

1 PLEASE CREDIT ANY QUOTES OR EXCERPTS FROM THIS NBC RADIO AND
2 TELEVISION PROGRAM TO "MEET THE PRESS."

3 MEET THE PRESS
4 Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak

5 -----
6 :This is a rush transcript
7 :provided for the information
8 :and convenience of the press.
9 :Accuracy is not guaranteed.
10 :In case of doubt, please
11 :check with MEET THE PRESS.
12 -----

13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1966

26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

GUEST: Admiral William F. Raborn
Former Director, C.I.A.

PANEL: John Steele, Time-Life Magazines
Max Frankel, The New York Times
Robert Goralski, NBC News
Lawrence E. Spivak, Permanent Panel
Member

MODERATOR: Neil Boggs

CPYRGHT

MR. BOGGS: This is Neil Boggs, inviting you to
MEET THE PRESS.

* * * *

MR. BOGGS: Our guest today on MEET THE PRESS is Admiral
William F. Raborn, recently retired Director of the Central
Intelligence Agency. Admiral Raborn is widely recognized as
the developer of the Polaris missile system. He succeeded

1 John McCone as head of the CIA in April, 1965. Now we will
2 have the first question from Lawrence E. Spivak, Permanent
3 member of the MEET THE PRESS panel.

4 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral Raborn, the Senate is engaged in a
5 controversy over the question of adding members of the
6 Foreign Relations Committee to the committee that now
7 overseas the CIA. Would you say that it makes much difference
8 to the CIA what Senate committees oversea it?

9 ADMIRAL RABORN: It has been the position of the agency,
10 and it was my position too, Mr. Spivak, that the oversight
11 activities of the Congress were distinctly the business of
12 the Congress.

13 MR. SPIVAK: May I have your opinion. You are out of the
14 CIA at the present time. What is your personal opinion,
15 does it make any difference?

16 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, I stated my opinion. My opinion
17 is that this is a matter which the Congress itself would want
18 to resolve and it is not a matter of conjecture by me.

19 MR. SPIVAK: Do you mean to tell me, Admiral, now that
20 you are a private citizen, you have no opinion on a matter of
21 that importance that might be of great help to the American
22 people if you did give an opinion?

23 ADMIRAL RABORN: As a private citizen I would make my
24 views known to the people who have to do with such matters,
25 namely the Congress, and I think I must be appropriately

1 reticent about commenting on the responsibilities of responsible
2 people.

3 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral, it was reported that you refused to
4 give members of the Foreign Relations Committee any
5 information on sources and methods. Can you tell us why you
6 refused?

7 ADMIRAL RABORN: Yes. I am directed by the Congress,
8 the Congressional Act that set up the Agency, Public Law 80-253
9 of 1947. It specifically charged the Director of Central Intel-
10 ligence with safeguarding methods and sources of intelligence
11 and it has been the practice of all previous Administrations
12 since then and under the current Administration, that we
13 would report fully on these activities to the Oversight
14 Committees set up to oversee the activities of the intelligence
15 agencies and bodies of the United States government.

16 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral, as you know there has been a good
17 deal of criticism and even hostility in recent years against
18 the CIA. Would you say that any of the criticism has been
19 justified?

20 ADMIRAL RABORN: Oh, I am sure that none of us lead
21 a blameless life. I think there has only been one Person
22 I believe in the history of ^{mankind} / who has lived a blameless
23 life, but by and / ^{large I would say that} the criticisms have been largely based on
24 inaccuracies and are not justified at all.

25 MR. SPIVAK: TWhat is your explanation for the rising tide

1 of criticism against the CIA in recent years?

2 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, I think that this is in the nature
3 of the organization. It, of course, has to be secret and
4 this fact that it has to be secret was recognized even by
5 General Washington in an original letter that I have in which he
6 stated that secrecy in intelligence matters was a primary
7 essence of intelligence.

8 I think that the American people have not had the Central
9 Intelligence Agency and other intelligence activities of the
10 United States government properly explained to them and
11 this is one reason why I gladly accepted your kind invitation
12 to appear on this program because it is a wonderful
13 organization, one that is extremely vital to the United States,
14 the security of the United States, and one which they can not
15 do without.

16 MR. SPIVAK: Now may I give you an opportunity to make an
17 explanation on one matter of great importance: Senator
18 Stephen Young of Ohio was recently reported as charging that
19 the CIA has become an invisible government answerable
20 only to itself. Now how would you answer that charge?

21 ADMIRAL RABORN: I would say that this is a complete
22 fallacy.

23 MR. SPIVAK: What about his charge that the CIA was
24 employing a small army in Vietnam?

25 ADMIRAL RABORN: I would say also this is a complete

1 fallacy.

2 MR. SPIVAK: You are not hiding behind CIA secrecy when
3 you make these general refutations, are you, Admiral?

4 ADMIRAL RABORN: No, I am just answering them directly.
5 Trying to.

6 MR. SPIVAK: The CIA has been charged also with stirring
7 up insurrections and sometimes running little wars. Would
8 you say that that too is a false charge?

9 ADMIRAL RABORN: I would say that the activities of the
10 Central Intelligence Agency, the clandestine activities, are
11 relatively small by comparison to the major weight of
12 their activities in other fields and that any activities of
13 this sort is in conformance with the approval of the National
14 Security Council and in furtherance of United States policy.

15 * * * * *

16 MR. FRANKEL: Admiral, since so relatively small part
17 of the Agency's work is, as you say, clandestine, since much
18 of it is analytical, scientific, collecting well-known
19 information, do you think that part of the trouble and
20 misunderstanding of your critics is due to the fact that there
21 is too much secrecy surrounding the Agency?

22 ADMIRAL RABORN: This could be so, but I rather doubt
23 it. As a matter of fact, I doubt it sincerely. The nature
24 of our work is that we of course make these reports, as you
25 say, to the Administration authorities and to the Congress,

1 that we make it on a "need to know" basis, give it to the
2 people who have a need for it.

3 Obviously it would be unwise to make this general
4 knowledge because of the delicacy of the matters.

5 MR. FRANKEL: For instance, the total budget you
6 operate under, the total number of employees that you have.
7 You have been in secret projects before, Polaris -- the Pentagon
8 has many secrets. Yet the overall activities, the extent of them
9 are known. And I know that law forbids you now to talk about the
10 budget and the number of employees, but is this really
11 necessary, is so much mystery necessary?

12 ADMIRAL RABORN: Yes indeed it is. If we knew, for
13 instance the exact -- I am not saying we don't -- the exact
14 numbers that the KGB, we will say, employs, and their
15 budget, it is quite possible for one intelligence service to
16 determine the effectiveness of the other and their capabilities,
17 if you know these salient factors. You can work it out, piece
18 it together, little by little. So this is a very tightly-held
19 secret.

20 MR. FRANKEL: Let me ask you about another aspect of the
21 secrecy: When we tried to determine from the Massachusetts
22 Institute of Technology and other universities who have
23 done, I understand, very good work for the agency, they told
24 us that you insist that they not tell us the size of the subsidy
25 they get from the Agency, that often they can publish material,

1 but they can't identify government money behind it. Why does
2 that have to be so?

3 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, I think this is not necessarily
4 restricted to the CIA. This is common practice in many
5 classified projects from all departments of the government. It
6 is just information that we don't want loosed to the hands of
7 foreign intelligence services.

8 MR. FRANKEL: In connection with that there has been
9 another controversy recently. The United States Information
10 Agency, for instance, is forbidden by law to propagandize within
11 our country. Yet some people have suggested that you have
12 allowed your men to write in American magazines, that you
13 have supported books that are published in the United States,
14 magazines that circulate in the United States, without ever
15 telling the reader that they are getting government material,
16 that they are getting official points of view.

17 Do you think that is right for the CIA when, say, the
18 USIA is not allowed to do it?

19 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, let's put it this way: The Agency
20 is accused of many things and quite a bit of it is most
21 inaccurate. Specifically, now, as to permitting the
22 scholars who are a large part of the Central Intelligence
23 Agency, they feel a need to publish objectively information
24 on situations existent around the world. To the extent that
25 they can be cleared from a security point of view, they add to

1 the general understanding of the public, and this goes back
2 to your problem of secrecy, now, a general understanding
3 of the public of the actual facts in a matter under scrutiny,
4 and it is a public service. Whether or not a writer
5 should be identified as a member of a government agency I think
6 that is a matter for the Department concerned to make up their
7 minds upon. It has been the past policies of the Central Intel-
8 ligence Agency not to trade on a name but to let the work
9 stand on its own merit, which is the way scholars like to have
10 their work considered.

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 MR. FRANKEL: Don't you think it is important that we
2 the readers know that when a scholar comes with material
3 that this is really material that has been cleared
4 as officially acceptable at least by an agency of government?

5 ADMIRAL RABORN: "Acceptable" connotes something that I can't
6 buy. Let's say that they represent facts or objective. If they
7 are objective and factual that is the thing that should be
8 brought out. The Central Intelligence Agency does not write
9 articles in support of administration policies or anything
10 of that kind, so I don't like to get that connotation in
11 there.

12 I think it is an open question whether or not scholars in
13 the future should identify themselves. As a matter of fact, I
14 rather perhaps think they should. I like to think that the
15 Central Intelligence Agency can be more widely accepted as a
16 good, worthwhile member, church-going member of the family of
17 departments that make up our fine government.

18 MR. STEELE: Admiral Raborn, you told Mr. Spivak a minute
19 or two ago that a lot of the criticism of CIA stemmed from
20 inaccuracies. I want to ask you if perhaps there isn't a
21 different kind of criticism that is stimulated, one perhaps
22 stemming from our enemies on the other side of the so-called
23 Iron Curtain. Are you conscious of any attempt to undermine
24 the CIA, to question its validity from not-sympathetic sources?

25 ADMIRAL RABORN: Yes, indeed, Mr. Steele.

1 The Communist intelligence services are working night and
2 day, twenty-four hours every day around the world, to under-
3 mine the effectiveness of the Central Intelligence Agency and
4 of democratic processes and institutions around the world.
5 We know that, for instance, there is a "Department-D"
6 known as the "Department of Disinformation." ^{IN} ~~And~~ the KGB,
7 [?]
8 Lt. General Yagayansi, I believe, is the head of it -- this
9 is no secret -- who spends their time in trying to under-
10 cut truly democratic institutions and agencies.

MANOVICH *AGAYANTS*

10 MR. STEELE: What does this Department D do about the CIA?
11 What activities are you aware of?

12 ADMIRAL RABORN: They float stories around the world and
13 then the Communist press picks it up immediately and puts it
14 on the air and prints it in the newspapers. Generally these
15 stories are completely false and they have just enough
16 truth in them to be twisted all out of shape.

17 MR. STEELE: Has this activity of this Soviet department
18 made things more difficult or is it really more of a joking
19 makter around the world?

20 ADMIRAL RABORN: I don't mean to just single out the KGB.
21 All foreign intelligence services that are opposed to the
22 democratic way of life and the true democracy such as the
23 United States represents, engage in these activities and it
24 is part and parcel of their work and they, of course, are
25 out to discredit anything that tends to thwart their nefar-

1 ious activities.

2 MR. STEELE: Well, it has been said quite often by out-
3 siders that the CIA really is locked in a deadly battle
4 with this Department-D and the KGB. Do you feel that is
5 going too far or is the competition such that it really
6 does amount to a serious battle?

7 ADMIRAL RABORN: I think that the Central Intelligence
8 Agency is but a small part of the national effort to per-
9 petuate truly democratic ideals and freedoms around the
10 world. We do have a significant part to play but I think
11 we shouldn't overdo it.

12 MR. GORALSKI: Admiral, aren't you unwittingly helping
13 the KGB by not denying some of the stories that they are
14 circulating? Every time we call the CIA, we, as newsmen,
15 we always get nothing but a "No comment."

16 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, sir, this is the policy, which is
17 long established and it has generally been recognized over
18 the years that you deny no stories, good or bad, you accept
19 no praise and you try to ignore criticisms. Because they
20 are largely uninformed, in both cases, and you never know
21 when to stop once you get into the practice.

22 There are those in the United States government that from
23 time to time -- such as the Secretary of State, such as the
24 Congressional oversight committees, knowing the facts, get
25 up and do, for the record, straighten things out. Unfortunately
they don't get quite as much publicity in the news media around

the world as some of the accusations do.

1 MR. GORALSKI: In the light of this criticism of the
2 CIA of late, are you having trouble recruiting Americans to
3 work for the Agency?

4 ADMIRAL RABORN: No. Let me say this. This is one of
5 the real wholesome things that I can say. The fine, patriotic,
6 really outstanding men and women who apply for lifetime
7 employment with the Agency every year. The people of the
8 Agency come from more than 600 universities. Seventy-seven
9 percent of them have college degrees and about 20 percent
10 have a Masters or a Doctorate.

11 MR. GORALSKI: I wonder if I could ask you a question on
12 Vietnam. One of our concerns is that we don't really have
13 enough information on what Hanoi is thinking or for that
14 matter Peking as well. Do you feel we know enough about
15 their own attitudes right now or could we get a better
16 insight?

17 ADMIRAL RABORN: I would say, Mr. Goralski, no intelligence
18 service is ever satisfied with the amount of information that
19 they have and in a closed society where the efforts of a
20 nation are closely controlled in the hands of ten to 12 hard-
21 lined, close-mouthed men, it is quite difficult to get into the
22 minds of those men. You have to read their actions in order to
23 get their line.

24 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral, one of the grave concerns in this
25 country is that Communist China might enter the war in

2

1 Vietnam if the U.S. furthers its escalation. Can you give
2 us an opinion on that, your own opinion?

3 ADMIRAL RABORN: I guess this would be a very difficult
4 thing to do because the spectrum of things that could trigger
5 off such an action is very wide and I perhaps should not try
6 to conjecture on it. I do have my own personal views, but
7 these are matters which I think are best left to the policy
8 makers.

9 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral, in a speech you made when you were
10 head of the CIA, you said this, and I quote: "I can assure
11 you that we deserve the confidence and support of the public."

12 Now can you tell us just why?

13 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, I certainly can. Going back to
14 President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy
15 and President Johnson, all have expressed their thoughts on
16 the Central Intelligence Agency as an extremely essential
17 part of the United States government. Now having been at
18 the head of the Central Intelligence Agency and as Director
19 of Central Intelligence, which includes responsibility for
20 the coordination of the rest of the intelligence activities
21 of the United States government, I can say proudly -- and I
22 am not a Johnny-Come-Lately around Washington -- that the
23 Agency deserves the unbounded admiration, the respect and
24 support of the United States citizens everywhere and of
25 the Free World everywhere. I have greatest admiration for

1 them. The breadth and depth of competence, the integrity,
2 the loyalty, the willingness to serve the government under
3 adverse conditions sometimes and under criticism is something
4 that I thought perhaps was the sole property of the military.

5 MR. SPIVAK: Well, Admiral, we did pretty well in this
6 country without a CIA, which was set up in 1947. What do you
7 think would happen if the CIA were abolished?

8 ADMIRAL RABORN: May I suggest, sir, that your statement
9 is not correct. Before Pearl Harbor there was no CIA. We
10 had a Pearl Harbor. And I think if there is a motto of
11 CIA, it is "There will never be another Pearl Harbor," and
12 Pearl Harbor caused this country to go to a Central Intelligence
13 Agency type of intelligence work.

14 MR. SPIVAK: You think with a half hour warning time that
15 we have the CIA is sufficiently informed on countries that have
16 missiles so that there can not be a surprise attack against
17 this country again?

18 ADMIRAL RABORN: I would say you are far better off with
19 it than without it.

20 MR. FRANKEL: I would like to touch on the clandestine part
21 of your activity -- I think I am not going to get very far
22 if I ask you to discuss it in detail, but CIA activities in
23 this area over the years have raised some questions almost of
24 a philosophical nature and I think from what little I know
25 about the Agency it isn't always necessarily the Agency that

1 has to answer, it is the President of the United States himself
2 who does. But being a part of that machinery, what are your
3 thoughts on just how far we Americans really ought to go in
4 this world in terms of meddling in other people's business?
5 In terms of throwing money into elections, into helping the
6 people we like and resisting the people we don't like,
7 some of which at least crudely stated might resemble some
8 of the activities of our Communist opponents. But we of
9 course think we are doing it for better purposes. But how
10 far do you think we ought to go?

11 ADMIRAL RABORN: Mr. Frankel, I think it is the thrust
12 of the entire United States government, through its diplomacy
13 and through its U. S. aid programs and the security apparatuses
14 to safeguard first the security of the United States and assist
15 in the safeguarding of the Free World, and to promote our way
16 of life, vis-a-vis the active ~~of~~ ^{efforts} of the Communist movement
17 to undermine the free institutions. I think we should go
18 far enough to win, and this includes military action, and
19 unfortunately sometimes it comes. You have to say, do we let
20 them rule the world or are we going to stand up for what
21 we know is a better way of life?

22 MR. FRANKEL: It is usually that question: Is a Communist
23 going to profit from this fellow winning an election or this
24 government coming to power or this government falling? That should
25 be the decisive point?

1 ADMIRAL RABORN: I wouldn't like to get too specific, but
2 I think the main thrust of the philosophy of the United
3 States government is what I was trying to speak to and
4 the CIA is just a part of that.

5 MR. STEELE: Admiral, it has been said that a very small
6 percentage of your activity and energy is devoted to so-called
7 clandestine or covert activity, is that correct?

8 ADMIRAL RABORN: Only a very small fraction of the entire
9 effort of the Central Intelligence Agency has to do with
10 clandestine activities, Mr. Steele.

11 MR. STEELE: Admiral, many people don't understand what
12 a national intelligence estimate is. Can you tell us in a
13 very few words what it is and how it is made?

14 ADMIRAL RABORN: Yes, sir, I will try. The national
15 intelligence estimate is the general views of the entire
16 intelligence apparatus of the United States which includes of
17 course the Central Intelligence Agency, the Intelligence
18 Department of the Department of State, the National Security
19 Agency, ~~the Defense Intelligence Agency,~~ the FBI, and the Atomic Energy Commission. They are
20 formulated in weekly meetings in which these are put out in
21 formal pamphlets and signed by the Director of Central
22 Intelligence. Exceptions from what is printed in there are
23 also freely entered so that the reader can have the benefit
24 of both points of view on a particular point.

25 MR. STEELE: Is it for the President of the United States?

1 ADMIRAL RABORN: It is for the President and for the
2 members of the Administration who have need for them.

3 MR. STEELE: And as such that is used in the making of
4 foreign policy?

5 ADMIRAL RABORN: As such they are part of the information
6 that goes into whatever actions are taken.

7 MR. GORALSKI: Can you tell us if any changes were imple-
8 mented at CIA as a result of the Special Committee that
9 was appointed by President Kennedy?

10 ADMIRAL RABORN: Yes, I think so. It has been an extremely
11 efficient and effective Committee, Mr. Goralski. In my view
12 it has been most helpful. They give us an objective point
13 of view from really a distinguished panel.

14 MR. GORALSKI: But there were obvious changes that did take
15 place within the organization as a result?

16 ADMIRAL RABORN: And continually so. We are trying to
17 improve always.

18 MR. GORALSKI: You couldn't tell us what some of those
19 areas are?

20 ADMIRAL RABORN: No, not without getting into security
21 matters.

22 MR. SPIVAK: Admiral, it was reported that you refused
23 to tell the Foreign Relations Committee whether the CIA ever
24 used the Fulbright Scholarship Program as a cover for your
25 agents. Why did you hesitate to say you didn't, if you didn't?

1 ADMIRAL RABORN: Well, this came at the end of a series
2 of questions which had to do with sources and methods which,
3 of course, were quite private, and I did answer it, although
4 I understand it didn't get into the -- this is one exception
5 I made because of the distinguished Chairman of the Senate
6 Foreign Relations Committee, Chairman Fulbright. I did answer
7 it, but there were four of five other people talking at the
8 same time and I understand it didn't get into the record.
9 I said categorically No.

10 MR. BOGGS: Thank you, Admiral Raborn, for being with
11 us today on MEET THE PRESS.

12 * * * * *

13 - - - -