CIA Officer Rifled Files Of Hill Panel

By George Lardner Jr.
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The House Assassinations Committee discovered last summer that its most sensitive files had been rifled and then traced fingerprints on them to an officer of the CIA, according to informed sources.

The incident involved surreptitious entry of a combination safe at the congressional committee's offices, the sources said. The safe was reserved for physical evidence of President Kennedy's assassination, including the autopsy photos and X-rays and other artifacts such as the so-called "magic bullet" that wounded Gov. John B. Connally and Texas Gov. [illegible] fatally.

Apparently nothing was taken, but, the sources said, there was no doubt that the files in the safe had been disposed with. For instance, they said, the autopsy photos of the head shot that killed Kennedy had been taken out of their envelope and were left in disarray. The three-drawer safe "looked as though someone had just run out," one source said.

[illegible] officer, sources said, [illegible] the [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] but maintained [illegible] further action [illegible] the matter.

ENTRY, From A1

been a matter of conscious CIA spying on a congressional committee, Helu replied, "Good lord, no."

The unauthorized entry was discovered when committee staffers arrived at work early one morning last summer, probably in July, sources said.

"Blakey [the House committee's chief counsel, G. Robert Blakey] was told right away," one source recounted. "Only three or four people were supposed to have access to that safe. And I understand that one of them said he'd locked it the night before."

Fingerprint experts from the D.C. police department, where several committee staffers have old friends, were called in. But those witnesses had thoughtlessly left the documents rearranged neatly, so that there were other prints on them and on the safe. And the security-conscious committee reportedly had fingerprint records of everyone who worked there, both those with access to the safe and those who had no business being there.

Sources said the unauthorized set of prints that [illegible] belonged to Regis [illegible] CIA liaison officer who [illegible] detailed to assist the committee with the CIA records it needed for its investigations.

"His fingerprints were all over the place," one source reported. "On the photos, inside the safe, and on all sorts of different packages."

Particularly baffling, another source indicated, was the fact that some of Scoville's were found on autopsy photographs [illegible] sleeves in which they had been encased.

The episode reportedly produced a great wave of anxiety within the CIA, which has been claiming for several years that it has learned its lessons and that its domestic spying and misdeeds are a relic of the past. In any case, the agency launched an intensive internal investigation, including polygraph examinations of Blakut and perhaps a number of his superiors.

In a brief telephone interview with The Washington Post, Blakut denied any wrongdoing. He acknowledged that his fingerprints had been found on the documents in question, but insisted that there was an innocent explanation. He refused, however, to say what that was.

There are other things that are involved that are detrimental to [illegible] things," he said. Asked what he meant by that, he refused to elaborate.

"I signed an oath of secrecy with the CIA," he said. "I cannot discuss it any further."

Sources [illegible] Blakut was kept informed of the [illegible] inquiry, as have [illegible] along [illegible] Clerk Edward [illegible]

and that he had failed them in important respects.

"He denied he did it, and he flunked that," one source said. "They also asked him whether anyone ordered him to do it. He said no one, and he flunked that."

Blakut, who said he worked for the CIA office of security, insisted that he had come through the tests with his credibility unblemished.

"I've already defended myself to my employers," he said when asked about

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which?

let them [the CIA] conduct the investigation . . . . But I think he'd have to admit we wanted better cooperation."

Asked one question after another about the incident, including the identification of the CIA officer's fingerprints, Blakey kept saying: "I won't discuss the matter." Asked if he would deny it, he said, "No."

Most members of the House committee apparently were kept in the dark. Even the chairman of the subcommittee that investigated the Kennedy assassination, Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.), said he was unaware of it when queried by a reporter. Later, after checking with Chairman Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), Preyer declined to comment, beyond saying: "Blakey and Lou [Stokes] were handling the CIA stuff. I don't have my nose out of joint about it. Talk to Lou."

Stokes declined to talk: "The matter was terminated," he said. "There's no need for me to comment."

It was not clear what other CIA officials might have been given polygraph tests before the inquiry was dropped although sources said that one of Blakut's superiors, Scott Breckinridge of the CIA inspector general's office, had been expected to be given one. There were also reports that CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci had offered "in a manner[illegible]" to take one.

Breckinridge is a veteran CIA official who served as the agency's chief liaison officer with the Senate Intelligence Committee during its 1975-76 investigation of the intelligence community. He also wrote the top-secret CIA inspector general's report in 1967

on CIA assassination plots against ban Premier Fidel Castro.

Breckinridge retired recently. could not be reached for comm CIA spokesman Hetu said his r ment had nothing to do with the maging of the House committee's

As for Carlucci, Hutu told porter, "He doesn't remember h said what you said he said."