

ADMINISTRATIVE—INTERNAL USE ONLY



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1965

Dear Admiral Raborn:

I want to extend to you my personal thanks and appreciation for the efforts made by your organization to keep me informed of significant international developments while I was on an extended trip throughout the United States during October 1965.

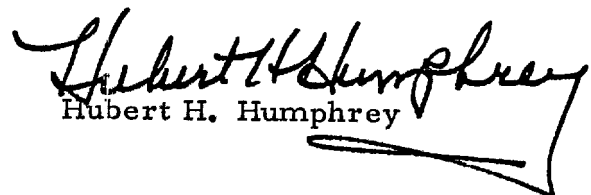
Each day couriers arrived from your organization in many cities in the United States at times and places previously agreed upon. These arrangements were executed in every case in a most efficient manner. I was pleased that they did not cause any undue comment in the press or among local officials.

Although I cannot verify the details I have been informed that this is the first time in history an intelligence community made this effort.

I was pleased that we were not only in touch by courier transmission but also that our radio communications seemed to work when called upon. No doubt in the future we can improve, but I am particularly pleased with the progress we have made to date, and I would appreciate it very much if you would commend all hands.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Hubert H. Humphrey

Admiral William F. Raborn
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1965

Dear Admiral Raborn:

As one of my first acts upon my return to Washington from overseas and Hawaii, I want to commend you and your associates upon the professional manner in which you kept me informed while I was in

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The flexibility, speed, resourcefulness and dedication displayed by CIA men and women were in the best traditions of American patriotic service.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hubert H. Humphrey".

Hubert H. Humphrey

Admiral William F. Raborn, USN (Ret.)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1965

PERSONAL

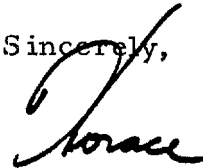
Dear Admiral:

This is both an official and a personal letter.

I thank you for your September 28 report on the economy measures taken at the Agency. Your report on the medical tests will, I know, greatly interest and greatly please the President.

Additionally, since I am leaving the White House on Friday, I want to express to you my appreciation for your friendship and helpfulness -- and, also, to express my admiration for the service you are giving the country again in this new and responsible position. It is reassuring and inspiring to know someone like yourself. If ever I can be helpful to you, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Horace Busby
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable W. F. Raborn
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

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THE ATLANTIC COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

Ser 00446/J20
6 DEC 1965

SECRET
SECRET

From: Commander in Chief Atlantic
To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Subj: Intelligence support during the Dominican Republic Contingency
Operation (U)

1. Now that we have reduced our military forces in the Dominican Republic to those which will remain as a part of the Inter-American Peace Force, it seems an appropriate time to comment on the intelligence support provided to this command by the Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Throughout our operations in the Dominican Republic, and most especially during the critical periods involved, the support of your organization to this command has been outstanding in every respect. Not only were your [redacted] well placed to report accurately on the events occurring there, but the timeliness with which these reports were made available to CINCLANT, CJTF 122, and USCOMDOMREP was most commendable. 25X1A

3. Would you express to those concerned my appreciation and admiration for a professional job thoroughly well done.

T. H. Moorer
T. H. MOORER

GROUP-4

Downgraded at 8 year intervals
Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP69B00596R000100140009-2

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

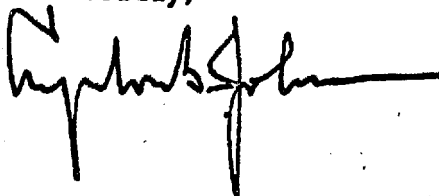
December 23, 1965

Dear Red:

The real strength of America is in the men who serve her. After a lifetime of successful service you deserved your respite from duties. But when your President said that you were needed once more, you never hesitated. Once more, you are the commander of an important national enterprise, and the people of our land are the beneficiaries of your sacrifice.

At Christmas, the Johnson family simply wanted you to know of their gratitude for a Raborn tradition of service. May God bless you always.

Sincerely,



Vice Admiral William F. Raborn USN (Ret)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

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DEC 15 1965

Dear Red:

The Office of Research and Reports has just published an excellent report on the value of interzonal trade to East Germany which we feel it is particularly appropriate for us to draw to your attention for commendation since the report responds to a request of ours. Last August we asked for help from ORR on this question because the Department needed an assessment for discussions with Federal Republic officials in Bonn about the interzonal trade negotiations then under way. ORR sent us in September a preliminary analysis which has been extremely helpful in the talks with the Germans. The final report which ORR has now published for wider distribution shows deep and sound knowledge of the entire spectrum of interzonal political and economic issues, and will continue for some time to serve us as a basic reference on interzonal trade.

Our experience over the years has led us to expect support of high caliber from ORR. We greatly appreciate this continuing assistance and, in particular, this able and expeditious response to a question of considerable difficulty.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Hughes

The Honorable
W. F. Raborn,
Director of Central Intelligence.

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

January 6, 1966

Dear Admiral Raborn:

In September, 1965, the President directed me to undertake a review of all governmental activities in the field of counter-insurgency and, to assist me in responding to this directive, four interdepartmental committees were established to conduct detailed investigations in the fields of organization, training, resources and intelligence. You were kind enough to provide [redacted] as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee. [redacted]

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The purpose of this letter is to express my appreciation for the overall support rendered by the Central Intelligence Agency to the work of all the committees and to commend [redacted] for his outstanding performance of duty as committee chairman. [redacted]

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[redacted] approached the task at hand with enthusiasm and displayed a quick grasp of the nature of the problem. Under his leadership, the committee conducted extensive investigations and devoted many hours to analyzing and compiling the final report. As a result, the latter was a most useful appraisal of the intelligence situation in the various departments of the United States Government. [redacted]

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I would like to make special mention of the fact that [redacted] and his committee completed their work in the prescribed time frame of two months, a very considerable accomplishment in consideration of the scope of the review. [redacted]

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If appropriate, I would like to have these comments be made a part of [redacted] official record. [redacted]

Sincerely,

Maxwell D. Taylor

Admiral William F. Raborn,
Director, Central Intelligence Agency,
Langley, Virginia.

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COMMITTEE II
COUNTERINSURGENCY REVIEW BOARD

1 DEC 1965

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Raborn:

In September of this year, General Maxwell D. Taylor undertook, at the request of the President, a review of the United States effort in counterinsurgency and related peace-keeping activities. To accomplish this task, General Taylor established four committees, one of which (Committee II) was charged with the mission of evaluating counterinsurgency training within the various departments and agencies of the Government. On 20 September 1965, I was appointed as the Chairman of Committee II and was directed to conduct an evaluation of counterinsurgency training and to submit a report of the committee's findings on 1 December 1965. The Central Intelligence Agency representative on this Committee was [REDACTED] GS-18.

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The purpose of this letter is to express my appreciation for the fine support rendered by the Central Intelligence Agency and to commend [REDACTED] for his truly outstanding performance as a member of Committee II.

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The Committee functioned on a full-time basis from 20 September until 1 December 1965. During this period, [REDACTED] served as chairman of a subcommittee charged with the task of reviewing counterinsurgency doctrine within the various departments and agencies of the Government. The selection of [REDACTED] to head this subcommittee was most fortunate, because he proved to be not only professionally knowledgeable in the field of counterinsurgency but also astutely aware of the national requirement for counterinsurgency doctrine. His analysis, which is reflected in Annex A of our final report, addresses the problem with both logic and realism, and his effort has proved to be a major contribution to the committee as a whole. A tireless worker,

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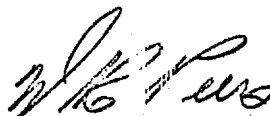
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who successfully combines diplomacy with aggressiveness, he was able to exert a significant influence on the committee's undertakings while displaying a unique capability to place the national interest above all else.

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Throughout his service with Committee II, [REDACTED] consistently displayed the highest degree of sincerity, dedication to duty, and loyalty. For this reason, I should like to commend him on a job well done. His magnificent performance reflects great credit not only on the Central Intelligence Agency but on the entire United States Government.

Sincerely yours,



W. R. PEERS
Major General, USA
Chairman, Committee II

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Excerpt from Remarks by Secretary of State Dean Rusk on 1 December 1965
at the White House Conference on International Cooperation

"Question: Mr. Secretary, the question that I have before me is really not a question, but it's a statement, it's a message for you from someone here --

"Secretary Rusk: Please --

"Question: I think it really reflects the mood in which this conference is greeting you. Because he says, Mr. Secretary, whatever the question, whatever the answer, you have our deepest sympathy and our cooperation. And then a question, in this country, the people are expected to participate in the dialogue with Government, in the determination of policy. But what can be done when the CIA seems to be making policy, completely removed from the public and even from government control?

"Secretary Rusk: Well in the first place the CIA does not make policy, and is not engaged in activities unknown to the policy offices of the government. There is at the present time, in certain other countries, an organized effort, through forgeries, through lies, to implicate us in situations in which we're not at all implicated. Now this is a difficult problem, but I would emphasize to you that CIA is not engaged in activities not known to the senior policy officers of the government. But you should also bear in mind, that beneath the level of public discussion, there is a tough struggle going on in the back alleys all over the world. It's a tough one, it's unpleasant, and no one likes it, but that is not a field which can be left entirely to the other side. And so once in a while some disagreeable things happen, and I can tell you that there is a good deal of gallantry and a high degree of competence in those who have to help us deal with that part of the struggle for freedom, as in other parts of the struggle for freedom."

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DEC 19 1965

CARL T. ROWAN

Reply to Criticism of CIA

Pity the poor old Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It is the perennial whipping boy of columnists and congressmen and of just about every foreign dictator seeking to divert attention from his own crookedness or ineptitude.

As one who knows a bit about CIA (which most of its critics decidedly do not), I get a little sick of seeing it badgered and abused by just about everybody capable of scratching out a sentence or calling a press conference.

Now this may be interpreted as my being in favor of sin (which most people are), but put me on record as saying CIA does a pretty darned good job of protecting not only U.S. security but that of many weaker countries all over the world as well.

True, it makes mistakes. Big ones. But only at about the same rate that the State Department, the Defense Department, the White House or my old agency, the U. S. Information Agency makes boobos.

And you'd be hard pressed to convince me that CIA's ratio of incompetents is any higher than that of the U.S. Senate.

Those who leap to the firing line when they discover it's always open season on CIA seem to ignore one inescapable fact: A good intelligence system has become as crucial to national security as an army, or air force, or an arsenal of powerful weapons.

The foreigners criticizing CIA most (the Russians, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, etc.) know this and nobody expends more effort than they do trying to perfect

their cloak and dagger operations.

What we ought not forget is that in many critical situations these last few years, the United States has been able to make the correct decision to guarantee our security because CIA had secured information that our enemies thought we could not possibly possess. The Cuban missiles crisis is an example.

Having said all this, I must concede that CIA is at a critical point in its history. Not only is it scorned the world over, but the standard device for discrediting the Peace Corps, USIA and other American agencies is to link the to the CIA.

During a recent tour of East Africa and Southeast Asia, it was made clear to me that suspicion and fear of "the CIA" has become a sort of Achilles heel of American foreign policy.

This may seem to justify the attacks on CIA in Congress and elsewhere but the truth is just the opposite. The home-grown critics are 100 times more to blame for the wild and irrational foreign fear of CIA than is the agency itself.

A Ghana official recently was lamenting the fact that the United States denied a food request because Nkrumah published a book attacking CIA and labeling just about every American who ever put foot in Ghana as a "CIA spy."

"Are you surprised that Americans would react unfavorably to this kind of attack?" I asked.

"We are surprised that you would direct your anger at

us," said the Ghana envoy. "Our president took practically everything he wrote out of American books and other publications."

At a dinner in Lusaka, the vice president of Zambia began conversation by asking me to give him an appraisal of "The Invisible Government," a book by two of my journalistic colleagues about so-called CIA cloak-and-dagger operations abroad.

I ducked the question by commenting: "I only wish CIA were capable of half the things for which it is blamed or praised."

Several Zambian cabinet members refused to let me duck, however, and I soon found myself caught in a wild discussion with people who believe fervently that CIA is in the business of overthrowing and installing governments all over the world—without the approval or knowledge of the secretary of state or the President.

I later learned that every top and middle-level Zambian official had been instructed to read "The Invisible Government," Andrew Tully's book "The CIA," and Morris West's new book "The Ambassador."

I'm not naive enough to suggest that newsmen and authors stop writing about CIA. Our society is naturally intolerant of secrecy (which any good intelligence operation requires), so the questioning and criticism will go on.

But it would sure help if some of the critics conceded that, whether we like clandestine intelligence operations or not, they are indispensable in this crazy, crooked, bellicose world in which we live.