to the commission's recent third meeting in Mexico City, Feb. 18-21, 1975. His letter expressed regret that prior commitments prevented his attendance and pledged his support.

Reasonable Conclusion: Dellums opposes basic United States policy of trying to block Communist takeovers of foreign nations. He has therefore opposed our Chile policy, worked to reverse it, and wants to discredit the CIA for its work in that country. Most important, he will work with both foreign and domestic Communists to achieve goals he shares with them.

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If you were CIA Director Colby do you believe that, consonant with your oath of office and laws that bind you to protect the agency's secrets, you could permit subordinates to testify before Dellums in sessions held in secret because the information to be divulged was too sensitive to be made public?

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Actually, the situation is far more serious than these items indicate, because Dellums has an extensive record of support for a great variety of Communist, radical and revolutionary anti-U.S. groups and causes.

Consider his views on America and its institutions:

The U.S.A.: "Fascism is the reality in this country, it's just not formalized." The U.S. has gotten rich on the backs of "slave labor." "What is taking place in America today is genocide."

The Democratic party: He ran as a Democrat reluctantly—because it was too difficult to be elected as an independent. "I have no allegiance to the Democratic party" and remain in it only to "expose its hypocrisy and contradictory policies."

Dellums ran for and won a seat on the Berkeley City Council and then in the Congress with the coalition support of all leftist, radical and revolutionary elements (Community for New Politics, Panthers, etc.) in his district.

He gave the clenched fist salute to his supporters at his '70 congressional election victory rally, telling them his district "has just elected a radical." In his first year in the House he demanded to know why he could not buy "The Black Panther" and "Quicksilver Times" (Washington's revolutionary "underground" paper) in House restaurants.

But actions reveal more than words. Let's look at what Dellums has actually done.

The basic purpose of the so-called "anti-war" movement was to permit North Vietnam and the Vietcong, with Soviet and Red Chinese aid and *through war*, to force on the South Vietnamese a Communist government they would not freely vote for.

Dellums took part in, sponsored and supported the activities of practically every major group in the movement—the Student Mobilization Committee, Spring Mobilization Committee, New Mobilization Committee, Strategy Action Conference, National Peace Action Coalition, Third World Task Force Against the War, Emergency Moratorium Committee, Red Press, Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, Vietnam Vet-

ans Against the War and (abroad) the World Conference on Vietnam Cambodia.

He delivered a bitter, anti-U.S. tirade before the last-named gathering of world Communists and U. S. haters in Stockholm, Nov. 28-30, 1970. His speech drew great applause and was reprinted in several foreign languages for worldwide distribution by the sponsoring group (which included leaders of Moscow's major global fronts).

"I applaud you. I join you," Dellums shouted to over 100 members of Redress when they staged a lie-in obstructing the Capitol Senate wing on May 24, 1972 (arrested, all but one were convicted or paid fines).

The recent \$12-million award to disruptive Capitol demonstrators was largely a Dellums accomplishment. Dellums, Pentagon Papers purloiner Daniel Ellsberg and Rep. Bella Abzug (D.-N.Y.) addressed their May 5, 1972, rally on the Capitol steps. He and Abzug then testified at the test trial of eight of the 1,000 arrested, saying the demonstrators were there at their invitation and were orderly. This, contradicting testimony they were unruly, noisy, shouted anti-war slogans and interfered with Capitol office operations, led to their acquittal. Charges against all were then dropped, the U.S. attorney saying convictions would be impossible because of the Dellums-Abzug testimony.

Dellums next filed suit with some of the demonstrators, resulting in the agitator windfall the government is now appealing.

He joined VVAW members throwing their medals on the Capitol grounds in May 1971, "returning" his Marine service National Defense ribbon.

He set up a U.S. "war crimes" exhibit in his Capitol Hill office (pictures splattered with blood-simulating paint), manned by members of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes. He then chaired unofficial, ad hoc hearings on American "war crimes" in Vietnam with commission members as witnesses.

Dellums joined Harrington and other House members in the suit to halt combat operations in Cambodia in May 1973 and then filed another suit to block

muni' s shipments to, and combat operations in Southeast Asia. Dellums endorsed the Communist-inspired Peoples Peace Treaty:

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Communist-radical elements used the Vietnam War era to undermine the military services—by anti-draft and anti-ROTC agitation, refusal to serve in Vietnam, in-service agitation and distribution of Communist and anti-war propaganda, etc.

Dellums was involved in several of these operations:

Ron Lockman Defense Committee, a CP front set up to defend a W.E.B. Du Bois Club of America (DCA) member who, in September 1967, refused to ship out for Vietnam at the suggestion of his DCA superior, Jarvis Tyner, then a party member, who has since served on the CP national committee. Dellums spoke at a rally for Lockman (with Bettina Aptheker and Terence Hallinan, who have also served on the CP's national committee) and visited him at the Praesidio Army base where he was held pending court martial. Lockman was sentenced to two and a half years.

Committee to Defend the Rights of Pfc. Howard Petrick, another front, set up to defend a Trotskyite Communist who was agitating and distributing anti-war and Communist propaganda while in the Army. Dellums was a sponsor of the committee. Petrick was given a less-than-honorable discharge in September 1967 on the ground his presence in the Army was not in the interests of national security.

Stop the Draft Week Defense Fund. Dellums sponsored this group which was set up to defend seven arrested leaders of an unruly anti-draft demonstration at the Oakland Induction Center in October 1967.

Stop Our Ship Movement. A joint 1971 enterprise of landlubbing activists and some crew members of the U.S.S. *Coral Sea* to stop the ship's deployment

to Vietnam. Dellums supported the movement and endorsed the radical Berkeley City Council (elected with his help) in its offer of sanctuary to any crew member who would desert the ship.

Dellums accused the Navy of "blatant political repression of these courageous [crew]men" and invited all naval personnel "subjected to harassment" for opposing the war to submit their complaints to him.

Dellums agitated troops against the war. In April 1971 he toured five bases, allegedly to investigate military "political repression and racism." He urged soldiers to "exercise their rights as Americans to oppose the war and organize."

Ft. Meade, Md., soldiers "booed, hooted, and even cursed their post commander," after Dellums urged them to "resist the immoral war in Indochina."

An advocate of complete amnesty for deserters and draft-dodgers, he introduced bills to grant immunity from prosecution not only for them but also for those who bombed and injured others to express their "moral" opposition to the war.

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The FBI and investigating committees have repeatedly cited *Freedomways* as a Communist party magazine aimed at blacks. Dellums gave the major address at a Carnegie Hall celebration for the magazine in January 1972.

He sponsored the founding meeting of the National Defense Organization (Against Racist and Political Repression) in May 1973. This is the latest in a long line of party defense groups. The three "chairpersons" elected—Angela Davis, Carl Braden and Bert Corona—were all identified CP members.

Dellums consistently voted against appropriations for the House Committee on Internal Security and Subversive

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abolition of the SACB and, in the last Congress, introduced a bill to kill HISC.

He closed his district office on May 21, 1971, in "respect" for a local rally



Rep. Abzug (shown above with her CIA "dossier") was one of a number of leftist legislators who addressed the "Mayday" demonstrators.

protesting "the oppressive tactics" of the FBI.

CIA and FBI files, he says, "should be open to all congressmen." Anti-communism, in his view, is "a scapegoat to cover racism and war."

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Dellums has repeatedly and consistently supported professed Communist and revolutionary black groups which preach and practice violence and killing to achieve their goals:

Bay Area Emergency Action Committee. He supported and took part in the founding meeting of this largely white Communist group set up in part to "supply weapons for groups like the Black Panther party." Almost \$1,000 worth of weapons were bought from a Reno gun store with funds raised by the committee.

Black Panther party. Dellums has been an open, strong defender of the BPP for years. He has addressed and sponsored rallies honoring and defending top Panther leaders such as Huey Newton, Eldridge Cleaver and Bobby Hutton. He spoke at the 1969 founding convention of the United Front Against Fascism, the BPP major recruiting arm, and was an initiating sponsor of the 1970 Emergency Conference to Defend the Right of the Black Panther Party to Exist.

of the Panthers no matter how brazenly they proclaim they are revolutionary Communists aiming to destroy the United States, no matter whose killing they have urged, no matter who they have killed—policemen, civilians, blacks, whites, their own members—and no matter how brutal their killing methods.

"I have attempted to aid the Black Panthers whenever I could," he has stated, claiming they are "the scapegoats of the '60s...the attack on the Panthers is tantamount to Fascism."

Dellums is currently plugging Panther candidate Elaine Brown for election to the Oakland City Council. A visitor to North Korea and Red China with Eldridge Cleaver, she is now the Newton faction's star vocalist. Her "Seize the Time" album, a collection of songs calling for revolution, is promoted by the BPP and other revolutionary groups. She was once a BPP deputy minister of information.

Dellums attended her gala campaign opening and gave her a "stirring endorsement," saying she "may be perceived as controversial to some but not to me.... She is not caught up in the bourgeois mentality...she understands the need to bring about the fundamental change in this country and throughout the world...."

A picture of Dellums and Brown adorned the front page of *The Black Panther* issue (see above) describing her recent campaign kickoff—with three other pictures of the two on inside pages, along with a "Dellums Corner" feature and the full text of his endorsement speech—a typical example of the favored treatment the BPP press (like the CP press) gives Dellums.

Prior to his election, the "underground" *Berkeley Barb* said: "If Dellums got to the House of Representatives, it would have the impact of a Black Panther getting there."

Soledad Brothers Defense Committee. He sponsored this group, set up to defend three black convicts accused of murdering a prison guard. One of them, George Jackson—Angela Davis' lover and a Marxist revolutionary—was killed in an attempted prison break. It was later revealed he had confessed killing the guard.

Bay Area United Committee to Free Angela Davis. Dellums also sponsored this local unit of a nationwide CP front set up to defend Angela Davis on the murder charge growing out of the killing of Judge Haley during an abortive kidnap effort to take him hostage for the Soledad Brothers release. Her body-

son (brother of George), was also killed, along with three others besides Judge Haley.

RNA 11 Defense Committee. He was a member. The group agitated and raised funds for 11 members of the black separatist Republic of New Africa, seven of whom were convicted on murder and assault charges for killing a policeman—and wounding another and an FBI agent—in a Jackson, Miss., shootout.

Black Muslims. California Superior Court Judge John P. Sparrow denounced Dellums for legislative intrusion on the judiciary and for making charges "totally without foundation" when he intervened for the defendants in a Black Muslim execution killing case in May 1972. The defendants were found guilty of "cold, deliberate, calculated murder" for gunning down a dissident Muslim and pumping five bullets into his wife (who nevertheless lived to help convict them).

Note: In all the above-described activities, Dellums has acted in concert with many open CP officials, with numerous identified Communists, and with many of the nation's most notorious revolutionaries and fellow travelers.

Reasonable Summary Conclusion: Dellums has a low opinion of the United States, its policies and institutions; at the same time, he often agrees with the policies and aims of Communists and revolutionaries, both domestic and foreign; he cooperates with them in actions designed to achieve mutual objectives, defends and supports them—and has violated the secrecy of sensitive, properly classified documents containing information valuable to our enemies.

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In the debate creating the select committee, the House adopted an amendment directing the committee to establish rules and procedures to prevent any disclosure, not authorized by the committee, of information about U.S. intelligence agencies; binding the committee to make no disclosure at all that would "adversely affect" CIA or other intelligence activities abroad, and banning access to classified information by any employe lacking an appropriate security clearance.

The last provision has questionable value because it does not specify what "appropriate" means, leaving that to committee determination (i.e., who will investigate, how thoroughly, whether standards will equal those demanded in executive branch, who will make final judgment). In any event, it does not apply to committee members. On this highly sensitive issue, the amendment sponsor said:

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"[W]e will have to have the same qualifications of the members who will be selected to serve... that they will observe the kind of circumspection that will be required...."

Public evidence alone indicates that Dellums, if seeking federal employment, would not be granted clearance for access to classified information following a security check. Quite probably, he would be denied federal employment.

The Harrington case is not so clear, though it is likely a Defense or State Department employe in a sensitive position would lose clearance for secret information and be transferred to a non-

same activities.

CIA Director Colby has reportedly assured Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations, that for purposes of its inquiry, he will free CIA witnesses of the pledge all agency employes take never to reveal CIA "intelligence sources and methods." It has been claimed, but not confirmed, he will make the same exception for the House committee.

But, in view of the Dellums-Harrington situation, can he do this with assurance that highly sensitive CIA information will be fully protected and that he will be in compliance with security laws which bind him?

Colby told a House defense appropriations subcommittee last month that "[T]he inquiries must be conducted in a manner that protects the secrecy of these sensitive matters *after* as well as *during* the investigations...."

"There must not only be no exposure of our most sensitive material, such as the names of our agents and collaborators and the specifics of our sensitive technical machinery, there must not even be a *risk* that this occur" (emphasis his).

The clear intent of the House is that there will be no leaks, no compromise of CIA or other intelligence secrets, no risks whatsoever to United States security because of the committee hearings. It so declared in adopting the security amendment, whether or not its wording is perfect.

Very real and compelling national security considerations indicate that Speaker Carl Albert—who has the power to do so—should act to protect the integrity of all U.S. intelligence services in the forthcoming hearings of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

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90 MARCH 1975

GUIDELINES FOR SANITIZING CERTAIN DOCUMENTS
PROVIDED SELECT COMMITTEES

1. The Director of Central Intelligence has recently discussed with Senator Church the need for special consideration and treatment by the Select Committee of certain sensitive aspects of intelligence activities and the Senator has expressed his recognition of this need. Included in such matters are the identities of sensitive sources, the material provided to the United States by cooperating foreign intelligence services, the details of technical devices and systems and of operational methods, the identities of certain employees whose safety could be jeopardized if revealed, the identities of American citizens and organizations who have cooperated with US intelligence and some additional materials the public disclosure of which would create serious foreign policy or national security problems. Such material should be protected not only from exposure but indeed the risk of exposure. Further, recognition should be given to the need to protect certain other information which, if improperly disclosed, might impair the privacy rights of individuals.

2. One form of this special consideration may include use of sanitization procedures to avoid the risk of exposing such matters and at the same time satisfy the Select Committee's need for a full understanding of the community's activities.

3. What May Be Sanitized

While it is not possible to anticipate all requirements which may be levied by the Committees for documenting material and not possible to determine specifically what material should be excised from these documents, the following illustrations are offered in certain likely categories. The criteria in all cases should meet the test mentioned above.

4. Collection of Intelligence

(a) The Committee will probably address the matter of how intelligence activities or methods have or may impinge upon individual rights. Documents supporting responses may be sanitized by removal of identities of sensitive agents and informants, covert personnel, and contractual cover arrangements. A descriptive phrase may be substituted, i. e., a foreign journalist, a political official in the opposition party. No sanitization should be used in connection with

names of individuals whose employment or former employment by, or association with a department or agency, does not remain secret or for individuals whose present or future activities on behalf of the department or agency do not require that previous cover arrangements remain secret.

(b) Some information may be required with respect to technical intelligence systems including cryptologic and communications activities and reconnaissance capabilities. Almost all of such material is currently handled in compartmentation control channels under various codewords or nicknames. No security threat is perceived by release of these codenames or nicknames in documents. Details of the technical systems involved, contractual arrangements, funding and/or names of companies or consultants whose participation was obtained under agreement of continued secrecy may be excised from documents. Any question on release of codeword material should be referred to the Program Manager who in turn may consult with the Director of Central Intelligence to ensure a consistent approach in the community's sanitization procedure. While documentary samples of intelligence obtained by technical means may be used in support of verbal testimony, no raw product should be provided the Committees

for retention. If absolutely required by the Committees, sanitization of such raw product should be conducted to mask the degree of technical capabilities.

5. Intelligence Estimates

Finished intelligence reports of departments and agencies and estimates do not usually contain source identifications and will not normally require sanitization. However, departments and agencies should review such publications to ensure deletion of source identities.

6. Administration

Information concerning the internal administration arrangements of intelligence agencies may be requested. This may include staffing chart^s with occupants identified. Sanitization of individual identities of personnel formerly not under cover and now functioning in a cover assignment should be deleted as well as those who may in the future be considered for a covert assignment.

7. General

The following categories of information or specific examples may arise in any number of circumstances in documentation requested by the Select Committees. In all cases, serious consideration should be given by the department or agency concerned to the necessity of

deletion or sanitization of this type of information, prior to providing the document.

(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 for the physical security protection of the department's or agency's personnel or physical environment.

(c) The numbers, locations, times and other indications of recruitment or emplacement of personnel within targetted foreign organizations.

(d) The success or failure of recruitment attempts in any given targetted foreign organization.

(e) Names of particular employees whose physical safety or future career might be placed in jeopardy by exposure.

(f) Foreign or US sources, official or otherwise who agreed to cooperate under terms of explicit or implied confidentiality, who would be embarrassed or endangered by disclosure of their role.

(g) Identifying information on intelligence services in friendly and neutral countries.

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

(i) Identifying collaboration with foreign governments in signals intelligence collection, particularly for arrangements which, if revealed, would be politically embarrassing in the countries involved.

(j) Identification of technical intelligence operations of high technical vulnerability and extremely high political sensitivity.

(k) Specific identification of foreign technical collection installations involving high political sensitivity in the host country.

(l) Details or disclosure of monetary arrangements with US and foreign banks, investment houses, etc., in support of foreign intelligence operations.

(m) 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 collaborate in a special manner such as providing cover for foreign intelligence operations.

(n) Names of firms collaborating with US intelligence agencies in collection and assessment programs (especially those having large foreign clientele).

(o) Proprietary information relating to contractors or furnished in confidence.

8. What Should Not Be Sanitized

There are general categories of intelligence activities which have already been placed in the public domain by the mass news media or authors with background experience in intelligence departments or agencies of the community. Names, places, dates and events which have been so revealed should not be excised if contained in requested documents.

There is an increasing body of information which has been released under the Freedom of Information Act. No further sanitization of this material should be conducted unless it relates to an individual's rights to privacy.

9. Techniques of Sanitization

Sanitization of intelligence material is usually considered the act of physical removal of the identity of a person, place or thing from written communication with or without regard for the residual

content. Use of a substitution device, either pseudonym or ident is an example of sanitization which permits intelligent continuity of the material without revealing the true identity. Sanitization does not extend to the use of false or misleading substitute material in this context.

The integrity of official records must be maintained. The following sanitization techniques apply only to copies of records.

(a) Physical Sanitization - Names may be cut out and the residual material xeroxed and submitted to Committees. Names may be masked with correction tape and then xeroxed. The xerox copy may be submitted to the Committees.

(b) Names may be deleted and replaced with "IDEN, " The deleted material is provided on a separate IDEN list which contains names or descriptive phrases substituted for deletions.

(c) The material can be retyped or reprinted with substitute phrases or substitute descriptions which do not reveal the sensitive material.

(d) Entire pages can be removed from some documents and replaced with a blank page carrying only reference information

as to the location of the sensitive material within the contributing department or agency. This technique may be employed when physical sanitization or excision of material results in unintelligible gibberish as residue.

(e) Within a category of inquiry, it may be desirable to extract a complete document from requested material when the request is broad and all inclusive within its field. The existence of such a document should be made known to the Committees but retained by the agency or department for review under escort of a representative of the department or agency.

10. Management of Sanitization

The original record and a copy of the sanitized version provided should be readily available in all cases. Materials developed within an agency or department in response to requests should be reviewed at an appropriate level for completeness, responsiveness and accuracy. In the case of documents or materials of a community nature, the release should be done in coordination with the departments or agencies and/or the Program Manager concerned and any sanitization should be agreed upon during coordination.

This proposed use of sanitization as a special arrangement to protect selected issues contained in material provided to Select Committees by one agency may prove to be a futile exercise if not practiced in common by all participating departments and agencies. It is essential to the proposal that departments and agencies attempt to employ the same criteria for sanitization and coordinate as required. This paper can serve only as general guidelines on sanitization.