

Executive Registry

76-5030

August 20, 1976

Dear Colonel Heint,

I want to let you know that my colleagues of this Agency appreciate your contribution to putting the public discussion of our nation's foreign intelligence effort on the basis of fact and reason.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Col. R. D. Heint, Jr., USMC (Ret.)  
Detroit News  
511 National Press Building  
Washington, D.C. 20004

A/DCI/kgt/20 August 1976

Distribution:

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August 19, 76

DCI:

Bob Heinl recently wrote the attached series of four articles. You may wish to consider a brief informal note which he would be, I know, honored and gratified to receive.

Something like:

"I want to let you know that my colleagues of this Agency appreciate your contribution to putting the public discussion of our nation's foreign intelligence effort on the basis of fact and reason.

With personal regards and good wishes."



Andrew Falkiewicz

STATINTL

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 1A

THE DETROIT NEWS  
1 AUGUST 1976

## Successes often overlooked

# CIA vital to U.S. security

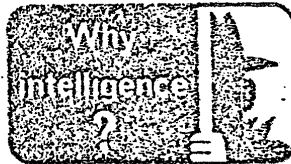
First in a series  
By COL. R.D. HEINL JR.  
(USMC-Ret.)  
News Military Analyst

WASHINGTON — At its best, the CIA can listen to Soviet Party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's conversation as he rides to work, snatch secrets from three miles deep in the ocean and accurately forecast missile development seven years ahead.

At its worst it provided information which led to the fiasco invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, was surprised to learn of the fall from power of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and was unaware of the 1968 Russian military action in Czechoslovakia.

The need for a national intelligence service was brought home to U.S. leaders

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is under attack from those who would ban spying. News military analyst Col. R. D. Heintl Jr. (USMC-Ret.) explores the case for the CIA in an exclusive four-part series.



Dec. 7, 1941, when Japanese planes swung low over the Hawaiian Islands and sank most of the Pacific fleet in less than two hours.

For the United States, it was Pearl Harbor that dramatically focused American attention on the need for a unified national intelligence service capable of putting

facts together, analyzing them and informing those who could act on them.

Before World War II, we had Army intelligence, naval intelligence and diplomatic intelligence. We also were beginning to break foreign codes. But nobody was getting it together.

All the information which could have anticipated Pearl Harbor was in Washington but it was all over town in jigsaw bits and pieces with nobody to put the puzzle together. Separately, the fragments were useless.

After Pearl Harbor, Americans were determined never to be surprised again. Within a few months, under Franklin Roosevelt's leadership, we had the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), our first national intelligence agency which, in 1947, became a permanent part of the U.S. government under the title of CIA.

During the 27 years which followed — until December, 1974 — the CIA quickly rose to primacy as the world's highest-quality national intelligence agency. It pioneered the modern analytical techniques of academic intelligence, of technological intelligence, of surveillance from space. Its organization never was penetrated by a hostile "mole" (a counterspy who works his way inside an opposing intelligence agency as so vividly depicted by John Le Carre in his best-selling "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy").

In those good years, the successes of American intelligence were legendary.

- By breaking Japan's codes in 1942, the U.S. Navy smashed the Japanese fleet at Midway, avenged Pearl Harbor, and turned the Pacific war around.

- In 1953, Mohammed Mossadegh, Iran's demagogic premier, was on the verge of overthrowing the shah and joining Iran with the Soviet Union. Within a period of weeks, in coordination with Britain's famed Special Intelligence Service ("SIS", or "MI-6"), the CIA toppled Mossadegh, restored the shah to power, and pulled out its men without a ripple, thus saving Iran for the Free World.

- In the fall of 1962, American intelligence — in a confluence of research, analysis, photo-reconnaissance, and agent reports — spotted Russian nuclear missiles being installed in Cuba.

- For nearly a decade Col. Oleg Penkovsky, a top Kremlin intelligence officer, served as an agent of the CIA and played a key role during the Cuban missile crisis.

- American intelligence gave seven years' warning on development of Moscow's anti-ballistic missile system and reported the status and design of the Soviet navy's new aircraft carriers two years before the first was launched. CIA also pinpointed eight new types of Russian ICBM's and assessed their size and capabilities three to four years before each became operational. **continued**

- American communications satellites have listened to Moscow conversations of Chairman Brezhnev while he was driving to work in his own limousine.
- Working at unprecedented ocean depths of 17,000 feet, the CIA salvaged portions of a sunken Russian nuclear submarine and would have finished the job by retrieving her cryptographic secrets, but for national exposure of the project by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson last year.

The foregoing are but samples — successes which became known, contrasted to the many which still must remain secret — but they illustrate the positive things which can emerge for the side which enjoys superior intelligence

Despite this record of brilliant success and high performance, the CIA nonetheless has its detractors. Seymour Hersh, the New York Times reporter whose 1974 charges of "massive" CIA domestic spying triggered the intelligence community's past 18-month ordeal in Congress and the media, is quite candid. In 1975, on the David Susskind program, Hersh called for abolition of all intelligence activities.

The bad patches of intelligence over the years, the stumbles and slips which have accompanied the dazzling hits, show clearly the woes which could ensue if Hersh and like-minded foes of intelligence had their way and the United States shut its eyes to the world.

- The Berlin Wall stands to this day as a monument to Western failure to anticipate and forestall the physical division of Germany.
- If Western intelligence had divined and penetrated the 1944 bomb attempt to assassinate Hitler, the plot well might have succeeded, the war could have ended a year earlier with Russia's armies halted in Poland.
- The Bay of Pigs fiasco (a failure, to be sure, of decisions as well as intelligence) still represents our most serious hemispheric humiliation and a U.S. setback out-reached only by Vietnam.
- In 1964, the CIA, and thus the White House, was taken by surprise when Khrushchev fell.
- In 1968, when Russian tanks and paratroopers overran Czechoslovakia, the first news President Johnson had was when Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin came to the White House and told him.
- In 1973, both our own CIA and Israel's legendary Mossad, Tel Aviv's highly secret intelligence service, failed to read the signals of the Arabs' devastating Yom Kippur onslaught.

The above — like the successes recited — are only illustrations, but they demonstrate what can happen when a great power suffers intelligence failures.

If there is any concise answer to the question, "Why intelligence?" one need only look at what can happen without it.

(MONDAY: The enemy within our land.)

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 1A

THE DETROIT NEWS  
2 AUGUST 1976

# CIA faces 27 hostile spy agencies

Second of four parts

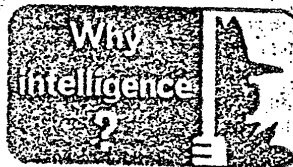
By COL. R. D. HEINL JR.  
(USMC-Ret.)  
News Military Analyst

WASHINGTON — American intelligence has to cope with 27 hostile spy services fully deployed within the United States and ranged against the CIA throughout the world.

Russia's KGB and its military cousin, the Soviet armed forces' GRU, are big brothers to a dangerous array of smaller intelligence services including those of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and — largest — among Russia's satellite spy operations — Cuba.

Besides these are the extensive networks of China, North Korea, Libya, the

*The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is under attack from those who would ban spying. Its supporters say they never want a repeat of the Pearl Harbor disaster, which sparked World War II and made the American public aware of the need for a national intelligence service. News military analyst Col. R.D. Heinl Jr. (USMC-Ret.) explores the case for the CIA in this exclusive series.*



Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Arab nations. Nominally neutral, the intelligence operations of India and Yugoslavia can be counted on to help the KGB when they can.

In Langley, Va., at the secluded headquarters of CIA, stands a modest statue of

Nathan Hale, America's first intelligence officer, who gave his life in the Revolution.

Similarly, yet in glaring contrast, KGB headquarters — located in the heart of downtown Moscow — dominates Dzerzhinski Square, named for the mighty Leninist spymaster, Feliks Dzerzhinski, whose giant statue, like that of Hale, serves as a signpost for the agency he founded.

Inside the seven-story yellow building are the offices of Yuri Andropov, 62, opposite number to George Bush who today heads CIA. Andropov's agency, direct descendant of Lenin's Cheka and the czars' Okhrana, combines the functions of foreign intelligence with those of an internal secret police. Although Intourist guides in Moscow deny it exists, the KGB headquarters on Lubyanka Street also houses the dread Lubyanka prison first made famous by Solzhenitsyn in his novel, "The First Circle."

*Continued*

...from Page One

With a budget that cannot be guessed, Andropov has more than 500,000 subordinates, the preponderance of whom are committed to internal security. He has enough intelligence operatives, however, so that, by commonly accepted estimates, upward of 50 percent of all Soviet representatives abroad are members of the KGB.

(The FBI stated recently that "over 40 percent" of all Soviet officials permanently assigned in this country, and 25 percent of all Russian exchange students here, have been identified as spies.

(Since 1950, according to intelligence sources, some 400 Russians have been expelled from official posts in 40 countries for spying. During the last decade, U.S. records show more than 800 attempts by KGB agents to enlist American citizens as Russian agents).

The Russian Embassy on Washington's 16th Street has more than 200 staff members and more antennas than the Pentagon. Backing up the Soviets' Washington team are nearly 250 Russians infiltrated into the UN Secretariat and nearly 100 more in the Soviet Mission to the UN.

Located a short distance from the UN, behind a brownstone front on East 67th Street, is the U.S. Headquarters of Cuba's DGI (Direccion General de Inteligencia), the KGB's Western Hemisphere surrogate and largest and most modern intelligence service in the hemisphere except our CIA.

While the DGI's operations and makeup hitherto have been little known, it now is emerging

as a main focus of Kremlin-directed subversion, terrorism and espionage directly aimed at the United States.

The DGI in recent years has funded and trained a range of groups including Weathermen, SDS, Black Panthers, American Indian subversives, "FLQ" Quebec separatists in Canada and especially Puerto Rican revolutionaries.

Under intensive Russian tutelage, the DGI, nearly 4,000 strong, is headed by Jose Mendes Cominches and is, in turn, effectively commanded by Gen. Viktor Semenov, chief KGB officer in Cuba.

With such enemies abroad, it would be surprising if American intelligence did not have tenacious foes imbedded inside our free society.

More precisely, ever since December, 1974, when New York Times reporter Seymour Hersh charged (and largely failed to prove) that the CIA was engaged in "massive, illegal" domestic espionage, the U.S. intelligence community has been under siege — described by CIA defenders as "McCarthyism of the left" — from an articulate, loosely affiliated cabal of hostile Americans whose orchestrated theme, in the words of one of them, is that "the CIA must be abolished."

The above objective, voiced over BBC-TV, was stated by Philip Agee, for 12 years a CIA officer, who now lives abroad for fear of prosecution because of his intentional betrayal of CIA people and operations in Latin America and elsewhere.

Besides Agee, whom the CIA bluntly calls "a defector," the anti-CIA coalition includes a few other ex-intelligence officers, ex-government officials, congressmen, journalists, radical law-

yers and a miscellaneous anti-establishmentarian fringe that, in general, opposes not only the CIA but the U.S. policies and purposes it serves.

Attacks from these quarters, in turn, are supported by a range of groups including the American Civil Liberties Union, assorted anti-military radical-revisionist "think tanks" and, particularly, one cell, calling itself "Fifth Estate," expressly devoted to exposing the CIA wherever possible.

(The deadly quality of "Fifth Estate's" programs may be measured by the fact that it was they, through their quarterly bulletin, Counter-Spy, who fingered Richard S. Welch, the CIA station chief murdered in Athens by Communist terrorists last December).

Short of abolishing the CIA, the agency's attackers demand full disclosure of all information, however sensitive, whether it embarrasses the United States abroad, destroys the agency or exposes its people to mortal harm.

If the CIA's lengthy track record of achievements were not deeply secret, it presumably would not bow under such virulent attack which closely coincides with the goals and objectives of the 27 foreign intelligence services arrayed against it.

When, in earlier times, American secrets were endangered (though nothing like today) through politically motivated domestic exposure by media and Congress claiming the highest motives, President Truman snapped:

"It matters not whether our secrets are betrayed on the front page of a U.S. newspaper or through the operations of enemy spies. In either case, the damage to the United States is the same."

(TOMORROW: Everyone has spies.)

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 1ADETROIT NEWS  
3 AUGUST 1976

# CIA dirty tricks fail to stir rest of world

Third of four parts  
By COL. R.D. HEINL JR.  
(USMC-Ret.)  
News Military Analyst

WASHINGTON — American citizens have been shaken by the last year's parade of U.S. intelligence secrets in public but hardly anyone else in the world has been surprised by the disclosures of spying.

The reason is simple enough: In the words of the old song, "Everybody's doing it."

Not just the Russian KGB "bad guys" and their friends in surrogate intelligence services but almost every significant non-Communist country has a powerful national intelligence agency. These are backed in one way or another by effective internal security and counterespionage services and, in practically every case but the United States, by tough official secrets laws.

FBI "black bag" break-ins to steal codes from foreign embassies, CIA assassination studies, foreign destabilization and minor domestic surveillance — all these and numerous other intelligence dirty tricks fall within the rules of the game as it is played, not only by our enemies but by our friends.

Here is a rundown on intelligence services run by some other non-Communist countries.

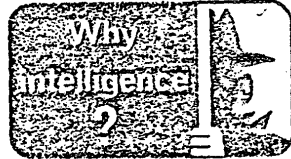
- Ever since the 16th century, when Sir Francis Walsingham recruited young scholars from Cambridge and Oxford to spy for Queen Elizabeth in the courts of France and Spain and in Rome, Britain has ranged its intelligence services in the first line of defense beside the pound and the British fleet.

British intrigue, bribery, blackmail, abduction and subversion have overthrown governments, rulers, political parties and statesmen and destroyed careers and reputations.

That our own CIA should dabble a bit in similar matters should come as no surprise: When the United States finally entered the game in earnest during World War II, the model for our OSS (Office of Strategic Services) was Britain's famed SIS (Secret Intelligence Service, or "MI-6").

Much of the glamor of MI-6 is owing to a long, cozy relationship with the British press, which has never felt any inconsistency in serving national intelligence purposes abroad, and with the literary world: Among SIS alumni are Graham Greene, John Le Carre (real name, David Cornwell), Ian Fleming and Compton MacKenzie.

Today, Britain has three functionally compartmented intelligence services. MI-6 handles all foreign intelligence; unlike the CIA, its "C," or director, answers directly to the foreign office, which must clear all SIS operations. For large-scale dirty tricks, especially any paramilitary operations required by the intelligence community, the British army maintains a force called Special Air Service Regiment or "SAS." The original, pre-Vietnam concept and training of the U.S. Special Forces was based on the SAS.



The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is under attack from those who would ban spying. Its supporters say they never want a repeat of the Pearl Harbor disaster, which made the American public aware of the need for a national intelligence service. News military analyst Col. R.D. Heinel Jr. (USMC-Ret.) explores the case for the CIA.

Catching spies and protecting official secrets, whether at home or abroad, is the job of MI-6's "rival firm," designated "MI-5." In domestic cases, MI-5 (which comes under the home secretary) does the digging but Scotland Yard's Special Branch actually makes the pinch.

- In a tradition largely fostered by Charles de Gaulle, the French intelligence services have a long record of murder, kidnaping, blackmail, large-scale traffic with organized crime and internal political intrigue.

France has at least four different groups to do the jobs we expect of the CIA and FBI, as well as many we do not.

The nearest French equivalent to the CIA has the acronym, "SDECE." Its Washington headquarters may be seen in a tree-shaded mansion in the 2100 block of Wyoming Avenue. The SDECE works jointly for the defense and interior ministries.

The Directorate of Territorial Surveillances (DST) takes care of counterintelligence inside France, burgles foreign embassies and taps their phones and not infrequently spies on the press. DST comes under the interior minister.

For really dirty tricks, the French have the Civil Action Service, known widely as "Les Barbouzes" (false beards). It was the Barbouzes, for example, who pulled off the 1965 kidnap-murder of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka.

- The largest Western intelligence service other than the CIA is West Germany's BND. The BND, which concentrates almost exclusively on Russia and eastern Europe, is backed up in spy-catching by the FBI-like Office for Protection of the Constitution.

The BND, however, is frequently swamped — situated as it is in the front lines of European intelligence — by the massive Soviet and East German spy services whose anti-Western and anti-NATO operations are reportedly coordinated from the "Karlshorst Compound" in a heavily guarded suburb of East Berlin.

West Germany, in many ways, is the spy center of Europe. It is a divided country on the brink of the East-West chasm and it is the base for 200,000 U.S. troops with a major nuclear arsenal. It is inherently vulnerable to penetration from East Germany.

- Among a wide range of other non-Communist intelligence services, three are of special interest: South Africa's effective, ruthless Bureau of State Security (BOSS), which combines central intelligence and internal security with a judicious mix of dirty tricks elsewhere in Africa; Israel's superb and hypersecret "Mossad," which enjoys close links with the CIA; and Sweden's tightly run service which benefits from one of the toughest official secrets laws in the world. Recently, a Swedish journalist was sent to prison even for reporting in print that the Swedish service existed.

One notable difference between all the foreign agencies mentioned (except MOSSAD) and our CIA is — despite their prowess — the fact that every one, at one time or another, has suffered serious penetration by the KGB, something that has not yet happened to the CIA.

Two of the top officials in Britain's MI-6, defector Kim Philby and George Blake, were Russian double agents. Philby was next in line to become the "C" of MI-6.

As of 1968, a qualified intelligence source recently estimated, France's SDECE was "50 percent penetrated" by the KGB.

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 1DETROIT NEWS  
4 AUGUST 1976

# Leftist attacks impair CIA

By COL. R. D. HEINL Jr.  
(USMC-Ret.)  
News Military Analyst

WASHINGTON — A quarter-century has passed since the State Department and the U.S. Foreign Service were under furious and deadly attack by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis.

Two decades were required to rebuild American diplomacy and some of the McCarthyite wounds may not be healed in our time.

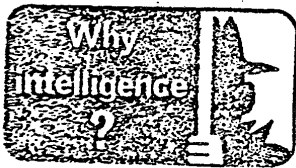
For the last 18 months — under similar onslaughts from the left — the U.S. intelligence community has been in grave danger of being crippled, dismembered or even dismantled, at a time when the United States probably has more urgent requirements for intelligence than at any time in our history.

Five committees or subcommittees of Congress and a White House commission, egged on by post-Watergate media, outdid themselves in disclosing state secrets.

The political atmosphere was hyped up by impending elections in which some of the CIA's principal inquisitors (such as Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, were avowedly seeking national exposure and national office.

A Washington magazine, Counter-Spy, was established for the sole purpose of betraying American intelligence abroad.

(The Counter-Spy program quickly found its mark: Richard S. Welch, the CIA station chief murdered in Athens by Communist terrorists, was fingered by Counter-Spy and its backers, a group calling itself Fifth Estate, largely financed by writer Norman Mailer.)



The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is under attack from those who would ban spying. Its supporters say they never want a repeat of the Pearl Harbor disaster, which made the Americans aware of the need for a national intelligence service. News military analyst Col. R. D. Heintz Jr. (USMC-Ret.) explores the case for the CIA in this last article of a four-part series.

At the height of the CIA exposures — mainly by the Church and Pike committees of the Senate and House — a veteran intelligence officer told a reporter:

"If the (Russian) KGB had 500 agents working full time to neutralize the CIA on a crash basis, they couldn't achieve the results for the Kremlin that the Church and Pike committees have accomplished."

The Pike Committee in the House was headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y.

William E. Colby, former CIA director, said:

"The KGB is still running to catch up."

Now, with the storm abating, with the contents of an ultrasecret House report on intelligence published in New York's Village Voice, with the Church Committee having put out six thick volumes totaling more than 5,000 pages of intelligence data and with President Ford having reorganized the intelligence community with a 35-page closely printed directive, it is time to ask what damage has been done.

One who believes the damage has been "shattering" is James Angleton, for 31 years the CIA's chief of counterespionage until he was asked to resign at the height of last year's anti-CIA frenzy. Quiet-spoken, almost academic in manner, Angleton is nonetheless blunt.

"Our files have been raided," he told a reporter. "Our agents exposed and our officials humiliated."

"The question I ask the executive and the intelligence authority is: 'Why did you permit it to happen?' The question I ask Congress is: 'Why did you make it happen and why did you want it to happen?'"

Other intelligence veterans who have also retired under pressure or in frustration ask the same questions and wince as they try to assess the damage. Coun-

terintelligence, they say, using Angleton's adjective, has been "shattered."

So it should be that:

• Angleton and his three top deputies, representing 120 years of combined counterespionage, have been forced out.

• Foreign cooperation, once lavished on the CIA because the world knew the agency could keep a secret, has shrunk to a trickle as other intelligence services have seen their disclosures paraded by a U.S. Congress which has leaked every covert project reported by the CIA this past year.

• For the same reason that foreign sources have dried up, Americans at home and abroad who have quietly worked to help the national intelligence service and clammed up after being exposed by Congress or the media.

• Despite official denial or minimization, those in the best position to know say the leakage of the last 18 months has been, in the words of one, "enormous." To quote Angleton again:

"The Church committee was a McCarthyite hearing in which the denigration of the intelligence community was its goal. Church exposed to the KGB and other Soviet bloc intelligence services the personnel and methods of the American intelligence community."

(One who differs with Angleton was Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., recently tapped by Ronald Reagan as his vice-presidential candidate. Schweiker called the Church hearings and disclosures "proof of our greatness as a nation.")

• Able personnel have been forced out — not merely Angleton and his team. CIA Director Colby (with whom Angleton bitterly differed) in the end was sacked by President Ford in what most observers felt was an act of ritual sacrifice of an incumbent.

Will the newly created machinery for executive and congressional oversight of intelligence activities work and, above all, can Congress keep intelligence secrets?

Here the answer seems obscure at best.

As matters now stand, seven committees of Congress totaling 29 senators and more than 20 representatives have the claim to hear CIA and other intelligence disclosures. On Congress's track record to date, observers are pessimistic.

Another cause for pessimism is that one obvious end-product of the ordeal of intelligence — firm legal protection against the disclosure of its secrets — has so far failed to materialize.

Every other Western nation, including Britain, whose Official Secrets Act is toughest of all, has adequate laws against espionage and to protect its intelligence services against exposure.

The United States has neither and Congress so far shows little disposition to act on Mr. Ford's recommendations to provide the same statutory shields for intelligence information that the law has long provided for tax and census data, cotton futures, grand jury proceedings and the private communications of doctors, lawyers and reporters.

Does this mean the United States disregards and has no need for intelligence?

Never, say those who know best.

In the words of one, "Having intelligence is always better than having no intelligence at all. The alternative to acting with knowledge is acting in ignorance."



Executive Registry  
76-9834

19 August 1976

Charles J. Weigel, II, Esq.  
Professor of Law  
South Texas College of Law  
1220 Polk Ave.  
Houston, Texas 77002

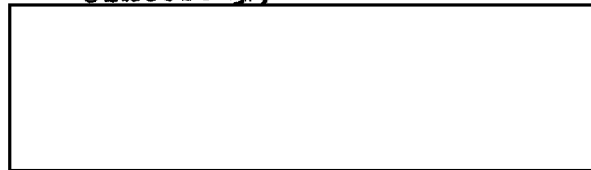
Dear Professor Weigel,

Thank you for your letter of August 12 and for your gracious invitation for the Director of Central Intelligence to address the Student Spring Banquet on April 2, 1977. Mr. Bush has asked me to convey to you his sincere regret that he is unable to make a commitment for that date and, therefore, must decline your invitation.

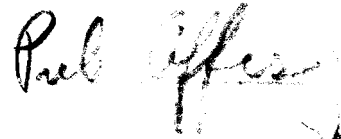
I hope that there may be another opportunity for Mr. Bush to meet you and your colleagues, and I join him in extending to the South Texas College of Law warm wishes for a successful year.

STATINTL

Sincerely,



Andrew T. Falkiewicz  
Assistant to the Director  
of Central Intelligence



CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

**INTERNAL ROUTING SLIP**

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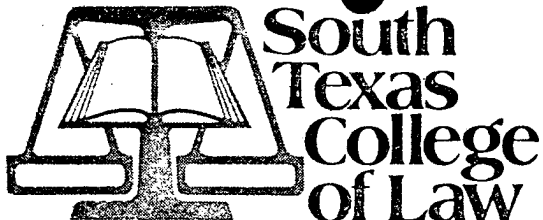
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FORM NO. 1-67 **237** Use previous editions

(40)



August 12, 1976

Mr. Andrew T. Falkiewicz  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Falkiewicz:

I have been informed that it would be correct procedure to inquire through you, whether Director of the Agency, George Bush, might be available to speak to the Student Spring Banquet of South Texas College of Law here in Houston, Texas on the second of April, 1977 at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

South Texas College of Law is the second largest law school in the state, contributing a greater portion of the members of the Bar in the Harris County/Houston area. The banquet is regularly attended by a large contingent of the current student body, as well as considerable representation from the local and state bar and bench.

There is no question that Mr. Bush's remarks, both from his perspective as Director and his past experience, along with his sensitivity to local attitudes and issues in that he comes from our area, would be extremely informative and appreciated by this audience.

I would appreciate your response to this inquiry at your earliest convenience, so that the student bar may make plans accordingly.

Sincerely,

Charles J. Weigel, II  
Professor of Law  
Faculty Advisor, Student Bar  
Association

CJW, II/sn