

THE STAR (THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S WEEKLY)  
19 JULY 1977

# CIA agents are touring schools looking for recruits

By JAMES DRUMMOND

CIA agents are going on a widespread recruiting drive in American schools, THE STAR learned this week.

Members of the intelligence agency also are asking charitable foundations to finance college scholarships for students who are potential CIA recruits.

CIA representatives have given job information and spy-work briefings to students from 60 high schools in the past year. The agency also went to dozens of schools in the Washington, D.C. area recruiting stenographers, typists and clerks.

THE STAR learned of the CIA plan after a teachers' protest at Ballou High School, Washington, D.C. Two CIA technicians tutored about 50 students in computer-data processing and photo-measurement for three weeks.

The students told THE STAR their tutors had not put out CIA propaganda. But some teachers protested because they said they were not told that the CIA was coming on to the campus.

Omego Ware, director of equal opportunity employment for the CIA, was hesitant to name schools involved in the CIA program. "We don't care who knows where we are and doing things like this, but it might be embarrassing to the schools," he told THE STAR.

"We are in the process of trying to expand the program. That is going to be governed by a lot of factors having nothing to do with the problems that arose (at Ballou High). Such as availability of people and the amount of time and support the agency can afford."

Ware said the CIA's involvement in schools would be carried out by a "volunteer roster" of CIA experts.

Ware said the program had three purposes:

- To contribute to the education of students who were potential recruits for the CIA and other federal agencies.

- To make available experts employed by the CIA—enough of them to "staff a couple of universities."

- Public relations: "We have to worry that people don't see us as having three eyes and a tail," said Ware.

He said the current CIA involvement with schools ranged from tours of CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., to job fairs attended by CIA recruiters and talks to schools about intelligence work.

"We have a specific recruiter who deals at the high school level, primarily looking for clerical types and things like that," he said.

Ware said this recruiter had visited Ballou High School long before the protest, and that high school recruiting had been going on for at least seven years.

Talks to high schools about intelligence work as a career had been going on for at least three years.

Ware said he had personally been talking to university students since 1958.

THE STAR learned that last year the CIA recruited about 700 clerical workers and another 400 in "professional" positions. Nearly all the "professionals" were university graduates—and about half of them had advanced degrees.

Ware said the CIA did not specifically recruit agents from the education system—as distinct from technicians.

"You don't go to college and study something that makes you an agent as opposed to a technician," he said.

"There's no particular agent school out there. We are basically looking for bright, intelligent people who are adaptable and learn quickly."

CIA career development officer Al Lipp told THE STAR he was planning a job fair in Washington this fall. It would be extended beyond the computer and photo-measurement areas which led to

Lipp admitted the CIA had been "very private" in dealing with schools last year: "The agency has not gone out for publicity."

"I guess they figured that if they started talking about one thing, they would have to talk about other things, and where do you draw the line?"

He said the job fair program had been going on for two years. "We are hoping that it will work out and that it won't start raising eyebrows," he added.

CIA information officer Denis Berend told THE STAR: "Like all federal agencies we are under instructions from the Civil Service Commission regarding equal employment opportunities."

"We are required to employ a certain number of people with certain ethnic backgrounds so it is in our own interest that there should be people in these groups who have the capability to be good employees."

William H. Simons, president of the Washington Teachers' Union, told THE STAR that he objected to programs like the Ballou tutorials.

"I would be opposed to it because of the nature of the CIA. Congress, which gives it its money, can't find out about its operations," he said.

"And certainly there was no way the Board of Education, let alone a school principal, could determine what these people were doing at Ballou."

"We have no problems with job fairs. That does offer opportunities for employment, so if students are interested in that, fine."

"I have no definite proof the CIA was putting across a recruiting message at Ballou and I did not charge them with that."

"I simply made reference to the fact that the Greeks thought the Trojan horse was a beautiful carving."

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WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)  
27 JUNE 1977

## Letters to the editor

### We twitch a little, too

In a tongue-in-cheek editorial on May 29, you described the controversy that has arisen over the tutoring done by CIA employees at Ballou High School as "the first bizarre blossom" of the "silly season." A "marvelously silly" episode, you said.

It couldn't have been said any better.

I view with dismay, therefore, Mary McCrory's column of June 19 which quite seriously reports that:

- The CIA "penetrated" the school's community "through a scheme to help students with math and computers;"

- Ballou is located in a neighborhood where it is "widely, if not universally, believed that the people of Langley killed Martin Luther King and the Kennedy brothers;"

- The CIA "used" Ballou students "to help the agency's 'good guy' image."

Again, your editorial provided a better answer than I can:

"Pavlovian squirming," and "a twitch in some minds," you called this sort of thing.

I trust that Ms. McCrory devoted as much effort in "research" for the column as she did in obtaining the name of the CIA's Equal Employment Opportunity director, "Omega Ward."

His real name, of course, is Omega Ware.

Let it be said one last time: The CIA, under guidelines set by the Civil Service Commission and on invitation by Ballou's principal, sent to the school some employees whose skills and knowledge in mathematics and computer sciences could make a contribution to the learning of some young people.

That was all.

Herbert E. Hetu,  
Assistant for Public Affairs  
to the Director of Central Intelligence  
Langley, Va.

(EDITOR'S NOTE — Her real name, of course, is Mary McGrory.)

20 June 1977

The Editor  
The Washington Star  
225 Virginia Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20061

Dear Sir: ✓

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--Ballou is located in a neighborhood where it is "widely, if not universally, believed that the people of Langley killed Martin Luther King and the Kennedy brothers;"

--The CIA "used" Ballou students "to help the Agency's 'good guy' image."

Again, your editorial provided a better answer than I can: "Pavlovian squirming," and "a twitch in some minds," you called this sort of thing.

19 June 1977

# MARY McGRORY: They Cringe When CIA Offers a Helping Hand

Emily Washington, a teacher with a "near-perfect" record, is at the cutting edge of the CIA's current efforts to prove it has a heart.

Ms. Washington, an articulate young woman with an expressive face, is suing the D.C. Board of Education for the "harassment" she has suffered since she protested the agency's tutoring program at Ballou Senior High School, where she has taught the humanities for the last 12 years.

She was among about 20 people who gathered in the school cafeteria last Tuesday night when the CIA met the "community" which it penetrated last March through a scheme to help students with math and computers.

The question, of course, was motive, as it always is when the CIA is involved.

Omega Ward, head of the agency's Equal Opportunities Section, a smooth, cool young black perfectly turned out in a safari suit and silver necklace, said it was "totally altruistic." He was forebearing with his critics, sprinkled his remarks with agency phrases — "getting wrapped around the axle," "not telling you how to suck your eggs."

Al Lipp, a CIA career development officer, who wore seersucker and white shoes, presented himself as a fellow taxpayer and father of children in public schools. He kept saying that he thought it would be too bad if the program were to be discontinued "just because we were who we were."

The protesters insisted it was the way the thing was done rather than the thing itself which concerned them. But that was not exactly so. Only a dashiki-clad heckler who called himself "The One" came right out and told the visitors they represented "death and evil."

The CIA team countered that they had been invited by the principal, and were not responsible for the ruffled feelings of the faculty and parents who were not consulted.

The principal, a bearded, scowling man named Dr. Reuben Pierce, conceded at the outset that he perhaps should have advertised the coming of the company. By now he understands that asking the CIA in is not really like asking a representative of the 4-H clubs, particularly in a neighborhood where it is widely, if not universally, believed that the people of Langley killed Martin Luther King and the Kennedy brothers.

Even a defender, Mitchell Chappelle, parent of a Ballou student — he said he thought it was better for the students to be recruited by the CIA than by the dope-pushers and pimps who are all around — told a reporter after he sat down that he personally believes that the CIA is responsible for the deaths of Dr. King and both Kennedys.

The president of the Teachers Union, William H. Simons, said it looked like a Trojan horse to him, a kind of covert recruiting operation.

"Nonsense," said Ward and Lipp almost in unison. If they had wanted to recruit the Anacostia students, they would have sent recruiters. If any of the students asked, they were referred to the recruiting office in Rosslyn.

And, besides, why would they be trying to sign up 17-year olds?

A middle-aged woman got up and said, "One of the Bay of Pigs people on that program was 17 when he was recruited."

She was referring, of course to the recent CBS Report by Bill Moyers, "The CIA's Secret Army," a program not calculated to still Anacostia's reservations about the agency.

Ms. Washington said afterwards that the recruiting was subliminal. One of her students told her about a black tutor from the CIA who said, "I was in the Washington school system, and it stinks — now I'm in the CIA and I can go anywhere."

"We don't want our children railroaded into the CIA," she said. "They think it's 007 or the Mafia. The way this was done has totally eradicated everything I am trying to instill in them."

If the program, which began last March, excited the students, it agitated the faculty. Seventy of the 114 teachers signed a petition to evict the CIA. "It wasn't just a lunatic fringe," said Carmelita Carter, another organizer of the protest.

She and Ms. Washington were officially reprimanded for taking part in a protest rally on May 24 on the school steps. They didn't follow the principal's order to return to their posts. They were both charged with being AWOL and docked half a day's leave.

Ms. Washington is fighting. She has hired a lawyer. The faculty is split. She gets calls from people who tell her "you are going to die" for taking on the sinister power of the CIA. She's afraid she is "going to be run out of the school system."

No students were present to testify as to what they learned from their exotic tutors or to say if they minded being used to help the agency's "good-guy" image.

But it does seem that the CIA incursion into Anacostia has produced the usual results — consternation, division, disruption. Only this time, they were unintended. They were only trying to help. It will be a while, obviously, before anybody believes that.

16 June 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the DCI for Public Affairs

SUBJECT : PTA Meeting at Ballou High School

STAT 1. In response to a request from Dr. Reuben Pierce, Principal of Ballou High School, the DDCI requested Omega Ware, Director of EEO, and [ ] Career Development Officer, NPIC, to address a PTA meeting regarding Agency tutoring efforts at the school.

2. The meeting took place at Ballou High School the evening of Tuesday, 14 June, and was attended by 30-40 people, mostly teachers. Radio coverage was provided by a new station, which taped the proceedings. Unknown to the participants at the time, two reporters were present -- one from The Washington Post, and one from The Washington Star. A copy of the Star report is attached.

3. Dr. Pierce led off the proceedings by restating his purpose in inviting CIA to provide tutoring, and saying that in hindsight he should have advised the faculty and parents of his intended action. He then turned the meeting over to Omega Ware, who spoke briefly about the Agency's EEO efforts. Specific questions were then invited. Ware addressed those dealing with overall Agency matters, [ ] those in- STAT

4. The audience was generally polite and sincere. One teacher who had been quite vocal on TV merely asked for facts, which were provided in sufficient detail to satisfy her. A member of the Area Neighborhood Council asked for several factual items, again provided.

STAT 5. One man, apparently neither a teacher nor a parent, played the Devil's Advocate. He started out by characterizing the Agency as evil and urging its abolition. He also levied several charges based on stories in the media. Ware dealt with him firmly and politely. The man then turned to [ ] and said, "You have a nice smile, but so does the devil." His approach had little effect on the audience.

SUBJECT: PTA Meeting at Ballou High School

STAT 6. Most questions seemed to be sincere, and the answers provided by the Agency representatives satisfied the questioners. By good fortune, Ware established that he was a resident of the neighborhood; [ ] that he lived in the District of Columbia and had two sons attending public school. This helped establish rapport with the audience.

7. Although several teachers still stated they were opposed to having CIA in the school, one teacher indicated the crux of the problem, which he characterized as academic freedom, and the need for procedures to invite in any organization or individual. One parent stated that she was grateful for any assistance given to teaching her children, and another stated that he appreciated the Agency's efforts, and that the real problem to fear was the dope pushing activity.

8. The meeting broke up amicably after two hours, and the CIA representatives had a chance to talk individually to the participants. The representative from the Area Neighborhood Council indicated she was starting an adult education program, and asked if the Agency could help her out when it is organized. One teacher asked if we could help her class with tutoring, and the man who had been heckling the meeting came up to [ ] and asked to shake his hand stating he had never shaken hands with "a real live agent."

9. Dr. Pierce indicated he was completely satisfied, and hoped that the program could be resumed in the fall. In review, the meeting appears successful, and hopefully will alleviate the recent stresses.



Career Development Officer, NPIC

Attachment:  
a/s

cc: Director, EEO  
EO/DDS&T  
CMO/DDS&T

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THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)  
15 June 1977

# CIA Says It's Developing Scholars, Not Spys, in High School Program

By Lynn Dunson  
Washington Star Staff Writer

Ballou Senior High is only one of many high schools in which the Central Intelligence Agency is "involved" in one manner or another, a CIA employee told a gathering at the Southeast Washington school last night.

Furthermore, the agency plans to expand its availability to schools and other institutions which might want to draw upon its collection of varied experts, Omega J. Ward, director of equal employment opportunity for the CIA, told the group.

In sending such experts into the schools, the CIA, which usually is shrouded in a cloak of mystery, is risking confrontations and discussions similar to the ones at Ballou between those who want to draw upon the agency's expertise and those who suspect its motives.

About half of Ballou's 120 teachers, upset when they learned last month that half a dozen CIA employees had been tutoring students at the school since March, petitioned for removal of the tutors and an end to the program at Ballou.

**ABOUT SIX TEACHERS** were notified that they would be docked a half-day's pay following a press conference which they called to protest the CIA's presence. That action is being taken through grievance procedure by the Washington Teachers Union.

The agency's reputation for covert recruiting raised the specter among some teachers that the CIA was secretly recruiting minority students.

Ward and Al Lipp, the agency's career development officer, reiterated earlier claims last night that no recruiting was taking place and that all of the volunteers were technical people, not recruiters or agents.

Only a handful of persons, mostly teachers and about six parents, turned out last night to hear the explanation of why CIA employees were tutoring in the school at 4th and Trenton Streets SE.

The issue of CIA tutoring has divided Ballou's teaching staff. One veteran teacher commented last night that in 19 years of teaching she has never seen it so divided.

Another teacher, who said he is opposed to having the CIA aboard, maintained that the issue was really one of "academic freedom."

William H. Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, asserted that "the major problem has been one of a lack of information and understanding."

If the community and all teachers had been told about plans to use CIA employees in the building, "perhaps the furor that has been created might not have been created," Simons said.

A PERSON WHO identified himself as One — "a citizen of the world, representing all humankind" — challenged Ward with: "Do you admit that you have compromised with an agency that is responsible for establishing evil throughout the world, that is more concerned with death than life?"

Ward attempted to keep the discussion on track: "Now you are not talking about the program (in the school), but about the agency."

At another point Lipp added: "Our people here are technical people. They are not even connected with the side of the house dealing with intelligence."

A man who identified himself as a parent argued:

"As far as the CIA being a surreptitious agency — governments always have them. As far as the CIA corrupting our young, how much more damage is being done by the dope peddler who is already recruiting them? The CIA might be an instrument for good and as such I

would applaud Dr. Pierce's attempt to improve the caliber of students who come out of the school."

CIA volunteers were invited to the school by Supt. Vincent E. Reed and Ballou Principal Reuben G. Pierce. Volunteers put in 16 to 20 hours a week for seven weeks tutoring students in data processing and math science, according to Lipp.

**PIERCE, WARD** and Lipp all denied there was any attempt to hide the fact that CIA employees were in the building. However, Pierce told the group, "there might have been some poor judgment on my part" in not making a special effort to make the CIA presence more widely known. He did not do that, he said, "primarily because I didn't feel that their presence would create a problem."

In an interview, Pierce said that since the publicity about the CIA tutors late last month, he has received about 15 calls and letters from parents of students in the program.

Most of the parents were seeking information, he said. About three of the letters were negative and one telephone call was negative, he added. There are about 300 students enrolled in the program.

In the future, there will be a larger cadre of CIA volunteers of varied backgrounds ready to aid schools and school systems if they are invited to do so, said Ward.

Ward said that the intensified community outreach effort is part of the agency's EEO effort, although no direct recruiting is involved.

The agency had contact with 47 different high schools from around the country in 1976, Ward said. The figure includes schools which just took limited tours of CIA facilities, he added. CIA also has participated in career days and job fairs in D.C. schools.

Ward maintained that the CIA is doing basically the same type of outreach program that exists in other federal agencies, except that "because we are doing it, people think there is something ominous about it."

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7BY MARY MCGRORY2

77C. 1977 WASHINGTON STAR SYNDICATED

WASHINGTON - EMILY WASHINGTON, A TEACHER WITH A "NEAR-PERFECT"  
RECORD, IS AT THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE CIA'S CURRENT EFFORTS TO PROVE  
IT HAS A HEART.

MS. WASHINGTON, AN ARTICULATE YOUNG WOMAN WITH AN EXPRESSIVE FACE,  
IS SUING THE D.C. BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE "HARASSMENT" SHE HAS  
SUFFERED SINCE SHE PROTESTED THE AGENCY'S TUTORING PROGRAM AT BALLOU  
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WHERE SHE HAS TAUGHT THE HUMANITIES FOR THE LAST  
12 YEARS.

SHE WAS AMONG ABOUT 20 PEOPLE WHO GATHERED IN THE SCHOOL CAFETERIA  
LAST TUESDAY NIGHT WHEN THE CIA MET THE "COMMUNITY" WHICH IT  
PENETRATED LAST MARCH THROUGH A SCHEME TO HELP STUDENTS WITH MATH AND  
COMPUTERS.

THE QUESTION, OF COURSE, WAS MOTIVE, AS IT ALWAYS IS WHEN THE CIA IS  
INVOLVED.

UMEGA WARD, HEAD OF THE AGENCY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES SECTION, A SMOOTH, COOL YOUNG BLACK PERFECTLY TURNED OUT IN A SAFARI SUIT AND SILVER NECKLACE, SAID IT WAS "TOTALLY ALTRUISTIC." HE WAS FORBEARING WITH HIS CRITICS, SPRINKLED HIS REMARKS WITH AGENCY PHRASES - "GETTING WRAPPED AROUND THE AXLE," "NOT TELLING YOU HOW TO SUCK YOUR EGGS."

AL-LIPP, A CIA CAREER DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, WHO WORE SEERSUCKER AND WHITE SHOES, PRESENTED HIMSELF AS A FELLOW TAXPAYER AND FATHER OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. HE KEPT SAYING THAT HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE TOO BAD IF THE PROGRAM WERE TO BE DISCONTINUED "JUST BECAUSE WE WERE WHO WE WERE."

THE PROTESTERS INSISTED IT WAS THE WAY THE THING WAS DONE RATHER THAN THE THING ITSELF WHICH CONCERNED THEM. BUT THAT WAS NOT EXACTLY SO. ONLY A DASHIKI-CLAD WHEELER, WHO CALLED HIMSELF "THE ONE," CAME RIGHT OUT AND TOLD THE VISITORS THEY REPRESENTED "DEATH AND EVIL."

THE CIA TEAM COUNTERED THAT THEY HAD BEEN INVITED BY THE PRINCIPAL, AND WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RUFFLED FEELINGS OF THE FACULTY AND PARENTS WHO WERE NOT CONSULTED.

THE PRINCIPAL, A BEARDED, SCOWLING MAN NAMED DR. REUGEN PIERCE, CONCEDED AT THE OUTSET THAT HE PERHAPS SHOULD HAVE ADVERTISED THE COMING OF THE COMPANY. BY NOW HE UNDERSTANDS THAT ASKING THE CIA IN IS NOT REALLY LIKE ASKING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 4-H CLUBS, PARTICULARLY IN A NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE IT IS WIDELY, IF NOT UNIVERSALLY, BELIEVED THAT THE PEOPLE OF LANGLEY KILLED MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE KENNEDY BROTHERS.

24(MORE)

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NPIC/D-193-77  
5 May 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the Director (Public Affairs)

ATTENTION : 

SUBJECT : NPIC Community Relations Program - Ballou High School

1. NPIC has been involved in developing a community relations program in the District of Columbia as a part of its equal employment opportunity activities. In early December 1976 a job fair was held in  for the purpose of acquainting D.C. high school students with employment opportunities in the photographic and related support fields. A total of 169 high school students attended the job fair during the period 6-10 December. The program was arranged through the D.C. Superintendent of Schools and was enthusiastically received.

2. As a result of the job fair NPIC received an invitation from an instructor at Ballou High School to visit their Science Department to provide advice and supplementary instruction to students who were part of a special program of individuals having talent in the fields of mathematics and science.

3. Since mid-February, we have had a number of contacts with the Principal and some faculty members at Ballou High School and have been looking for ways to assist them in their ADP courses and in their Science Department. The Chief of NPIC's Computer Services Division has met with Ballou High School instructors to examine their equipment and programs. As a result, a program has commenced involving NPIC computer programmers working directly with Ballou High School students. The purpose is to provide supplementary instruction ~~or~~ practical applications of ADP.

4. The Chief of NPIC's Applied Photo-Science Division and the Chief of the NPIC Photo Lab have visited the Physics Department to look at their equipment and provide advice on identifying areas for practical applications. We have been asked to give instruction on photography to faculty and students but have not concluded any specific arrangements as yet.

SUBJECT: NPIC Community Relations Program - Ballou High School

STAT 5. Earlier this week, two NPIC computer programmers, Messrs. [redacted] were visiting the school and while there were asked to answer questions in a faculty meeting concerning CIA's involvement. Several faculty members seemed to be concerned about CIA's motive. The Principal (Dr. Pierce) explained that this was part of an attempt to gain support from cooperative government agencies and said that similar requests had been levied on NASA and the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Pierce was supportive of CIA's efforts and said that all arrangements had been open and above board. Attached is a letter from the Principal of Ballou High School to NPIC's Career Development Officer inviting CIA participation. Also attached is a draft Agency Notice intended to encourage such activities. The policy for government involvement in community relations programs is covered in the Federal Personnel Manual (713-6, 2-4.f), a copy of which is being sent to you from the DCI's EEO Office. NPIC's involvement with Ballou High School has been coordinated with O/DDS&T, EEO/DCI, OGC and Assistant to the DCI (Public Affairs).

[redacted]

Executive Officer, NPIC

Attachments:  
a/s

*Approved,*

[redacted]

*Director, NPIC*

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## NPIC Involvement with Ballou High School

When did it get started?

Mid-February 1977.

Who was involved?

NPIC's Career Development Officer, three Division Chiefs with responsibility for computer services, applied photo-sciences and photo lab plus five individuals involved in computer programming and systems analysis.\*

What are they doing there?

Providing advice on equipment and programs related to Ballou High School students on ADP, physics and photo lab courses. This is part of the Center's outward reach community relations program.

Are they recruiting?

No.

STAT



FRANK V. BAILOU HIGH SCHOOL

SCHOOL SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 15, 1977

STAT

Mr.   
C.I.A.  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Sir:


As I mentioned in our previous conversation, the District of Columbia Public Schools has instituted a program here at Ballou Senior High School to train students who are especially talented in the fields of mathematics and the sciences. In order to meet the needs of these students we have been specially staffed and received a large amount of special equipment and supplies including fully equipped darkrooms, shortwave radio equipment and a computer facility.

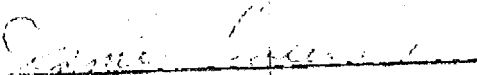
The last time we spoke, I mentioned that we could use some assistance in order to more effectively utilize our equipment and you indicated a willingness to volunteer your time and that of your staff. We wish to invite your assistance.

We are trying to encourage our students to undertake individual exploration and research of a variety of scientific topics. I imagine that your staff could be very helpful in suggesting many novel and practical areas of exploration to our students and staff. However I don't see your assistance as limited to this type of action alone. Perhaps as we learn more of each others capabilities we will find further areas in which you could be of assistance.

We are anxiously looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

  
Reuben G. Florio, Principal

  
James Sweeney



## ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

HN :  
date:

## Agency Involvement in Community Relations Programs

1. The Civil Service Commission encourages Federal agencies to include participation in community relations programs as part of their equal employment and affirmative action plans. In the past the Agency has not been extensively involved in such programs.

2. Our ability to attract applicants from all segments of the community would benefit from the involvement of Agency employees in certain community relations programs. To this end, therefore, it shall be the policy of the Agency to engage in such programs in accordance with its responsibilities as a member of the Federal family of agencies. The programs I approve will be within the limits of existing authority and shall reflect our responsibility as an intelligence agency.

3. Examples of such programs include, but are not limited to, the development and implementation of the following:

a. Developing orientation programs at Headquarters to acquaint students and citizens with the mission, function and working environment of the Agency;

b. Participating in programs in which the Agency would explain its involvement in a particular discipline, e.g., engineering, photo science, cartography, computer science, etc.;

c. Cooperating with community organizations -- schools, civic groups, etc.;

d. Exploring the feasibility of voluntary tutorial programs to aid in the development of community students pertinent to Federal employment opportunity.

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4. In pursuit of the goals and objectives of our EEO Plan during the next year, the Offices of EEO, Personnel, and the Directorates will consider ~~and coordinate~~ potential community programs. I urge your cooperation and participation and they solicit your suggestions.

E. H. Knoche  
DDCI

*and coordinate them.*

ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

Federal Personnel Manual 713-6, 2-4. f.

"The agency shall participate at the community level with other employers, with schools and universities, and with other public and private groups in cooperative action to improve employment opportunities and community conditions that affect employability. Officials designated by the agency for this responsibility would be acting in their official capacities and would generally be managers and supervisory officials, and such officials as personnel and equal employment opportunity staff members whose responsibilities for implementing employment policy and practices could appropriately involve them in community activities. "

ment opportunity program into line with the requirements of Executive Order 11478;

(7) Operates a system for gathering and reporting statistical information on the employment of members of selected minority groups as described in subchapter 3 of this chapter;

(8) Provides a system for the prompt, fair, and impartial consideration by agencies of complaints of discrimination as described in section 2-9;

(9) Consults with organizations having a particular interest in equal employment opportunity, such as minority group and women's organizations, to facilitate the achievement of a model equal employment opportunity program in the Federal service;

(10) Reports to the President as appropriate on the overall progress of the equal employment opportunity program; and

(11) Operates an information program designed to ensure that employees, recruitment sources, minority group organizations, women's organizations, and the general public are aware of the Federal equal employment opportunity policy and program efforts.

#### 2-4. AGENCY PROGRAM

a. General. (1) The head of each agency shall exercise personal leadership in establishing, maintaining, and carrying out a continuing affirmative program designed to promote equal employment opportunity. This policy of equal opportunity applies to, and must be an integral part of, every aspect of agency personnel policy and practice in the employment, development, advancement, and treatment of employees. Responsibility for program effectiveness is shared by every manager and supervisor in the agency. The agency shall provide sufficient resources to administer its equal employment opportunity program in a positive and effective manner.

(2) Assurance of equal employment opportunity for women is an integral part of the Government's overall equal employment opportunity program. Equal opportunity for women can be best assured by fully integrating the Federal Women's Program with the agency's

overall equal employment opportunity effort. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the agency head to make sure that women are assured equal opportunity in every aspect of the agency's personnel management system along with all other employees regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin.

b. Eradication of discrimination. The agency shall conduct a continuing campaign to eradicate every form of prejudice or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin from its personnel policies and practices and working conditions, including disciplinary action against employees who engage in discriminatory practices.

c. Maximum utilization of skills. The agency shall utilize to the fullest extent the present skills of its employees. Where feasible, the agency shall redesign jobs so that tasks not requiring the full utilization of the incumbents' skills be assigned to jobs with lower skill requirements. This will afford greater opportunity to employees to perfect their skills, while opening up job opportunities for persons with lower skills. (See chapter 312 for further information on agency responsibilities.) The agency shall identify any underutilized employees, especially at the lower levels, and provide them with work opportunities commensurate with their abilities, training, and education.

d. Upward mobility. The agency shall provide the maximum feasible opportunity to employees to enhance their skills (through on-the-job training, work-study programs, and other training measures so they may perform at their highest potential and advance in accordance with their abilities.

e. Communication with recruitment sources. The agency shall communicate its equal employment opportunity program and its employment needs to all sources of job candidates without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin and solicit their recruitment assistance on a continuing basis.

f. Community action. The agency shall participate at the community level with other

employers, with schools and universities, and with other public and private groups in cooperative action to improve employment opportunities and community conditions that affect employability. Officials designated by the agency for this responsibility would be acting in their official capacities and would generally be managers and supervisory officials, and such officials as personnel and equal employment opportunity staff members whose responsibilities for implementing employment policy and practices could appropriately involve them in community activities.

g. Managerial and supervisory support. The agency shall review, evaluate, and control managerial and supervisory performance in such a manner as to ensure a continuing affirmative application and vigorous enforcement of the policy of equal employment opportunity, and provide orientation, training, and advice to managers and supervisors to assure their understanding and implementation of the equal employment opportunity program. Every supervisor and manager shall be made aware that furthering equal employment opportunity is an integral part of his position and, in addition, that he will be evaluated upon the effectiveness of his performance in this area (see chapter 430).

h. Recognition of accomplishments. The agency shall provide recognition to employees, supervisors, managers, and units demonstrating superior accomplishment in equal employment opportunity.

i. Information to employees. The agency shall inform its employees and recognized employee organizations of the affirmative equal employment opportunity program and enlist their cooperation.

j. Counseling service. The agency shall provide for counseling employees and applicants who believe they have been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin and for resolving informally the matters raised by them.

k. Disposition of complaints. The agency shall provide for the prompt, fair, and impartial consideration and disposition of complaints

involving issues of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

1. Self-evaluation. The agency shall establish a system for periodically evaluating the effectiveness of its overall equal employment opportunity effort and for responding to Commission requests for reports of program activities.

## 2-5. AGENCY PLANS, PROCEDURES, AND REGULATIONS

a. General. Each agency shall develop the plans, procedures, and regulations necessary to carry out its program to promote equal opportunity in employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in all organizational units, locations, occupations, and levels of responsibility. These plans, procedures, and regulations should assure the full integration of equal employment opportunity considerations with the day-to-day personnel management activities of every manager and supervisor in the agency. While there is a recognized need to take affirmative action to enlarge job opportunities for members of minority groups and women, the plans, procedures, and regulations of an agency must provide for equal opportunity for all persons.

b. Plans of action. (1) An EEO action plan is an agency's affirmative commitment to assure equal employment opportunity in all aspects of its operations affecting employees and applicants for employment. Each agency shall establish and maintain agencywide plans of action to further equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment. In addition, plans of action shall be developed for organizational segments within departments and agencies (e.g., bureaus, commands, installations) as thought necessary to assure effective action at all levels. The guidelines for agency self-evaluation on EEO programs appearing in appendix A to this chapter also contain information which may be helpful in developing plans of action. Two copies of the agencywide plans of action, and revisions of these plans as they occur, should be submitted to the Director, Federal Equal Employment

3  
ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE B-1

THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)  
15 June 1977

# CIA Says It's Developing Scholars, Not Spys, in High School Program

By Lynn Dunson

Washington Star Staff Writer

Ballou Senior High is only one of many high schools in which the Central Intelligence Agency is "involved" in one manner or another, a CIA employee told a gathering at the Southeast Washington school last night.

Furthermore, the agency plans to expand its availability to schools and other institutions which might want to draw upon its collection of varied experts, Omega J. Ward, director of equal employment opportunity for the CIA, told the group.

In sending such experts into the schools, the CIA, which usually is shrouded in a cloak of mystery, is risking confrontations and discussions similar to the ones at Ballou between those who want to draw upon the agency's expertise and those who suspect its motives.

About half of Ballou's 120 teachers, upset when they learned last month that half a dozen CIA employees had been tutoring students at the school since March, petitioned for removal of the tutors and an end to the program at Ballou.

**ABOUT SIX TEACHERS** were notified that they would be docked a half-day's pay following a press conference which they called to protest

the CIA's presence. That action is being taken through grievance procedure by the Washington Teachers Union.

The agency's reputation for covert recruiting raised the specter among some teachers that the CIA was secretly recruiting minority students.

Ward and Al Lipp, the agency's career development officer, reiterated earlier claims last night that no recruiting was taking place and that all of the volunteers were technical people, not recruiters or agents.

Only a handful of persons, mostly teachers and about six parents, turned out last night to hear the explanation of why CIA employees were tutoring in the school at 1500 Trenton Streets SE.

The issue of CIA tutoring has divided Ballou's teaching staff. One veteran teacher commented last night that in 19 years of teaching she has never seen it so divided.

Another teacher, who said he is opposed to having the CIA aboard, maintained that the issue was really one of "academic freedom."

William H. Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, asserted that "the major problem has been one of a lack of information and understanding."

If the community and all teachers had been told about plans to use CIA employees in the building, "perhaps the furor that has been created might not have been created," Simons said.

A PERSON WHO identified himself as One — "a citizen of the world, representing all humankind" — challenged Ward with: "Do you admit that you have compromised with an agency that is responsible for establishing evil throughout the world, that is more concerned with death than life?"

Ward attempted to keep the discussion on track: "Now you are not talking about the program (in the school), but about the agency."

At another point Lipp added: "Our people here are technical people. They are not even connected with the side of the house dealing with intelligence."

A man who identified himself as a parent argued:

"As far as the CIA being a surreptitious agency — governments always have them. As far as the CIA corrupting our young, how much more damage is being done by the dope peddler who is already recruiting them? The CIA might be an instrument for good and as such I

would applaud Dr. Pierce's attempt to improve the caliber of students who come out of the school."

CIA volunteers were invited to the school by Supt. Vincent E. Reed and Ballou Principal Reuben G. Pierce. Volunteers put in 16 to 20 hours a week for seven weeks tutoring students in data processing and math science, according to Lipp.

**PIERCE, WARD** and Lipp all denied there was any attempt to hide the fact that CIA employees were in the building. However, Pierce told the group, "there might have been some poor judgment on my part" in not making a special effort to make the CIA presence more widely known. He did not do that, he said, "primarily because I didn't feel that their presence would create a problem."

In an interview, Pierce said that since the publicity about the CIA tutors late last month, he has received about 15 calls and letters from parents of students in the program.

Most of the parents were seeking information, he said. About three of the letters were negative and one telephone call was negative, he added. There are about 300 students enrolled in the program.

In the future, there will be a larger cadre of CIA volunteers of varied backgrounds ready to aid schools and school systems if they are invited to do so, said Ward.

Ward said that the intensified community outreach effort is part of the agency's EEO effort, although no direct recruiting is involved.

The agency had contact with 47 different high schools from around the country in 1976, Ward said. The figure includes schools which just took limited tours of CIA facilities, he added. CIA also has participated in career days and job fairs in D.C. schools.

Ward maintained that the CIA is doing basically the same type of outreach program that exists in other federal agencies, except that "because we are doing it, people think there is something ominous about it."

PITTSBURGH, PA.  
PRESS

E - 341,118  
S - 722,358

JUN 13 1977

## Unscholarly Jitters

Sadly, many responsible Americans are permitting their jitters about the CIA to affect their judgment.

Universities have canceled research contracts with the CIA. Professors have been publicly humiliated for serving as consultants for the CIA. Some corporations won't do business with the CIA.

Universities, professors and businesses are afraid of guilt by association, presumably. No matter that the CIA and the nation need all the expertise and brain power they can find to solve the toughest intelligence dilemmas.

The hip-shooting paranoia about the CIA recently reached a new low.

Teachers at a Washington, D.C., high school petitioned to stop CIA computer experts — not agents — from voluntarily tutoring minority students needing help in their computer classes.

The teachers, without a shred of evidence, charged that the CIA is trying to recruit black students by pretending to teach them about computers. Shame on those teachers, not for damning the CIA but for hurting their students' chances of learning needed job skills.

Dunce caps for the teachers are in order.

The Director  
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

13 June 1977

Mr. William Raspberry  
Washington Post  
1150 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Raspberry:

We appreciate your objectivity in reporting the CIA's activities at Ballou High School. I can assure you our only motives at Ballou are to assist the students with their studies.

It is my objective to make more information about what we do and the products of our analyses available to the media and the public. It is my hope that all members of the Fourth Estate and other citizens of our nation will receive that information and data in the same positive spirit you have shown. I know the American people will be as proud of the outstanding members of the CIA as I am.

As a matter of personal concern, I am anxious to improve our minority employment record and would appreciate any advice or recommendations you may have to assist me in this project.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stansfield Turner".

STANSFIELD TURNER





Washington, D.C. 20505

STAT

13 JUN 1977

Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Fauntroy:

Thank you for your letter of 27 May relating to our assistance to Ballou High School and your thoughtfulness in sending us your press statement which clarifies your position. I noted your letter to the Editor of the Washington Post of 2 June and agree that the Agency can make a valuable contribution to the community through such programs, and I hope that we may continue this effort.

You have my personal pledge that we will attempt to hire as many persons from minority groups as we possibly can.

I also personally appreciate the kind words about me in your press release, and I trust that the relationship we now enjoy will continue.

Yours sincerely,

SIGNED  
1

STANSFIELD TURNER

Distribution:

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- 1 - ER
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- 1 - OLC Subject
- 1 - OLC Chrono

STAT

# The Washington Star

5 June 1977

## The CIA bared at Ballou

Your editorial on "The CIA Tutoring Caper" (May 29) went to extreme lengths to make a mockery of the honest concerns of responsible teachers at Ballou High School. Its main thrust was to poke fun at the notion that anyone could possibly be suspicious of CIA motives. In response, there are several points to be made:

Seventy teachers out of 110 signed a petition opposing the CIA at Ballou. Reps. Dellums and Fauntroy and Councilwoman Rolark made their concerns known and are seeking additional information. These are not silly people.

Some of us oppose the CIA in principle because of its consistent subversion of human rights abroad and at home. The agency operates in secret, with the greater part of its budget going not into intelligence gathering, but covert operations. It uses any means — bribery, theft, murder — to achieve its ends. Is it silly to be suspicious of an outfit like that which has never done anything for black people, but which suddenly wants to tutor promising black students in Southeast Washington?

Many teachers signed the petition because of the manner in which the

CIA was brought in. Parents, students and teachers at this community school were not consulted or apprised from February to May that CIA employees were in the building. What forced the disclosure was a teacher who inadvertently discovered them and demanded that the principal make their presence public. This was three months after they had come to Ballou. A strange kind of community reachout if the community knows nothing about it!

Two CIA employees did introduce themselves to a faculty meeting on May 4, but they did not mention affirmative action or the several other employees involved. They said they were volunteers; but later a CIA spokesperson said that part of the time was paid for by the agency. The principal said nothing about inviting the CIA to Ballou at that meeting. Why? Many questions could have been cleared up then.

Given these questions and contradictions, the Ballou faculty moved in a responsible way to voice its opposition. And this is to be commended, not cynically mocked.

Marilyn Lerch  
Teacher, Ballou High School

Washington, D.C.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
NEWS SENTINEL  
JUN 4 1977  
E - 103,311  
S - 161,434

## CIA Meets Problems Ch Public Image

By ALAN HORTON  
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The CIA, as part of a Governmentwide program of community participation, sent two computer experts to a mostly black high school here to be volunteer teachers in computer science.

It had hoped that would improve its image while helping bright students better themselves.

Instead, some teachers are demanding ouster of the CIA volunteers, reportedly suggesting several possible sinister CIA goals including the recruitment of blacks to serve in Africa.

That furor is just one of dozens of recent examples of how the CIA is paying for its bad reputation stemming from widely publicized illegal domestic surveillance and foreign assassination plots.

Some other incidents:

1. Harvard University ordered that any faculty member cooperating with the CIA must inform the dean in writing. All university contracts with the CIA must be made public. The results

of any research done for the CIA must be open to public inspection.

2. A Brooklyn (N.Y.) College assistant professor faced possible dismissal because his colleagues, including his brother-in-law, were upset that he was "debriefed" by a CIA employee after returning from scholarly research in Europe. He may be denied tenure.

3. A Democratic Wisconsin legislator charged that the CIA is snooping in state matters because a CIA employee asked for a copy of a bill designed to protect the privacy of personal records kept by state and local governments.

4. A welfare group in Minneapolis-St. Paul warned of CIA influence on "public and private decision making" as a CIA employee there sought election to the local Citizens League board.

"This whole trend would be hilarious if it weren't so damaging," a CIA spokesman said. "All the events are troubling because of their spirit."

CIA recruiters have steered clear of colleges where they know they are not wanted. They were greeted by demon-

strators at colleges in Boston and Seattle in January and February.

Many of the 36 local offices of the CIA Domestic Collection Division (DCD) have been the subject of "local spy" newspaper stories, even though DCD employees are not agents. They are called "field officers." Their job is to glean whatever they can from Americans who have traveled abroad or done business overseas and volunteered to talk about what they learned.

One newspaper bragged about "tail-ing" a DCD field officer.

When the National War College here sent a class of 14 persons, including one CIA employee, on a February 1977 field trip to Houston, Tex., to study a school district dispute, a local paper said: "The Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. armed forces converged on Houston Wednesday to..."

IN APRIL the CIA planned to send 20 of its top management people to Minneapolis-St. Paul to study management techniques at major industries there. When word leaked to reporters, at least one of the companies canceled

for fear of bad publicity. Some CIA managers couldn't attend the meetings for fear of "blowing their covers" once the story made the papers, a CIA spokesman said.

The new Harvard guidelines worry intelligence officials the most.

The fear is that other schools will adopt Harvard's rules, thus blocking or severely inhibiting CIA access to the scholars and resources of many top think tanks.

The Harvard rules were announced May 20 by President Derek Bok, who adopted recommendations from a four-member Harvard committee including law professor Archibald Cox. Cox was the first Watergate prosecutor until he was fired by then President Nixon.

"We don't understand the singling out of the intelligence community," one congressman said. "Where are Harvard's guidelines on dealing with the State Department or industry?"

"This whole mess could have a chilling effect on CIA's relationship with scholars. Scholarship is an essential part of what CIA does."

25X1

TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
TRIBUNE

E - 79,425

JUN 3 1977

## Whose mind is poisoned?

On this page Thursday, columnist Max Rafferty noted the case of a college professor whose colleagues criticized him for "unprofessional conduct" in gathering intelligence for the CIA. The Tribune's Virgil Gaither notes a similar incident:

**WASHINGTON** — Sometimes it is the little stories that grab your attention.

There was an article in the papers here recently, for instance, about the Central Intelligence Agency providing computer experts to tutor students at a Washington high school.

The CIA experts were invited to the school by the school's principal and they agreed to teach the students as a goodwill gesture or as a way to improve the agency's image.

Which on the surface sounds like a pretty good deal, right? The students are provided a chance to work with

professionals in their field and it doesn't cost the school system a penny. Everybody should be happy. But they are not.

"(The school) has the District's best science and math students coming here for the computer programs and we're feeding them to the CIA," an English teacher at the school said. "We want them out."

Feeding them to the CIA?

The mentality behind that remark makes you stop and think a minute. The woman making it is a teacher and therefore fairly well educated, although in the District that doesn't necessarily follow. Yet she apparently viewed the CIA as composed of nothing but foreign subversives out to poison the minds of the tender young students.

She apparently does not view the CIA people as U.S. citizens like herself with the same rights and privileges such citizenship entails. She does not view them as fellow gov-

Virgil  
Gaither

Washington  
etc.



ernment workers (she also is on the public payroll) who are employed by an agency which has done some shaky things in the past — perhaps under orders — but one which the Congress and the President still think is needed in this uncertain world.

To her, they are the enemy.

Which brings up a question: Whose mind has been poisoned by whom?

Or to put it another way, who is most likely to poison the minds of those high school students, the CIA computer experts or her?

There was another article in the paper some time ago about a speech made by the new president of one of the feminist organizations. She was quoted as saying that in order to assure passage Congress should withhold federal funds from those states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.

Which is as good an argument as I've heard for taking the right to vote away from women.

The only saving grace is that I have heard statements equally as ludicrous come from the mouths of men.

Does not the woman realize that what she proposes is blackmail and would violate the very Constitution she wants amended? That if obtained in that manner the ERA would be worthless?

WASHINGTON POST  
2 JUNE 1977

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### *Fauntroy on CIA Tutoring*

The Post story about the CIA's tutoring program at Ballou High School, which appeared on page B-2 of the Metro section May 27, completely misrepresents my position on the issue.

My statements were taken out of context and lead to the false conclusion that I am opposed to the tutoring program. I support the concept of a CIA tutorial program in the nation's high schools. It seems to me that the technical knowledge and expertise contained within the agency can be a very useful educational tool for our high school students. I also consider it important that more minority persons become employed by the agency.

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,  
Delegate to Congress (D-D.C.),  
Washington

# Bad Image Haunting CIA Efforts

By ALAN HORTON

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), as part of a government-wide program of community participation, sent two computer experts to a mostly black high school here to be volunteer teachers in computer science.

It had hoped that would improve its image while helping bright students better themselves.

Instead, some teachers are demanding ouster of the CIA volunteers, reportedly suggesting several possible sinister CIA goals including the recruitment of blacks to serve in Africa.

That furor is just one of dozens of recent examples of how the CIA is paying for its bad reputation stemming from widely publicized illegal domestic surveillance and foreign assassination plots.

Some other incidents:

✓ Harvard University ordered that any faculty member cooperating with the CIA must inform the dean in writing. All university contracts with the CIA must be made public. The results of any research done for the CIA must be open to public inspection.

✓ A Brooklyn (N.Y.) College assistant professor faced possible dismissal because his colleagues — including his brother-in-law — were upset that he was "debriefed" by a CIA employee after returning from scholarly research in Europe. He may be denied tenure.

✓ A Democratic Wisconsin legislator charged that the CIA is snooping in state matters because a CIA employee asked for a copy of a bill designed to protect the privacy of personal records kept by state and local governments.

✓ A welfare group in Minneapolis-St. Paul warned of CIA influence on "public and private decision making" as a CIA employee there sought election to the local Citizens League board.

"This whole trend would be hilarious if it weren't so damaging," a CIA spokesman said.

CIA recruiters have steered clear of colleges where they know they are not wanted. They were greeted by demonstrators at colleges in Boston and Seattle in January and February.

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They are called "field officers." Their job is to glean whatever they can from Americans who have traveled abroad or done business overseas and volunteered to talk about what they learned.

One newspaper bragged about "tailing" a DCD field officer.

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Some CIA managers couldn't attend the meetings for fear of "blowing their covers" once the story made the papers, a CIA spokesman said.

But the new Harvard guidelines worry intelligence officials the most.

The fear is that others schools will adopt Harvard's rules, thus blocking or severely inhibiting CIA access to the scholars and resources of many top think tanks.

The Harvard rules were announced May 20 by President Derek Bok, who adopted recommendations from a four-member Harvard committee including law professor Archibald Cox. Cox was the first Watergate prosecutor until he was fired by then President Nixon.

"We don't understand the singling out of the intelligence community," one congressman said. "Where are Harvard's guidelines on dealing with the State Department or industry?"

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE A-15

*William Raspberry*

# So the CIA Tutors—What's the Big Deal?

Those readers who accuse me of being more naive than a person of my age and upbringing should be won't be surprised when I confess that I don't understand the flap over the CIA tutors at Ballou High School.

To put my naiveté into perspective, I will say that I am not a fan of the Central Intelligence Agency, primarily because its lack of effective oversight makes it too close to being a government unto itself. I believe, without hard evidence to support me, that the agency, whose charter does not include domestic espionage, has done a lot of it, and for political rather than national security reasons. To repeat, I'm not a CIA fan.

I also believe that it was a big mistake, in light of the widespread mistrust of the CIA, for Ballou's principal, Reuben Pierce, to enter into the tutorial arrangement with CIA specialists without making the community—and most especially his faculty—party to the agreement.

Having said all that, I still must say I don't understand the flap. The program, as I understand it, involved 10 CIA specialists helping a number of Ballou math and science majors learn

computer technology, photogrammetry (the use of photographs to measure geographical distances) and photo science (techniques for identifying objects in photographs that normally would not be visible).

I don't know how many pragmatic applications there might be for the latter two specialties, outside the intelligence business, but I don't see the sinister implications that are being alleged.

"Ballou has the District's best science and math students coming here for the computer programs, and we're feeding them to the CIA," said Marilyn Lerch, the English teacher who, apparently, was the major organizer of the protest against the agency's presence at the Southeast school. "We feel that the risks involved . . . outweigh any positive effects."

The risks she cited include invasion of the privacy of students and faculty at Ballou and the possibility of covert recruitment.

William Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, echoed the recruitment suspicions.

"We can't say we know exactly why they're here," he said, "but we do know that the emerging part of the world

that is attracting so much attention is black. It doesn't take much imagination to figure out why they're here."

Here's where my naiveté comes in. Suppose, to put the worst face on it, the CIA specialists are in fact spies. What is going on at Ballou that would be of interest to an agency concerned with foreign, or even domestic, espionage?

Surely they aren't interested in the possibility of high school narcotics traffic. Student radicalism? Hardly at Ballou.

In fact, I find it difficult to come up with any answer that is more persuasive than the CIA's own explanation that it is an exercise in image-improvement. Presumably success, in that regard would enhance the agency's ability to recruit minorities for CIA careers. But what is so sinister about that?

If there were agents in the building on a full-time basis, and if they had the run of the place, and if their time at Ballou were not fully accounted for, I'd have some serious misgivings. But absent even the slightest implication of any espionage activity at Ballou, I have trouble understanding the flap.

It has long been my feeling that the presence of the federal government here represents a largely untapped resource for our local schools. True, there have been government scientists who have volunteered their spare time to tutor local students, but nothing much has happened on a large, official scale.

I'd like to see government specialists regularly involved in high school tutoring here. Because of my own prejudices against the CIA—and most particularly because of my outrage over the agency's involvement in monitoring domestic political protest—I'd prefer to see the tutors come from HUD, HEW or Agriculture.

But if the CIA wants to improve its image, and if Washington students get a chance at some solid, professional instruction as a result, I don't see why we shouldn't leap at the opportunity. Even if there is some indirect recruitment going on, what's wrong with that? After all, the decision to seek employment at the CIA, like the decision to take advantage of the tutorial program, is entirely voluntary.

What is it that I'm overlooking? What is this flap really about?

TUE. - 7,017

SAT. - 7,910

**WANTS ANSWERS****Dellums asks 'briefing' on CIA at Ballou High**By R.C. Newell  
AFRO Staff Writer

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, D., Calif., calling for a "full briefing" from the Central Intelligence Agency on the scope of its activities at Ballou High School in Southeast.

"Given the past history, the presence of intelligence community personnel at Ballou is a matter of concern," said Dellums.

Dellums' concerns were raised at a press conference held in front of the school Thursday by teachers and community residents who were protesting the presence of CIA employees serving as tutors in the school's science and math program.

The CIA tutoring program which began in February, but was only recently disclosed, also drew criticism from William Simons, head of the Washington Teachers' Union.

"Given the nature of the work of this agency (CIA) and the fact not even the Congress of the United States knows of its 'modus operandi', it is highly questionable that the board of education is able to insure that its presence at Ballou is honorable," said Simons.

"Service from the CIA should be halted forthwith and the persons who have been generous with their help should be given letters of thanks and informed they will no longer be needed."

According to school sources, volunteers from the CIA have been serving as tutors in the computer program at the school, helping students with both remedial and advanced work in computer programming.

The contract with the CIA was made as a result of student interest in an exhibition staged by the agency at a photo fair at the Navy Yard.

After discussions between the CIA and the school, the agency agreed to allow employees who volunteered to spend two hours a day at the school working with the students.

The core of the problem according to opponents of the CIA's presence revolves around the lack of community involvement in the approving of the idea of the use of CIA personnel at the school.

"My concern as a parent is that you have a total community at this school," said City Councilmember Wilhelmina Rolark. "It should have been a total community decision to bring the CIA into the school, not just a small group."

Ballou Principal Dr. Reuben Pierce, who supports the idea of CIA employees working as tutors said, "In hindsight it could have been a mistake not to inform the teachers and community about plans to have the CIA in the school."

However, he said, "There are a lot of things which I don't inform the entire faculty about."

"It just didn't occur to me at the time that people would be concerned about the presence of the CIA."

Dr. Pierce said when he began to sense that people were wondering about the CIA in the school, he made presentations to both the PTA and the school faculty informing them about the details of the operation of the program.

Critics point out that the disclosure of the CIA employees in the building did not come until three months after the program began.

"Teachers feel that such a sensitive issue should have been brought before those whose lives were to be effected," Carmelita Carter, a teacher at Ballou, said.

"Further, the teachers believe that the mere presence of CIA in an educational institution is unsettling, divisive, and interferes with the process of education."

Dr. Pierce said, at present he has no plans to ask the CIA to leave the school and even if other persons were found who could perform the same functions as the CIA volunteers he would still like to keep the CIA employees at the school.

According to Ms. Emily Washington, a

science teacher at Ballou, some teachers have refused the assistance of the CIA employees because of their disagreement with the agency's practices.

During the press conference assistant principals walked around with stacks of blank letters ordering teachers at the conference to return to their posts of duty within the school building or face charges of insubordination.

The teachers cited this as one example of the tactics employed by the administration to keep the issue quiet.

Ms. Marilyn Lerch, an English teacher and one of the coordinators of the effort to oust the CIA said over 60 percent of the school's faculty had signed a petition opposing the presence of the CIA.

The petition read: "We (the undersigned) feel that the risks involved in CIA's continuing presence here outweigh any positive effects that may accrue to our students.

"Those risks include the possible invasion of privacy of all people working at Ballou and the possible abuse of its charter by utilizing covert methods of recruitment."

The school board has maintained a 'hands off' position on the CIA controversy.

"It is really a matter of the day to day operation of the school system which is handled by the administration and not the board of education," said Dwight Cropp, executive secretary for the board.

Julius Hobson Jr., who represents the area surrounding Ballou on the board of education said that he had no problem with operations of the CIA at the school.

"I don't see what all the fuss is about, there is nothing at the school for the CIA to spy on," he said.

Hobson said that he has no plans to join the effort to oust the agency from the school.



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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 244-3540

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Eyewitness News

STATION WTOP TV

DATE May 29, 1977

6:00 PM

CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Carl Rowan's Commentary

SUSAN KING: Commentator Carl Rowan looks at the CIA presence at Ballou and he sees the situation in a different light from that teacher. Here's his ideas.

CARL ROWAN: One of the tragedies of being poor and black in America is that you become everybody's prey, at least you believe that all the rip-off artists have you as a target. A special kind of paranoia makes you suspicious of anyone offering something for nothing. And let the land of charity belong to the CIA, Lord, what suspicions that arouses.

And so it is in Washington, D.C. at Ballou High School where CIA agents have been trying to teach the youngsters the art of computer technology. Trouble is, some people in the Ballou area would rather keep the computer out than let the CIA in. They fear that the CIA has dastardly intentions to recruit the children, for what I haven't figured out.

They talk about illegal surveillance of people in the area, for what logical reason, I can't understand.

Yet, fear needs no logic, but I say to the Ballou parents and teachers; sure, the CIA has made some abominable errors during the last decade, so did the FBI, so did the American electorate which gave Richard Nixon power, but my guess is that the CIA went into Ballou only to convince a new group of Americans that they are not ogres, just plain American citizens trying to help where they can.

God knows that thousands of kids in the Ballou area need all the help, every advantage that they can get. Their parents ought not get so quickly caught up in the fanatical anti-CIA fad that they deny their children whatever help they need.

This is Carl Rowan.

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# The Washington Star

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1977

## The CIA tutoring caper

The silly season, which usually arrives with the hot breath of summer, has sprouted early this year. The first bizarre blossom, by our reckoning, was at Ballou High School in Southeast Washington, the city's math and science institution. It is an episode so marvelously silly that a casual passerby is unsure whether to chuckle in bemusement or in anguish at the Pavlovian squirming by some teachers there.

Well, mere mention of the dread Central Intelligence Agency evokes that kind of twitch in some minds.

Here's the way the putative conspiracy was born. A number of CIA employees — at the invitation of Ballou administrators — recently have been tutoring students in computer-related courses. The agency got into this rather un-covert activity after it sponsored a science fair, in conjunction with the Rochester Institute of Technology, and a Ballou instructor wondered if the Langley folks would be willing to help out at the school.

The caper had roots deeper than that seemingly innocuous science fair, however. It seems that every year the spooky agency, like other federal fiefdoms, is required to file an affirmative action plan. "And every year we are asked what we are doing in terms of community outreach programs," according to Al Ripp, the CIAer who reputedly is the brains behind the affair. "And we set as our objective to involve the agency more in the community."

So, after the conversation at the science fair, it was arranged that six or seven agency em-

ployes would spend a combined total of about two days a week at the high school. That's the cover story at any rate, and we can report that D.C. School Superintendent Vincent Reed has been fingered as having direct knowledge of the CIA penetration.

The whistle was blown the other day by some of the teachers, who charged that the nefarious affiliation of the tutors had been kept from them (though agency and school officials say they were introduced around as agency employees). The CIA operatives, it was clear to the fevered faculty members, were hardly there to tutor: That was merely a device to recruit.

Now, about half of the 110 teachers reportedly have signed a petition stating that "the risks involved in its (the CIA's) continuing presence here far outweigh any positive effects that may accrue to our students." The Teachers Union president, William Simons, added his voice, telling a *Star* reporter, "We can't say we know exactly why they're here but we do know that the emerging part of the world that is attracting so much attention is black. It doesn't take much imagination to figure out why they're here."

This could be a major CIA story, at least we might infer so from the way it was reported in the O.P. "For the first time in its secrecy-shrouded existence [pant, pant] the Central Intelligence Agency has gone outside its own reservation to conduct a special tutoring program for high school students." Talk about blowing this town wide open.

As we said, it's silly season.

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ON PAGE A-19

Approved For Release 2007/02/08 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100530001-8

NEW YORK TIMES  
29 MAY 1977

## C.I.A. Tutors Face Challenge by Group At School in Capital

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A tutoring program in a city high school by a group of computer employees of the Central Intelligence Agency is described by the agency's officials as an image-building effort to help black youths.

But some teachers and parents at the school say that the program has less worthy motives, and are demanding that it be ended.

The 10 C.I.A. employees have been working since February with mathematics and science students at Ballou High School in Southeast Washington at the written invitation of Reuben Pierce, the school's principal. He said the impetus came from teachers who had attended a job fair conducted by the agency.

Opponents of the program said it was kept secret from them until recently.

"We want them out," Marilyn Lerch, an English teacher, said of the C.I.A. volunteers. "We feel the risks involved outweigh any positive effects."

She added that the risks included "possible invasion of privacy of all the people working at Ballou and possible violation of their [the C.I.A.'s] charter by utilizing covert methods of recruitment."

But Al Lipp, the intelligence agency's career development officer who set up the tutoring program, denied that recruitment or clandestine activities were behind the program.

## Parents seek ouster of CIA computer tutors

Washington Post

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the history of its secrecy-shrouded existence, the Central Intelligence Agency has gone outside its reservation to conduct a special tutoring program for high school students.

In an effort to improve the agency's image among minority groups, CIA officials said, they have been providing computer specialists to tutor students at Ballou High School in southeast Washington.

Some parents and teachers at the school, who said the presence of the 10 CIA employees at Ballou was kept secret from them until recently, have begun a campaign to have the CIA tutors ousted.

"Ballou has the District of Columbia's best science and math students coming here for the computer programs, and we're feeding them to the CIA," said Marilyn Lerch, an English teacher at Ballou. "We want them out."

"We feel the risks involved ... outweigh any positive effects ... The risks include possible invasion of privacy of all the people working at Ballou and possible violation of their (CIA) charter by utilizing covert methods of recruitment," Lerch said.

Al Lipp, the CIA's career development officer, said the CIA workers are not recruiting students. Lipp, who arranged for the team to begin the tutoring program in February, said the CIA was invited to come to the school in a letter from Dr. Reuben Pierce, Ballou's principal.

Pierce said Wednesday that some teachers and students at Ballou were introduced to the CIA employees at a job fair last December.

"Our teachers asked the people (CIA workers) if there was any possibility of them coming out to the school," Pierce said. "Later we formally asked them to come out in a letter."

Pierce said only one Ballou student has expressed interest in working for the CIA since the program began, but he doesn't know whether the student has made a job application at the agency.

A CIA computer experts stir up a fuss by tutoring high school students. The CIA had been providing 10 of its employees to tutor students at Ballou High School in Washington on computers. Some teachers and parents at the school are complaining that the CIA is using the program to recruit the school's best math and science students. English teacher Marilyn Lerch says the program's risks also "include possible invasion of privacy of all the people working at Ballou." The CIA says it is not trying to recruit anyone or to spy on people at the school. A spokesman said the program's purpose was only to improve the CIA's image, especially among blacks.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Phone: (703) 351-7676

27 May 1977

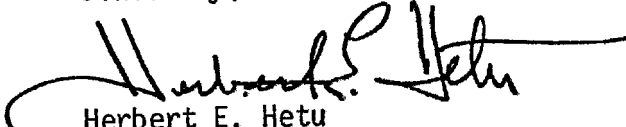
Mr. Bruce MacDonell  
News Director  
WRC-TV  
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. MacDonell,

Our compliments to WRC-TV, Jim Hartz and Jim Vance for your unbiased coverage of the CIA personnel tutoring efforts at Ballou High School. We are attempting to give the public a better idea and fuller understanding of what we do in their behalf. Objective reporting such as we witnessed on 26 May is all we ask and I thank you for giving us a chance to tell our side of the story.

Please let me know if we can ever again assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

  
Herbert E. Hetu  
Assistant to the Director  
Public Affairs

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## CIA Program At Ballou Stirs Hill Legislators

Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) said yesterday that he is asking the CIA for a "full briefing" about its tutoring program at Ballou High School in Southeast Washington.

"Given the past history, the presence of the CIA . . . at Ballou is a matter of concern, at least until we fully understand the matter," Dellums asserted in a statement distributed to reporters.

D.C. Del. Walter Fauntroy also issued a statement expressing concern over the CIA's tutoring program. Fauntroy said he would like to see more representatives of minorities employed by the CIA, but was "extremely disturbed" by the agency's history of abuses.

Calvin Rolark, a newspaper publisher and political activist, said he plans to file suit against the agency for not informing teachers and parents of the CIA program at Ballou.

Rolark noted that the CIA had investigated him, Fauntroy, D.C. Mayor Walter Washington and others during the civil rights disturbances of the 1960s.

Rolark attended a press conference in front of Ballou with his wife, City Council member Wilhelmina Rolark.

WALTER E. FAUNTROY  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 27, 1977

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND  
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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Honorable Stansfield Turner  
Admiral, United States Navy  
The Director of Central Intelligence  
The Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Executive Registry

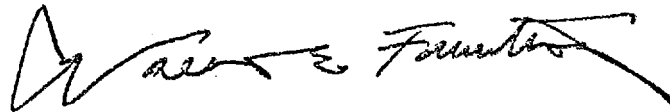
77-1494

Dear Admiral Turner:

The Washington Post today carried a story about the CIA's tutorial program at Ballou High School (a copy is herewith enclosed). In that story, the Post excerpted select statements from a press release issued by me yesterday. I am writing to let you know that the position attributed to me by the Post is an absolute distortion of the position I have taken on the matter. I enclose a copy of my press release so that you may make your own judgment.

I support the concept of the CIA's tutorial program in our nation's high schools, and I hope, if at all possible, that you continue to make available the resources of your Agency for this worthwhile effort.

Sincerely yours,



WALTER E. FAUNTROY  
Member of Congress

Enclosure



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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM News Center 4

STATION WRC TV

DATE May 26, 1977 5:00 PM

CITY Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT An Interview with Al Lipp

JIM HARTZ: ...Mr. Lipp is the man who devised the program of sending CIA employees out to Ballou High School to tutor the students there in computer sciences and other specialized and sophisticated programs. And we've asked him to come over and discuss the reaction.

And I'm wondering, Mr. Lipp, how you feel about the parents and teachers out there who staged the demonstration today and want the CIA out of the school.

AL LIPP: Well, we're sorry they misunderstood our motives. We're there purely to help the youngsters. And we do have the capabilities, in terms of qualified people with backgrounds in computer science and mathematics and automatic data processing. And we were there purely to supplement the teacher facilities of the school.

As you know, Ballou has a special science program for three hundred talented youngsters. It's the science center for the city. And we are there by the invitation of Dr. Irving Pierce, the principal. And we've been working under the direction of Dr. Pierce's director of programming, Henry Thompson. Our people have reported to him. And he would say "Would you work with this chap or that."

HARTZ: Let me ask you two or three straight questions here....

LIPP: Yes.

HARTZ: ...the people out there seem to be concerned about. Are these CIA agents who are teaching their kids?

LIPP: Agents? Absolutely not.

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HARTZ: Who are they? What are they?

LIPP: They are basically technical people. They're mathematicians, systems analysts, computer programmers.

HARTZ: Have they tried to recruit any of the students to join the CIA?

LIPP: No.

HARTZ: And is there anything wrong with that if they did?

LIPP: No, there is not. And I'm glad you raise the question. Like every federal agency and private organization, we hope to attract qualified minorities. And we hope some of these youngsters will qualify for employment with us.

However, when you look at this group, most of them are probably going on to college. Our people were told not to solicit them for employment. If they inquire about it, we have an open recruitment office. It's listed in the telephone book. It's located in Rosslyn.

HARTZ: There also was some concern there that the CIA might be compiling dossiers on the students and/or their families.

LIPP: Absolutely not. No. You know, under the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, we must report any files we have. And the only name from Ballou High School that we have is Dr. Reuben Pierce, the principal, and that's because we have correspondence from him.

HARTZ: You are, in fairness to the CIA, ordered by the Civil Service Commission to undertake programs of this type, are you not?

LIPP: Yes, sir. We are required to try to conduct community action programs which will help qualify members of minority groups and women to qualify for federal employment or for other gainful employment.

HARTZ: What does the act say? What do you have to do?

LIPP: I'm sorry, I can't quote it specifically. But it does require that you undertake, or attempt to undertake such programs. I can get it....

HARTZ: Okay. This controversy out at the school: does this indicate that -- as I understand it, this is the first program of its type that the CIA has undertaken. You do have an area that's very sensitive here. The controversy that you've had out there: does this indicate that the CIA might pull back from future activities of this type?

LIPP: No, we don't intend to pull back. We would like to continue. And we're available, if asked, within our capabilities. We do have other things we're supposed to be doing. But we would like to get involved with the community.

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HARTZ: Very good. Al Lipp, thank you very much. Mr. Lipp is a career development officer at CIA. And he is currently at the center of this controversy out at Ballou High School.

# CIA Tutors Irk Faculty At Ballou

## Teachers Want Agents Out, Regardless of Free Advice

By Gloria Berger  
 Washington Star Staff Writer

For several months, half a dozen CIA employees have been visiting Ballou High School to provide free tutoring to students enrolled in computer science classes.

Although school officials and the CIA defend the arrangement, many Ballou teachers are upset by it.

"We think we know what the CIA is and we don't think it has any place in an educational institution," said Ballou English teacher Marilyn Lerch. "We think they may be interested in recruiting some of our students and now the atmosphere around here is unsettling."

TODAY, SCHOOL officials were to receive a petition reportedly signed by about one-half of the school's 110 teachers stating that "the risks involved in its (the CIA's) continuing presence here far outweigh any positive effects that may accrue to our students."

"Those risks include the possible invasion of privacy of all people working at Ballou and the possible abuse of its charter by utilizing covert methods of recruitment," the petition states.

Officials of the math and science high school at 4th and Trenton Streets SE say the CIA employees were invited to provide skilled, technical guidance to students preparing to enter the job market.

Earlier this week, however, a group of teachers went to the Washington Teachers Union to complain about the CIA tutors, whom many claim have come to Ballou to actively recruit minority students.

"We can't say we know exactly why they're here but we do know that the emerging part of the world that is attracting so much attention is black," said William Simons, union president. "It doesn't take much imagination to figure out why they're here."

"And, given the nature of the agency and given that even Congress can't find out what the agency does, you could say that we do have definite reservations about their presence in our school under any circumstances."

AL RIPP, the CIA career development and equal employment officer who arranged the program with Ballou's principal, Dr. Reuben Pierce, described the tutoring program as something designed "merely to supplement the student training."

Every year, Ripp explained, the CIA, like other federal agencies, is required to file an affirmative action plan with the government. "And every year, we are asked what we are doing in terms of community outreach programs," he said. "And we set as our objective to involve the agency more in the community."

Last December, with the knowledge and approval of D.C. School Supt. Vincent Reed, the agency held a job fair here in conjunction with the Rochester Institute of Technology.

"At that time we met an instructor from Ballou who asked us if we would be willing to help out in the computer area at the school," Ripp said. "So we went over and since March or April have had about six or seven employees helping for a total of about two days a week."

Although some teachers, like Lerch, complain that "they were there for three months before most of us knew," Ripp counters that "we were always introduced as employees of the CIA."

"The recruitment of students is not what's happening here at all," said Ballou Asst. Principal Roswell Whitaker. "These people are here at our invitation to help and it's a very informal kind of thing."

"Through the years we have always tried to get various governmental agencies to lend assistance, including the Naval Research Lab, St. Elizabeths, National Institutes of Health, to name a few," Whitaker said.

IN AN AGENCY statement filed with the Civil Service Commission, the CIA claims it has not been aggressive in its pursuit of community affairs programs because of "concerns that such programs are considered contrary to security obligations" and because such programs are not generally seen as relating to or beneficial to the agency's mission.

In that same statement, agency officials also write of a concern about "the possible damage that agency involvement could cause to the very community programs and institutions" it endeavors to help.

"I guess you could say that the agency anticipated its motives would be questioned," Ripp explained. "But I can tell you our people were told not to solicit."

While Ripp says student reaction to the program has been favorable, some Ballou teachers say recent knowledge of the CIA presence has created tension that can only be resolved when the CIA employees depart.

At this point, the school administration has not informed Ripp of any plans to terminate the program. Meanwhile, the CIA apparently has no plans to leave without being asked. "We operate at the option of the school," Ripp said.

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Eyewitness News

STATION WTOP TV

DATE May 26, 1977 6:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Ballou High School

MAX ROBINSON: Sixty teachers at Ballou High School have signed a petition to stop the CIA from tutoring there. And today some teachers and community organizers blasted the CIA teaching program.

Eyewitness News correspondent Pat Collins reports.

PAT COLLINS: Last January, ten CIA employees began tutoring Ballou High School students in math and computer science. Today, teachers and other members of the community protested the CIA presence at the school and circulated a petition to stop it.

WOMAN: Feel as though that there would be surveillance -- student surveillances on the staff. I feel as though they're not here for the purpose that they have said they were here for, because if they were, I feel that they, in all honesty, would have brought it out and let everyone know that they were here. Why is all the secrecy?

SECOND WOMAN: The main issue as I see it is that it is the character and nature of the CIA that is at issue. It's had 27 to prove itself, it has trampled on human rights all over the world and in this country, now why all of a sudden are they interested in southeast Washington?

COLLINS: One of the students who was tutored by the CIA said she wasn't impressed.

STUDENT: No. It wasn't good at all because the people who were supposed to have been experts in the programs that we were learning, they really didn't know the simple facts about how to fix errors in the program or how to explain some of our problems that

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we presented to them.

COLLINS: Did they try to recruit you?

STUDENT: No, not really.

COLLINS: At the CIA headquarters a spokesman said the teaching was done at the invitation of the D.C. Public School System. It was not a clandestine recruitment activity, the spokesman said, but a public service.

Ballou Principal Ruebin (?) Pierce agrees.

COLLINS: What was your evaluation of the CIA's contribution here?

PRINCIPAL RUEBEN PIERCE: From the reports I get from students and teachers who are involved, it's a good program.

COLLINS: There was no recruitment?

PRINCIPAL PIERCE: No, no recruitment. Absolutely none.

COLLINS: No surveillance?

PRINCIPAL PIERCE: No, no surveillance.

COLLINS: The semester's coming to a close and the CIA tutoring program for this year has already been discontinued. Whether it will begin next fall is still uncertain. Principal Pierce says no one has given him any tangible evidence that the CIA did anything wrong here at Ballou and he says until someone does, the CIA tutors are welcome here.

I'm Pat Collins, Eyewitness News at Ballou High School.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM News Sign

STATION WTOP TV

DATE May 26, 1977 7:25 AM CITY Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT Flap Over CIA Employees at Ballou

NEWSCASTER: Good morning.

Here in the District, a program to improve the image of the Central Intelligence Agency by having CIA employees become actively involved in a high school tutoring program has come under some criticism.

The complaints come from both teachers and parents who say the program is a covert attempt to get recruits.

Since February, ten CIA employees from the Agency's Computer Support Division have been helping students at Ballou High School in Southeast. The Agency says the program is aimed at improving its image among minority groups. Some parents and teachers say the presence of the CIA employees was kept a secret only until recently.

In the first salvo to have the employees ousted, a Ballou math teacher said that Ballou attracts the area's best young math and science majors for computer programs. Now, he says, we're simply feeding them to the CIA.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM News Center 4

STATION WRC TV

DATE May 26, 1976 7:25 AM

CITY Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT CIA Denies Recruitment Charge

SUE SIMMONS: Some parents and teachers of students at Ballou Senior High School in Southeast Washington want to stop ten CIA employees from tutoring at the school.

The CIA people are tutoring students in computer operations and photo science, and parents believe they are in school to try to recruit students for the CIA.

The CIA says it's only trying to improve its image among minority groups.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM NewsCenter 4 STATION WRC TV

DATE May 26, 1977 6:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Teachers Organize Protest At Ballou

SUE SIMMONS: Earlier this week NewsCenter 4 reported the CIA was involved in an unusual community project tutoring science students at Ballou High in the District. CIA technicians were invited by school officials in March. [The] CIA Chief thought it would be a good project to improve the image of the agency among minorities.

Today, a group of teachers at Ballou organized a protest against the CIA presence.

Kelly Burke reports.

KELLY BURKE: Today, some parents, some teachers and some community leaders claimed they didn't know of the CIA's presence until this week. Showing a petition they said was signed by 60 percent of the teachers, they said they wanted the CIA out.

WOMAN: CIA has said that it's image -- it's here to cosmetize it's image. We say we're an educational institution, not a beauty parlor for the CIA.

MAN: The whole argument is on the nature of the agency and the way that it has operated in the past and the fact that the American public cannot get full disclosure. There's still the question hanging as to whether or not the CIA was involved in the death of Martin Luther King and the death of John F. Kennedy and many other persons in this nation.

BURKE: Principal Dr. Reuben Pierce did admit he did not announce the CIA's presence in the beginning. He did say it was discussed at a PTA meeting a month ago, the Superintendent and the School Board supported the program. I asked him if it would

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have been better to inform everyone earlier.

REUBEN PIERCE: In hindsight, I'd have to say yes.

BURKE: Why weren't they?

PIERCE: It didn't occur to me that there would be a problem with this. I don't notify teachers when people from the Naval Research Lab, from NASA or various other organizations come into the building. It just hasn't been the practice and nothing has happened, and I didn't think it would be a problem here.

BURKE: Some students objected to the CIA tutors, some did not. None seemed the worse for the experience.

SECOND MAN: I've seen two students, at the most, that have complained and want the people out, but the others, which is the majority, have not complained and not -- they are pleased that they are being helped by the people. And I would like to get it straight that they are not agents, they are technicians from the computer division of the CIA.

BURKE: With final exams about to begin, the CIA's tutors program has, in effect, ended and school officials have promised to reassess it. Thusfar, the critics have judged the tutors not on what they have done, but on who employs them, and that underscores the lingering image problem for the CIA.

Kelly Burke, NewsCenter 4.

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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 244-3540

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM WMAL News at Noon

STATION WMAL Radio

DATE May 26, 1977

12:00 Noon

CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Statement by Al Lipp

NEWSCASTER: The CIA has been sending tutors to teach a computer science course at Washington's Ballou High School for Math and Science.

Radio 63's District correspondent Louis Jones reports some parents and teachers are upset about the presence of CIA employees in the school and are staging a protest to call for their removal.

LOUIS JONES: The teachers and parents claim the tutoring program was kept secret, and that the CIA is using the program to land new recruits.

But the agency maintains it came to Ballou at the request of the school's principal. The CIA's Al Lipp denies any recruitment is going on at Ballou and that the presence of Central Intelligence Agency employees was made known when they began tutoring in March.

AL LIPP: The program was not kept secret. The first day over we were introduced to people, staff and students, as we met them, as CIA. As a matter of fact, one teacher, when we were introduced to her as CIA, recoiled and put on a face. And about two minutes later she said "Do you have any jobs over there?"

JONES: School board president Thurmon Evans says it is common practice for outside government agencies to be involved in teaching programs, especially in the city's special schools of which Ballou is one. Evans adds he believes Ballou's principal did the right thing in utilizing the CIA's expertise in the school's computer science program.

Louis Jones, WMAL Radio News.

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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 244-3540

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM NewsCenter 4

STATION WRC TV

DATE May 26, 1977

6:00 PM

CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Commentary by Jim Vance

SUE SIMMONS: Well, we continue the subject a little bit more. The flap over CIA tutors in Ballou High School is also the subject of Jim Vance's commentary tonight. Jim.

JIM VANCE: Let it be noted from the outset that I am no great fan of the CIA, or, recognizing the need for such an organization, I don't mind telling you I find the agency a little spooky. On the other hand, though, I'm even more turned off by the notion that anything is all bad or all good.

[If] the CIA were a football it would have been taken out of the game a long time ago. It has been vigorously kicked around, sometimes with a vengeance. In my opinion, most of the knocks have been deserved. This one it's getting at Ballou High School is not.

I would like to know what those computer experts are doing that is so wrong. What is illegal, immoral, or unethical about their presence at Ballou? As far as I can determine, they were -- they are there because they were invited and because the Civil Service Commission has told them to get out into the community and clean up their Equal Opportunity Employment Act.

In that context, while they say they are not, they just might be, in a sense, recruiting, if they are, so what? Jobs are awfully tough to find out there. Why shouldn't black folks work in the CIA, as well as the World Bank, or any place else they want or can?

I wouldn't be surprised if some of those who are objecting do so because they haven't been able to grow out of that CIA phobia that many of us enjoyed in the sixties. It was then, and not without some foundation, that we would suspect everybody of being a plant. We wore our paranoia as a badge of courage.

It was almost fun, but we are older and we are hopefully wiser now,

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at least wise enough to see the folly of looking for spooks in every closet and the folly of stereotypes, rash generalizations and blanket assumptions about institutions and people.

I might also point out there -- here that I have heard no objection to the quality of instruction in the program itself, only to the fact that the boogeyman is involved in it. That's not enough.

It seems to me they ought to get on with that program. The students need and deserve exposure to every option open to them. The CIA seems to be trying to clean up its image, and until some intelligent objections surface, those computer experts are due the benefit of any doubt.

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE B1-13

# CIA Tutors At School Stir Protest

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Staff Writer

For the first time in the history of its secrecy-shrouded existence, the Central Intelligence Agency has gone outside its own reservation to conduct a special tutoring program for high school students.

In an effort to improve the agency's image among minority groups, CIA officials said yesterday, they have been providing computer specialists to tutor students at Ballou High in Southeast Washington.

Some parents and teachers of students at the school, who said the presence of the 10 CIA employees at Ballou was kept secret from them until recently, have begun a campaign to have the CIA tutors ousted.

"Ballou has the District's best science and math students coming here for the computer programs and we're feeding them to the CIA," said Marilyn Lerch, an English teacher at Ballou. "We want them out."

"We feel the risks involved . . . outweigh any positive effects . . . The risks include possible invasion of privacy of all the people working at Ballou and possible violation of their (CIA) charter by utilizing covert methods of recruitment," Lerch said.

Al Lipp, the CIA's career development officer, said that the CIA workers are not recruiting students. Lipp, who arranged for the team of CIA employees from the Computer Support Division to begin the tutoring program in February, said the CIA was invited to come to the school in a formal letter from Dr. Reuben Pierce, Ballou's principal.

Dr. Pierce said yesterday that some teachers and students at Ballou were introduced to the CIA employees at a job fair held last December.

"Our teachers asked the people (CIA workers) if there was any possibility of them coming out to the school," Dr. Pierce said. "Later we formally asked them to come out in a letter."

THE WASHINGTON POST  
26 MAY 1977

Although one CIA employee acted as a judge in a science fair at Woodson High School in Northeast Washington during this school year and presented a certificate to a prize winning student, the team of tutors at Ballou is the first group of CIA employees ever to go into a school on a regular basis, Lipp said.

Dr. Pierce said only one Ballou student has expressed interest in working for the CIA since the program began but he doesn't know if the student has made a job application at the agency.

Lipp said the December job fair at the CIA for 200 District high school students, was held because the agency is trying to increase its number of minority employees.

"We looked at the composition of the agency," he said, "to see where we didn't have minorities and found that in some science areas we didn't have many."

Lipp said the agency decided that its science sections didn't have many minorities because universities with science schools were doing a bad job of recruiting minorities. "So we decided to put together a job fair," he said.

"Are we recruiting?" Lipp said when he was asked about the CIA's activities at Ballou. "We're not soliciting but if a kid asks us about a job we say here is the personnel number, give them a call or go down there."

"Are we running a clandestine action? No," he said. Lipp said the CIA computer specialists who tutor at Ballou are being paid by the CIA for some of their work at the school and the other time spent there was on a voluntary basis.

Dennis Berend, a CIA spokesman said the CIA is eager to have its employees participate in civic activities such as tutoring at Ballou. He said the CIA employees are helping the students to run computers and teaching them photogrammetry and photo science.

Photogrammetry is the use of photographs, often taken from a great distance, to measure distances between locations or objects.

Photo science is the use of chemistry and physics to see small objects that would normally not be visible in a photograph.

"We're proud of it (having CIA employees tutoring at Ballou)," said Berend. "It is nothing to hide. It is a source of pride for us to be able to help young people."

Berend said the CIA has no other "community outreach" programs, such as the one at Ballou at work in the

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said. "It has been obvious to anyone involved with them from the start that they worked for the CIA. I haven't seen anything going amiss in the school because of them."

Dr. Pierce said Ballou faculty members were rude to CIA employees when a special meeting was held to discuss the CIA's presence at the school.

The principal said he later told parents about the CIA tutors at the school in another meeting and only five parents raised objections.

"They (the teachers) were accusing them of all sorts of things," Dr. Pierce said. "They said they (the CIA employees) couldn't have good intentions. One of the CIA people said he was a christian, not a spy, and the teachers called him a liar and said the agency had ulterior motives in sending them over here."

Dr. Pierce said more parents objected to the CIA tutors after the teachers raised the specter of full field investigations of students working with the CIA and the student's parents, family and friends.

"They (teachers) were a bit extreme," Dr. Pierce said. "Just to come in and work side-by-side with the CIA doesn't mean the CIA is going to do a field investigations on your child."

Dr. Pierce said teachers have charged that the CIA came into the school secretly but he said many other organizations have volunteered their time and employees to help students at the school without formal notification to parents and teachers.

The principal said he thought of the CIA no differently from the National Technical Association, which pays teachers overtime salaries for staying after school to help students, or the medical and engineering schools at Howard University, which work with students on weekends.

"My job is to open as many options as possible to students," said Dr. Pierce. "If someone decides to seek employment with the CIA, that is fine. If I were to hide the CIA away from my students that would be taking an option away from young people."

Lipp, of the CIA, said that because of the possibility of such fears and objections as those raised at Ballou the agency has in the past refrained from becoming involved in community affairs.

STAT

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## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ballou High School

STAT 1. Juan Williams of the Washington Post called on Tuesday afternoon to get a story about the Agency's relationship with Ballou High School. I referred him to [redacted] DCI Public Affairs Officer, who called me back and asked me to take the interview. I gave Williams the factual story starting out with the Affirmative Action Plan on file with the Civil Service Commission and reading him the statement about Community Out Reach in our EEO Plan, which he took down in longhand. I then detailed the development of our relationship with Ballou starting with the Job Fair in December, the invitation from the principal to participate in their program and the activities we have indulged in. He appeared sympathetic and said a story would appear today, Wednesday. As yet it has not.

STAT 2. This afternoon Gloria Borger of the Star called. The UPI wire service carried a story about the press conference of Mr. Simmons, President of the teachers' union, and the question raised about seven CIA employees at Ballou High School. She called Ballou and was referred to me. I checked with [redacted] (was home ill) and [redacted] asked me to take the interview. I gave her pretty much the same story as I had to Williams except this time I dictated the piece about the Affirmative Action Plan into her tape recorder. (She joked about the Star taping CIA.) One question she posed was that we were accused of hiding our identity according to some of the teachers. I told her that we had introduced ourselves as being from CIA to the staff and to the students and that in fact the first day we were there we had run into a teacher and on introducing ourselves as CIA she became very negative and that if anyone was not introduced as being from CIA it was purely from oversight and not from intent. She asked about our relationship with the students and I said quite good but the people who worked with them indicated the talk had been primarily about programming and not about the Agency. She asked if we were trying to recruit any of the students. I told her that every Federal agency is interested in hiring qualified minorities but that our people had been told to stick to instructional tasks and if the question of employment was raised to refer the inquirer to the recruitment office at Roslyn. She seemed satisfied and said there would be a small piece in the Star tomorrow.

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SUBJECT: Ballou High School

3. I reported the results to [ ] who told me the UPI wire story stated that there would be a demonstration at Ballou High School on Thursday. I asked about our people who are supposed to be there and he suggested I check with Dr. Pierce. I called Dr. Pierce and told him that we had learned from UPI wire service that there would be a demonstration at Ballou on Thursday and wondered if it would be best to keep our people here. He said this was news to him and he would look into it. I told him I was not trying to act as an informant, but was merely concerned about creating an incident. We agreed our people would not return to Ballou until September since we were supposed to phase out this week anyway. Dr. Pierce said he would let me know of any further developments.

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4. I told [ ] to make sure no one shows up at Ballou on Friday.

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5. At the end of the afternoon, [ ] called and said that Bob Dore of NBC had spoken to him and [ ] had given him some information and referred him to me for further information. I was able to provide almost by rote at this point the story given to the others. Dore appeared satisfied. Said he wanted it for background in case of a demonstration at Ballou High School tomorrow. He did ask me about Congressman Dellums and Councilwoman Willie Hardie. I told him that our Legislative Counsel, George Cary, could fill him in on Congressman Dellums but I understood there had been an inquiry from his office. I was not aware of Councilwoman Hardie's interest. [ ] incidentally, told me that the situation at Ballou tomorrow is occasioned by the same woman who appeared on Channel 9 the other night. It seems she is calling a press conference.

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6. Juan Williams of the Washington Post called back. His editor wanted to know how many students had attended the Job Fair. I told him slightly less than 200. He then asked how many had applied to or been recruited by CIA. I said I did not know, that the intent of the Job Fair was not to recruit students but to steer them on to the colleges training in the photo sciences, but it was possible that some of the students who are not going on to college might have called the Agency about jobs. He says the story probably will be in Thursday's Post.

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7. Marion Ross of the Office of Communications, D.C. Public Schools, called. She wanted to know whether the employees were on release time or government time. I told her part of both but I have no accurate records. She said that Dr. Vincent Reed, the Superintendent of Education, and his two deputies were out of town and she could take no action (not that I indicated we wanted her to). She suggested we might want to get a fact sheet together to present to Dr. Pierce which he could pass out at the press conference. I told her we would consider it. She then

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SUBJECT: Ballou High School

said she thought the program was a wonderful idea and wished all organizations would do something similar. She also indicated that one woman was being very biased in her approach in castigating the Agency.

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8. I called [redacted] to discuss the fact sheet but he felt, and I agreed, that Dr. Pierce knows most of the things and if we prepare a fact sheet for him it might appear that we are trying to manipulate him.

7. I also called George Cary, Legislative Counsel, and told him about NBC's inquiry regarding Dellums and Hardie. He said he had only been able to reach Dellums' private secretary today. He wanted to know how John Hicks was bearing up under this and I told him I thought he was thriving.



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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Live News 98

STATION WRC Radio

DATE May 24, 1977 8:45 PM

CITY Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT CIA's Outreach Program

MARGE CAMOZZI: As part of a community outreach program, the Central Intelligence Agency has dispatched seven employees to help students at Ballou Senior High in the District. The principal, Dr. Reubin Pierce, says about five teachers out of one hundred and twenty complained about the program. But he says the students and parents appear to be satisfied.

The CIA employees help teach computer science and may begin work with physics. They were invited to go to Ballou after students met them at a job fair in December at the Navy Yard.

Dr. Pierce insists the CIA employees are not at Ballou to recruit high school students.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Eyewitness News STATION WTOP TV

DATE May 23, 1977 6:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Ballou High School

GORDON PETERSON: Students at a D.C. high school are getting some expert tutoring from the CIA.

Eyewitness News correspondent Mike Buchanan reports.

MIKE BUCHANAN: This is Ballou High School in southeast Washington. Two thousand eight hundred students, 120 faculty members and ten employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

CIA employees have been working at Ballou High School on almost a daily basis since February. The CIA was invited to Ballou by school officials. The Agency has assigned personnel to tutor young men and women in high school's special science program, a curriculum which attracts the top science math students in the city.

Several teachers at Ballou today issued a statement opposing CIA's involvement with Ballou. They said we oppose the CIA being here in any form, under pretext. They say, based on track record, they're suspicious.

WOMAN: They have a hidden agenda. You assume that when you're dealing with the CIA. They have a hidden agenda. They're trying to perhaps cosmetize their image and they're using southeast Washington students to do that. We don't need them here. The argument is given that we're denying opportunity to our students.

BUCHANAN: Right. They say they're here to help.

WOMAN: And we say that they are here to get in touch with promising black science students that are going to be the future

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technicians of this country. And that's their purpose. It doesn't matter what they say. They have no right being here.

BUCHANAN: However, the principal at Ballou High School says the CIA's role at the school is helping students. He says that criticism of the agency's work at Ballou is not justified.

MAN: I get a feeling it's just a lot of nonsense, just nonsense. I see nothing for anybody to get upset about. The people from the CIA are here at our invitation. They're scientists, mathematicians, computer specialists and they're working with our students just as scientists, mathematicians and other resource people throughout the community have been over a long period of time. And the concern that people have about covert operations, obviously, it's not covert. Everybody out here knows that they are here and that can't be very covert.

BUCHANAN: CIA officials were at the high school today saying they have nothing to hide. They say their work at Ballou is part of an affirmative action program and not part of any secret hidden operation.

SECOND MAN: All we're trying to do is to provide some expertise to supplement a program which Ballou High School has. They have a special program for 300 talented students and they invited us in to help them out specifically here in their programming, ADP programming unit.

BUCHANAN: Are you interested in hiring?

SECOND MAN: Well, you know, we are looking at a lot of bright young men in the school here, and ladies, and I'm sure the agency would be very happy to hire someone for suitable positions, but out people here are just the front of the equipment office.

BUCHANAN: You're not here to solicit, enroll, enlist?

SECOND MAN: No, we're not.

BUCHANAN: A number of faculty members here at Ballou High School today issued a statement saying we know what the CIA is and how it operates and the leopard has not changed its spots. According to officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, this is not a covert operation, everything's above the board, it's just good public relations.

This is Mike Buchanan, Eyewitness News at Ballou High school.

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM NewsCenter 4 STATION WRC TV  
DATE May 23, 1977 6:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.  
SUBJECT Ballou High School

JIM HARTZ: The CIA has placed tutors in DC schools. It's true. But CIA officials say it's for education not for espionage.

Kelly Burke reports.

KELLY BURKE: Not long ago, the Civil Service Commission exercised its limited authority over the Central Intelligence Agency by criticizing the agency for not supporting equal employment opportunity programs. The CIA was ordered to correct the problem.

As a spinoff to a job fair held last year, the CIA this spring began tutoring high school students, not in the art of spying but in basic computer training skills.

MAN: There are enough Ph.D's in CIA to stock a large university. That's been stated many times. Specifically, here the program we're working with involves data processing.

BURKE: Only a small percentage of CIA employees are actually spies in fact. Many others are computer experts who feed and analyze computer information.

At Ballou High School in the District where a special science program is attended by some 250 students, seven CIA people assist teachers. CIA officials deny, however, that their primary purpose is recruiting.

MAN: Some of these people may apply to us for careers, yes, but we're not here specifically for recruitment. We are here, rather, to help the educational process so that the people will be able to qualify, hopefully, some of them may come to us but we're not soliciting.

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SECOND MAN: Now, after you read about...

BURKE: School officials report a small number of parents, a few teachers, and some students are suspicious of the CIA's presence. They fear there is recruiting going on and some ulterior motive behind it all. But those supporting the CIA tutors hope the agency does look to hiring some graduates.

THIRD MAN: I personally feel that, you know, we have other organizations coming to the schools including the FBI, the Army, the Navy and many other federal agencies and I just look upon the CIA as just another federal agency, and I think that particularly in the area of getting students working for the agency, would be tremendous help in getting more black people working, and because, you know, Ballou is about 99 percent black.

BURKE: CIA officials insist there are no agents, no code names, no mystery here. They do expect that some people won't believe that. They hope that in time their image will improve to the testimony of the students they've helped.

Kelly Burke, NewsCenter 4.

18 May 1977

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ballou High School

Dr. Reuben Pierce, Principal, Ballou, called me this morning. Following items were discussed:

a. One of our volunteers in working with a student, [redacted] had apparently asked some personal-type questions (unspecified). [redacted] father [redacted] had called Dr. Pierce who explained the arrangement. Father apparently satisfied, but he called back this morning with more questions. Dr. Pierce again reassured him, and gave him my number. [redacted] will call me. I am trying to determine who talked to the boy to find out what sort of questions were involved, and will get all the volunteers together to brief them on their dealings with the students.

b. Dr. Pierce met last week with the PTA who had raised questions about our association. He read them my letter of 10 May and they seemed satisfied. At this point the teacher who is anti-CIA started questions and got the parents slightly agitated. Dr. Pierce told them he would communicate with the local board of education, and arrange for an Agency speaker. He also mentioned to them that they had had dealings with the FBI, the military services, and other government agencies, and he saw no reason to fear CIA.

He then discussed the matter with the local board, and they had no problem, but left the matter to his judgment. He will go back to the PTA, and may ask us for a speaker. I said we could arrange, but would need 2-3 days notice.

c. Regarding the teacher who is anti-CIA, he says she claims to have had a bad experience overseas while with her husband, an employee of the World Bank or International Monetary Fund. I suggested she might want to write to the Agency under the Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act to get any background or explanation of whatever the incident was. I have

SUBJECT: Ballou High School

run into this teacher and she needled me about this same supposed situation, but she never specified what it actually was, and I avoided getting involved. As I recall, however, she also lumped us with State at the time, and her charges were more of the "living high at the taxpayers' expense" and "free-loaders" type of complaint.

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