

CIA, FBI, IRS

Illegal practices outlined

By Linda Post, Staff Writer
and Michel Ross, Agency

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee Monday released 996 pages of documents which provide new examples of questionable and sometimes illegal past activities by the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency and Internal Revenue Service.

The documents include mention detailing President Lyndon Johnson's demand in January, 1967, for the FBI to conduct a "complete rundown" of former Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller after learning Miller, while in office, had authorized wiretaps and bugs in the investigation of Johnson's former aide, Robert Baker.

An internal FBI memo outlined Johnson's demand that the check on Miller and four Treasury Department officials be made "as discreetly as possible." Watson said that the reports "should specifically point out whether any of these individuals were close to Bobby Kennedy."

According to the FBI memo, "The president does not want any record made of this request. He wants the memoranda in question to be a blind memorandum."

In 1971, according to an IRS memorandum, Western Union gave it its interoffice which listed the senders and receivers of all money orders for \$1,000 or more in 1964.

Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act prohibits the telegraph company

from disclosing such information without "lawful authority."

"The documents were made available to use with the understanding that before we used them for investigative purposes, Western Union would be served with a subpoena," as required by law. Thus, IRS was to prepare a subpoena for information it already had if it wanted to investigate further.

CIA taps and bugs

In 1970 and again in 1971, then CIA Director Richard Helms requested the FBI to increase its wiretapping of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence targets in the United States, according to FBI and CIA memos.

One 1970 FBI memo shows Helms and his counterintelligence chief, James Angleton, pressed for "across the board telephone taps" against unidentified targets as far back as 1965.

According to the documents, Helms ran into consistent opposition to such wiretaps from former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Documents from the CIA going back to 1955 outline the illegal secret letter opening project that operated until Feb. 1973.

A 1955 memo from counterintelligence chief Angleton notes the operation was being directed out without Post Office Department knowledge and amounted to "swiping a letter, producing it at night and returning it the next day."

According to a March, 1971, FBI memo, the FBI then maintained 11 domestic intelligence telephone surveillance against organizations and individuals. One tap was on the phone of Huey Newton, then co-leader of the Black Panther Party.

The headquarters phones of the Communist Party USA, Jewish Defense League and Worker Student Alliance also were tapped, along with the Jews of Military Organizations, a Tennessean, Fla., black extremist group, according to the Bureau memo.

The documents released Monday also showed that the mysterious disappearance of Thomas Rish — a Czechoslovak-born expert on the Soviet Union — led to a breaking of all formal contacts between the FBI and the CIA.

The documents stated that former CIA and FBI officials testified that the handling of the Rish case caused a major dispute between the FBI and the CIA after years of co-operation between the agencies.

Senator Gary Hart (D-Colo.) said that Rish, who was an associate professor of Russian Studies at the University of Colorado, was targeted by the CIA for recruitment as a spy but his disappearance in March, 1969, before the agency could contact him.

He said Rish probably left the country for personal reasons and was never employed or had any contacts with any U.S. intelligence agencies.

Rish was a naturalized American citizen.

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Asbestos in talc powders dangerous

By Stanley Johnson
Associated Press Staff Writer
NEW YORK — Ten out of 19 baby and baby powders tested at Mount Sinai Hospital here were contaminated with asbestos.

non-shave Talc and English Leather After Shave Lotion.

Convicted of safety
The manufacturers of Babyline could not be

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Asbestos in talc powders dangerous

By Stanley Johnson

Associated Press Staff Writer
NEW YORK — Ten

out of 19 body and baby powders tested at Mount Sinai Hospital here were contaminated with asbestos fibres capable of causing a rare form of chest and abdominal cancer, researchers said Monday.

Dr. Arthur Rohl, who conducted the tests with Dr. Arthur Langer, said there has been no investigation of the dangers from asbestos in such powders.

"There should be some sort of quality control instituted either by the industry or by congressional legislation," he said in an interview.

The researchers said the contamination usually was found in the talc used in the powders.

Asbestos fibres can cause mesothelioma, a chest and abdominal cancer, and can also result in the scarring of lung tissue and gastrointestinal difficulties, Rohl said.

The researchers said:

- Ten of the 19 American samples contained from two per cent to 20 per cent asbestos fibres.

- The highest concentration was in ZBT Baby Powder with Baby Oil; Cashmere Bouquet Body Talc, Coty Amspen Face Powder and Rosemary Talc. These were in the eight-per-cent to 20-per-cent bracket.

- Rosemary also contained 30 per cent quartz.

- Snow and Black Baby Talc, no longer on the market, had a 15-per-cent concentration.

- Other powders containing less than five per cent asbestos were Faberge Best Talc, Yardley Lavish Talc, Yardley Black Label Body Powder, Non

non Shave Talc and English Leather After Shave Talc.

Convinced of safety

The manufacturers of Rosemary could not be reached for comment, but the others said they were convinced their products were safe and said their own tests had shown no asbestos.

The baby and body powder tests were undertaken as part of a study of the dangers involved in occupational exposure to asbestos, Rohl said.

"There is no firm evidence on low level or intermittent exposure such as from using talcum powder," he said. "We don't know for sure what the danger level is."

The tests at Mount Sinai used electron microscopy. Heinz Eickmann, director of cosmetics technology in the United States Food and Drug Administration, said it is too expensive and time-consuming for the agency to use. "There is no 'fast control' method," he said.

Rohl said he and Langer had done a parallel survey of body and baby powders manufactured in Britain and found "very few of these were contaminated and those that were, were considerably less so than those made here."

He said the reason was that British manufacturers used "northern Italian and Chinese talc which are not contaminated whereas American talc deposits are usually contaminated."

The experiments at Mount Sinai were financed by a grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Services and began in 1973.

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