

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : Angus MacLean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT : NBC Meeting

As I understand it, the people who are going to be at your NBC meeting on April 13 are: Messrs. Goodman, Schlosser, and Wald. (You saw the little gossip column item I sent you about Goodman, I assume.)

I suspect that the NBC visit may be something like the CBS visit: Mr. Wald may want to bring in some of his people from the "working press" side.

Possible candidates to show up might be: Jack Chancellor, who anchors the evening news, Donald Meaney, Vice President in Washington, Frank Jordon, Director of news in Washington, David Brinkley, Dick Valeriani, and Ford Rowan.

The working press people may be out covering the campaign but you never can tell.

-----0-----0-----0-----

New Subject:

You are always being asked "What is the KGB doing?"

Here's something you might want to use on a background basis:

Over the last five years, more than 400 recruitment attempts have been made against American citizens here and abroad. Chief of CI Staff, said these figures were okay to use in the way phrased above.

He added: "the KGB is positively celebrating the way we're acting over here; they're waiting for us to self-destruct."

Our estimate of Soviet intelligence abroad is that from 40 to 75% of the Soviet diplomatic list is KGB or GRU and that 32 to 33% of the total Soviet population abroad is intelligence Executive Registry

Room 7-E-12
Headquarters

Angus MacLean Thuermer

25X1A

1811

Executive Registry
176-1817/1

~~Called~~

Hal Bruno of

Newsweek

ATINTL



MB
125

check of falling!

told him RCI/
could not make
Tuesday lunch.

ATINTL



9 APR 1976

~~EXT-INTL SECURITY FILE~~ Pub Affs

Approved For

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION
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OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

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Remarks:

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Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Executive Registry
76-1817

GB

Got a call from Hal Bruno of Newsweek with a "delicate problem". Seems the table at Newsweek is just so big and without anyone's nose being out of joint they wonder if we could reduce our party by one.

I said for them not to be dismayed; I could easily busy myself elsewhere. I assume this is most graceful way to handle this.

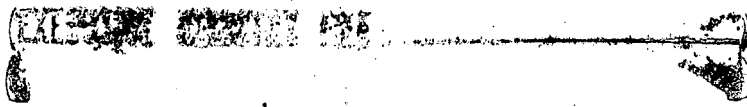
TATINTL



AMT

7 Apr 76

OK _____



Executive Registry
76-7417/3

April 7, 1976

Dear Mr. Brenner,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter of March 31st.

I enjoyed my meeting with the National Newspaper Association's Government Affairs Conference and was pleased to read your favorable comments about it.

Thanks again for writing,

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

George Bush

Mr. K. J. Brenner
Sales Manager
Hanscraft Motors
P. O. Box 120
Reedsburg, Wisconsin 53959

TATINTL

~~EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE~~ *Reels*

76-747/2



HANKSCRAFT MOTORS

DIVISION OF GERBER PRODUCTS COMPANY

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March 31, 1976

Hon. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

K
Thank you
short note

Sir:

Thank you for participating in our National Newspaper Association's Government Affairs Conference.

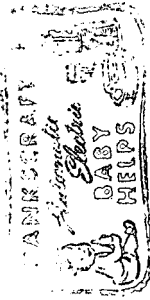
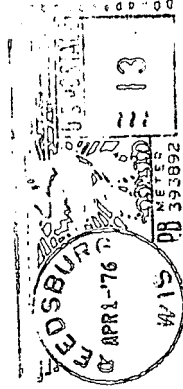
Your thoughts and remarks were greatly appreciated, and I'm sure each of us understand your situation better.

Success in solving your problems, which will help make a better United States.

Very truly yours,

K J Brenner
K. J. Brenner
Sales Manager

Publisher
Reedsburg Times Press



Hon. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

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SUSPENSE _____

Date

Remarks:

QB



Executive Registry
76-74171
25 MAR 76

National Newspaper Association

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JOHN F. MCMASTER
Public Spirit
Ayer, MA 01432

March 25, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

On behalf of the officers and members of the National Newspaper Association, particularly those members who attended our recently successful Government Affairs Conference, I want to thank you for your personal participation. Your discussion of the problems which Americans and their government face together this year will help improve the knowledge of all concerned.

Attendance at this year's Conference broke all previous records. All who attended were highly complimentary of those who addressed the Conference, and appreciated the time they took to inform and discuss.

Again, many thanks for participating and helping to make the 1976 Conference a memorable success. Please let us know if we can be of help to you at any time.

Sincerely,
T. A. Serrill
Theodore A. Serrill
Executive Vice President

TAS:vrk

Bowie
Pub Affs

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

Public Affairs

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
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TO		
[Redacted]		
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REMARKS:		
<p>The attached is for your information. Please note that Otis Pike and Les Aspin will have met with the group before Mr. Bush's appearance on Friday.</p> <p>I plan to attend the session-- Angus is not certain whether he will or not.</p> <p>Per our conversation on Sunday, I will not be preparing an advance text.</p> <p><i>For</i></p>		
FROM		
[Redacted]		DA/DCI
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION
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National Newspaper Association

SERVING 6500 PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS IN 50 STATES

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Washington, D. C. 20045
Code 202 • 783-1651

March 12, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

We are pleased to enclose a copy of the final program for our upcoming Government Affairs Conference. We are even more pleased that you are able to participate in our program.

Please note that you are scheduled to appear as follows: Friday, March 19, 1976, 11:15 a.m., East Room, Mayflower Hotel.

You will note that the program indicates the name of the NNA person presiding at your session. This person will also be responsible for introducing you to the audience.

We hope you will be able to arrive a few minutes early as we need to keep the program on schedule.

Upon your arrival please look for me, Ted Serrill, Joyce Pruiksma, or Vicki Keenan and we will escort you to the location of your presentation.

We look forward to having you with us.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Mullen
Corporate Secretary and General Counsel

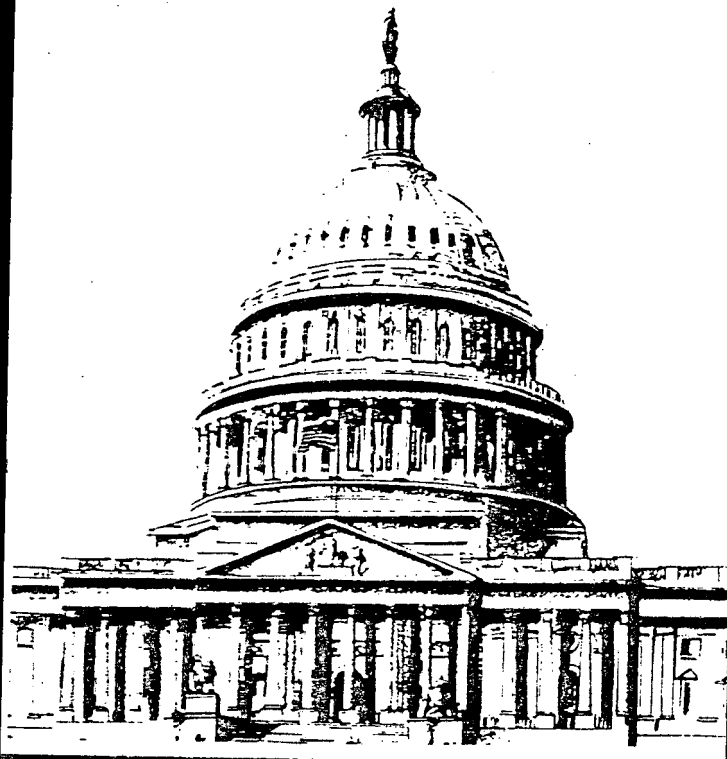
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March 17, 18, 19, 20, 1976

Mayflower Hotel Washington, D. C.

**NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
ASSOCIATION'S**



**15th ANNUAL
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
CONFERENCE**

76-1788

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

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Remarks:

August 2 no note to Max
 ② when you determine if Oakes is ↑ → or ↓ I'll write him - Thanks

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FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions 1-67

to go to any of these fellows
 ed the names . I'll find out
 which are on a Dear Max basis.
 Oakes is not actually getting
 asins.



STATINTL

AMT

6 Apr 76

at City College.
 its included the
 s, India, Poland
 e was ordered
 by the authori-
 "probing into
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won a Pulitzer
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Washington

l, after four-
 porter on the
 e Times, went
 956, covering
 e, the Soviet

when Brooks Atkinson was
 critic. He then became chief
 cultural correspondent and
 assistant metropolitan editor
 before becoming metropol-
 itan editor in 1967. He is co-
 author, with his wife, Bar-
 bara, of "O'Neill," a biograp-
 hy of the playwright.

Mr. Levitas, who was Phi
 Beta Kappa at Brooklyn Col-
 lege, was a newswriter for
 the Voice of America and a
 reporter for The New York
 Post, where he won a George
 Polk Award for investigative
 reporting of labor unions in
 New York City. Before com-
 ing to The Times he was a
 Nieman Fellow at Harvard.
 He was then an editor of
 The New York Times Maga-
 zine and, in 1969, became
 assistant metropolitan editor
 in the news department.

Frankel will also have charge
 of the Op-Ed page.

Although the unification of
 the news and Sunday depart-
 ments is effective immedi-
 ately, the actual integration
 of their staffs will be accom-
 plished in stages over the
 next few months. Mr. Frankel
 will assist in this process as
 an associate editor and will
 travel at home and abroad
 in preparation for his future
 responsibilities.

The news and editorial de-
 partments, Mr. Sulzberger
 said, will remain separate
 and independent operations
 to preserve the tradi-
 tional distinction between
 opinion and news gathering.

sure, travel and The Week
 in Review. The other sec-
 tions of The Sunday Times
 have been produced by the
 fine staffs that publish the
 weekday paper.

"We have reached the mo-
 ment when there is no longer
 any conceptual division be-
 tween the works of the two
 departments. On the con-
 trary, the free flow of our
 best stories, the full exchange
 of ideas, information and
 personnel promise a still bet-
 ter product. This merger will
 enable us to pool the talents
 of our staff so as to en-
 hance all sections, prepare
 for new journalistic ventures,
 and better exploit the new
 technology which we are in-

Union, Cuba and the Carib-
 bean. He was then assigned
 to the Washington bureau,
 where he worked as diplo-
 matic correspondent and cov-
 ered the White House before
 being named head of the bu-
 reau.

He became Sunday editor
 in 1971. He won a Pulitzer
 Prize for his coverage of
 President Richard M. Nixon's
 trip to China in that year.

Publifer

I'd had the impression this
 was Charles Carter's presence
 under the name of Carter's Editor

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FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions
1-67

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Executive Registry

76-1788

GB

Do you want any congratulatory notes to go to any of these fellows involved in this shuffle? I've underlined the names . I'll find out from if you want notes written, which are on a Dear Max basis.

I may get the sense that maybe John Oakes is not actually getting promoted ---but it's hard to tell about cousins.

STATINTL

AMT

6 Apr 76

THE NEW YORK TIMES
6 April 1976

*no such post
now exists on the
head
there already ~~are two~~
of these*

Times Unifies Its News and Sunday mast- Departments

Immediate unification of the news department and the Sunday department of The New York Times was announced yesterday by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher. The combined department, which will retain the name news department, will be headed by A. M. Rosenthal, the managing editor.

Max Frankel, who has been Sunday editor, will become editor of the editorial page on Jan. 1, as successor to John B. Oakes, who has headed that page for 15 years.

"As the culmination of his distinguished service as editor of the editorial page, I have asked Mr. Oakes to assume the duties of senior editor," Mr. Sulzberger said. "In this post he will write on a broad variety of local, national and international subjects, in articles appearing regularly on the Op-Ed page and elsewhere, thus enabling him to continue his contribution to The Times beyond our mandatory retirement date. I am also asking Mr. Oakes to accept at that time the additional post of senior vice president to act as special adviser to me on matters

affecting the future policies and development of the newspaper."

Mr. Oakes, who has been a member of the editorial board of The Times since 1949, was originator and developer of the Op-Ed page, which has been published under his guidance since its inception in September 1970. In succeeding him as editor of the editorial page, Mr. Frankel will also have charge of the Op-Ed page.

Although the unification of the news and Sunday departments is effective immediately, the actual integration of their staffs will be accomplished in stages over the next few months. Mr. Frankel will assist in this process as an associate editor and will travel at home and abroad in preparation for his future responsibilities.

The news and editorial departments, Mr. Sulzberger said, will remain separate and independent operations to preserve The Times's historical distinction between opinion and news gathering. Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Frankel will report directly to the publisher.

Seymour Topping, who has been assistant managing editor, will become deputy managing editor under the reorganization.

Arthur Gelb, who was The Times's chief cultural reporter before being named metropolitan editor in 1967, will become an assistant managing editor and will be succeeded as metropolitan editor by Mitchel R. Levitas, who has been an assistant metropolitan editor.

Jack Rosenthal, who has been assistant Sunday editor, will remain in charge of The New York Times Magazine with the title associate editor.

Mr. Sulzberger said the individuality and styles of the various Sunday sections would be maintained.

"With this merger," Mr. Sulzberger said, "I seek much more than efficiency and bureaucratic tidiness. I share the confidence of the editors of both the news and Sunday departments that we can reach a new level of excellence in all sections of the paper through the integration of their staffs."

"Like all institutions," Mr. Sulzberger added, "The Times has been shaped by many forces, some perceived, some accidental. As a result we were blessed by a vigorous and creative Sunday department that came to produce 5 of the 10 sections that now make up the Sunday paper: the Magazine, The Book Review, Arts and Leisure, Travel and The Week in Review. The other sections of The Sunday Times have been produced by the fine staffs that publish the weekday paper.

"We have reached the moment when there is no longer any conceptual division between the works of the two departments. On the contrary, the free flow of our best stories, the full exchange of ideas, information and personnel promise a still better product. This merger will enable us to pool the talents of our staff so as to enhance all sections, prepare for new journalistic ventures, and better exploit the new technology which we are introducing."

Mr. Oakes, a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton, where he was Phi Beta Kappa and valedictorian, came to The Times shortly after World War II, having served five years in the Army and having been decorated by France and Britain as well as the United States.

He was editor of The Week in Review section of The Times for three years. In 1949 he joined the paper's editorial board, specializing in national political affairs, civil rights and liberties and conservation. In 1961 he was named editor of the editorial page. A winner of numerous awards, he is the author of "The Edge of Freedom."

Mr. Rosenthal joined the staff of The Times when he was a senior at City College. His assignments included the United Nations, India, Poland and Japan. He was ordered out of Poland by the authorities there for "probing into the internal affairs of the party, the leadership and the government."

In 1960 he won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of Poland. He had assignments in Africa and Western Europe before he was sent to Japan. In 1963 he became metropolitan editor, then assistant managing editor and, in 1969, managing editor.

Assigned to Washington

Mr. Frankel, after four years as a reporter on the city staff of The Times, went overseas in 1956, covering Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Cuba and the Caribbean. He was then assigned to the Washington bureau, where he worked as diplomatic correspondent and covered the White House before being named head of the bureau.

He became Sunday editor in 1971. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of President Richard M. Nixon's trip to China in that year.

Mr. Topping came to The Times after 10 years with The Associated Press, during which he covered China, Southeast Asia, London and Berlin. He was on the city staff of The Times and then became chief correspondent in Moscow. From there he was sent to Southeast Asia as chief correspondent.

He was named foreign editor in 1966 and assistant managing editor three years later. He is the author of "Journey Between Two Chinas."

A Range of Assignments

Mr. Gelb covered a wide range of local assignments, including police news, City Hall, the United Nations and public health, before he was named assistant drama critic when Brooks Atkinson was critic. He then became chief cultural correspondent and assistant metropolitan editor before becoming metropolitan editor in 1967. He is co-author, with his wife, Barbara, of "O'Neill," a biography of the playwright.

Mr. Levitas, who was Phi Beta Kappa at Brooklyn College, was a news writer for the Voice of America and a reporter for The New York Post, where he won a George Polk Award for investigative reporting of labor unions in New York City. Before coming to The Times he was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. He was then an editor of The New York Times Magazine and, in 1969, became assistant metropolitan editor in the news department.

I'd had the impression this was Charlotte Curtis' preserve under title of Associate Editor

7:0 64M

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1976

Critic as of today, with Max to take over top seat on Jan 77

Letters to the Editor

Revenue Sharing: If the Formula Changes

To the Editor:
I feel obliged to take issue with your editorial of March 22 "Fair Revenue Sharing," contending that formula changes are necessary in order for the revenue sharing program to become "more responsive to the needs of Congress and to the nation's most severely burdened localities."

Specifically, you support the Fascell bill as a vehicle to shift money to more needy areas. In fact, a closer examination of the Fascell proposal will reveal that the large urban and industrial states fare poorly under it. New Jersey, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Indiana are all major losers under Fascell.

Allocations for all units of government in New York State would increase only one-tenth of 1 percent under the Fascell proposal. While it is true that New York City would receive additional funds, such a change would only be accomplished at the expense of virtually every county, city, village and town in the state. Revenue sharing allocations to counties in New York State would, in fact, be cut 43 percent. Such a decrease to counties, which are responsible for all welfare and health services to the ten million people living outside New York City, would have disastrous consequences for the fiscal stability of local governments in New York. Furthermore, the present formula is eminently fair. New York City receives a per capita share of over \$34 for each of its citizens. This is more than any other jurisdiction in the state.

I also am at a loss to understand the Times' support for additional changes in the general revenue sharing formula along lines proposed in the Fascell bill, H.R. 10319. As senior member of the House Government Operations Committee, which will consider revenue sharing after the subcommittee's markup, and as or of seven New York City Congressional sponsors of the Fascell measure, I wish to underline the need for formula revision and to point out other urgently heeded changes in this massive aid program.

The Fascell formula, "emphasizing local need," will bring an increased \$1 million annually to New York City New York State would also go though more modestly. These figures alone bespeak city support. But the bill also makes vital reforms in civil-rights area—extending anti-discrimination provisions to all government activities and adding private right of action—and in government accountability through timely citizen participation in capital spending decisions. The bill offers a financial incentive for state and local government modernization essential to any long-term solution of our city's and state's fiscal dilemma. While all of these ideas may not

perpetrating with the formula, as would be the case should formula changes proposed in the Fascell bill be enacted.
RALPH G. CISO
Nassau County Executive
Mineola, L. I., March 23, 1976

The New York Times

Founded in 1851
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1915
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Publisher
JOHN R. OAKES, Editorial Page Editor
A. H. RASKIN, Assistant Editorial Page Editor
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Managing Editor
SEYMOUR TOPPING, Deputy Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Assistant Managing Editor
PETER MILLONIS, Assistant Managing Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Associate Editor
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor
CLIFTON DANIEL, Associate Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Associate Editor
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor

changes underlined

Vaccine

Well known advantage of being President before a presidential election is the ability to use the office and power to build a positive image before the voters. President Ford may—or may not—have considered, at this fleeting moment, the political dividends of being seen as the savior of the American people's health when he decided to call for a \$135 million rush program to vaccinate every person in this country against a new type of influenza virus.

It would be unfortunate if Congress simply stamped Mr. Ford's proposal without consulting independent opinion and asking hard questions about it. Evidently Mr. Ford is right; but if so that has not been demonstrated publicly. The House Appropriations Committee has already approved the President's request, and speedy Congressional passage is anticipated. At least one Congressman, Representative Clarence Brown (D-Mo) has wondered out loud: "Is it necessary?" A systematic approach toward this issue must be taken if the President in effect made four assumptions that are reasonable.

either slash the benefits provided or pay money back to the Federal Treasury.

Thus, Puerto Rico, which has been devastated by the recession (the official unemployment rate is 20 percent) would be punished for being poor. Puerto Ricans already pay much more for food; food prices in San Juan average 19 to 20 percent higher than in such East Coast cities as New York and Boston. This monstrosity, fathered by Senator James B. Allen of Alabama, should be given short shrift—unless, of course, the United States Senate wants to go on record as declaring poverty a punishable sin.

Prime Minister Callaghan

James Callaghan has become Britain's Prime Minister a few days after his 64th birthday because most of his Labor colleagues in the House of Commons decided he was best equipped among the possible choices to hold together a faction-ridden party and a shaky Government. It is no derogation of this achievement to say that the man to put it in these terms; but it does help fix the dimensions of accomplishment that it will be reasonable

causes of criminal activity. Even the political assassinations and the attempts on President Ford's life have failed to arouse Congress and the Administration to strong gun-control legislation. The real issue Presidential candidates stand on the only means of control—registration of weapons and licensing of dealers and owners.

The Fourth Amendment, against unreasonable searches and seizures, is one of the safeguards to prevent illegal arrests and invasions of privacy. "Sophisticated" intrusions by electronic surveillance and wiretapping, except where authorized by the courts under certain conditions, can do severe violence to the Fourth Amendment. Law enforcement agencies must use available modern tools but only under court-imposed limitations. Surely candidates should make their views known.

The Fifth and Sixth Amendments, encompassing rights of persons to due process of law in various proceedings and to speedy and public trials in criminal prosecutions, are relevant to the whole notion of fairness and equality in the courtrooms. Obviously, there is a double standard of justice if poor persons are denied the right to counsel or are subjected to preventive detention because they cannot raise bail.

Similarly the Seventh and Eighth Amendments—on the preservation of trial by jury, and against cruel and unusual punishment—are major parts of the fabric of justice in a civilized nation. Here, too, it should be pointed out, one section of the proposed Federal criminal code would be retrogressive. Capital punishment would be mandatory not only for treason, espionage and sabotage but for a variety of felony homicide cases. How do the candidates stand on this issue?

The attitude of the candidates on the liberties in the Bill of Rights is proper subject for debate and discussion. These liberties cut across economic, social and political considerations and classes. How they are to be protected is a relevant question to propound to anyone who aspires to be President of the United States.

pit onto the Kennedy pile, Mr. Safire gleefully welcomes the "revelations" as part of the "true picture." But when onto the Nixon pile, he cries "foul." Well, "foul" is the right word. Mr. Safire's uniquely selective memory has apparently enabled him to forget that it was his gang of chickens who fouled the roost so much that the whole flock had to be swept out—most of them into jail.

WALTER W. REINHOLD
Cranford, N. J., March 30, 1976

It Takes Two

To the Editor:
In The Times of March 27 you had an item about jailing prostitutes. O.K.—if prostitutes are also jailed; it takes two to make a prostitute.

KATHERINE LEMOINE
New York, March 28, 1976

technique at least as difficult as arranging daylight-saving time.

No-Tongue Stamps

To the Editor:
In response to Frank J. Landers, who was a little uptight about a little bit of glue on postage stamps [letter March 21]: The answer is so simple and certainly doesn't warrant getting the Postal Service more confused than it already is. My father, J. L. Cato, taught me years ago to lick or wet the envelope, then attach the stamp. No germs, no bad taste, and please don't even suggest another excuse for increasing postal rates.

KATHLEEN CATO ROBELEN
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., March 24, 1976

long, civil "court" proceedings. It was the only effective way we could extricate ourselves from this position.

The sale will force the city's enforcement procedures to come finally into direct confrontation with the squatters. Understand it or not, the sale resulted in a net cash loss. The certified audit also establishes that the \$75,000 cash payment received on the sale was substantially less than the income-tax liability that became payable because of the sale.

The city administration professes to bewail the prospect of another message operation, but during its two-year term the number of major massage parlors in midtown has increased from about eight to more than fifty. How many actual prostitution arrests has the city effected in massage parlors? Criminal prosecution of the prostitutes, by governmental authority is the only way to control this problem.

Our sense of public responsibility is great, and a look at our record in the Times Square area proves that, but there are surely limits to the degree that our office should subsidize the city's failures. We reached that limit when the attacks on us were mounted in the press.

SEYMOUR B. DURST
The Durst Organization Inc.
New York, March 25, 1976

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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As it was

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ORVILLE E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

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Who Gets Walloped? . . .

"They don't have the wallop we have." That was the answer given by Matthew Guinan, leader of the city's unionized transit workers, when asked why his members could not follow the no-increase pattern set earlier this month in pay negotiations covering state employees.

In line with that doctrine of unreason, 4,000 members of the Transport Workers Union went through their annual ritual of shouting authorization for a subway bus strike if they do not get what they want by the time their old contract runs out at midnight tomorrow.

It is no secret to anyone in the union leadership that the other debacle of the kind the T.W.U. inflicted on New York City with its devastating transit tie-up of ten years ago would represent a fatal blow to efforts to give the confidence of the Federal Government and investment community in the capacity of this metropolis even to restore itself to solvency. Indeed, it is just cause the fiscal crisis has added such appalling new dimensions to the prospect of transit paralysis that the union is confident of municipal surrender without having

to economic stability. The Board of Education's own statistics show that, under this program, additional severe staff reductions could readily be averted by a variety of economies which are not detrimental to educational quality.

The best way to resolve the conflict is to salvage from a flawed bill its sound original goals of protecting education's legitimate interests. This can be accomplished through pledges by the Mayor and the Governor that the schools will have high priority in future allocation of funds. Such pledges might be given tangible reinforcement by the definition of some quality controls, such as maximum class size. Instead of persisting in efforts to override Governor Carey's veto of the Stavisky bill, its sponsors can best serve the schools' and the city's indivisible cause by agreeing to such a compromise.

Issues '76: Energy

Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-RDP79M00467A002700060016-0

Letters to the

Arab Boycott: 'The Valid Distinction'

To the Editor:
Your March 12 editorial "Boycott Backsliding" concluded that the Ford Administration may be moderating its strong opposition to discriminatory actions against American citizens or firms as a result of the Arab boycott of Israel. This conclusion is without justification. The Administration continues to oppose any discrimination against United States citizens or firms on the basis of race, religion or ethnic background, and the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations unequivocally forbid such conduct.

The Times' editorial quotes remarks I made to legal scholars convened to discuss legal aspects of the Arab boycott. I said that United States law does not prohibit compliance with an Arab boycott request so long as the request does not entail discrimination against American citizens or firms on religious or ethnic grounds. Absent such discrimination, I remarked that American businessmen could make a business judgment whether to comply, and that this and prior Administrations opposed foreclosing this freedom either administratively or legislatively. I delivered my remarks in a scholarly forum and in no way intended them as an inducement to American firms to cooperate with the Arab boycott.

The Export Administration Act states a national policy of encouraging and requesting exporters to refuse to comply with boycott requests. Ameri-

can exporters and related agencies are placed on notice by Export Administration Regulations and by the fact reports which they must file on all of boycott requests state on the national policy against conduct with such boycott requests.

Congress has twice enacted legislation that would forbid any Arab boycott. On both occasions, Congress concluded that such a blanket prohibition could reduce the prospects for a peaceful settlement of Middle East conflict. At the same time, the Department of Commerce realized that an over-zealous settlement is in the long run the only realistic way to end the boycott.

I regret the confusion that marks, as reported by The Times, have caused. The Administration remains fervently opposed to a discriminatory action against American citizens as a result of the Arab boycott. At the same time, the distinction between boycott requests that are discriminatory and those that are solely to the economic benefit of Israel by Arab states is a valid one. The Commerce Department intends to monitor the reaction of American firms to Arab boycott requests that the line between permissible economic conduct and discriminatory activity is not breached.

JAMES A. BRYAN
Under Secretary of Commerce
Washington, March 2, 1976

polymaking is plagued by the necessity, in of the Brookings Institution, "to sort out real ighnary problems and real from imaginary The choice between solar and nuclear power, ce, is imaginary. Both can play their roles ng this country's energy; candidates may well e relative reliance to be placed on each.

most prevalent, but imaginary, policy proble one contained in the catch phrase, "ending imported oil." As a practical matter, there are energy experts who believe that total self- even possible for this country under existing nor, weighing the economic, social and en- costs involved in massive expansion of ergy supplies, is elimination of all oil imar- ilarly desirable.

echoing the outmoded rhetoric of President ct Independence, this country's next leaders r better to evolve specific programs for a independence, in which oil producers and im- d share genuine mutual interest in long- of contracts. Dependence on imports from eign sources, however, remains a national ing that dependence is vital, and it will sive effort to get it down from the present en to one-third or less.

re of energy policy is full of catch phrases way and score debating points. Everyone be eloquent about the need for sacrifices else. The policy leadership which this for the years to come will have to make ase to the electorate for sacrifices in an us society. It would be the refusal to make a, not the sacrifices themselves, that would in living standards and tarnish the quality nation and all its citizens.

ceived any letters from her son for two months and that she had sent to the West A...
 tion with the fifth anniversary of her son's arrest. The appeal did not arrive.
 LUDMILLA THORNE
 New York, March 24, 1976

CETA: 'Where to Now?'

To the Editor:
 As the third month goes out like a lamb, so will many young men and women who up to now have been working for the City of New York under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program. We have been told that it is the end of the program because there are no remaining appropriations to continue payment of our salaries. We must leave. After several nerve-testing months

To the Editor:
 Old people like me...
 ing about the rapidly with which the world is changing. It was there- fore reassuring to see the make-up of your front page this morning and to realize that what really interests people is a marital squabble in a royal family just as it did in the days of Menelaus and Helen.

ESTHER ROWLAND CLIFFORD
 Bryn Mawr, Pa., March 20, 1976

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

young, who will inherit our world, I admit education today may not be do- ing. The appalling literacy level and general ignorance of high school and college students, the disruptive and striking unions, the rigidity of bureaucrats, the incompetence of teachers and administrators, the de- cline of intellectual standards, the vast spectacle of intellectual rubbish called education theory—it does seem rea- sonable to toss it away.

But society will be in trouble if we lose the faith that true learning hu- manizes our young and in that crucial way affects what they will do when our world—a precious, fragile thing—is put into their hands.

MEL A. TORF
 Coordinator of Humanities
 Roger Williams College
 Bristol, R. I., March 10, 1976

To the Editor:
 Eric Hoffer, the poor man's phi- losopher, reaches for a straw in the whirlwind of today that is an almost embarrassing position when he says (Op-Ed March 9) that "the present beautiful camaraderie between the young of all walks of life, all nations and all races gives the promise of peace and amity in the world."

Some promise. In the subways, young hoods stab innocent students to death. In Israel, young Syrians and Jordanians slaughter children in schools. In Ireland, youthful gunmen mow down young Catholics and Protestants. In Africa, black teenagers bayonet boys their own age without mercy or hesitation, and in Portugal and Spain, students fight students in- wave of dissension. Some promise.
 CHARLES A. WAGNER
 New York, March 10, 1976

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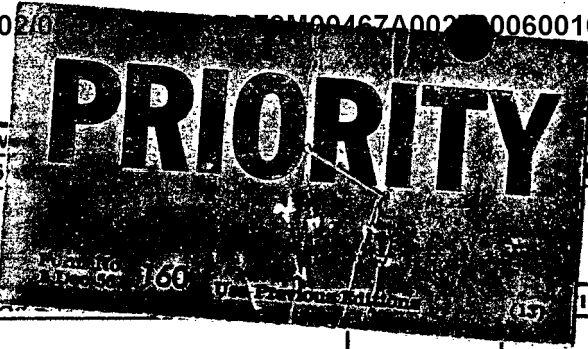
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PAT:

Make sure they know these are
unconnected Excerpts..... I think
these are fine.. all of these
people press for texts, but I have
found they are not necessary as a rule.

Thanks... GB 4-6

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Public Affairs

2 April 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

STATINTL

FROM :
Office of the Assistant to the DCI

SUBJECT : Harvard Business School Club

The Harvard Business School has asked for a page or so of advance text for your remarks on April 12. They would like this by April 5.

Attached is a compilation of remarks from various speeches that you have already made. If you will approve, I will send it to the Business School for their use.

STATINTL

Att.

Excerpts from Remarks by George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, at Harvard Business School Club International Dinner, April 12, 1976

"The CIA's reservoir of dedicated people is a unique asset of the United States Government."

"The pendulum of public opinion appears to be swinging back toward the center. There is a fundamental recognition that the United States must have an intelligence capability second to none."

"There has never been a time when the CIA was more important than it is today."

"A very important part of CIA's job is assessing and understanding the perception of our country abroad."

"America is a principled and committed nation. People must come to believe that again."

"The Agency must cooperate with Congress, and Congress has to recognize that it must be able to protect the Agency's intelligence secrets."

"The recent Presidential Executive Order represents the first real mandate to the Director of Central Intelligence since 1947."

"A strong and vital CIA is central to a successful reorganization of the Intelligence Community."

"We must change our ways of dealing with the public. We must be more open in helping people understand what the CIA does."

"We must take steps to reduce overclassification and move toward declassification. Sources and methods must be protected. Trivia must not."

"I have never seen an organization so disciplined, ordered, or dedicated as the CIA."

"I believe that oversight of the intelligence community is necessary, and I strongly support the new measures set out by the President."

"You cannot conduct an intelligence agency out in the open. There must be some secrecy."

"We at the CIA are trying to conduct foreign intelligence, not to weaken our country, but to strengthen it. It's those who would disclose the names of our agents abroad; it's those who believe they can recklessly reveal classified documents; it's those who would dismantle the CIA, that in reality are damaging our country."

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couple of paragraphs
on even one ^{par.} of
some quote to be
used in program
for N.Y. speech!!

They need this next
week. Cable to me
for approval



Miss Bloomberg
Harvard Business School Club of New York
Suite 905
527 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

(212) 751-5847

3 paragraphs to go under picture in printed
program

copy

Executive Registry
76-760/A

5 APR 1976

*Basic
17 mar
Pub Affairs*

Mr. George B. Hartzog, III
Editor, THEOLOG
School of Theology at Claremont
West Foothill Blvd. at College Ave.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Thank you for asking me to share with you some of my thoughts about the future of our nation.

Although I have not long been the Director of Central Intelligence, some things are already very clear to me. One is that at no time in the history of our country has it been more imperative for our policymakers to have good information about what is happening beyond our borders.

We have but to look at the kinds of problems that will face the world in the next decades: overpopulation and under-production; extremism and terrorism; interdependent economies; exponential scientific and technological advances.

America's leaders cannot hope to deal with these complexities without a clear knowledge of the problems, our own national capabilities to deal with them, and an understanding of the intentions and capabilities of other nations. Intelligence can and must play a major role in helping our leaders have the necessary knowledge and understanding.

President Ford has said that in peace time there is no substitute for intelligence. Intelligence is also a tool to help achieve peace. With foreknowledge, we can hope to alleviate problems and tensions in the world before they

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become crises. With sound information, men of good will can work to negotiate agreements to slow the spread of nuclear weapons -- and hope someday to achieve a world where the arms race will be but a memory.

Until that time we must continue to have a strong and effective intelligence community that both protects America and reflects our country's Constitutional traditions.

Thank you for letting me share my views with you and your readers.

Sincerely,

/s/ George Bush
George Bush
Director

ATINTL

[Redacted]

ap 2 April 1976

- 1-DCI
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- 1-A/DCI

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SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT

March 17, 1976

Dear Mr. Bush:

In response to world-wide human need the School of Theolog, through a grant from the Lilly Foundation, is currently exploring traditional and innovative approaches to theological education. The first goal of this new educational project is to articulate what social responsibility is in a developing, radically changing world; the second is to develop creative responses at the seminary and in local churches to the recurring thirst for spiritual meaning and fulfillment. The depletion of our planet's resources, the shrinking of international and interpersonal relationships, and the interdependence of world cultures illustrate the desperate need for global consciousness and deepened spirituality in order for us, individually and collectively, to become effectively engaged with the problems of an impoverished humanity and threatened biosphere.

The student newspaper, THEOLOG, is sponsoring a series of editorial letters from distinguished Americans and would like to invite you to comment briefly on the significant strides that you have made concerning human development and social responsibility through your work in government and now as Director of our nation's agency for intelligence activities. We as a student body would particularly like to hear about some of your major concerns for the future as our nation celebrates its Bicentennial.

We deeply appreciate any time that you can give in response. We believe that your perspectives will help us sharpen our views concerning appropriate strategies for church participation in the problems of social, economic, and spiritual justice confronting the community of nations and people at this time.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Hartzog
George B. Hartzog, III
Editor, THEOLOG

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505