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			Attached is a copy of Garfinkel's response to the letter from Sen. Leahy.
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Ger II Inform Services Overs Administration Office

Information Security
Oversight

Washington, DC 20405

April 3, 1985

Honorable Patrick Leahy
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, 1985, concerning the Frank Church papers at Boise State University. While I am concerned that your letter suggests some misunderstanding of our intentions, I believe that a continuing dialogue between executive branch officials and the Select Committee on Intelligence on this and other issues will aid in resolving them.

As the Select Committee is aware, the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) is an unusual executive branch entity. Specifically established by the President to oversee the classification, declassification, and safeguarding of national security information, ISOO is an administrative component of the General Services Administration but receives its policy and program direction from the National Security Council. ISOO performs its function with a great deal of autonomy, representing no special interest other than the President's concern about the credibility of the information security system itself. Many diverse interests, including the Select Committee, have complimented ISOO on its effectiveness and objectivity.

One of ISOO's primary functions is to receive and act upon complaints, suggestions, and concerns about the administration of the information security program from persons within or outside the executive branch. On a number of occasions ISOO has acted to resolve the problems that occur when classified information finds its way into collections of private papers. Therefore, I don't need to defend ISOO's interest in the Church papers at Boise ISOO had recognized a potential problem area even before officials at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) contacted me to express their concern. The available information, including the existing finding aids and Boise State's own press release, led to the reasonable conclusion that the collection might contain classified national security information. It was also very clear to ISOO that the University was not fully aware of the problems that the existence of classified information within the collection would present or the steps that would be necessary to safequard it.

With these legitimate interests in mind, I communicated with officials at the University, and then the Senate Historian and Legal Counsel. Subsequently, officials of the CIA, including its Director, William J. Casey, communicated with the Select Committee. In every instance we have sought to explore available

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alternatives in a fully cooperative posture. For example, in my letter to the University Librarian, I specifically sought his input about available initiatives to resolve the question of whether the collection contained classified information and, if so, how to go about protecting it. In Mr. Casey's letter of November 21, 1984, to the then Chairman of the Select Committee, he concluded: "I would appreciate any assistance that you and your staff might render in determining whether classified intelligence information is in fact in the collection and, if so, how best to deal with the issue."

I very much regret, therefore, that first the University and now the Select Committee appear to have overreacted to our concerns. Our intentions have never extended in any manner whatsoever to a confrontation over the ownership and custodianship of the Church papers or to a debate on separation of powers issues. I simply am concerned that reasonable efforts be undertaken to assure that the collection does not include national security information, or, alternatively, that classified information within the collection be appropriately safeguarded.

To this end I again seek the Select Committee's assistance. I would be more than happy to meet at your convenience with you, other Members of the Select Committee, or its staff to discuss the question of the Church papers or any other matter related to the administration of the information security program.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Steven Carfinkel

STEVEN GARFINKEL Director

DAVE DURENBERGER, MINNESOTA, CHARMAN PATRICK LEANY, VERMONT, VICE CHARMAN

ROBERT DOLE, KANSAS, EX OFFICIO ROBERT C BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA, EX OFFICIO

WILLIAM V ROTH, JR. DELAWARE WILLIAM S COHEN BARNE ORBIN HATCH, UTAH PRANK MURKOWSKI ALASKA ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVAINA CHIC HECHT, REVADA MITCH MICCOMMELL, RENTUCKY

LLOYD BENTBEL TELAS SAM RURN, BEORGIA THOMAS F. BAGLETON, MISSOURI BIPMEST F. MOLLINGS. BOUTH CAROLINA BAND I. BONEY, NEW JERSEY BAYD L. BONEY, OKLAHOMA

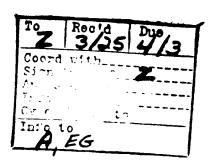
85-1016

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 14, 1985

Mr. Steven Garfinkel Director Information Security Oversight Office General Services Administration Washington, D.C. 20405



Dear Mr. Garfinkel:

Mrs. Bethine Church, the widow of Senator Frank Church, has referred to me your correspondence of last September with Mr. Timothy A. Brown, the University Librarian of Boise State University. You requested access to the papers of Senator Church for Executive branch officials, in order to determine if the collection contains any classified information.

Prior to my becoming Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee staff were also referred a note from Director of Information Services of the Central Intelligence Agency. According to this note, it was actually officials of the CIA who contacted you to request this action, although these officials professed that other federal agencies also might have "equities" in the information contained in the papers.

As you know, the President has asserted the privilege, in Executive Order No. 12356 on National Security Information (paragraph 1.6[c]), to "reclassify" information already released, provided the information "may reasonably be recovered." On March 10, 1982, this Committee recommended to you that ISOO's Implementing Directive under the Executive Order should provide for "limitation of reclassification ... ordinarily to cases of mistaken disclosure of information that is voluntarily returned, with exceptions only for the gravest danger to national security." In response to questions by Members of the Committee, including Senator Durenberger and myself, dated February 26, 1982, you committed your Office to "recommend inclusion of language in the ... Implementing Directive which will ordinarily limit the information can be retrieved voluntarily."

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Even if Senator Church had been an official in the Executive branch, the current circumstances would, I believe, be inappropriate for the Administration to seek such review of his papers. My staff has examined about thirty pages of written contents to the numerous boxes of records included in the Frank Church collection. There is no indication in these lists of contents, aside from the barest of entries concerning "the CIA," "Vietnam," "foreign policy," or the like, that there is any significant probability that the relevant records might contain classified information. Indeed, for the most part such entries appear to refer to such inherently unclassified material as public statements, press clippings, and constituent correspondence.

Furthermore, the University Librarian, in his letter of reply to you, indicated that spot checks had been run on the collection, as well as partial reviews in preparation for allowing researchers to use the collection. The Librarian and his staff found no classified documents during these reviews. Furthermore, the Librarian has indicated that he will (as any professional librarian would do as a matter of course) see to it that any materials to be made available to researchers are thoroughly reviewed by Library staff first; the Library staff will be alerted to the need to protect classified material.

Further, as you are no doubt aware, the deed of gift from Senator Church dated March 7, 1984 requires the Librarian to limit access to papers in the collection in accordance with "the procedures established by law or executive order governing the availability of such information." There is every indication that the University Librarian intends to take these responsibilities seriously.

Numerous government officials, from the lowest to the highest, who have had access to classified material, including intelligence information, have left public life without having their papers reviewed for the presence of classified information. Indeed, in well-known cases, senior Executive branch officials have left government service taking their "personal" files with them -- without any review even at the time of separation. I am nevertheless not aware of any other case in which the Administration has proposed to review the papers of a former public figure for classified material.

Frank Church was, furthermore, a United States Senator. The Senate, through its Standing Rules and the rules of its Committees, has an independent right to determine the classification of national security information, including intelligence information. The Senate Office of Classified National Security Information was established in part for this purpose. The Select Committee on Intelligence, which succeeded Senator Church's investigative committee and holds its papers, is entitled under Senate Resolution No. 400 (1976) to make independent decision concerning release of classified information including intelligence information, subject to final determination by the Senate in case of Presidential appeal from the Committee's decision.

It should also be realized that the Senate committees with which Frank Church worked have their own security systems which provide for careful document control. I am personally familiar with the procedures employed by the Select Committee on Intelligence, which were originally developed by the investigative committee chaired by Senator Church. These procedures provide for centralized control of classified documents and do not permit storage of classified material in the Members' offices. (The Select Committee on Intelligence in fact holds a large volume of files from Church Committee days.) His colleagues, congressional staff and others who knew Senator Church indicate that he was extremely conscientious in these matters and did not retain classified information in his Senate office. While Chairman of his investigative committee, he was furthermore advised on these matters by a full-time Security Director and other security staff.

For the reasons above, I believe it would be inappropriate to have Executive branch personnel review the papers of Frank Church. The papers of this great United States Senator and great American should not be subjected to such an extraordinary procedure, which to my knowledge has never been applied to another figure of equal stature in our public life. I hope, therefore, that you will advise relevant Executive branch officials that you recommend against taking any further action on their request that these documents be opened for their review.

Sincerely

Vice Chairman

Suspense: 5 april



DDA 85-1095 27 March 1985

NOTE FOR: General Counsel

FROM:

Harry E. Fitzwater

Deputy Director for Administraton

SUBJECT:

Church Papers - Classified Material

Stan,

I think this is a losing proposition and we should drop it. What do you think?

Harry F. Fitzwater

Attachment

DDA/HEFitzwater:rj (27 March 1985)

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee

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- 1 HEF Chrono (w/atts)
- 1 DDA Suspense (w/atts)

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MITCH MICCONNELL, KENTUCKY

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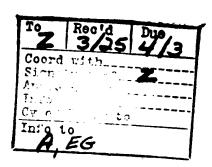
85-1016

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON, DC 20610

March 14, 1985

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Vice Chairman