

10/27/76

Dear Jim,

While awaiting the coming of the horticulturalist who is going to have the waxy scale examined I've taken a little time to check my own files on today's Post's Korea and Venezuelan -based bombing of the Cuban plane.

By the way, I was given Dick Russell's story on Bosch in "New Times. Very little if indeed any of it is new.

Not criticism. Drawing the ends together is useful.

However, you'll find some of this in a memo I did on "Zero." I forgot to date it. It is close to the date of the AP dispatch on which it is based, 4/18/74 or two and a half years ago.

I'm sorry it is not possible for me to talk to the IPS people about this or anything related to it now because of their irresponsible attachment to Lane.

(I have difficulty understanding Marc Raskin's clear attachment to Lane. He did a piece for the Yale Law Review on Lane's book toward the end of 1966. I spent much time guiding him around the numerous factual errors. But when the piece appeared it was on Lane's book only. Raskin and Barnett also know much about my work. In effort to turn them on years ago I showed them records they said frightened them.)

I'm not at all sure I can help them. But what Russell did not have in his story that in my work dates to about 1968 - part of what was edited out of Coup d'Etat - some of those characters have previous records of using CIA explosives and their CIA training in domestic bombings here in the U.S.

I mean the inference: that the FBI's investigation will have to get around all possibilities of U.S. involvement in the Pélétier case. If this is something they'd like to follow up on I think I can help, with exactly what I tried without success to get blacks to do with the bombing of the car during the Rap Brown case hear "clair, "d. However, I believe this would not be premature and if initiated too soon could be self-defeating.

When the papers were suggesting that the "Zero" assassinations were Castroite I said in this memo the opposite had to be the fact. If you read the parenthetical comment, graf 3, you'll note that I traced the plot to one of "unt's novels. It does come right from that work the name of which I've forgotten. However, I did annotate it as I read it. It is one of which you of JDW sent me a xerox, I think.

It may mean nothing that the actuality of these assassinations has this political origin in the writing of their political hero. But is it not fascinating? Does it not also suggest the real harm from the wrong-headed accusations against "unt by the Hebermaniacs?

My penultimate graf, with the usual typos, nonetheless is accurate in its forecast from what has come to light about Bosch and his amalgamations: "new revanchist groups(sic) of some rather small size that may be taking revenge." Read this as "new revanchist group of some of rather small size..."

It is no comfort to have seen clearly when the seeing was to no avail.

There is a fascinating twist to the leaking of this Korean story at this juncture. It is all in terms of Congressmen who were given contributions by our not new Park, where again we saw without anyone having any interest. I am confident that where the Koreans really need and received help was in the executive agencies. Not a word has come out about this. Only what helps Ford in his campaign, partly against the Congress.

From my own experience the story is wrong in what it says and quotes State on regarding diplomatic immunity. In my reporting days, about 1931 or 1932, I caused an international incident by reporting the actual arrest of the "ritish ambassador for speeding through Newark, Del. State's protest included an emissary to my paper. They protested even accurate reporting. It was also funny. The speeding diplomatic car covered the chasing police chief and his motorcycle with mud.

What is sort of amusing in all of this is how we were led to Park. It says that there has not been a time when the government could not do something about him had it wanted to as well as why it did not want to. Am I correct in believing we found CIA links through the various fronts, not just what was so interesting about the Georgetown Club - and its part in Hunt's trash, especially the anti-Kennedy. Hastily,

Data Links Korea Chief To Charges

Sources Report Tapes Tie Park To Bribe Order

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"Highly sensitive" intelligence reports — apparently including tape recordings of meetings inside the Blue House, the presidential mansion in Seoul—form the basis of allegations that South Korean President Park Chung Hee personally ordered that U.S. congressmen be bribed with cash, gifts and campaign contributions, according to informed federal sources.

According to both Justice and State Department sources, the intelligence reports known to federal investigators probing widespread corruption of U.S. congressmen and other officials by South Korean agents are based on electronic eavesdropping, wiretaps, intercepts of other communications and double agents.

One well-informed source said some intelligence reports appeared to be based on tape recordings of discussions Park Chung Hee had in the Blue House with Washington-based South Korean businessman Tongsun Park and South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) agents.

In those discussions, according to sources familiar with the intelligence reports, Park Chung Hee directed Tongsun Park to use money generated from his commissions on U.S. sales of rice to South Korea to give cash, jewelry, furniture, vacations and campaign contributions to U.S. congressmen.

Yesterday, Lin Bang Hyun, the official spokesman for President Park, issued a statement denying involvement by the South Korean president or government in the alleged influence-peddling here.

dling here.

"The government of the Republic of Korea has no part whatsoever in the alleged lobbying activities with the United States government and the Congress by Tongsun Park," Lin said in his statement.

"Tongsun Park has never been employed by the Korean government nor does he have anything to do with President Park Chung Hee," Lin said. "It is totally groundless that Tongsun Park has engaged in lobbyist activities under orders from President Park as reported by some American newspapers."

However, one State Department source with close knowledge of the U.S. intelligence reports from inside the South Korean government has said, "There is no question—absolutely none—that Park Chung Hee was personally involved. He directed the damn thing."

The means used by American intelligence operatives to obtain this information from inside the South Korean presidential mansion and other offices here and abroad are so sensitive that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency have not fully cooperated in turning all this information over to Justice Department investigators, according to informed sources.

Sources familiar with the intelligence data said it has come from such a variety of sources, each of which seems to confirm the other on major points of the influence-peddling effort here, that federal investigators no longer doubt that such a conspiracy exists. The investigation is now directed at determining which U.S. congressmen illegally participated in it, according to the sources.

The Washington Post has reported that at least 22 congressmen are under investigation for allegedly having received money or gifts from South Korean agents in exchange for legislative actions favoring South Korea.

Yesterday, the Republican chal-

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lenger in Indiana's Third Congressional District, Thomas Thorson, charged that Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) "is almost certainly one of the handful of congressmen" under investigation, because Brademas has received campaign contributions from Tongsun Park.

A Brademas spokesman, James B. Mooney, acknowledged that Tongsun Park had made three contributions, totaling \$5,150, to Brademas. Two of those contributions, for \$1,700 in 1972 and \$2,950 in 1974, were publicly disclosed in reports legally required for all congressional candidates, Mooney pointed out. He also noted that Brademas helped draft the disclosure legislation.

Both contributions, according to Mooney, followed fund-raising cocktail parties for Brademas at The Georgetown Club, which is operated by Tongsun Park. The 1972 contribution represented a donation equal to the amount of expenses paid by the Brademas campaign to The George Town Club for the fund-raising cocktail party, which raised about \$12,000, Mooney said.

The September, 1974, contribution of \$2,950 followed a May, 1974, fund raiser at The George Town Club, which cost \$2,006 to stage, according to Mooney, and raised between \$15,000 and \$17,000. The third contribution was for \$500 in 1970, prior to requirements that campaign contributions be disclosed, he explained.

Mooney denied that Brademas had received anything else from Park and pointed out that "his voting record and public statements have been consistently hostile to the South Korean regime."

A Washington report that the Justice Department had issued an unprecedented subpoena for all Riggs Bank records for the South Korean embassy and all members of the South Korean delegation here

prompted several questions at a lively State Department briefing yesterday.

A State Department spokesman declined to discuss the diplomatic implications of the subpoena, which is intended to discover movements of cash believed to be given to U. S. Congressmen.

Spokesman Robert L. Funseth said the Justice Department has "exclusive responsibility for carrying out this investigation."

When asked for comment about the State Department's attitude toward the sweeping inquiry, Funseth said initially, "We have no view on what the Justice Department is doing with carrying out its responsibility."

Funseth added that "we have fully cooperated with the Justice Department," but he was unable to provide any specifics of the exchange. The State Department, he said, obviously expects "all persons, including foreign diplomats, to obey our laws."

State Department officials were clearly anxious to avoid being drawn into any statement that would spread alarm and controversy to other nations about the secrecy of their banking records in the United States. The precedent, however, inevitably raises broad questions about diplomatic immunity in several areas.

Funseth similarly declined to discuss reports that the State Department is considering asking the South Korean government to withdraw from Washington several KCIA agents suspected of trying to influence members of Congress here.

When asked if the State Department has acquiesced in the presence of South Korean intelligence agents in this country, Funseth said, "Normal conduct is that the host government does not question people assigned to embassies."

"We are interested," he said, however, "in any diplomatic behavior which would be contrary to their diplomatic immunity."