

Executive Registry
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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

John M. Fisher
President

23 July
address to
Am. Sec. Council

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- Major General W. A. Worton, USMC (Ret.)
Retired President
American Library of Information

July 30, 1975

General Vernon Walters
Deputy Director,
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear General Walters:

Under separate cover, we are sending you a tape recording of your remarks on the CIA, contained in the WASHINGTON REPORT of the air program. We thought you would like to have this for your files.

You are featured on the WASHINGTON REPORT Wednesday, August 6, 1975, broadcast over the Mutual Radio Network at 10:45 a.m. and 5:25 p.m. and heard locally over WAVA-FM, (105.1) 9:40 p.m. the same day.

Thank you again for your cooperation and interest.

Cordially,

Philip C. Clarke

Philip C. Clarke
Capital Editor
Washington Report of the Air

mmh

Separate Cover - Mail

MORI/CDF Pages 15 thru
19

General Vernon Walters, 1101 - 17th Street, NW
Deputy Director, CIA Washington, DC 20036

INDEX: US - CIA

FOR BROADCAST: Wednesday, August 6, 1975

THE CIA AND THE SOVIET THREAT

In their eagerness to tear down the CIA, headline-hungry critics have conveniently ignored the question of how the United States would fare without an effective intelligence service.

In attacking the occasional excesses or lapses of the Central Intelligence Agency, the critics also fail to note some vitally important information the Agency has turned up in recent months.

This information concerns the Soviet Union's massive military buildup -- a buildup that, in the words of CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters, poses the greatest potential threat to the US since Valley Forge.

Addressing an American Security Council luncheon in Washington the other day, General Walters said:

GENERAL VERNON WALTERS: "We can't help seeing the Soviet Union deploying four new, different types of ICBM's -- signs of the fifth on the horizon. They're third generation missiles; they're not anything they've just cooked up. We see them building larger and more powerful submarines; we see them increasing the number of tanks; we see -- in all areas -- a tremendous military effort being made to modernize and improve the Soviet forces beyond -- what seems to me -- to be necessary for either deterrence or defense. The inevitable question which faces the United States government is: What use will they make of these capabilities? And that is the question for which the United States government must look to the intelligence community -- to the CIA -- for answers."

General Walters says the Soviet military buildup is accompanied by an unprecedented attack on the CIA and on its information-gathering resources:

GENERAL WALTERS: "There is a great effort abroad to make you believe that intelligence is immoral, un-American, unworthy and everything else. And that everybody should know all the secrets that are running around. President Truman, in 1956, he was asked about this. He said it matters not to the United States whether its secrets become known through publication in the media or through the activities of spies. The damage to the United States is the same in both cases. And he added, 'I, for one, do not believe that the best interest of our country is so served by going on the principle that everybody has the right to know everything.' And that extends for also long period of American history."

General Walters says investigations of the CIA may be useful, but they should be responsible:

GENERAL WALTERS: "Right now we're engaged in a number of inquiries to determine whether any great nation can operate its secret intelligence service, so to speak, in a goldfish bowl. Now we may succeed because we're a very unusual people. But if we do, it'll be just like going to the moon -- we'll have been the only ones who ever succeeded in doing it. Now, I think these investigations can be healthy, they can be helpful to us in the future, providing they're conducted in a positive, constructive and responsible sense, and are not operated in some sort of a political football. Because the security of the United States is far too precious to be kicked around as a football."

General Vernon Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA.

WASHINGTON REPORT OF THE AIR

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

REPORTER: Philip C. Clarke - with -
General Vernon A. Walters
Deputy Director of CIA

1101 - 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

INDEX: US - CIA

FOR BROADCAST: Tuesday, August 12, 1975

THE CIA: TELLING IT LIKE IT IS

One of the most unfortunate aspects of the seemingly endless uproar over the Central Intelligence Agency is that the CIA, by its very nature, is unable to answer back.

Recently, however, the CIA's Deputy Director, General Vernon Walters, spoke out in defense of the Agency and of its role in protecting the security of our country at a news media luncheon sponsored by the American Security Council.

During a question-and-answer period, General Walters defended the CIA's support of anti-Communist elements in Chile:

GENERAL VERNON A. WALTERS: "If you consider helping democratic forces to survive a hostile environment, I'm not sure that I would agree that's a dirty trick. That happened in Chile, specifically.

"One thing about rightist dictatorships that differs from Communist dictatorships is that, eventually, the rightist dictatorships fizzle out, and there is chance and hope for change.

"There is no case where the Communists have achieved power where they have ever transferred it by any means whatsoever with one single exception, and that is the Communist regime in Budapest.

"With a rightist dictatorship you may have to wait, but eventually it's going to go. With a Communist dictatorship and the Brezhnev doctrine -- that the Soviet Union has the right to intervene to protect the achievements of the socialist regime -- there's not much hope for any transfer of power."

On the domestic front, General Walters said certain so-called "American Wrongers" would like to eliminate the CIA and its intelligence functions:

GENERAL WALTERS: "I think the United States would be irretrievably damaged. The agency's future or existence is of small import. What is of import is the existence of the United States as a free and democratic society. And if the United States had no intelligence service, I would have serious doubts about its ability to survive as a free and democratic society."

Asked if the CIA had been hurt by attacks against its credibility, General Walters replied:

"I wouldn't say we've been badly hurt. In fact, I marvel at how relatively little; but yes, we have been hurt. People that used to give us whole reports are giving us summaries; and people who used to give us summaries are now shaking hands with us; and people who used to voluntarily help us say, 'Ah, don't come near me.' This, I'm sure, must be a delight to the American "wrongers." But to the people who believe that the United States represents the best hope of mankind for freedom in the world, it is not an encouraging factor."

THE CIA: TELLING IT LIKE IT IS

Page Two

General Walters said the CIA's functions are not clearly understood by the people:

GENERAL WALTERS: "We are not in existence to influence American opinion. We are there to serve the elected officials who have been chosen by the United States Government. We tell the Congress, we tell the President. If they choose to reveal it to the American people, that's their right. But we do not feel that we should use our intelligence to sway American public opinion one way or the other. We are not a policy-making agency. That is up to our masters. If they wish to make that information public; if the Congress wishes to make it public, they can. We brief them, we tell them everything we know."

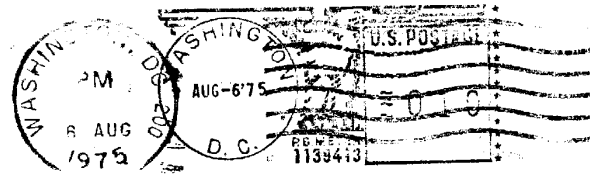
General Vernon Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA.

* * * *

Approved For Release 2006/07/28 : CIA-RDP80R01731R002100010012-9



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
1101 - 17TH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



Mr. Angus Thuermer
Assistant to the Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

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Executive Registry
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[Redacted]

STAT

August 4, 1975

Lt. General Vernon A. Walters
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

Thank you so much for sending me that quotation from the Chinese gentleman. But what's the old geezer's name? ←

*Sent 5 Aug 75
ML*

You gave a splendid presentation in defense of the agency. Most of your audience, including me, appreciated it very much.

With best wishes,

Victor

Victor Lasky

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PHILIP C. CLARKE

8/5/75

Dear Angus:

Attached Fg 1. It'll
be broadcast on Mutual
Network next Tues.

Again, many, many
thanks for bringing along
the General. He truly
was outstanding!

Best,

Phil C.

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
1101 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Phone 202-296-4587

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The Deputy Director of CIA, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, recently responded to a question by this reporter about alleged Soviet attempts to prevent the U.S. from obtaining telemetry data on misrved ICBM test flights, saying that "traditionally" the USSR seeks to mask ~~it~~^S weapon tests. He added, however, that he wouldn't want to say how successful the Soviets are in those endeavors.

From Ed Ulsamer
Air Force Magazine

Rec'd 25 July 75



NATIONAL DEFENSE

Formerly
ORDNANCE
Magazine

819 UNION TRUST BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

PHONE: (202) 347-7250

July 24, 1975

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters
Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

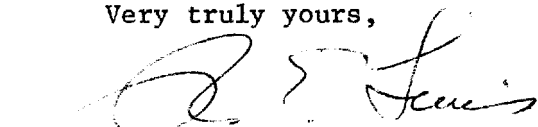
Dear General Walters:

I greatly enjoyed your remarks at the luncheon given by the American Security Council on July 23, and I was wondering if you would be interested in preparing an article, somewhat along the lines of your comments, for publication in NATIONAL DEFENSE magazine. Of course, any other topic that you would care to discuss would be most welcome. In these days, when the CIA seems to be under attack, I believe that some counter-statements putting the record straight would be in order.

NATIONAL DEFENSE, as you may know, is the bimonthly publication of the American Defense Preparedness Association, a nationwide society of American executives, scientists, technicians, and members of the armed forces who are interested in fostering industrial preparedness for our national defense. We do hope that it will be possible for you to favor us with such an article. In any event, I would appreciate receiving a copy of those very pertinent remarks of Sun-Tzu which you quoted.

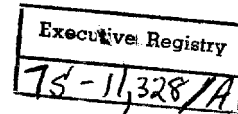
Thank you again for a most interesting and stimulating session, and with every good wish,

Very truly yours,



R. E. Lewis
Editor

REL/aw



23 September 1975

Mr. James H. Straubel
Executive Director
Air Force Association
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Straubel:

Thank you very much for your generous praise of my speech to the American Security Council. I found your letter and "Field Service Report" in the mail upon my return from a recent trip, and I was most pleased to see the Report. I would also like to thank you for your assistance in getting my message across to a wider audience.

With every good wish,

Faithfully,

Vernon A. Walters
Lieutenant General, USA



AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C., 20006 • 298-9123

AN INDEPENDENT NON-PROFIT AEROSPACE ORGANIZATION

JAMES H. STRAUBEL
Executive Director

September 4, 1975

Note of Thanks
W

Lt Gen Vernon A. Walters
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

It was with a great deal of interest that I read the text of your speech to the American Security Council on July 23. There is no question in my mind that the security of our nation and its ability to survive will depend in great measure on the quality of our intelligence. That "Silent Battlefield," as you so aptly termed it, could well be America's Waterloo if we fail to remember the vital role of intelligence.

It was with these thoughts in mind that I took the liberty of adapting your speech and printing excerpts in the Air Force Association's Field Service Report, dated August 29. A copy of that Report is enclosed. Because of space limitations and the inherent differences between the spoken and written word -- and in the interest of timeliness -- we were forced to edit and rearrange parts of your speech. We did so with utmost care to be sure that we did not alter the tone or intent of your message.

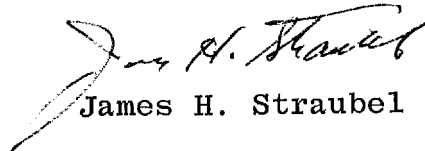
Our Field Service Reports go to more than 400 Air Force Association leaders throughout the country, and to other people in and out of the Air Force who have asked to be included on our mailing list. We intentionally vary our subjects, but we try to insure that each issue deals with a current topic of vital interest to members of the Air Force community. Your speech certainly fit the bill.

Further, this involves far more than preaching to the choir. The whole effort is designed to provide information which our leaders can pass on to those not in the choir. This is accomplished through reprints in our local newsletter, letters to Editors, speeches, etc. Our surveys show that the Reports are reaching a great number of civic leaders and other opinion makers.

If you would like additional copies of this Report, I will be glad to provide them.

My congratulations on an important, powerful and forthright speech.

Sincerely,



James H. Straubel

JHS/tw

Enclosure



Field Service Report

from Jim Straubel, Executive Director

Air Force Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 452-7300

NO. 16

August 29, 1975

Subject: Intelligence -- Key to "a free and independent country"

One of the unfortunate aftermaths of Watergate, stirred by the illegalities of a few CIA types and expanded to widespread criticism of the CIA itself, has been the public downgrading of the entire Intelligence community, and of the Intelligence function as a fundamental element of national security.

The argument, thus far, has been conspicuously one-sided. The media have had a field day. Intelligence officers, by nature, are reluctant to speak out publicly.

Thus the significance of the remarks of Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA, at a July 23 luncheon meeting of the American Security Council in Washington.

If you are not familiar with what he said on that occasion, don't be surprised. As AIM (Accuracy in Media, Inc.) states in its July newsletter:

"The Washington Star on the day following General Walters' talk carried three stories on the CIA, occupying 70 column inches of the paper (over half a page). The stories were headed: (1) 'Did CIA Cause Colonel's Death?' (2) 'CIA Panel Will Call Kissinger' (3) 'Nixon Tied to CIA Effort in Chile.' Not one word was said about General Walters' talk, even though the Star had a reporter present. The New York Times also ignored the story. The Washington Post devoted six inches to General Walters, burying the report in a story headed: 'Clifford Urges Limit to CIA Activities.' We were informed that both the AP and UPI carried stories on the Walters' talk on their wires, but no paper we examined used their stories.

"The only respectable report we found was in the conservative weekly, Human Events, which led its August 2 'Inside Washington' report with a 375-word story on the Walters talk."

General Walters has been with CIA for three and a half years. He has a distinguished record of service in the Army. Following are excerpts from his American Security Council address.

* * *

Intelligence is information that is vital to the making of sound decisions by our government, information concerning foreign countries and their policies, armament and economics that must be properly analyzed and disseminated.

A lot of intelligence, if you don't get it out in time, is simply history. It is not intelligence unless you get it to whomever needs it right away. Why do we need it today?

Well, we need it today because, in my opinion, the United States is in a tougher power situation than it has been since Valley Forge. Not since Valley Forge has any foreign country had the ability to destroy or seriously cripple the United States. That capability exists today. . . .

We see, in all areas, a tremendous military effort being made to modernize and improve the Soviet forces beyond what seems to me to be necessary for either deterrence or defense. And so the inevitable question which faces the United States government is: What use will they make of this, of these capabilities? And this is a question for which the United States government must look to the intelligence community -- to the CIA and the other intelligence agencies -- for answers.

One of the problems we have today is that there is a great effort abroad to make you believe that intelligence is immoral, un-American, unworthy and everything else, that everybody should know all the secrets, and that the Founding Fathers would have frowned on all of this dirty stuff.

Let me tell you a few things about the Founding Fathers. George Washington wrote a letter to his chief of intelligence in New Jersey, Col. Elias Dayton, and said: "The need for procuring good intelligence is so obvious that it need not be emphasized. All that remains for me is to caution you that secrecy is essential in these matters, and for lack of it they generally fail no matter how favorable the outcome." . . .

George Washington operated three kidnap attempts on Benedict Arnold. You can guess what he'd have done with him if he'd got him.

For three years, prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin, as Assistant Postmaster of the Colonies, was running a mail-intercept service on the British. . . .

President Truman, in 1956, said: "It matters not to the United States whether its secrets become known through publication in the media or through the activities of spies. The damage to the United States is the same in both cases." . . .

Right now we're engaged in a number of inquiries to determine whether any great nation can operate its secret intelligence

service, so to speak, in a goldfish bowl. Now, we may succeed because we are a very unusual people. But if we do, it'll be just like going to the moon. We'll have been the only ones who ever succeeded in doing it.

I think these investigations can be helpful to us, providing they are conducted in a positive, constructive and responsible sense and are not operated as some sort of a political football. The security of the United States is too precious to be kicked around as a football.

We are quite prepared to accept any guidelines which the Congress may decide to put upon us, as we've lived with the guidelines they gave us in the past. But I would hope that when they institute these guidelines, they institute some mechanism to change them so that as perceptions of what is acceptable and unacceptable change, that will be introduced in some way into the guidelines. . . .

We are being called-up and investigated for things we did or are alleged to have done. What I fear is that in 1990 or 1985, CIA Director Colby's distant successor will be summoned and he will be investigated for what he failed to do. "You mean you weren't doing this? You mean you didn't do that? You mean you failed to do this?" . . .

Someone said to me the other day, "Don't you think that some of these things that were done against us were done as retaliation for what the United States did?"

If you take the vision of the United States as an aggressive, imperialist, hostile nation, perhaps you can rationalize this. But look at the United States, which has fought and won two great wars in this century, and not only took nothing from the vanquished, but helped them. No victor in history has ever done for the vanquished what we have done. . . .

America has brought to intelligence, in my opinion, two great things: It's brought the application of American technology and scientific know-how to the collection of intelligence. And it's brought analysis of that intelligence to a degree that has not been known in previous intelligence services. . . .

We had great talks 15-20 years ago about a missile gap. We can't have that talk anymore. Thanks to intelligence, we know what the situation is.

One thing that engenders hostility and eccentric, erratic action is fear of the unknown. I can't go into details, but I can tell you that we in the CIA have several times brought together people from different countries that looked as if they were near conflict, and we have been, in some part, instrumental in solving that.

Or sometimes, someone has said to us, "Oh, so-and-so is going to do such-and-such to us."

And we said, "No they aren't. We know they aren't because they haven't got the means to do it." . . .

Intelligence, believe me, is a force for peace as well as for war. It is a force to guard us against surprise, and to dissipate misunderstandings or fear of the unknown. . . .

Our people in the CIA are under a torrent of accusation, mud and innuendo, yet continue to do a superb job producing what I believe to be the finest intelligence put before any government in the world.

I never cease to be startled at the competence, integrity, continuity, and most of all, dedication of the people in the CIA. They're Americans just like everybody else in this room; they want to live in an American society according to rules the American people establish. But they must know what the American people are willing to accept as rules and want us to do.

I would like to say one word about our director, Mr. Colby: I rarely find myself in agreement with the Chinese Communists, but they have a song that says, "Sailing depends upon the helmsman," and we have a superb one. . . .

People sometimes forget that people in intelligence have rights, too. They have the right to the same presumption of innocence as any other American citizen. The accusation comes, and the rebuttal never catches up. The news about Mr. Butterfield being a CIA infiltrator of the White House covered a seven-column headline. The news he wasn't: one column. . . .

The Congress set up the CIA in 1947 with the full knowledge that it was going to engage in espionage. And they left the charge deliberately vague: "And do other such things as the National Security Council may direct."

We can live with any kind of oversight the Congress decides upon. We have never had a leak out of our oversight committees. We tell them anything they want to know.

I feel less confident that we will get any clear guidelines as to what we can and can't do. That's going to be extremely difficult to get. . . .

This whole question of intelligence, as I said, is a very serious matter. The survival of the United States as a free and democratic society may well depend upon it. We have been spending enormous amounts of time rummaging through the garbage pails of the '50s and '60s. The question of whether we're going to continue as a free and democratic nation is going to be decided in the late '70s and '80s. And I just hope that sometime we begin to spend appropriate time on that period, which is going to determine how we and our children live in the future.

Many people would want us to operate our intelligence service not just by standards acceptable to the American people, but with a degree of purity that we can be sure will not be reciprocated. If you're fighting someone with brass knuckles, and you're required to fight according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules, you're going to have quite a difficult time, to put it mildly.

Every day when I go to work, I find a memory of something that is not our American choice, and that is the fact that we must fight on the silent intelligence battlefield. As I go into the building, I see the stars carved in the wall of the CIA which symbolize the people, the members of that Agency, who have fallen in the service of the United States -- un-honored, unknown by most -- but who died that you and I might continue to live free. . . .

I would like to read a couple of sentences from a Chinese writer who wrote 500 years before Christ. He wrote a book called The Art of War, describing how you undo your enemies. He said:

"The most consummate art is to subdue your enemies without having to fight them on the battlefield. The direct method of war is necessary only on the battlefield, but it is only the indirect methods that lead to true victory and its consolidation.

"Denigrate everything that is good in your opponent's country. Involve their leaders in criminal operations. Undermine them by every means and then expose them to the public scorn of their fellow citizens. Use the most execrable and vile individuals. Cause trouble by every means at hand within their government. Spread discord and quarrels amongst the citizens of the opposing country. Agitate the young against the old. Destroy by all means the weapons supply and discipline of your opponent. Cover with ridicule their old traditions and heritage. Be generous in your offers and rewards to purchase information or accomplices. Put secret agents everywhere. Never stint on money or promises, and thus you will reap a rich reward."

This is the new form of war with which we have to contend. It is not the old thing of divisions marching across the field. It is the silent battlefield of which I speak.

We will do our best. We will conform to whatever standards are imposed upon us by the American people. And throughout the past, the United States intelligence community has tried to do what they could to keep the United States a free and independent country. This is sometimes difficult, because we Americans have a tendency to disband our intelligence after wars. . . .

People have asked me whether I thought the Agency will survive this. I have no doubt. If the United States is to remain a free and independent country, it must have good intelligence. There is no alternative for us as a people.

RICHARD LENCI & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS - A. I. A.
1015 SECOND AVE. SO., VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA 55192

OCTOBER 9, 1975

LT. GENERAL VERNON A. WALTERS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
MCLEAN, VIRGINIA 22101

SIR,

YOUR REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL LUNCHEON AS QUOTED IN ITS WASHINGTON REPORT No. 75-8 WERE VERY INFORMATIVE. I AM PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR COMMENT ON PAGE 4 OF THAT REPORT --- "THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT WE'RE GOING TO CONTINUE AS A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC NATION IS GOING TO BE DECIDED IN THE LATE '70S AND EARLY '80S."

THE IMPORT OF THAT STATEMENT IS PARTICULARLY CRUCIAL. THE PUBLIC HAS NOT BEEN MADE AWARE OF ANY SPECIFIC CONFRONTATIONS WHICH ARE EXPECTED IN THOSE YEARS AND WHICH COULD HAVE SUCH FUNDAMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

AS ONE WHO SHARES YOUR CONCERNS I WOULD SINCERELY APPRECIATE WHATEVER ENLIGHTENMENT YOU CAN OFFER CONCERNING THIS.

RESPECTFULLY,

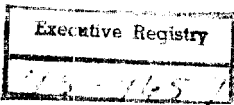


RICHARD LENCI

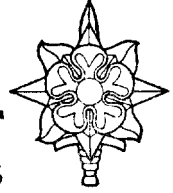


STAT

National Military Intelligence Association
Drawer F, Ayer, Massachusetts 01433



N. M. I. A.
National Military Intelligence Association



POST OFFICE BOX 518 — SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85635

18 July 1975

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, USA
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

On behalf of the members of the Heritage Chapter of the National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA), I wish to extend to you our most sincere appreciation for your address to our general membership meeting held last Wednesday at Fort Devens.

As I am sure you could tell by the warm reaction of your audience, your remarks were extremely well received and were to say the very least professionally stimulating. The occasion was certainly the highlight of NMIA activities here and as I advised you earlier, will do a great deal toward furthering the aims of NMIA in this area.

We also deeply appreciate your taking the time to speak to the faculty of the Army Security Agency Training Center and School and hope that you will do us the distinct honor of returning to visit us again at some time in the future.

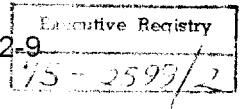
With utmost respect, admiration, and a sincere thank-you, I remain,

Most Respectfully,

CHARLES F. SCANLON
LTC, USA
President, Heritage Chapter, NMIA

CDR, 2d Bn, USASASB

Ft Devens, MA 01433



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
TRAINING CENTER AND SCHOOL
FORT DEVENS, MASSACHUSETTS 01433

IN REPLY REFER TO

17 July 1975

IATCDR

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, U.S.A.
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

The applause and laughter from yesterday's speeches to the Heritage Chapter, NMIA and our TC&S Officers Call are still ringing in my ears. Those who attended are aware that they enjoyed outstanding performances - an unusual mix of current realities, history, and professional advice presented in a most fascinating and entertaining style. I believe that both presentations edified and inspired our young intelligence careerists, as well as enhancing the intelligence field and NMIA to those outside the community.

Thank you for sharing your time and views with this command and the Heritage Chapter, NMIA. We recognize it as a rare privilege and deeply appreciate your visit. Your autographed picture will occupy a place of honor in our School.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. B. Mosser".

R. B. MOSSER
Colonel, MI
Commanding



2599/21

17 July 1975

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Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

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R. B. MOSSER
Colonel, MI
Commanding

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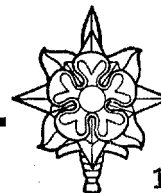
HERITAGE CHAPTER

National Military Intelligence Association
Drawer F, Ayer, Massachusetts 01432

N. M. I. A.

National Military Intelligence Association

POST OFFICE BOX 518 — SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85635



13 June 1975

IATSB-II

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, USA
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear General Walters:

Thank-you for accepting our invitation to speak to the Heritage Chapter of the NMIA on 16 July 1975. We are looking forward to your visit with great pleasure.

For your information, the chapter's membership consists primarily of personnel assigned to the US Army Security Agency Training Center and School (USASATC&S). The USASATC&S mission is to provide instruction in basic and advanced cryptologic skills to enlisted students as well as provide the training base for officers and non-commissioned officers who manage the cryptologic assets in support of Army and strategic requirements.

The Commandant, USASATC&S, who is a member of the Heritage Chapter, has requested that in view of your visit to Fort Devens that I extend an invitation to you to address the staff, faculty, officer and non-commissioned officer students during your visit on 16 July. This would afford members of the Army cryptologic community the unique opportunity to be addressed by a senior official at the national intelligence level. To this end, the Commandant has offered to fund your expenses. If this arrangement is agreeable to you, may I suggest the following itinerary for 16 July:

Afternoon arrival at Logan International Airport, Boston, MA; transfer to Fort Devens, followed by a 1500 hrs address to the USASATC&S staff, faculty and students; at 1630 hrs retire to quarters followed at 1800 hrs by NMIA reception, dinner, and after-dinner remarks, remain over-night at Fort Devens and return to Washington, 17 July.

Should you have any questions, suggestions or refinements concerning the proposed program I will be at the NMIA National Convention in Arizona 25-27 June and will be pleased to discuss the details with you.

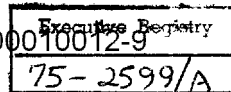
Again our sincere appreciation for accepting our invitation.

Most respectfully,

CHARLES F. SCANLON
LTC, USA

President, Heritage Chapter, NMIA

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5 June 1975

Lt Colonel Charles F. Scanlon
President
Heritage Chapter
National Military Intelligence Association
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433

Dear Colonel Scanlon:

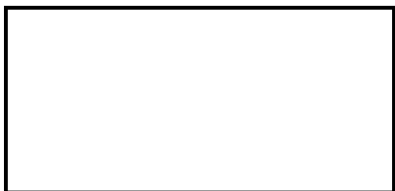
Thank you for your letter inviting me to be the guest speaker at your July meeting of the Heritage Chapter of the National Military Intelligence Association. I am very happy to be able to accept your proposed date of 16 July 1975 and honored to be your first speaker. It is very gratifying to me to see the expansion of the NMLA and I am pleased to do whatever I can to foster the aims of this important and essential organization.

Enclosed for your convenience are a biographic profile and some photographs. Your Program Chairman, Major O'Brien, has been in touch with my office and I will await further details from him as the date draws near.

With every good wish to you and the members of the Heritage Chapter,

Faithfully,

ILLEGIB



/s/ Vernon A. Walters

Vernon A. Walters
Lieutenant General, USA
Deputy Director

Enclosures
as stated

75-2599

HERITAGE CHAPTER
National Military Intelligence Association
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, USA
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

23 April 1975

Dear General Walters,

Greetings from New England and the Heritage Chapter of the National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA).

The Heritage Chapter is located at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and was formed following a general membership meeting on 2 April 1975. Consisting of approximately 150 NMIAers throughout New England our members are drawn from the Active Army, the Reserve, civilians and retired to include a large contingent from the Army Security Agency and Special Forces. In addition to those objectives set forth in the National by-laws, our Chapter objectives are to extend and broaden the membership base throughout New England and to work toward development of a program that will professionally stimulate and serve the interests of our members.

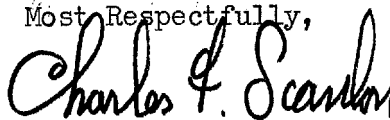
One of the methods of providing professional enrichment for our membership is through a dynamic guest speaker program that is geared to current areas of interest in military intelligence. On behalf of the members of the Heritage Chapter, we are pleased to extend to you as our National NMIA President, a most cordial invitation to be the first guest speaker to address our newly formed chapter.

We have tentatively set aside 2, 9 or 16 July 1975 as proposed dates for a luncheon or dinner at which you could address our members. Fully appreciating your very busy and heavy schedule, any alternate date convenient to your calendar would certainly be acceptable.

Should you have any questions concerning our chapter or program, we are at your service. Please have your representative contact our Program Chairman, Major Charles O'Brien, USA, 67A Elm Street, Ft Devens, MA 01433. Autovon 256-2185. - 7285

Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated and do much, I am confident, to further the aims of NMIA in New England.

Most Respectfully,



CHARLES F. SCANLON
LTC, USA

President, Heritage Chapter, NMIA

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